



*H*ISTORICAL PORTRAITS



Beechwood is proud to be
The National Cemetery of Canada
and a National Historic Site

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Introduction

Beechwood, established in 1873, is recognized as one of the most beautiful and historic cemeteries in Canada. It is the final resting place for over 82,000 Canadians from all walks of life, including important politicians such as Governor General Ramon Hnatyshyn and Prime Minister Sir Robert Borden, Canadian Forces Veterans, War Dead, RCMP members and everyday Canadian heroes: our families and our loved ones.

In late 1980s, Beechwood began producing a small booklet containing brief profiles for several dozen of the more significant and well-known individuals buried here. Since then, the cemetery has grown in national significance and importance, first by becoming the home of the National Military Cemetery of the Canadian Forces in 2001 and by being recognized as a National Historic Site in 2002. This culminated in 2009 with Beechwood's designation as the National Cemetery of Canada by way of Bill C-17, an Act of Parliament that received all-party support in the House of Commons. Beechwood now serves as a place of national tribute and remembrance for all Canadians.

And as the cemetery grew, so too has this book. It now contains close to 400 profiles of men and women who, in a wide variety of ways, have made a mark on our history. They range over a broad spectrum of the Canadian scene, spanning the country from east to west, and include writers and artists, politicians and businessmen and woman, explorers, inventors, and even a few non-Canadians who found their final resting place in our beautiful country. This book remains a work in progress, with individuals being added through research or as they join 'the quiet dead' at Beechwood, so dubbed by poet Archibald Lampman (buried in Section 25). It is meant to be more than a profile gallery of celebrated Canadians; it offers the reader a journey of discovery into our past collective history.

Beechwood welcomes suggestions or submissions of any individuals we may have missed.

Guide For Index

A – Art

Ag – Agriculture

B – Business

C – Charity or Social Reform

CS – Civil Service

E – Engineering/Architecture/Surveying/Construction

Ed – Education

Hort – Horticulture

His – Historian

J – Journalism

L – Legal/Judicial

Lit – Literature

M – Mayor of Ottawa

Med – Medicine

Mil – Military

Misc – Miscellaneous

Mus – Music

NHP – National Historic Person

P – Politician

RCMP – Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Rel – Religion

S – Sports

Sci – Science

A

FREDERICK ALBERT ACLAND

Section 30, Lot TG 126

(CS, J & Lit)

Born in Bridgewater, England on August 9, 1861, Acland came to Canada in 1883, where he joined the staff of the *Toronto Globe*. He became city editor of the *Globe* in 1887 and news editor in 1890. He then went to Philadelphia to help establish *Booklover's Magazine*, and in 1902 he moved to London, England to manage the English branches of the Booklover's Library. When these branches were converted to W.H. Smith stores, he returned to Canada, becoming editor of the *Globe's Saturday Magazine*.

In 1906, Acland moved to Winnipeg. The following year, he was appointed secretary for the Department of Labour, becoming deputy minister in 1908. Acland made numerous contributions to magazine literature and was the author of *Joseph Chamberlain: The Man and the Statesman*. He died on September 2, 1950 in Ottawa.

JOHN ADJELEIAN

Section 39 S, Lot 50

(E)

Born in Worcester, Massachusetts in 1923, Adjeleian studied at McGill and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He had a very successful career in structural engineering, founding the firm known today as Adjeleian Allen Rubeli. In 1955, he opened the city's first office for structural engineering projects. His firm worked on more than 3,000 buildings, which included the National Arts Centre, Canada Post Headquarters, the Aviation Museum, The Father's of Confederation Building in Charlottetown and Skydome in Toronto, as well as many buildings at Carleton University.

In 1975, he joined the civil and environmental department of engineering at the University of Carleton. He became chairman in 1976 and held this post until 1982, when he became professor emeritus. Of the many honours he received, he was proudest of his honorary membership in the Ontario Association of Architects. John Adjeleian passed away on October 14, 2004.

MARGARET HOWETT AHEARN

Section 50, Lot 123

(C)

Born in Montreal, Quebec in 1849, Margaret Fleck was educated at McGill Model School, Mill Normal School and Bute Home. In 1888 at age 38, she went to look after her recently deceased sister's two young children in the house of her brother-in-law Thomas Ahearn. Six years later, she married Thomas who was an interesting character himself.

Ahearn became part of what must have been a very 'forward-thinking' household. Her husband Thomas started a company creating electricity, and has been called the man "who lit up Ottawa" because he provided the electricity for Ottawa's first street. Thomas was also instrumental in the development of the Ottawa Electric Railway Company, and in 1900, Ahearn became the first woman driver in Ottawa when she drove her husband's electric car down Sparks Street!

Ahearn was also one of the first members of both the Women's Canadian Historical Society of Ottawa and the Victorian Order of Nurses. She published her first paper which she presented to the Canadian Women's

Historical Society of Ottawa on 11 May 1900. In the Biographical Index of Artists in Canada, she is listed as a painter.

Ahearn was a member of several other societies, which included the Ottawa Ladies' College, the Local Council of Women and the Local Board of Management. She also served as President of the Victorian Order of Nurses, and she was a director of the Women's Art Association.

Ahearn died on January 3, 1915.

THOMAS AHEARN

Section 50, Lot 123

(B)

Born in LeBreton Flats in June 1855, Thomas Ahearn was the son of an Irish blacksmith on the Rideau Canal maintenance crew. At age 14 or 15, Ahearn got his first job in a branch telegraph office tucked away in the mills near his home. He worked for barter, running messages in exchange for lessons in keying. He became an operator and worked in the telegraph office at the House of Commons, sending parliamentary decisions down the wire to their relevant victims.

After a stint with Western Union of New York, Ahearn came back to LeBreton Flats and at age 25 and became the manager of a local telephone company. Two years later, he formed an electrical equipment firm with Warren Y. Soper, the manager of a rival telephone firm and another former operator. Together, Ahearn and Soper obtained a contract to rig up telegraph equipment from ocean to ocean for the Canadian Pacific Railway. They then moved into the field of invention, with a particular interest in electricity. In 1887, Ahearn rounded up investors and started an electric company that lit the first light bulbs and street lamps in Ottawa.

Next, Ahearn tackled transportation. In 1891, he inaugurated Ottawa's electric streetcar service. In response to winter weather, he equipped the trolleys with large rotating brushes to push away snow, and used electricity drawn from the overhead supply instead of wood stoves to heat the interiors of the cars. His company also produced streetcars for other cities.

By pursuing these varied interests, Ahearn became the first Ottawa millionaire who made his money in something other than timber. He was a utilities mogul: in addition to his electricity and urban transport enterprises, he snapped up the Ottawa Gas Company, creating the Ottawa, Light, Heat and Power Company. He was also an innovator, reputedly inventing the electric cooking range that was installed in the Windsor Hotel. And in 1899, he drove the first automobile in Ottawa – an electric model, of course.

Rich by 1900, Ahearn became a director of the Bank of Canada and other leading institutions, as well as a prominent local philanthropist. Chairman of the Ottawa Improvement Commission (later the National Capital Commission) from 1926 to 1932, he established Ottawa's parkway system and personally financed the Champlain Bridge over the Ottawa River in 1928. That same year he was appointed to the Privy Council.

As time went on, Ahearn continued to play a role in the development and spread of new inventions. He made the first telephone call between Canada and England in 1926, as well as the first national radio broadcast a year later, establishing a continental chain of radio masts. He died on June 28, 1938.

THOMAS FRANKLIN (FRANK) AHEARN

Section 50, Lot 123 S

(B & S)

Born in Ottawa on May 10, 1886, Ahearn was the backbone of Ottawa's NHL days in the 1920s. He became

sole owner of the Senators in 1924 when he bought out his partner, Tommy Gorman. He assembled a team of stars that brought the team to a Stanley Cup victory in 1927.

The Depression put a halt to Ahearn's hockey dreams. In 1929, public interest continued to fluctuate and rumours appeared in the press that the Ottawa franchise would be transferred. President Ahearn denied the rumours, but later admitted that the franchise was for sale to the highest bidder. He was forced to sell off his star attractions and eventually disposed of his rink holdings as well.

Ahearn died on November 7, 1962, the same year he was inducted to the Hockey Hall of Fame. He was inducted into the Ottawa Sports Hall of Fame in 1966.

FREDERICK JOHN ALEXANDER

Section 28, Lot 39 NW

(E)

Born in Wiltshire, England on September 25, 1849, he studied architecture in London, England and came to Canada in 1870. In 1871, he was appointed assistant to the chief architect in the Department of Public Works.

After being in private business from 1877 to 1901, Alexander returned to Ottawa where he designed and supervised construction of enclosures and gateways for the grounds of Parliament Hill in Ottawa as well as the interior alcoves and book shelving in the Library of Parliament. As a private practitioner, he designed the Ottawa A.A. Association Building, the Union Bank, Orma Hall and several city fire stations. He passed away on May 9, 1930.

JOHN ROBERTS ALLAN

Section 49, Lot 1

(B & S)

Born in Balderson, Ontario on October 23, 1867, Allan was educated in Perth, Ontario and later at the Ottawa Collegiate Institute. In 1901, he was vice president of the Ottawa Stock Exchange and a promoter of the City & Co. Bank. He was a trustee of Queen's University, where he established a chair of botany. He was also a director of the Ottawa Gas Company.

From 1902 to 1903, he was a champion at the Ottawa Golf Club. In 1911, he was made a member of the Royal Colonial Institute. John Allan died on December 10, 1941 in Ottawa.

JOHN J. ALLEN

Section 50, Lot 32 NW

(B & M)

Born in Goderich, Ontario in 1872, Allen had a distinguished business career as a broker and was recognized by his peers as a community leader. He was elected mayor of Ottawa in 1931 and held the position until 1933. Allen passed away on June 7, 1935.

DR. HENRY MARC AMI

Section 41, Lot 125

(Sci)

Born in Belle-Rivière, Quebec on November 23, 1858, Henry Marc Ami studied geology at McGill University under John William Dawson, the first Canadian scientist of world-wide repute. Ami became a prominent geologist and palaeontologist. From 1882 to 1911, he worked for the Geological Survey of Canada and is best known for his work on geological formations in Quebec and the Maritimes. From 1895 to 1900, Ami was the editor of the *Ottawa Naturalist* and published many papers on the geology and palaeontology of Canada. In 1900, he was elected to the Royal Society of Canada and in 1905 the Geological Society of London honoured him with the Bigsby Medal. In France, he founded the Canadian School of Prehistory.

During his time at the Geological Survey of Canada, Ami developed an interest in archaeology. He was responsible for gathering an early collection of human remains from Aylmer Island and adding it to the Survey's collections. After his retirement, Ami devoted himself entirely to archaeology. He conducted a number of excavations in southern France, focusing on the Dordogne region. Much of his extensive collection is permanently housed at the Canadian Museum of History, but additional artefacts can also be found in the collections of the Redpath Museum at McGill University in Montréal, the University of Toronto and the Perth Museum in Perth, Ontario.

Henry Marc Ami passed away in Menton, France, on January 4, 1931.

DR. RUDOLPH M. ANDERSON

Section 23, Grave 10

(Mil & Sci)

Born in Decorah, Iowa in 1876, not much is known about Rudolph Martin Anderson early life. In 1898 he fought in the Spanish American War, serving as a corporal in the 52nd Iowa Volunteer Infantry. After the conflict ended, Anderson studied animal and bird biology at the University of Iowa. He received his PhD in 1906, with his dissertation titled *The birds of Iowa*.

From 1908 to 1912, Anderson was one of the two lead scientists for the Stefansson-Anderson Arctic Expedition. He was also a part of the 1913 to 1916 Canadian Arctic Expedition (also co-led with Vilhjalmur Stefansson). Anderson was in charge of the 1913 expedition's Southern Party, which included anthropologist Diamond Jenness and geographer Kenneth G. Chipman, both of whom are also buried at Beechwood. The expedition was overseen by both the Department of Naval Service and the Geological Survey of Canada.

Anderson was responsible for overseeing the work of the other scientists in his party as well as writing and submitting monthly reports of the party's activities. During this, he still found time for collecting and preparing many hundreds of specimens of mammals and birds for the National Museum of Canada (now named the Canadian Museum of Nature) in Ottawa.

Anderson was a member of the famous Explorer's Club based in New York from 1912 to 1918, and was involved in the development of the Migratory Birds Convention, signed by Canada and the USA in 1916.

After returning from the Arctic, Anderson led the Biology Division of the National Museum of Canada from 1920 to 1946.

Anderson died in Ottawa on June 21, 1961.

VIOLET ARCHER

Section 19, SG 280

(Ed & Mus)

Violet Archer was born Violetta Balestreri on April 24, 1913 in Montreal to a family of Italian immigrants. In

response to her early interest in music, the family bought Violet a piano at age nine, and she soon received formal training. At age sixteen she began to compose music and her first composition, like many others in the course of her career, was an attempt to put poetical work into musical form.

Archer obtained a teacher's certificate for the piano from McGill University in 1934, a degree of Bachelor of Music in 1936, followed in 1938 by a diploma of the Royal Canadian College of Organists. Her extensive academic achievements included a Master of Music degree from Yale University in 1949. In 1942 she studied in New York under Hungarian composer Bela Bartók, who suggested the use of folk melodies and harmonies in her compositions, and at Yale she was a student of Paul Hindemith. Her studies were supported by scholarships and fellowships from universities and the Canada Council, and her detailed knowledge of many instruments, including the piano, organ, clarinet, strings and bass, provided a firm foundation for her compositions.

Archer's early teaching positions included McGill and American universities. In 1962 she became a professor at the University of Alberta, where until 1990 she taught music and musical composition. She also served as the resident composer at the Banff Centre for the Arts. A list of her compositions, exceeding 120 works, includes a symphony and other orchestral works and various solo, trio and quartet pieces for the piano, organ, strings and other instruments. Many of her compositions were based on Biblical texts, poetry and folk songs, and many have been recorded.

Archer's accomplishments were recognized by numerous awards, including honorary degrees from a number of universities, and her appointment, in 1983, to the Order of Canada. In 1993 she was named by an American organization as "International Woman of the Year", and in that year another American institution described her as "The most admired woman of the decade". Archer died in Ottawa on February 21, 2000.

WALTER PALMER ARCHIBALD

Section 40, Lot 50 NW

(CS & Lit)

Born in Truro, Nova Scotia on September 21, 1861, Archibald was for several years an executive staff member of the Salvation Army. His writing on prison operation attracted notice from the Canadian government and led to his appointment as Dominion parole officer, a specially created office formed in 1905. He visited a large number of the Canadian prisons and all the federal penitentiaries and was a delegate to the American Prison Congress.

Among his papers were *Juvenile Criminality*, *The Uplifting of Men*, *Modern Treatment of the Criminal*, *Criminal Anthropology*; and *The Supremacy of Christian Ethics*. Archibald died on January 17, 1922.

HERBERT SAMUEL ARKELL

Section 29, Lot 125 SW

(Ag & Ed)

Born in Teeswater, Ontario in August 1880, Arkell was educated at McMaster University, receiving his B.A. and his M.A. He received a B.Sc. in agriculture from the University of Toronto and studied at the Ontario Agricultural College. From 1904 to 1905, he was an inspector at Ohio State University, where he taught animal husbandry.

From 1905 to 1907, he was a professor at the Agricultural College in Guelph. In 1907, he transferred to Ste. Anne de Bellevue, where he helped train the teams that won three successive bronze trophies in the students'

stock judging contest at the International Exposition in Chicago. In 1910, he was appointed deputy livestock commissioner. Arkell died in Ottawa on February 7, 1965.

REV WILLIAM DUNWOODIE ARMSTRONG

Section 37, Lot 23 SE

(Lit & Rel)

Born in Millbrook, Canada West on July 28, 1845, Armstrong was ordained in 1874. He became pastor of St. Paul's Church in Ottawa, where he remained until 1909, when he gave up pastoral work. Armstrong was the author of *The Christian Minister and Modern Thought* (1896) and also wrote for newspapers and periodicals. He was one of the founders and first secretary of the Dominion Lord's Alliance. He served as an agent for the board of French evangelization in Great Britain in 1883.

For over 30 years, he was a correspondent secretary in Ottawa for the Auxiliary British and Foreign Bible Society, becoming its president in 1907. He was also for many years president of and a professor in the Ottawa Ladies' College. He was a member of the Committee on Church Union from 1908. Reverend Armstrong died in Ottawa on January 17, 1915.

KING McCORD ARNOLDI

Section 39, Lots 49, 50 N

(E)

Born in Montreal on October 18, 1843, King McCord Arnoldi moved to Ottawa at the age of 17 to work as a draftsman for Dominion Architect Thomas Fuller, who was working on the construction of the Parliament Buildings. By 1869, he had his own practice in Ottawa, specializing in Gothic Revival style. Arnoldi was the architect of Christ Church Cathedral, located at Bronson St. and Sparks St., beautifully designed to echo the Gothic style of the nearby Parliament Buildings. Built in 1872, on land originally donated by Nicholas Sparks, this building replaced the first Episcopal church in Bytown, which had been built in 1832. Arnoldi also built the studio for celebrated photographer William J. Topley and about six Anglican churches.

Arnoldi served as representative from Ottawa on the first Council for the Ontario Association of Architects in 1890. Arnoldi passed away on February 23, 1904.

JAMES ASHFIELD

Section 28, Lot 27 NW- East Half

(A)

James Ashfield was born in Bytown on October 10, 1847, son of Irish immigrants John and Elizabeth Ashfield. When he died, local papers noted his contributions to the Methodist church and his mercantile career in which he specialized in crockery and glassware.

But James Ashfield was also a photographer. When the well-known Montreal photographer, William Notman, closed his Ottawa studio in 1884, Ashfield took over. He renamed the studio at 98 Wellington Street, opposite the Parliament buildings, the Royal Studio and Art Rooms and sold photographs of well-known politicians, public figures and current events, as well as albums and frames.

By the early 1890s, Ashfield no longer advertised himself as a photographer, but in his brief career, he can be remembered for two accomplishments. In 1885, he photographed Robert Harris's famous painting of the

"Fathers of Confederation" in the Parliament buildings, and sold copies from his studio. The original painting was later lost in the 1916 fire. He also took a series of photographs of the voyageurs selected from the Ottawa area for the little known Nile Expedition, as part of the courageous effort to relieve Khartoum and save Major General Charles Gordon. These photographs are unique and are the sole photographic record of this odd chapter in Canadian military history.

Ashfield died at Ottawa, Ontario, on 19 March 1922, his career as a photographer long forgotten by local newspapers who reported on his passing.

FREDERICK GEORGE ASHTON

Section G, Range 40, grave 3

(A)

Born in London, England on April 6, 1888, Frederick George Ashton was a photographer. Ashton was also a member of the Camera Club of Ottawa. He produced pictorialist inspired oil prints between 1925 and 1935. Several of his works are held by the National Gallery of Canada. Ashton died in Ottawa on February 5, 1967.

JOHN ENGLISH ASKWITH

Section 22, Lot 44 W

(B & P)

Born in Bytown in 1841, Askwith represented Rideau ward on Ottawa's city council for 11 years. Chairman of the Ottawa Parks Commission for a period, he also played a leading role in acquiring Rockcliffe Park for the city. In addition, he served as a councillor in the village of New Edinburgh before it became part of Ottawa.

For 40 years, he worked as a contractor, engaged in structural railway work, the government printing bureau, the Halifax armouries and many other Canadian public projects. He was deputy police magistrate from 1907 to 1916, then chief police magistrate until 1922. John Askwith passed away on October 7, 1925.

FREDERICK WELLS AVERY

Section 48, Lot 20 SW

(B)

Born in New York City in 1852, Avery came to Canada in 1878. He was involved in many different industries including White-Avery, the Red Timber & Lumber Co. and the Arundel Lumber Company. From 1906 to 1907 he was president of the Rideau Club and the Perley Home for Incurables in Ottawa. In 1909, he was elected vice president of the Canadian Lumberman's Association. Avery died on May 11, 1916.

B

GEORGE WILLIAM BAKER

Section 50, Lot 44

(CS & Mil)

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.

ADAM BALLANTYNE

Section 50, Lot 35 NW

(A & B)

Adam Ballantyne was born in Ottawa on September 22, 1870, to James Ballantyne, a successful coal and lumber merchant who was one of the Camera Club of Ottawa's first members. Ballantyne was a successful merchant by day, but had a strong interest in photography. He served as secretary of the Camera Club in 1899-1900.

Several hundred Ballantyne family photographs are held by Library and Archives Canada. They provide a fascinating view of family life between the late 1880s and the First World War. The Ballantyne family and their involvement in amateur photography provide the real evidence that they were amateur in name only, because they approached photography as an art form and have left us an invaluable record of daily life.

Ballantyne died March 29, 1945.

ISA MAY BALLANTYNE

Section 50, Lot 35 NW

(A)

Isa May Ballantyne was born in Ottawa on May 7, 1864, to James Ballantyne, a successful coal and lumber merchant who was one of the Camera Club of Ottawa's first members.

Ballantyne was a cultured woman with a life-long interest in the arts, including literature, music, painting and photography. She served as vice president of the Camera Club of Ottawa in 1898-1899.

Several hundred Ballantyne family photographs are held by Library and Archives Canada. They provide a fascinating view of family life between the late 1880s and the First World War. The Ballantyne family and their involvement in amateur photography provide the real evidence that they were amateur in name only, because they approached photography as an art form and have left us an invaluable record of daily life.

Ballantyne never married, and died May 6, 1929, on the eve of her 65th birthday. She was survived by her brother, Adam.

CHAUNCEY WARD BANGS

Section 50, Lot 24

(B, M & P)

Born in Stanstead, Quebec on January 19, 1814, Bangs started his career early as a hatter and furrier with his father. In 1847, he came to Bytown and started his own business in the same field at 34 Sussex. In 1870, he was elected alderman for Wellington ward; in 1878, he was elected mayor of Ottawa. Bangs was also president of a lumber company, Buckingham Manufacturing, which he formed in 1867. Bangs passed away on March 21, 1892.

SIR HENRY NEWELL BATE

Section 64, Bate Vault

(B)

Born in Cornwall, England on April 9, 1828, Bate came to Canada in 1833 and made his way to Ottawa in 1854. He was successful as a wholesale grocer and as a real estate investor. The Bate real estate holdings were extensive, particularly in Sandy Hill. At his own expense, Bate built and equipped All Saints Church at the corner of Chapel Street and Laurier Avenue. Bate was the first chairman of the Ottawa Improvement Commission (later the National Capital Commission). He was instrumental in securing Rockcliffe Park as a public playground for Ottawa and in constructing the Queen Elizabeth Driveway with its connecting boulevards, parks and gardens. In recognition of his services, he was knighted in 1910 by Governor General Earl Grey.

Sir Henry Bate served as the third president of Beechwood Cemetery between 1907 and 1917. He was also a director of the Bank of Canada, General Trusts Corporation and the Protestant Home for the Aged, president of the Russell Hotel and Theatre Co., Perfect Brick & Tile Co., Aylmer Road Co. and Metropolitan Loan Co., and vice president of the Canadian Casualty Co. He passed away on April 6, 1917.

DR. JOHN WILLIAM BEARDER

Section 50, Lot 63 SW

(Mus)

Born in Bradford, Yorkshire, England on December 26, 1873, John William Bearder was an organist and composer. His musical talents became apparent at a young age – he was only 12 when he held the first of many positions as organist-choirmaster in English churches. Bearder's family came to Canada and initially settled in Sherbrooke, Quebec, where Bearder was the organist at St Peter's Anglican Church from 1907 to 1913. By 1913 he had relocated to Ottawa, where he served as the organist successively at All Saints Anglican Church and St Matthew's Anglican Church until 1950.

Bearder was also an active member of the musical community, and served as the president of the Canadian College of Organists (later Royal Canadian College of Organists) from 1926 to 1927, and was chairman of the CCO Ottawa Centre for several years. He also founded the Ottawa Collegiate Institute Orchestra in 1915 and served as the music director for the school from 1919 until 1938. Bearder supervised several other school orchestras until roughly 1950. He was an examiner from roughly 1928 to 1937 for Bishop's University and the Dominion College of Music.

During his long career, Bearder gave over 200 recitals in Ottawa churches, and composed and arranged many songs and choral pieces for church use and also wrote for violin and piano. Most of his works remain in manuscript, though his *Communion Service in B Flat*, *Morning Service*, and *Evening Service* were published by Woodward, London. Several of his songs, including 'Canadian Born,' 'When I Survey,' and 'Be Thou My Vision,' received public performance. Bearder also dabbled in journalism, and for a time was music editor of the *Ottawa Journal*.

Bearder died in Toronto on May 6, 1958 at age 84.

LCDR ALAN BROOKMAN BEDDOE

Section 41, Lot 119 SW, Grave B

(A & Mil)

Alan Brookman Beddoe was born on June 1, 1893 in Ottawa. He was educated at the Model school and later at Ashbury College. During World War I, he enrolled with the Second Battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. He was captured at Second Battle of Ypres in 1915 and spent two and a half years in the prisoner of war camps at Gießen and Zerst. After the war, he began studying art at the École des Beaux-Arts in Paris and later at the Art Students League of New York under DuMond and Bridgman. In 1925, Beddoe returned to Ottawa where he opened the first commercial art studio in the city.

Beddoe was deeply involved in the creation of the Books of Remembrance. James Purves, the artist originally chosen for the job after World War I, died in 1940 after having spent eleven years gathering the necessary materials for the book. After his death, the task passed to Beddoe, who had been working as Purves' assistant. Beddoe finished the first Book in 1942, and over the next 30 years he supervised a team of artists illuminating and hand-lettering all subsequent books, listing the names of Canadians who lost their lives serving their country's military during World War II, the Korean War and the South African Wars. Beddoe was inducted to the Order of the British Empire and received the Allied Arts Medal awarded by the Royal Architectural Institute for his work on the Books. In addition to the Canadian Books of Remembrance, he was also involved with the creation of the South African Book of Remembrance from 1956 to 1966.

Beddoe was also an expert in heraldry, and designed postage stamps, posters, crests, money, architecture and coats-of-arms as well as other materials related to Canadian heraldry. In 1942 Beddoe was commissioned to design the official badges for the Royal Canadian Navy's ships. He created over 180 for the RCN's ships and various establishments, and was appointed the navy's heraldic advisor in 1957. He also designed coats of arms for the Yukon and Northwest Territories in 1956, and painted watercolours of the coats of arms for Canada, provinces and territories. Beddoe was tapped to revise Canada's Coat of Arms in 1957, and his version remained in use until 1994.

Beddoe also painted coats of arms for individuals, various municipalities including Gloucester, Ontario and the Township of Esquimalt (Vancouver Island) and universities such as the Memorial University of Newfoundland and the University of Moncton.

During the Great Flag Debate of 1964, Beddoe was the primary advisor and artist to Prime Minister Lester Pearson, the Cabinet and the Parliamentary Flag Committee. He designed the 'Pearson Pennant' (three red maple leaves on a white background with blue bars on either side representing "From sea to sea") and produced numerous other designs for consideration. In 1968 he was made an Officer of the Order of Canada.

Beddoe died in Ottawa, Ontario on December 2, 1975 at the age of 82.

MAURIL BÉLANGER

Section 53, Lot 22E22W

(P, NHP & C)

The Honorable Mauril Bélanger was born in Mattawa, Ontario, to Yolande (Dufour) Bélanger and Maurice Bélanger. He graduated from the University of Ottawa in 1977 where he obtained a Bachelor of Arts. Bélanger's career in politics began in the early 1980s when he worked as the assistant for Jean-Luc Pépin, then Minister of Transport. He then moved on to work as a stockbroker before he was the Chief of Staff to Peter Clark, who was at the time Chair of the Regional Council of Ottawa-Carleton.

A member of the Liberal Party of Canada, Bélanger was first elected to Parliament on February 13, 1995, in a by-election in the riding of Ottawa—Vanier and was re-elected seven times. The area of Vanier is a

predominantly French community leading to Bélanger's work in defence of linguistic duality. Under the cabinet of Prime Minister Jean Chrétien, he began his service as Chair of the standing Committee on Official Languages. He also worked as a member of the Standing Committee on the Library of Parliament and member of the Prime Minister's Task Force on Urban Issues, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Canadian Heritage, and other important responsibilities.

In the government of Paul Martin (2003–2006), he was first appointed Deputy Leader of the Government in the House of Commons and Chief Government Whip, and later appointed to Minister Responsible for Official Languages, Associate Minister of National Defence, Minister responsible for Democratic Reform, Minister for Internal Trade, and Minister of Official Languages. He also Co-Founded and Co-Chaired the Canada-Africa Parliamentary Association (2003–2016).

Bélanger was re-elected in the 2006 federal election and served as the Official Opposition critic for Canadian Heritage from February, when new Liberal leader Stéphane Dion appointed him critic for Infrastructure and Communities for nine months. He then served as the Official Opposition critic for Official Languages, Canadian Heritage, and the Francophonie from October 2007 to March 2008.

In 2008, after Bélanger won his seat once again, Liberal leader Michael Ignatieff appointed him as Official Opposition critic for Official Languages in March 2010.

In 2012, Mr. Bélanger requested then interim Liberal Party leader Bob Rae to name him as 'Liberal Advocate for Co-operatives.' His first action was to request and receive approval for a Special Committee on the Status of Co-operatives in Canada. In his role as Advocate, and Chair of the Special Committee, he worked across party lines to diligently report on the actions required by government to modernize and optimize how co-operative enterprises are supported by government. This crucial work also resulted in him becoming an effective and passionate co-operative leader nationally. Bélanger continued to build on his role as advocate for co-operatives in 2014, when he reached across party lines and formed the 'All Party Caucus on Co-operatives' with co-chair MP's Joe Preston (CPC) and Hélène LeBlanc (NDP).

For his efforts, the Co-operatives and Mutuels Canada (CMC) Board presented Bélanger with its highest honour, The Achievement Award. This award recognized Bélanger's exceptional contribution to promoting, developing and uniting co-operatives and mutuels in Canada.

As Minister responsible for Official Languages, Bélanger was particularly sensitive to the issue of French in minority situations and used every chance he got to defend the cause. He equally defended English minority's language rights in Quebec. Relying on ironic imagery, Bélanger was pleased to remind Prime Minister Justin Trudeau that, having been born in Ottawa when his father was prime minister, Trudeau was "technically" a Franco-Ontarian, with all the symbolic implications that went along with it. Throughout his career, Bélanger was closely associated with bills that introduced measures favouring the development of official languages communities that were in minority situations (notably Bill S-3, introduced by Senator Jean-Robert Gauthier before the 2006 general election was called).

He was an advocate for creating measures to improve Indigenous health centres, like Wabano in Ottawa, and organized the donation and shipment of 20,000 books to Inuit children in Nunavut. He was also involved in supporting Haitian and other immigrants, and supported a scholarship program for Haitian students at Ottawa University named after Dr. Firmin Monestime — the first black mayor in Canada and in Mattawa.

Bélanger was also a longstanding champion for Project Step, an award-winning community response addressing the need for a drug and substance abuse initiative to help youth (grades seven to twelve) in the Ottawa region. During his involvement with the initiative, the Honourable Mauril Bélanger advocated at various levels of government for the need for supports for youth dealing with addictions. The United Way

Ottawa has established the *Mauril Bélanger Memorial Youth Addictions Research Grant* to honour him and to recognize his significant contribution and advocacy.

Bélanger was considered a frontrunner for the position of Speaker of the House of Commons after his 8th electoral victory during the 2015 federal election, but withdrew after being diagnosed with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, which caused his death in 2016. By unanimous consent, Bélanger was named Honorary Speaker of the House of Commons in December 2015. While Bélanger's ALS progressed, he became the first MP to use a voice generator in the House of Commons when he used an app on his tablet to introduce a private member's bill to amend the lyrics of "O Canada" to make them gender-neutral. After some emotional debates for and against the bill, it passed 225 to 74 in the House of Commons on June 15, 2016, which happened to be his birthday. After the vote, Members of Parliament stood up and sang happy birthday and the new version of "O Canada" to honour Bélanger. It took two years to pass the amendments in the Senate in January 2018, after he had passed away. The lyrics were changed from "in all thy sons command" to "in all of us command" to be more inclusive, and especially recognizing women's contributions to Canada. The changes became official after receiving Royal Assent on February 7, 2018.

Bélanger was given the title of Commandeur de Ordre de la Pléiade, a francophone order that focuses on contributions made to international friendship and cooperation, in 2005. In 2007, the President of Hungary, László Sólyom, made him an Officer of the Order of Merit of the Republic of Hungary. In April 2009, the Royal Canadian Legion recognized his contribution to the development of goodwill and comradeship. In June 2016, Bélanger received the CHF Canada Award for Outstanding Contribution to Co-operative Housing for effecting positive, large-scale change to the co-op housing sector. It was also published within the Canada Gazette of 30 July 2016 that he was awarded with the Grand Cross of the National Order of Honour and Merit, Silver Plaque of the Republic of Haiti. He co-founded and was the co-chair to the Canada-Africa Parliamentary Association.

The Aviation Museum recognized his support for the Museum by adding his name on the theatre. In the fall of 2016, under the auspices of the Jean-Luc-Pépin Research Chair, the University of Ottawa launched a lecture series on public policy issues, in honour of Bélanger. His home town honoured him by naming the only bridge in Mattawa after him. On top of that, a French public school has also been named after him in Ottawa at the Vanier quarters "l'École Mauril-Bélanger," and St. Paul University in Ottawa named a newly created community meeting place after him, "The Mauril-Bélanger Social Innovation Workshop (The Atelier)."

The Honourable Mauril Bélanger passed away on August 15, 2016, at the age of 61.

ALAN THOMAS BELCHER

Section 21, PC 109

(RCMP)

Born in Calgary, Alberta in 1903, Belcher became a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as a trumpeter in 1920. In 1925, during an assignment in the High Arctic, he discovered Belcher Island. He became an inspector in 1931, then officer in charge of the Great Slave District. In 1936, he commanded the RCMP Musical Ride.

As an Assistant Commissioner, he was in command of all provincial detachments as of 1950. On July 1, 1954, he was appointed to the position of deputy commissioner. After retiring in 1956, he became executive director of the Arctic Institute of North America and served until 1960. Alan Belcher died on October 14, 1966.

DR. WILLIAM RALPH BELL

Section 21, Lot 27

(Med & Mil)

Born in Thirsk, England on December 14, 1832, Bell was educated at Kirklington Academy and Brainham College. Once he completed his required curriculum, he went on to study areas in art, philosophy, medicine, surgery and obstetrics. Later, he served in the Arctic as medical officer on the ship *Lady Franklin*, then came to New Edinburgh in 1866. He was an assistant surgeon to the Governor General's Foot Guards, having been an officer of that regiment since its formation. He died on March 22, 1915 at the age of 82.

CLINTON STEVENSON BENEDICT

Section 19, Lot 80 SW

(S)

Born in Ottawa on September 26, 1894, Clinton Stevenson Benedict was a member of four Stanley Cup-winning teams. His career as a goaltender began in childhood, when he attended Archibald Street School where he played goal for the junior fourth grade squad. Following a stellar amateur career, Benedict joined the Ottawa Senators in 1912 as a back-up goalie. Two years later he took over as the regular.

In those years goalies were not allowed to fall on the puck to trap it. They had to remain upright. Dubbed "Praying Benny," Benedict got around the rule by pretending to fall on the puck accidentally, resulting in the rule eventually being relaxed. Benedict was with the Senators for 12 seasons, winning three Stanley Cups. He then played six years with the Montreal Maroons, winning another Cup.

In 1930 he took a puck between the eyes. Returning to action six weeks later, he was wearing a leather face mask, becoming the first pro to do so. He shortly discarded it because it interfered with his vision.

Following his hockey career Benedict returned to Ottawa, working as a municipal clerk. He lived for many years within a five-minute walk of the Ottawa Auditorium where he played when the rink opened in 1923. He was inducted into the Hockey Hall of Fame in 1965. Clinton Stevenson Benedict died in Ottawa, November 12, 1976.

LOUIS-THÉODORE BESSERER

Section 41, Lot 95N

(B, Mil & P)

The name of this soldier, politician and businessman remains significant in Ottawa, where his stately mansion still stands on 149 Daly Ave., and Besserer Street, named after this pioneer landowner, runs through the Sandy Hill residential district known for its 19th-century heritage homes.

Born in Quebec City in 1785 to a German military surgeon and a Canadian-born mother, he was a pupil at the Petit Séminaire de Québec, and then studied to become a notary. In his profession, he was described as "a man of good counsel and an alert financier, sound and rarely at fault in his judgement, who quickly won the confidence of his fellow citizens and built up a fine clientele."

When the War of 1812 began, Louis-Théodore joined the Lower Canada militia as a lieutenant in the 2nd battalion of the Quebec City district. In 1813, he was transferred to the 6th battalion and later promoted to captain. The British regarded the Quebec City fortress guarding the St. Lawrence River as the "key to the successful defence of the colonies." Besserer also handled special civilian missions for Governor Sir George Prevost.

Prior to the 1812 war, his older brother, René-Léonard Besserer, had been a colonial recruiter for the New Brunswick Regiment and took a commission as a lieutenant in the 104th (New Brunswick) Regiment of Foot, serving in the Niagara war zone, in particular the Siege of Fort Erie in 1814. Like many soldiers in the Crown forces, the Besserer brothers received land grants with Louis-Théodore choosing his lots in the township of Horton in the Eastern Townships of Quebec, while René-Léonard, who died in 1823, obtained 124 acres of "remote land" in the "sub-arctic lumber town" on the Ottawa River.

Louis-Théodore's political career ran from 1833 to 1838, as a representative of the county of Quebec in the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada. He was one of the Patriotes of the Quebec region who, while supporting the Ninety-Two Resolutions drafted by Louis-Joseph Papineau to demand political reforms in the British-controlled colonies, preferred a more moderate approach. Besserer wanted to work through constitutional channels to achieve these goals, rather than stage an armed rebellion, as advocated by the Montreal Patriotes. He took a defiant stand against Papineau, but he was still branded a rebel by the British, and was forced to quit politics. The leaders of the rebellion "never forgave him his moderation."

"Embittered by political events and distressed by the death of his first wife," Angèle Rhéaume, Besserer retired to Bytown and the massive residential estate he had inherited from his brother in 1828, but didn't develop it until a decade later. With shrewd land agent William Stewart, he turned the parcel into a huge subdivision of premier town lots, first called Besserer Place. Besserer gave land to various religious denominations for construction of a church, which he believed would attract more elite buyers. "In 1845, St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Cumberland and Daly streets, became the first permanent church in Sandy Hill. (The current St. Paul's Eastern United Church is a later structure.) Several lots were given to the Roman Catholic Church to erect a college. The church-controlled College of Bytown (later University of Ottawa) was relocated to the site in 1856."

"With his second wife, Margaret Cameron, of Bytown, he had Besserer House constructed on a prominent site on the brow of Sandy Hill." Besserer fathered 12 children with his two wives. He died in Ottawa on February 3, 1861.

WILLIAM (BILL) BEVERIDGE

Section 19, PC 427

(S)

Born in Ottawa on July 1, 1909, Bill Beveridge was an outstanding goaltender from an early age. He played with Shamrocks of the Ottawa Junior City League at the age of 14, and later enjoyed success with New Edinburgh, winning the Ottawa City and District championship in 1926–27.

In 1929, prior to start of the season, the Detroit Cougars of the National Hockey League came calling and Beveridge made his NHL debut on November 29, 1929. He was loaned to the Ottawa Senators for the 1930–31 season, and then, while the Senators took a sabbatical from the NHL for a year, he moved to the Providence Reds of the Can-Am League where he registered 23 wins.

With the return of the Senators, Beveridge was the top net-minder until the demise the team in 1933–34. He followed the franchise to St. Louis for one season before heading to the Montreal Maroons for the next three campaigns. After that, he made stops in the minors with teams in Syracuse, New Haven, Providence, Buffalo and Cleveland before returning to the NHL with the New York Rangers for 17 games in 1942–43. During his career, Beveridge posted 18 shutouts in 297 games and had a 2.87 average.

After his retirement, he started up a juvenile hockey league in 1945 in order to develop young players. In 1947–48, he coached Carleton College in the Intermediate Intercollegiate Hockey League. After his playing

career, he turned to the real estate field and was a member of the Ottawa Real Estate Board. He was also an active member of the community with South Ottawa Kiwanis Club. He passed away on February 13, 1995.

CHARLES BINKS

Section 22, Lot 45 SE

(A)

Charles Binks was born in Ottawa, Ontario, on 4 May 1875. As a young man he worked as a clerk in a law firm, but by 1894 he was working as a photographer with Bunting and Company, photo engravers.

In 1895 or 1896, Binks opened his own photography business and remained in business for the next thirty years. Prior to the First World War, he managed the William Topley studio for a short time, but soon was on his own again.

Binks was a star lacrosse player in his youth and may have been inspired to enter the photography business by Alfred Pittaway. Other sources suggest that as a young teen, he learned his technical skills from James D. Wallis, a veteran Ottawa photographer.

Binks died suddenly on August 10, 1926, he was only fifty years old. His son Russell, with assistance from other family members, continued to operate Binks and Company for several years and sold a wide range of photographic supplies, pictures and framing in addition to studio photography. The Binks business ceased to operate in the early 1930s, undoubtedly a victim of the economic depression.

JOHN EDGAR BIRCH

Section 40, Lot 27 SW

(Mus)

An organist and composer, John Edgar Birch was born in Reading, England on August 25, 1862. The son of an Oxford professor of music, Birch was a chorister in the Royal Chapel in Windsor, later studying in London. When he came to Canada around 1891, Birch became organist and music master at Trinity College in Port Hope, Ontario. In 1894, he moved to Montreal where he was organist at Christ Church Cathedral and a professor at the Dominion College of Music.

In 1895, Birch moved to Ottawa where he was appointed principal of the Canadian College of Music and became the director of the Schubert Club. He also served as the organist for various local churches, including St. George's Anglican, Knox Presbyterian and the then-newly completed All Saint's Anglican in Sandy Hill.

In 1897, Birch founded and conducted the Ottawa Choral Society, conducting the group's first concert on January 11, 1898 and remained conductor until 1914. Birch remained an organist and teacher until his death on October 23, 1931.

THOMAS BIRKETT

Section 60, Lot 61

(B, M & P)

Born in Ottawa on February 1, 1844, Birkett was a successful businessman who built a large hardware business at the corner of William and Rideau streets. He served on the public school board for many years, and was an alderman for St. George's ward and chief magistrate of the Dominion capital. In 1891, he was elected mayor of Ottawa. Thomas Birkett passed away on October 21, 1920 at the age of 76.

MAJ HAROLD V. BLACKMAN

Section 103, Grave 120

(Mil)

Born on February 11th, 1912, Harold V. Blackman served with the Canadian Grenadier Guards from 1927–1946. The regiment was mobilized on 24 May 1940. It was redesignated as the 1st Battalion, The Canadian Grenadier Guards, CASF on 7 November 1940. It was converted to armour and redesignated as the 22nd Armoured Regiment (The Canadian Grenadier Guards), CAC, CASF on 26 January 1942. It embarked for Britain on 25 September 1942. Less than two years later, they sailed with the D-Day landings in June 1944. On 26 July 1944, it landed in France as part of the 4th Armoured Brigade, 4th Canadian Armoured Division, and it continued to fight in northwest Europe until the end of the war.

After the war, Blackman returned to Canada, joined the Governor General Foot Guard in 1946 and was RSM of the GGFG from 1952 to 1957. He became a Major, was instrumental in setting up the GGFG Cadet Corps in 1965 and became their first Commanding Officer.

Major Blackman's legacy lives on in the Governor General Foot Guards Cadet Corps, which is part of the largest youth group in Canada, the Canadian Cadet Organization. Its members are young men and women aged 12 to 18 interested in leading an active lifestyle, learning more about being engaged citizens and developing an interest in the Canadian Forces.

Major Harold V. Blackman died on May 17th, 2009.

ANDREW GEORGE BLAIR

Section 41, Lot 75 N

(L & P)

Born in Fredericton, New Brunswick on March 7, 1844, Blair was called to the bar of New Brunswick in 1866. He sat in the legislative assembly of New Brunswick for York County from 1878 to 1896. In 1879, he was elected leader of the Liberal opposition in the assembly and in 1883 became premier of New Brunswick.

He retained this position until 1896, when he resigned in order to accept the portfolio of railways and canals in the Laurier administration in Ottawa where he was later elected to the Canadian House of Commons. In 1904, he was appointed chairman of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada. He passed away on January 25, 1907.

HARRIS HARDING BLIGH

Section 39, Lot 36 NE

(L & Lit)

Lawyer and author, Bligh was born in Cornwallis, Nova Scotia on April 14, 1842. He was educated at Acadia University and was called to the bar of Nova Scotia in 1868. In 1892, he was appointed librarian of the Supreme Court of Canada. He was the author of the *Index to the Revised Statutes of Canada* (Ottawa, 1884). He also edited the *Consolidated Orders-in-council of Canada* (Ottawa, 1889), *The Statutory Annotations to the Revised Statutes of Canada* (1906) and other Canadian statutes. In addition, he helped compile the *Dominion Law Index* (Ottawa, 1890, 1898 and 1915), *The Ontario Law Index* (Toronto, 1895 and 1900), and *The Quebec Law Index* (Montreal, 1898). He passed away on August 22, 1918.

ARCHIBALD BLUE

Section 25, Lot 8 S Ctr

(CS, Ed & J)

Archibald was born in Oxford, Upper Canada on February 3, 1840, and began his adult life as a teacher. In 1867, he changed careers and became a journalist. He worked for the *St. Thomas Journal* for over a decade, before moving to the *Toronto Globe* to work as night editor and an editorial writer. The following year, 1880, he started working for the *Toronto World* as an editorial writer. But like many journalists of his time, he had several careers.

In 1881, the Ontario provincial government asked Blue to investigate the benefits of collecting statistics on Ontario's agrarian production. Blue put his journalism background to work and produced a report on the benefits of statistical collection. In 1882, Ontario became the first Canadian province to create a statistics office, with Blue appointed its head.

In 1888, he became Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and in 1891 head of the Ontario Bureau of Mines. In 1900, he was recruited by the federal government as a Special Commissioner in charge of preparations for the census of 1901. In 1905, he was appointed Chief Census Commissioner for Canada. The Canada Year Book was founded under his direction. In 1908 he received an LL.D. from McMaster University.

After 30 years of service, uninterrupted by even annual vacations, Blue's health began to fail. Despite taking several medical leaves, Blue passed away on July 27, 1914, while still in office, as a result of heart failure.

CHARLES JACKSON BOOTH

Corridor B, Room G, Crypt B

(B)

Born in Ottawa, Canada West in 1864, Booth was general superintendent for J.R. Booth in the lumber and pulp and paper business in Ottawa. He was also the vice president of the Timber Limit Owners' Association. Director of the Ottawa Fire Insurance Company and the Dominion Forestry Association, he was also vice chairman of the Ottawa St. John Ambulance Association. In 1911, he was elected president of the St. Hubert Gun Club. He was also president of the Parry Sound and Canadian Atlantic railways. Charles Booth died in February 20, 1947.

JOHN RUDOLPHUS BOOTH

Section 50½, Lot 1

(B)

Born in Waterloo, Quebec on April 5, 1827, Booth came to Ottawa in the 1850s to seek his fortune with a mere nine dollars in his pocket. Although he made steady progress, building a small shingle mill at Chaudière Falls, he faced several significant setbacks until his first breakthrough in 1859, when he secured the contract to provide lumber for the construction of Canada's new Parliament Buildings.

Booth made a substantial profit from this contract, which allowed him to pursue further business opportunities. In 1867, he outbid other lumbermen for the Madawaska River timber limits formerly held by the late John Egan. He turned a \$45,000 investment into an enormous profit; years later, he turned down an offer of \$1.5 million for those limits. Eventually, his mills produced more lumber than any other operation in the world.

Booth also owned a fleet of Great Lakes boats as part of his extensive transportation system. While the

Ottawa River watershed provided a natural highway for transporting timber rafts, its tributaries did not extend into the outer reaches of Booth's timber limits. So he embarked on a new enterprise: building a railway system to complement his other operations. He already owned the Canada Atlantic Railway, which he used to transport sawn lumber from his Chaudière mills to his planing mill and sorting yards in Burlington, Vermont and to sales offices in Boston. The new Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway's primary purpose was to transport timber felled in areas inaccessible by waterway.

Since the production of pine timber alone could not offset the cost of the railway, Booth diversified by adding passenger and freight cars. He also built grain elevators on the Great Lakes and formed a freighter company so that growers could use his railway to ship western grain. And they did, since the railway shortened the route between Chicago and Montreal by 1,300 km. Booth sold the railway to the Grand Trunk Railway in 1904 for \$14 million.

Booth was among Ottawa's most generous philanthropists. He made considerable donations to charitable institutions and other agencies that cared for the sick and destitute. As one of three founding members of St. Luke's Hospital, a predecessor of the Civic Hospital, he donated \$10,000 towards its establishment.

Booth eventually expanded his business ventures into pulp, paper and cardboard production, remaining active right up to a few months before his death at 98. He never recovered from a cold caught during one of his yearly trips to his Madawaska timber limits. On December 8, 1925, he passed away as one of the richest men in Canada, with an estate valued at approximately \$33 million.

LADY LAURA BORDEN

Section 60, Lot 46

(C)

Laura Bond was born in Halifax in 1862, the daughter of a prominent local merchant. In 1889, she married Halifax lawyer Robert Laird Borden who, in 1911, Canada's eighth Prime Minister.

Lady Borden was the first Prime Minister's wife to assume an independent public role. While still living in Halifax she supported various organizations relating to expanding women's rights and interests. She was an officer as well as patron of the National Council of Women founded in 1893. During World War I and afterwards, Lady Borden worked tirelessly in support of the Red Cross and the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire (IODE).

The Borden's Ottawa home was a Rideau riverside property called "Glensmere" at 201 Wurtemberg Street. Here they maintained a busy social life even after Sir Robert retired from politics in 1919. They were active parishioners of All Saints Church on Laurier Ave. where they are commemorated by a plaque and a stained glass window. Sir Robert's state funeral took place there, as did Lady Borden's.

Borden died on September 7, 1940, and was remembered for her volunteerism her "tact, kindness, gracious hospitality and understanding of many types of people." Her funeral was attended by many notables including Prime Minister Mackenzie King and representatives of the various interests she had supported. Now she lies beside her husband in Beechwood under the Canadian flag.

SIR ROBERT LAIRD BORDEN

Section 60, Lot 46

(L, NHP & P)

Born in Grand Pré, Nova Scotia on June 26, 1854, Borden was a successful lawyer early in his career. His

political background was Liberal, but he disagreed with Nova Scotia Liberals, who wanted to secede from the Canadian union. He left the party in 1886.

Ten years later, at the request of Prime Minister Charles Tupper, Borden ran for Parliament as a Conservative from Halifax. He won, but his party lost. This happened again in 1900; in 1901 Borden became the leader of the Conservative Party. He was defeated in the general elections of 1904 and 1908. In 1911, he won the election and formed the first Conservative government in 15 years.

He was knighted in 1914, at the beginning of the First World War. By 1917, many of Canada's volunteer soldiers had died and replacements were badly needed. Borden therefore called for conscription. During the war, Borden's government also introduced the *Emergency War Measures Act* and the first direct federal tax.

His health failing, Borden resigned in 1920. Later, he was chancellor of Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario. Canada's eighth prime minister and a Father of Confederation, Borden passed away in Ottawa on June 10, 1937, at the age of 82.

WILLIAM BORTHWICK

Section 50, Lot 31 N

(B & M)

Born in Gloucester, Canada West on February 13, 1848, Borthwick was mayor of Ottawa in 1895 and 1896. He also had a very successful career in the grocery trade in Ottawa and was instrumental in building up the fruit trade in the city, where he was superintendent of city markets for four years. Borthwick passed away on October 17, 1928.

SGT FRANCIS GEORGE BOUCHER

Section 40, Lots 52 NW, 53 SW

(Mil & S)

Frank Boucher was born March 3, 1918 into a well-known hockey family. His father, John Georges "Buck" Boucher, and three uncles were all professional hockey players, and both Boucher's father and Uncle Frank are recognized in the Hockey Hall of Fame.

Boucher was a sergeant with the Royal Canadian Air Force in 1948, when it looked like Canada would not be sending a hockey team to compete in the Winter Olympic Games in St. Moritz, Switzerland. With only two days before the International Hockey Federation deadline for the Games, Dr. Sandy Watson, an RCAF squadron leader managed get permission to assemble a team, using members of the RCAF Flyers (an Ottawa-based RCAF hockey team he managed) as a starting point. He appointed Boucher and his father as coaches, and left them with the unenviable task of finding players and scrounging up equipment.

After scrounging up a rag-tag group of 75 hopefuls, Boucher and his father had only a very short time to get the Flyers in shape. The first two exhibition games were humiliating, and the Bouchers made emergency calls to several NHL and university teams, begging for players. With several late additions, the team finally stood a chance.

Once they made it to Europe, the Flyers played a staggering 42 exhibition games, of which they managed to win 31 and tie six. But the team really shone when the real competition began, winning five of their first six games (against Italy, Poland, Austria, the US, Britain) and coming in tied at zero with Czechoslovakia. The final game against Sweden was a difficult match – the Flyers needed to win by two goals to finish ahead of the Czech team, and they were battling both slushy ice conditions and partisan referees. Despite the odds,

the Canadian team won the game 3-0 and captured their fifth Olympic gold in hockey.

In 2000, the Canadian Forces recognized this “Cinderella team” (as they were dubbed by the press at the time) as Canada’s greatest military athletes of the 20th century. Boucher was able to attend the award ceremony, and relive the victory.

Boucher is recognized in both the Ottawa and Canadian Forces sports halls of fame, and he played hockey for Providence and Philadelphia of the American Hockey League and the New York Rovers of the Eastern Hockey League.

Boucher died on December 3, 2003, and is buried in the Boucher family plot at Beechwood.

JOHN GEORGES (BUCK) BOUCHER

Section 40, Lots 52 NW, 53 SW

(S)

Born August 17, 1896, Boucher played professional hockey for 20 years, including 17 seasons in the NHL and its predecessor, the NHA. While in the NHL, he scored 122 goals, outstanding for a defenceman of the time. Before playing professional hockey, he was a football player for the Rough Riders for three years and was considered a great halfback.

Boucher joined the Senators in 1915 and was a mainstay of the team during their success in the 20's, winning Stanley Cups in 1920, 1921, 1923 and 1927. In 1928, the Montreal Maroons sought the services of the veteran, and Boucher went to play for them. While still an active player with the Maroons, he also took on their coaching assignment on occasion. He was behind the bench when they finished third in the Canadian Division in 1930–31.

Boucher returned to Ottawa in 1933–34 to take the reins of the Senators and remained with the franchise through their one-year stay in St. Louis in 1934–35. Following that time, after some minor league coaching assignments, Boucher stepped away from the game.

In 1946–47, Tommy Gorman purchased the Ottawa Senators of the Quebec Senior Hockey League. Gorman persuaded Boucher to come out of retirement and coach his club. The Senators were a successful franchise under Boucher, winning the Allan Cup in 1949.

In 1948, he helped his nephew Frankie select the members of the Ottawa-based RCAF Flyers prior to their participation in the Winter Olympics in St. Moritz, Switzerland. The Flyers went on to win the gold medal.

Boucher was elected to the Hockey Hall of Fame in 1960 while he was battling throat cancer. Three weeks later, after a courageous six-year battle, he succumbed to his illness on October 17, 1960.

ARTHUR STANLEY BOURINOT

Section 48, Lot 1

(L, Lit & Mil)

Born in Ottawa on October 3, 1893, Arthur Stanley Bourinot graduated from Ottawa Collegiate and went to Toronto to further his education at University College. While still a student he wrote poems that were published, and in 1915 his first book, titled *Laurentian Lyrics and Other Poems* was printed. He joined the University of Toronto Officers' Training Corps and, after graduating in 1915, he enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force and was sent to England in June, 1916, as a platoon leader with rank of Lieutenant. He served with the Canadian 77th and 87th Battalions, but in late 1916 he transferred to the Royal Flying Corps.

From November, 1916 to March, 1917, Bourinot trained as a pilot in France. In June, 1917, he took part in

an aerial battle behind enemy lines but did not return and was presumed dead. Three weeks later, a German pilot flew over the British lines to drop a message that Bourinot was alive and a prisoner of war. He remained in captivity from July, 1917, until the end of the war, and when, in 1922, his university published its war memorial book, it referred to Bourinot as "the gentle poet who consoled himself in captivity by writing poems." Captivity may also have further developed his considerable talent as an artist.

When repatriated to Canada Bourinot became a law student at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, and after completing his courses there and his training with law firms he was called to the Ontario Bar in 1920. He returned to Ottawa and began his law career in partnership with others, later on his own, and he served as legal counsel for a large company. He was active in the affairs of his profession, with memberships in a variety of law associations, and he prepared articles and reports on matters of concern to the profession. He was also involved in community affairs, for many years a councillor of the village Rockcliffe Park, a suburb of Ottawa.

Bourinot's early interest in and talent for poetical expression continued throughout his life, forming a parallel career to that concerned with legal matters. He submitted poems to newspapers and periodicals and his poem *Canada's Fallen*, entered in a national poetry contest in 1919, won the Governor-General's prize. In 1927, the year of Canada's Diamond Jubilee, his poem *The Canadian Confederation* took second prize in a poetry contest.

In 1921, a few years after his return to civilian life, Bourinot's second book of poetry, simply labelled *Poems*, was printed, followed in 1923 by *Lyrics from the Hills*. In 1925 he published his first book of verses for children, titled *Pattering Feet, a Book of Childhood Verses* and in 1929 another book directed to young readers: *Ottawa Lyrics and Verses for Children*. In addition to the numerous individual poems that appeared in newspapers and periodicals and a dozen books of poetry, Bourinot's verses appear in anthologies of Canadian poetry, his subject-matter covering a wide field including the beauty of nature in all forms and events in history from Biblical times to the Second World War. During WWII, his poems were concerned with such events as *England at Calais*, *Canada at Dieppe* and *Churchill Speaks on Parliament Hill*.

Bourinot's literary interests extended to more than his own poetry. Between 1948 and 1968 he was editor of the Canadian Poetry Magazine and he served for a time as associate editor and editor of the Canadian Author and Bookman. He wrote books about poetry and poets, dealing with the lives of Duncan C. Scott, Archibald Lampman, Charles Sangster and others, and his association with Marius Barbeau and Arthur Lismer produced a book of folk songs.

Bourinot died on January 17, 1969.

SIR JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT

Section 22, Lot 36 SE

(CS, J & NHP)

Born in Sydney, Nova Scotia on October 24, 1837, Bourinot was educated at Trinity University and became a journalist. In 1860, he founded the *Halifax Herald* and for several years was its editor. The following year, he was appointed chief reporter of the legislative assembly of Nova Scotia. In 1871, he transferred to the Canadian House of Commons as an assistant clerk. He eventually became chief clerk, a position he retained until his death.

Bourinot devoted himself to the study of the constitutional law and history of Canada and became an authority in this field. He contributed many papers to the transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, of which he was secretary in 1882 and president in 1892. Bourinot died in Ottawa on October 13, 1902.

LCOL G. H. BRADBURY

Section 41, Lot 61 SE

(P)

Born in Hamilton, Canada West on June 23, 1859, Bradbury was an active politician. He condemned private leases of fishing rights and sought government protection for whitefish in Lake Winnipeg. He was an elected member for Selkirk, Manitoba and was appointed senator on December 17, 1917. Bradbury died on September 6, 1925.

EDWARD SANDS BRADLEY

Section 25, Lot 52N

(Mil)

Born in Kingsclear, New Brunswick, Edward Sands acquired a commission of ensign in 1812 in the Nova Scotia Fencibles, likely through his father's military connections – it was commonplace for commissions to be purchased for young boys. His name appears in the regiment's monthly returns for 1815-1816 when they were stationed in Kingston, going on half-pay in mid-1816. He transferred in 1817 to the 99th Regiment, which had been renumbered from the 100th Regiment, until it disbanded in 1818.

When the family moved to the Bytown area, Edward Sands acquired land grants as a retired officer, and ran various mills. He also served as a captain in same Carleton County militia with his father as the lieutenant-colonel and brother Clements Bradley as a lieutenant during the late 1820s.

Bradley died Feb. 25, 1836, in Bytown and was probably buried in the pioneer Barrack Hill cemetery at Sparks and Elgin Streets and then re-interred in the Sandy Hill site before being moved to Beechwood. A memorial tombstone at the Beechwood family plot pays tribute to father and son.

WILLIAM BROWN BRADLEY

Section 25, Lot 52N

(Mil)

The American Revolution and two wars shaped the life of William Brown Bradley who grew up in a family fiercely loyal to the Crown and fought in His Majesty's Forces to defend the British colonies. On his death in Bytown, Bradley was described as "not only a brave officer but a deserving settler" of Carleton County.

On Whitemarsh Island near Savannah, Georgia, his parents struggled to run their plantation during turbulent times in the 13 colonies while raising young Bradley along with his twin brother and a sister. After their father, employed by the British Army Commissariat, died during the American Revolutionary War, the family got a new father figure: Lieutenant John Jenkins, a professional soldier in the New Jersey Volunteers, who married their mother in 1781. After the eight-year continental war ended, the United States forced a mass exodus of Loyalists so Jenkins moved his adopted family to New Brunswick and started a new life as pioneers. Four more children were born on a farm and a large estate near Fredericton.

In 1793, Jenkins and Bradley joined the militia in the King's New Brunswick Regiment, as colonists worried that the American republic would invade the Maritimes, capitalizing on Britain being embroiled in the Napoleonic wars. Bradley served in two more regiments, rising from the junior rank of ensign to captain in the 104th (New Brunswick) Regiment of Foot. He served with a half-brother in the infantry unit.

Capt. Bradley was commanding a 104th company in 1812 when the United States declared war on Britain and invaded Upper Canada. Fortunately, its armies suffered defeats in initial battles. Sir George Prevost

feared in 1813 he did not have enough troops to defend Upper Canada from more American invasions so the commander-in-chief ordered a whole regiment, the 104th, to make a winter march 1,125 kilometres from Fredericton to Quebec City and on to Kingston. Six 104th Regiment companies, including Capt. Bradley's unit, took 52 days in February and March for the incredible overland trek of 554 men and supplies through severe cold and heavy snowfalls.

While the 104th mostly did garrison duty in Kingston for the war, various detachments were sent on campaigns. A *Montreal Gazette* obituary attested that Capt. Bradley participated in the May 29, 1813 raid on the Lake Ontario shipbuilding base at Sackets Harbor where his company sustained casualties. He also was with the 104th detachment at the surrender of nearly 1,000 American soldiers at the battle of Beaver Dams on June 24, 1813 and at the August 15, 1814 assault on American-occupied Fort Erie where his company again suffered losses.

With the War of 1812 ended in the colonies and Napoleon's armies defeated in Europe, Britain disbanded many of its infantry regiments, including the 104th, with Capt. Bradley, aged 46, going into retirement on half-pay and living near Montreal. By the early 1820s, some of the family was on the move again migrating to the Bytown area where Bradley had additional land grants in March and Huntley Townships as well as along the Rideau River. His leadership skills were put into action as the lieutenant-colonel in the First Carleton Militia and a Justice of the Peace to administer the new judicial district of March and Huntley. Among the settlers, he was known to be "generous, good-hearted and obliging." Along with his sons, Bradley also ran a wool-carding mill and shingle mill as well as a farm with livestock.

Capt. Bradley died Oct. 2, 1850 and was buried in the Sandy Hill cemetery where his son, Edward Sands Bradley had been interred in 1836. With the closing of the Sandy Hill burying grounds, remains of eight family members were removed in 1876 to the newly-opened Beechwood Cemetery.

HARRY (PUNCH) BROADBENT

Section 29, Lot 22 SW

(S)

Born in 1892 in Ottawa, Broadbent is generally regarded as one of the first true power forwards in the NHL. An artist with the puck and his elbows, Broadbent once led the NHL in scoring and penalty minutes. He was called up to play pro hockey when he was only 16 and later joined the Senators in 1912–13. In 1915, he left to serve with the Canadian Armed Forces in the First World War, where he was awarded the Military Medal.

Returning to the game in 1918, Broadbent played for the Senators for six more seasons. In 1921–22, Broadbent set an enduring NHL record for scoring in consecutive games, by scoring in 16 straight games.

A four-time Stanley Cup winner, Broadbent finished his career with 172 goals and 58 assists in 360 professional games. After his playing career, he coached for several years in the Ottawa City Hockey League, winning the championship in 1933 with the Ottawa Rideaus.

Broadbent died on March 5, 1971. He was inducted into the Hockey Hall of Fame in 1962 and into the Ottawa Sports Hall of Fame in 1966.

ELLA HOBDAY WEBSTER BRONSON

Section 50, Lots 119, 120, 128

(C & Med)

Ella Hobday Webster was born on September 1, 1846 in Portsmouth, Virginia to Nathan Burnham Webster a

prominent Southern American educator. The family moved to Ottawa in 1862, where, at some point, Bronson met her future husband, Erskine Bronson.

The couple married in Virginia in 1874, before returning to the Canadian capital and starting a family. Bronson focused on her role as a mother, and began her public career in earnest only after her primary domestic and child-raising duties were behind her.

Between 1890 and 1892 Bronson served on several informal committees to furnish the new nurses' institute building. She was also treasurer for funds raised to provide Ottawa soldiers with comforts during the South African War. A staunch member of St Andrew's Presbyterian Church, she was active in its women's missionary society and sat on a number of committees.

In 1893 Ella Bronson answered a call from Lady Aberdeen to help establish the National Council of Women of Canada. Although she served as a delegate to several national conventions, she was more consistently involved at the local level, where most of the council's work was centred. Local councils were associated with the national one in a loose federation. These councils served to educate potential female leaders such as Bronson; through them, women learned about the economic and social needs of their community and acquired a network of female contacts; they also provided a legitimate forum from which women could exercise authority and defend the Christian family as they saw it.

A vice-president of the Ottawa Local Council of Women from 1894 until 1911, Bronson served on committees to lobby for the teaching of domestic science in the city's high schools, the creation of a free library system, and the establishment of cottages for consumptives. In 1894 she pioneered the Associated Charities of Ottawa, a scheme intended to coordinate the efforts of various agencies, set standards for recipients of charity, and provide work-placement programs for the unemployed.

The culmination of Bronson's public projects was the foundation and successful operation of the Ottawa Maternity Hospital. With Bronson as president and an all-female board of directors, the hospital opened in 1895, and it functioned until the mid 1920s, when it was absorbed into the Civic Hospital. Much of its funding was raised by Bronson through her contacts in the elites of government and the lumber industry, and she served as its president for nearly 30 years. Fashioned on a new, medical, model of hospital, the Ottawa Maternity Hospital provided obstetrical services to women, most of whom paid a small fee. It eschewed any religious agenda, although it accepted support from church groups, and did not concern itself with its patients' moral purity as some institutions did. Professionalism was stressed, and from 1897 a three-month certification course was offered for nurses from other hospitals. They were educated in post-natal medical and nutritional care for new mothers as well as in pre-natal and obstetrical matters. By the hospital's 25th anniversary in 1920, it had trained 600 nurses, and by its closing it had served more than 10,000 patients. On 3 Feb. 1925 Ella Bronson signed over its property to the city; she took ill the next day and died a week later.

Ella Bronson's contribution to her community, in a private life of duty and kindness and a high-profile public career, was representative of that made by a legion of women who were intent on reshaping society. The *Ottawa Journal* commemorated her life of engagement when it praised her as "a notable figure, who had given her best in public service." Bronson died on February 11, 1925.

ERSKINE HENRY BRONSON

Section 50, Lot 119, 120 & 128

(B & P)

Born in Bolton, New York on September 12, 1844, Bronson came to Ottawa in 1852. His father, Henry Franklin Bronson, founded the firm of Bronson & Harris around 1852 with a partner, Captain J.J. Harris, after securing

advantageous water lots at Chaudière Falls. Bronson became a partner in 1867, shortly after Captain Harris' retirement. He and his father were joined by a new business partner, Abijah Weston, and carried on in the new firm Bronson & Weston.

Bronson later diversified the firm's interests, expanding its lumbering operations to California, where he was a director of the Little River Redwood Company. He also capitalized on the growing demand for electricity by founding the Ottawa Electric Company. Other business interests included roles as president, vice-president or director of several electricity and power companies.

Bronson served as a member of the Board of Public School Trustees for 18 years and on city council as an alderman from 1871 to 1877. First elected to the provincial legislature in 1886, he was re-elected in 1890, when he was sworn into the Ontario cabinet as a minister without portfolio. He passed away on October 19, 1920, at the age of 76.

FRANK PIERCE BRONSON

Section 49, Lot 16

(B)

Born in Bytown, Canada West in 1852, Bronson joined his father in the lumber business. After his father's death in 1889, he and his brothers continued the business; he was vice president. He was a promoter of the Ottawa Carbide Company and the General Illuminating Company. He was also a director of the Timber Limit Owners' Association and of the Ottawa Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. He was a vice president of the Ottawa Electric and Consolidation Light, Heat & Power Company, and president of the People's Gas Supply Company. Bronson died in Ottawa on May 18, 1932.

HENRY FRANKLIN BRONSON

Section 49, Lot 16

(B)

Bronson was born in Moreau, New York on February 24, 1817 and lived in Queensbury, New York as a child. He studied at the Poultney Academy in Vermont, where he excelled at the study of agricultural sciences but was particularly fond of forestry. This clearly influenced Bronson's venture into the lumber business – in 1840, he partnered with John J. Harris, a more experienced lumber baron who held extensive tracts in the upper Hudson lakes region.

Bronson first came to Canada in 1848, looking for new forests to fell, and was impressed with the timber in the Ottawa Valley region. Returning home to the US, he convinced his business partner to visit the area with him and in 1852 they had erected their first mill on Victoria Island. Bronson was an innovator, and when faced with the issue of being unable to properly drive logs down the Ottawa River, proposed that he and Harris simply purchase the hydraulic lots at the Chaudière Falls, then owned by the Crown.

The Bronson and Harris logging operation was soon the largest in Ottawa, and their success encouraged other gentlemen to settle in Ottawa and enter the timber trade. As a result, many expensive improvements were made to the Ottawa River to specifically expedite the transport of logs. Bronson's was also the first Ottawa-area lumber mill to supply sawn lumber to the US market. In 1864, Harris retired, leaving the firm in Bronson's hands. By 1880, the firm was known as Bronson and Weston when Bronson's son, Erskine, and Abijah Weston joined the company.

When Bronson died on December 7, 1889, in his 73rd year, 241 vehicles formed the cortege to Beechwood

Cemetery.

CANON BRIAN BROWN

Section 51S, Lot 1288, Grave 2

(Mil & Rel)

Canon Brian Brown was born in England on March 3, 1925, but grew up in St. Catherines and Ottawa after his family moved to Canada. Brown served in the Royal Canadian Air Force during WWII, and after his return to Canada he worked for a few years at Ottawa radio station CKOY before being ordained as an Anglican priest in 1955.

After being ordained, Brown served various parishes throughout the Edmonton diocese, as well as at the University of Alberta Hospital and the Canadian Forces militia. In 1983, Brown returned to Ottawa where he worked at the Rideau Veterans Home and the National Defence Medical Centre – a job he held until his retirement in 1995 at the age of 70. He was deeply dedicated to supporting the veterans he served in every possible way.

Brown passed away on September 17, 1999, after having been cared for at the Perley-Rideau Veterans Health Centre himself for almost a year.

ERIC BROWN

Section 30, Lot TG 118

(A)

Born in Nottingham, England, in 1877, Brown studied art in England. He came to Canada in 1909, to work for Montreal art dealers W. Scott and Sons. While there, Brown arranged a loan exhibition of British paintings in Montreal for the Art Gallery of Toronto. In 1910, Brown was appointed as the first director of the National Gallery of Canada. Under his leadership, Brown expanded the collection through National and international contacts by sending exhibitions and making extended loans to other museums across the country. Brown was an early supporter for the Group of Seven. In 1924 and 1925, he made sure the work of the Group of Seven was well represented in Canadian art shows at the prestigious Wembley exhibition in England. This enraged many members of the Royal Canadian Academy, who felt that the Group were given an unfair advantage. However, British press reports were so favourable that both Brown and the Group felt vindicated. His wife and historian Maud Brown was keenly interested in art and art education and took an interest in establishing art education programs for children at the National Gallery.

Eric Brown died in Ottawa on April 6, 1939.

GERALD HORACE BROWN

Section 51N, Lot 22 SE

(CS & J)

Born in Ottawa on July 30, 1875, Brown was on the editing staff of the *Ottawa Free Press* from 1893 to 1904. He then became chief Canadian correspondent of the *Tribune* in London, England from 1906 to 1908. In addition, he was an Ottawa correspondent for the *Daily News* in London, England, the *Toronto Star* and the *Vancouver Province*. He also worked for the *Ottawa Evening Journal*.

Brown was secretary, then vice president and, later, president of the Ottawa Parliamentary Press Gallery.

From 1904 to 1905, he was a literary correspondent for the Canadian Club in Ottawa; he became honourable secretary in 1906 and president in 1909. In 1910, he became assistant deputy minister of labour. Gerald Brown died on May 9, 1947.

PELEG FRANKLIN BROWNELL

Section 24, Lot 73 W

(A)

Peleg Franklin Brownell was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts on July 27, 1857. He studied at Boston's Museum of Fine Arts, then went to Paris for several years where he studied under Robert-Fleury, Bouguereau and Bonnat. On his return to North America, he taught art in Montreal for a year.

Brownell moved to Ottawa in 1887 to take the position of headmaster of the Ottawa Art School, replacing the school's former principal, Charles E. Moss, another artist of note buried at Beechwood. The Art School, intended to be a school of art and design, was established in 1880 by a group of leading citizens with the support of the Marquis of Lorne, the Governor-General, and his wife Princess Louise. Brownell subsequently headed the Woman's Art Association of Ottawa (later Ottawa Art Association) before retiring in 1937. He also painted in the West Indies, the US, the Gaspé and the Gatineaus.

Franklin Brownell was a productive painter, submitting his work to exhibitions in the USA, France, England, as well as Canada. A portrait he exhibited in the USA in 1897 won a prize, as did a painting shown in a 1900 Paris exhibition. He was a regular contributor to exhibitions of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts in the years from 1889 to 1918, a span of 29 years in which over 80 of his paintings were exhibited. He was appointed ARCA in 1894 and RCA in 1895.

A Brownell painting of Ottawa's By Ward Market, shown at the Royal Canadian Academy's 1915 exhibition is now in the Art Gallery of Ontario. Five other of his By Ward Market scenes are in the collection of Canada's National Gallery, which has a total of sixteen Brownell paintings. Their subject matter includes portraits, landscapes and flowers, the landscapes reflecting his visits to the West Indies, New England and various places in Canada.

Brownell's contribution to art included not only a large output of paintings of merit but guidance as a teacher which led to the development of the skills of students such as Ernest G. Fosbery whose work as a portrait painter and war artist is represented in the collection of the National Gallery.

Brownell died on March 13, 1946.

DR. PETER HENDERSON BRYCE

Section 60, Lot 32 NE Ctr

(CS, Lit & Med)

Born in Mount Pleasant, Canada West on August 17, 1853, Bryce was a practising physician until 1890. During that time, he wrote Canada's first provincial Health Code for Ontario in 1884. In 1892, he became deputy registrar general for Ontario, in charge of vital statistics.

In 1900, Bryce was elected president of the American Public Health Association and was a founding member of the Canadian Public Health Association.

A few years later, in 1904, he became Chief Medical Officer for the Department of the Interior of the federal government and held a position as the Medical Inspector to the Department of the Interior and Indian Affairs. Dr. Bryce was asked to go into 35 residential schools across Western Canada to inspect on the sanitary

conditions of the schools and report back. He found widespread disease due to overcrowding and poor ventilation.

...of a total of 1,537 pupils reported upon nearly 25 per cent are dead, of one school with an absolutely accurate statement, 69 per cent of ex-pupils are dead, and that everywhere the almost invariable cause of death given is tuberculosis (Bryce, 1907, p.18).

Within Dr. Bryce's report, he highlighted that was the responsibility of those running the schools, the churches and government, to act. As the full-time caregivers of the children, they had the obligation to help the sick children by providing the necessary treatment and improving their living situation.

Despite an article about Dr. Bryce's report being printed on the front page of *The Evening Citizen*, now *The Ottawa Citizen*, and the report being presented to the Members of Parliament, very little was done. The children continued to suffer from diseases despite his efforts to bring the health issues to the public eye.

Dr. Bryce was one of the few Canadians to publicly oppose residential schools, and because of that, was forced into retirement out of the federal government in 1921. This did not deter Dr. Bryce from continuing to advocate for the health of Indigenous children. In 1922, Dr. Peter Henderson Bryce boldly published the book "The Story of a National Crime: An Appeal for Justice to the Indians of Canada." The book outlines that since his initial report in 1907, the Canadian government had continued to maintain a system that led to the death of children. They continued to neglect the health and safety of those across Canada in residential schools and were allowing the principals to not accurately report on current health conditions or deaths.

His courage is recognized today by Indigenous organizations across Canada for being a whistleblower on the deplorable health conditions of the residential school children and one of the few people to try and make changes.

Bryce was also vice president of the American Congress on Tuberculosis. At this time, he was also a member of the executive committee for the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Consumption. He was an examiner for the Canadian branch of the Royal Sanitary Institution.

Bryce was an active member of various other scientific bodies, and well known as a lecturer on medical subjects. Some of his studies included reports on malaria, smallpox, diphtheria, sewage disposal, cholera, public water supplies, consumption and the influence of forests on rainfall and health. He also contributed to Ward's Handbook of Medical Sciences.

Bryce died on January 14, 1932.

DOUGLAS BRYMNER

Section 37, Lot 39 NW

(CS, His & NHP)

Brymner was born in Scotland in 1823 and immigrated to Quebec in 1858. In the 1870's there was a petition to Parliament seeking the preservation and accessibility of archival documents in Canada. In 1872, the government created a position for Brymner in the Department of Agriculture where he was to spend half of his time on the public archives service and the other half on agricultural statistics. He observed that it was "a task of more than ordinary difficulty."

He concentrated his efforts on the copying programs in Paris, where numerous collections of Canadian-related records were going to be accessible to researchers in Canada by having them copied. As volumes were completed, they were bound and sent to Ottawa, where Brymner indexed them. Even though he concentrated his efforts on this copying program, he also worked very hard to acquire published material of every sort that concerned Canadian history.

Brymner was known as the "Historical Archivist of the Dominion" as he was the person who created and

maintained the National Archives of Canada from 1872 to his death in June of 1902. His thirty year tenure was remarkable, in that time period the ground work had been laid, practices and principles had been developed, archives had secured a place for themselves, important and valuable historical records had been preserved and made available. History had been written and these archives were finding a place for themselves in the national cultural landscape. Brymner's dream would be fulfilled – creating a great storehouse of information.

EVA CATHERINE BUELS

Section 29, Lot 43 E

(S)

Born Eva Catherine Ault on October 11, 1891 in Aultsville, Ontario, she was raised in nearby Finch before the Aults moved their family of five girls and three boys to Ottawa where they would lay down strong community roots.

Buels was among the young women who skated for the first Ottawa Alerts hockey team, which was founded in 1915 with girls from the Ottawa Ladies College and the Young Women's Christian Association. She became one of the game's first female stars and a fan favourite, earning the nickname "Queen of the Ice."

In March of 1922, her play was singled out in a Toronto newspaper article in which she was called "a real star," noting that she scored at least one goal in practically every game she had played. Sharing in her success was her younger sister Bessie who was also on the team.

The Alerts were one of the most successful ladies teams in Canada, winning the Championship in their first season and earning the Eastern Canadian Championship in 1922 and the Ontario Ladies title as well as the Dominion Championship in 1923.

Buels married Ottawa athlete James Buels, who played for the Rough Riders Football Club. The couple did not have any children, and Buels did not work outside of the home, but was an active volunteer with the Minto skating club. She died in 1984 at the age of 93.

GEORGE BURN

Section 50, Lot 98

(B)

Born in Thurso, Scotland on April 10, 1847, Burn came to Canada in 1866, where he joined the staff of the Royal Canadian Bank in Toronto. He then became an accountant for the Exchange Bank in Montreal and was appointed general manager at the Bank of Ottawa in 1880. During his years as a banker, Burn was a member of the central committee of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, a director of Toronto branch of the General Trusts Corporation and the vice president of the Canadian Bankers' Association.

In Ottawa, Burn was involved with the Clearing House, the American Surety Company and the St. Andrew's Society, and was president of the District Bankers' Association. Burn was also involved in several musical, dramatic and philanthropic societies. Burn died in Ottawa on December 5, 1932.

WILLIAM ARTHUR BURNS

Section 48, Lot 23 SW

(Ag & CS)

Born in Ottawa on February 18, 1869, Burns studied at the Ottawa Collegiate Institute. In 1900, he was

appointed secretary to the exhibition branch of the Department of Agriculture in Ottawa.

He occupied official positions in connection with the Canadian government's exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition in Osaka, Japan, where he was decorated by the emperor of Japan with a fourth-class Order of the Rising Sun, and received the honorary rank of lieutenant colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army. At the St. Louis World's Fair, he received a diploma and a medal. Burns died in Ottawa on December 6, 1960.

MARTIN BURRELL

Section 30, Lot TG 52

(*Ag, J, Lit & P*)

Born in Faringdon, England on October 15, 1858, Burrell came to Canada in 1886 and made his living in fruit farming. In 1908, he was elected to the Canadian House of Commons. Three years later, he was sworn into the Privy Council and became minister of agriculture in the Borden government.

With the formation of a Union government in 1917, he became secretary of state and minister of mines. In 1920, he retired from politics and was appointed parliamentary librarian in Ottawa. From 1924 until his death, he wrote a literary column in the *Ottawa Journal*. He was also the author of *Betwixt Heaven and Charing Cross* (1928) and *Crumbs are Also Bread* (1934). In 1928, he was granted an LL.D. by Queen's University. Burrell died on March 20, 1938 in Ottawa.

JOHN BURROWS (HONEY)

Section 50, Lots 6 SW

(*A & E*)

A gravestone in Ottawa's Beechwood Cemetery is inscribed with a tribute to the one buried beneath it, "HONORED GENTLEMAN, CIVIC AND RELIGIOUS LEADER, ROYAL ENGINEER, AND SUPERINTENDENT OF THE RIDEAU CANAL. CAME TO THE WILDERNESS OF UPPER CANADA IN 1816, FROM ENGLAND." The tribute's subject, John Burrows, died in 1848 and was buried in a cemetery in Hull, but in 1882 was given a new grave in Beechwood Cemetery. Its records give no reason for the transfer, but by it Burrows returned to the community in which he had lived, and played an important part, during its early years when it was known as Bytown.

The decision of John Burrows to leave England for a life in wilderness, which was his destination, that area of Upper Canada at the junction of the Rideau and Ottawa Rivers, is puzzling, also his use of his middle name (his mother's surname) as his surname, for when he was born near Plymouth, England, on May 1, 1789, he was named John Burrows Honey. It has been suggested that his association with a radical political group made it advisable for him to leave England and to take another name.

Burrows was a civil engineer in England, also a member of the militia, both of which may account for his skill in sketching as well as water colour painting. He left for Upper Canada in 1816, settled briefly in Nepean Township which fronts the Ottawa River west of the Rideau, but soon went back to England. In 1818 he returned with his wife and brother and bought land in the township while his brother acquired property on the other side of the Rideau. His training in engineering enabled Burrows to work as a surveyor, and when construction of the Rideau Canal was undertaken he was employed by the British Army's Royal Engineers, the builders of the canal.

The Rideau Canal had been planned soon after the War of 1812-14 ended. The American invasion of Canada in that war demonstrated the need, in the event of another invasion, for a waterway in addition to the St.

Lawrence River for travel between Montreal and Kingston. Preliminary plans called for it to follow rivers and lakes between Kingston and the junction of the Rideau and Ottawa Rivers, the latter providing passage from there to Montreal. The many rapids and falls along the waterway's length of about 150 miles (240 km) required the construction of dams, canals, and 47 locks to raise and lower ships.

In 1826 Lieutenant Colonel John By of the Royal Engineers arrived in the area where the Rideau meets the Ottawa to start construction of the canal. Late that year Lord Dalhousie, the Governor, officiated at a ceremony marking the commencement of the project. Barracks for the soldiers and a house for Colonel By were built on a hill overlooking the site of a series of locks that would join the canal to the Ottawa River. The hill became known as Barracks Hill, but the name was changed three decades later to Parliament Hill.

Colonel By was given many powers to carry out the project, including making surveys and expropriating property. He established streets and lots, with rents from the lots used for general improvements such as drainage, bridge-building and the provision of wharves. A road laid out to the east and west of the canal's locks, now Wellington and Rideau Streets, soon had buildings along it and a community was started which in 1827 took the name Bytown, named after the colonel. That part of Bytown west of the canal became Upper Bytown, to the east, Lower Bytown. In 1823 Burrows had purchased the land on which the locks and canal were built but sold it before the locks' location had been decided, which made the new owner, Nicholas Sparks, wealthy from the land's greatly increased value.

One of Colonel By's projects was the construction of a series of bridges over the Chaudière Falls of the Ottawa River to link Bytown with a settlement founded in 1806 by Philemon Wright. He sent rafts of timber to Quebec by way of the Ottawa River and the St. Lawrence, the timber then sent to England. A drawing of one of the bridges, dated 1827 was signed by Burrows and other drawings of it, dated 1828 and 1830 bear the names of Burrows and Colonel By. Another project in which Burrows was involved was the improvement of the passage of timber on the Ottawa River. His drawing, titled "Plan of improvements in timber channel at Chaudiere Falls," was dated 1829. His name was followed by the title "Overseer of Works."

In the course of the canal's construction Burrows took part in several surveys and explorations of the route. Measurements were made of the depth of water along rivers and lakes, and determinations made of the availability and quality of stone required for masonry work, as well as the suitability of stone for making lime for mortar. Since the route passed through areas of wilderness axe-men cleared the way for others. On his second such trip, in July, 1827, Burrows travelled with three army officers, masonry contractor Thomas MacKay, and John Mactaggart, a Scottish engineer appointed by Colonel By to be the project's Clerk of Works. Four canoes carried the party, their supplies and assistants.

In his diary Burrows wrote about the difficulties they encountered. They often passed through swamps containing "Canadian thistle and prickley (sic) ash which sting through the clothes and cause an intolerable pain." After a day's work in "pelting pityless (sic) rain," the work ending about dark, he was "much fatigued, wet and hungry." At night there was no relief "from the suffering sting of the muskeetoos (sic) and flies." John Mactaggart took ill on the trip, suffering inflammation of the skin, and his work on the canal greatly affected his health. When the party reached Kingston, Burrows described the place where he stayed there as "nothing was of the best yet every thing seemed a luxury after coming from the Bush."

On several of his trips on the waterway Burrows made sketches and water colour paintings of scenery and canal structures, which undoubtedly provide the first views of many settlements. In 1832, when the canal was completed, his pencil sketches included "views of the canal at Newboro, the locks at Edmond's and Maitland's Rapids." He made many water colour paintings in the 1840s, mostly scenes of the locks at various places along the waterway. His painting of Smith's Falls shows the canal, a sailboat, the locks, and about 20 houses. His paintings of locks included Old Slys, Merrick's Mills, Burritt's Rapids, Long Island, Hogs Back and

Hartwells Locks. In addition to his drawings, sketches and paintings, Burrows prepared several maps of Bytown, one of them, showing proposed fortifications near the locks and canal, reflecting the military nature of the canal.

One of Burrows' drawings of the Chaudière bridges became an illustration in books about Canada. When John Mactaggart, his associate in the early stages of the canal's construction, left Canada in 1828 suffering from the effects of swamp fever, he published a two-volume book on his Canadian experiences ("Three Years in Canada ..."), using the Chaudière drawing as an illustration. Another author, Joseph Bouchette, also used it, in his book "The British Dominion in North America," published in London in 1831. John Mactaggart died in 1830, soon after his book was published.

The Rideau Canal was an important factor in the settlement and development of the areas along its route. John Burrows remained, after its completion, in the British department that operated the canal, eventually becoming superintendent. The costs of the canal's operation consistently exceeded the income from its tariffs and as Canada entered the railway age the canal suffered from the competition. As a result, efforts were made to have it closed and filled in, fortunately not carried out. The canal continues in service after almost two centuries of use, as a recreational waterway, and a memorial to a great engineering undertaking, constructed with skill under the most adverse of conditions.

The considerable contributions that Burrows made to the canal's construction and operation were matched by his contributions to the community of Bytown. Appointed by Colonel By to be a town councillor, he also served as a Justice of the Peace. His strong religious beliefs led him to pay for the building of Bytown's first church, a Methodist chapel, and when it burned down his house became a chapel until a new one was built.

Although in poor health, John Burrows continued to work at the canal until his death on July 27, 1848 in Kingston. Bytown's newspaper "The Packet" in its notice of his death, described him as "one of the earliest inhabitants of Bytown and much regretted by numerous friends and acquaintances." It announced the date of his funeral, stating that "The inhabitants generally are respectfully invited to attend."

[Bio written by Bryan Cook]

ERNEST ALBERT REYNOLDS (ERNIE) BUTTERWORTH

Section 19, Lot 121 SE

(S)

Ernie Butterworth was born in 1876. He played the third home position for the Ottawa Capitals, winner of the world lacrosse title in 1906. In 1907, he went on an exhibition tour of England, where the team won 16 games, lost none and tied one. A coach and referee in both lacrosse and hockey, he was one of the two officials in the famous Dawson City–Ottawa Silver Seven Stanley Cup Series in 1905. A member of the Ottawa Sports Hall of Fame, he died in Ottawa on October 6, 1958.

C

EDWARD ROBERT CAMERON

Section 25, Lot 27 W Ctr

(*L & Lit*)

Born in London, Canada West on March 18, 1857, Cameron received his B.A. and M.A. from the University of Toronto. He was called to the bar of Ontario in 1882 and practised law in Strathroy and London, Ontario. He was appointed registrar of the Supreme Court of Canada in 1898. He was author of *The Memoirs of Ralph Vansittart* (1902, 1924), *The Practice and Jurisprudence of the Supreme Court of Canada* (1906) and *The Canadian Constitution as Interpreted by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council* (1915–30). He died in Ottawa on February 1, 1931.

ROBERT HENRY CAMPBELL

Section 41, Lot 59 NW

(*CS & Sci*)

Born in Ailsa Craig, Canada West on May 26, 1867, Campbell entered the public service in 1887. In 1905, Campbell was a delegate to the American Forestry Congress. He was chief of the timber and mines branch of the Department of the Interior, and in 1907 he became superintendent of forestry. During this time, he was also editor and business manager of the *Canadian Forestry Journal*, and secretary–treasurer of the Canadian Forestry Association.

In 1908, he was elected vice president of the Canadian Society of Forest Engineers. Campbell died on November 26, 1925

WILLIAM WILFRED CAMPBELL

Section 22, Lot 41 NE

(*Lit & NHP*)

William Wilfred Campbell was born in Kitchener (then Berlin), Canada West in 1858. His father was an Anglican clergyman charged with setting up “frontier” parishes in Canada West. As a result, the family moved around a great deal before they settled in Wiarton, Ontario in 1871. Campbell attended school in nearby Owen Sound, and was deeply impressed with the beauty of nature that surrounded him while living there.

Campbell taught briefly in Wiarton, before attending the University of Toronto in 1880. Despite his deep passion for poetry, he followed in his father’s footsteps and went on to attend UoT’s seminary at Wycliffe College in 1882 and then the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge Massachusetts in 1883. Campbell married in 1884, and was ordained the following year. He returned to Canada in 1888 to serve a parish in New Brunswick. Campbell’s first two books of poetry were published while he was living there: *Snowflakes and Sunbeams* (1888) and *Lake Lyrics* (1889). However, around the same time Campbell began to struggle with doubts about both his faith and the suitability of his vocation; he resigned from the Ministry in 1891, and took a position with the civil service in Ottawa. Two years later, he received a permanent position with the Department of Militia and Defence/ he worked there until 1909, when he transferred to the Dominion Archives.

Living in Ottawa, Campbell continued writing and contributing to literary periodicals, and became immersed in the literary circles of the time. He met and befriended poet Archibald Lampman, and through

him, Duncan Campbell Scott, and the three of them contributed to a literary essay and critique column in the *Toronto Globe* in the early 1890s, titled "At the Mermaid Inn." Campbell's third book of poetry, *The Dread Voyage Poems*, was published in 1893 and, as the title indicates, was much darker than the first two. He contributed to and he was elected to the Royal Society of Canada in 1894, and in 1899 published a fourth book of verse, titled *Beyond the Hills of Dream*. A versatile, passionate writer, Campbell also wrote romances and several tragedies: *Mordred* and *Hildebrand* in 1895, and a volume including these and two others titled *Poetical Tragedies* in 1908.

Campbell was most prolific in the early years of the twentieth century, during which he produced numerous pamphlets as well as five historical novels and three works of non-fiction. Only two of his novels were printed as stand-alone books: *Ian of the Orcades* was published in 1906, and *A Beautiful Rebel* in 1909. Another novel was published in *The Christian Guardian* but was never reprinted, and two more remain only in manuscript form. His non-fiction works included a book about the Great Lakes titled *The Beauty, History, Romance, and Mystery of the Canadian Lake Region*, first published in 1910, and reprinted and enlarged 1914. The second was an account of the Scottish settlements in Eastern Canada: *The Scotsman in Canada*, published in 1911.

As a stalwart supporter of the British Empire, Campbell composed a song titled "An Empire's Greeting," which was performed in 1902 at the Royal Botanical Gardens for Queen Alexandra. Another of Campbell's works, "The Crowning of the King," was performed by an imperial choir at the coronation of King George V. As a result, Campbell was recognized in Britain and, in 1906, received an honorary LLD from Aberdeen University, and at the 1912 coronation was given the great honour of being invited to watch the Coronation Procession from a place in Buckingham Palace. In 1914, with the spectre of war hanging large, Campbell published a volume of very imperialistic verses, titled *Sagas of a Vaster Britain*. And in spite of the fact that he was too old to volunteer, Campbell was a zealous recruiter, and trained a number of men who subsequently fought in France.

Mackenzie King admired Campbell so much that he instigated a movement to erect a memorial to the poet. It takes the form of a stone bench beside the grave, which lies in a corner of the plot. The bench once featured a bronze plaque, now missing, which had a portrait of William Campbell, and several lines from a poem were carved at one end. The bench is intended to give admirers of Campbell's poetry an opportunity to sit in serenity and reflect upon his work.

Campbell, one of Canada's most brilliant poets, passed away on January 1, 1918 at the age of 56.

CHARLES CAMSELL

Section 60½, Lot 6 S

(E, NHP & Sci)

Born in Fort Laird, Northwest Territories on February 6, 1876, Camsell, a mining engineer, became a geologist with the Geological Survey of Canada in 1904. As founder of the Canadian Geographical Society, he oversaw advancements in laboratory research and in field exploration, using transportation from canoes to airplanes.

Camsell served as a member of the National Research Council and as deputy minister of mines. After the Second World War, his work was instrumental in reorganizing government science. Charles Camsell passed away on December 19, 1958 at the age of 82.

ALBERT JOHN CAWDRON

Section 24, Lot 72 SW

(RCMP)

Albert John Cawdron was born in 1873 in Ottawa. As a young man, he joined the Dominion Police in 1897, and shortly after enlisted with the first Canadian Contingent going to South Africa for the Boer War. He returned to Canada in 1901, having been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Back in Canada, Cawdron rejoined the Dominion Police and was put on plain-clothes detail – the secret service branch of the force. In September of that same year, he worked as a special operative for the royal tour through Canada of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York. He held a similar position again, when they visited Quebec in 1908 as the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Cawdron continued to rise through the ranks of the Dominion Police, and when then-Commissioner Sir Percy Sherwood left Canada for England in 1915, Cawdron was appointed a Commissioner of Police in his absence. Only a few years later, in 1918, Sir Percy retired officially, and Cawdron became his successor.

As Acting Commissioner, Cawdron reorganized the military service police, which had been formed to prosecute evaders of the *Military Service Act* during WWI. In 1920 when the Dominion Police was absorbed in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Cawdron was named Superintendent and Director of Criminal Investigations. During the Royal Commission on Customs and Excise in 1926, he was the chief investigator, appointed by the government for the Commission. Cawdron was promoted to Assistant Commissioner in May of 1932, a position he retained until his retirement in 1936.

Sadly, Cawdron had little time to enjoy his retirement – he was killed in an automobile accident only a few years later, on September 8, 1938.

H. CLIFFORD CHADDERTON

Section 103, Grave 1871B

(C & Mil)

Born on May 9, 1919, in Fort William, H. Clifford Chadderton was more than just a Second World War Veteran. After surviving D-Day, Chadderton lost part of his right leg while in command of a company of The Royal Winnipeg Rifles battling for the Scheldt Estuary in Belgium and Holland in October 1944. Upon his return to Canada in 1944, Chadderton joined The War Amps. Heavily involved within the organization, he was appointed Executive Secretary in 1965, and later made Chief Executive Officer of The War Amps. Under his leadership, the Association transitioned from helping only veterans to a charitable institution that aimed to represent all Canadian amputees. His focus and main achievements, however, involved children. Founding the Child Amputee Program (CHAMP), to help cover costs of artificial limbs and support programs, Chadderton also established Matching Mothers, to bring together new and experienced CHAMP families for advice and support. Other programs include PLAYSAFE, a program to promote child safety with a “kids-to-kids” approach, and JUMPSTART, which ensures amputee children have the computer skills they need for an independent future.

On top of his work with The War Amps, Chadderton held positions as Adviser to the Minister of Labour in veterans’ rehabilitation, Director of the Canadian Army Financial Welfare Program, National Secretary of the Army Benevolent Fund and was Chairman of the National Council of Veteran Association (NCVA).

While serving as Secretary and Executive Director of the Woods Committee, from 1965 to 1968, Chadderton was a part of an extensive study on veterans pension legislation in Canada. The three-volume study gave veterans a complete and detailed explanation of virtually every section of the Pension Act, as well as 148 recommendations to improve the legislation.

Through his position at the NCVA and The War Amps, Chadderton advocated for veterans, both disabled and not, their families, and their children. Standing in front of tribunals, the House of Commons and Senate, he presented all kinds of recommendations for better helping Canadian veterans.

For more than a decade, he led a successful battle to see justice served for Canada's Hong Kong veterans, who were forced into slave labour during the Second World War. As Patron of the Hong Kong Veterans Association, and working with Dr. John Humphrey, co-author of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Dr. Gustave Gingras, honorary president of the Canadian Human Rights Foundation and internationally renowned specialist in rehabilitative medicine, and Brian Forbes, as Association Legal Counsel, a leading advocate in International Law and Human Rights, they fought for compensation, both at the UN Human Rights Tribunals in Geneva, Switzerland, and before the Canadian government in Ottawa. Compensation of \$24,000 was awarded to each surviving PoW or their widows in December 1998.

During his life and career, he received numerous awards, including being inducted into the Order of Canada, the Order of Ontario, the Canada Veterans Hall of Valour and the Terry Fox Hall of Fame, Knight in the Order of the Legion of Honour of France, the Minister of Veterans Affairs Commendation, the Royal Bank Award for Canadian Achievement and the Queen's Diamond Jubilee medal.

He died November 30, 2013.

RUFUS GARDNER CHAMBERLIN

Section 29, Lot 117 SW

(CS & L)

Rufus Gardner Chamberlin was born on August 4, 1863 in Chelsea, Quebec. In 1885 he joined the Dominion Police Force, the first Canadian federal police force founded in 1868 by Prime Minister Sir John A. MacDonald, after members of the Fenian movement assassinated Father of Confederation and politician Thomas D'Arcy McGee. The Dominion Police were tasked with gathering intelligence on organizations and individuals posing a threat to the security of the country, protecting federal property and acting as bodyguards for federal politicians. As an agent of the Dominion Police, Chamberlin lived in Ottawa with his wife and children in a house on McLeod Street. However, he was required to travel throughout Canada and investigate a variety of crimes, some stranger than others. One such instance occurred in 1889, when he arrested two native men from Cat Lake, Ontario (now Kenora) for the killing of their tribe's Chief, who had become possessed, or "windigo" (translated then as "insane"), and asked to be killed. Chamberlain escorted the accused to Winnipeg, MB for trial.

In 1903 Chamberlin was made an inspector with the Secret Services branch of the force. During this period, he continued to travel throughout Canada to assist in the investigation of various crimes. In 1904, while visiting Vancouver, BC, he became involved after the botched attempt to commit BC's first-ever train robbery, just outside of Mission City.

On May 1, 1907, Chamberlin left the Dominion Force and was appointed Chief of Police for Vancouver, BC, and later received commendation for his handling of the Anti-Asiatic riots in September of that year. He stayed in the position until January of 1913, when he resigned to take the position of first Chief of the Investigation Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Shortly afterwards, in the summer of 1914, he was appointed Commissioner of Police within all of Canada East (including Ontario, Quebec and the Atlantic provinces), based out of Montreal. During his tenure, he arranged the protection for the Royal Visits to Canada in 1919 and 1923. Chamberlin was also involved with the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, and served as its president.

Chamberlin died while still in office on December 23, 1923.

FULGENCE CHARPENTIER

Section 38, Grave 63

(CS, J & Mil)

Fulgence Charpentier was born in Saint-Anne-de-Prescott, 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.

DR. DONALD RUSSELL CHERRY

Section 50, Lot 56 NE

(Ag & RCMP)

Born in Ottawa on May 10, 1921, Cherry was educated at the Ontario Veterinary College in Guelph, Ontario and the University of Toronto, graduating in 1945. Dr. Cherry practiced from his office on York Street in the Byward Market until 1976 and then from his newly built clinic and home in Osgood, Ontario. He was the official veterinarian and chairman of the Ottawa winter fair and the Central Canada Exhibition for many years.

Dr. Cherry was also the official veterinarian to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police musical ride "N" division Rockcliffe from 1945 to shortly before his death in 2000. Among his many clients was Olympian show-jumper Ian Miller and his horses. For many years Queen Elizabeth rode her horse, named Burmese, to the trooping of the colours in June in front of Buckingham Palace. This horse was a gift from the RCMP, and had been trained in Ottawa where it was cared for by Dr. Cherry. The Queen and Dr. Cherry discussed Burmese during a visit to Windsor Castle in 1988.

The complete musical ride (32 horses and men) gave an honour guard at Beechwood Cemetery on April 17th, 2000 for Dr. Cherry's interment.

ANNIE AMELIA CHESLEY

Section 26, Lot 9 SW

(Ed & Med)

Annie Amelia Chesley was born in 1857 or 1858 near Toronto. Nothing is known of Annie's early years. She

trained as a nurse between 1893 and 1896 at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, MD, where she remained as a head nurse until early 1898.

In 1897, St Luke's Hospital was founded in Ottawa, along with an associated training-school for nurses. Chesley was named lady superintendent at St Luke's. Her role was a dual one. First, she administered the 30-bed institution, which included supervising health and dietary care. In the early years she was required personally to order the food and medical supplies and oversee the dietary kitchen. Second, she set and administered the curriculum for the three-year training program for nurses.

In its first three years, Chesley received 300 applications for admission and from these she selected 30; the initial class of seven graduated in 1901. Although the nurses' regimen emphasized a scientific approach, St Luke's blended this aspect of their training with traditional forms of health care. It was thus regarded as a "family hospital."

The formal course of study included lectures during the day from Chesley and her four assistants and in the evening from local doctors. The "continuous course of practical demonstrations" involved hourly examinations of patients' vital statistics and the keeping of detailed records. Students also took practical studies and were responsible for much of the cleaning and upkeep of the facility. The student nurses also number performed practical work for periods of a few months in other local hospitals.

Regarding her position as one of senior management, Chesley stressed the separation of her administrative team from the group of student nurses. Thus, while she yearly awarded a personal medal to her most outstanding pupil, there is little evidence of a less formal, or warm, relationship between Chesley and the students.

In addition to her responsibilities at St Luke's, Annie Chesley was active in the wider nursing profession. She served as first president of the Ottawa Graduate Nurses Association. With several nursing associates, she established the first central registry for professional nurses in Ottawa; it probably attempted to identify certified nurses in the area and perhaps suggest appropriate names to private households in need of nursing care.

In 1910, a long illness necessitated Chesley's retirement, and she died on November 6, 1910, less than eight months later in the hospital that had become her home. She was mourned by her "graduates." Although she had seen herself primarily as an administrator of students rather than as their counsellor, she had been, the *Canadian Nurse* recalled, "ever ready to advise and encourage, ever interested in their sorrows and joys and ready to lend a sympathetic ear."

KENNETH G. CHIPMAN

Section 34, Lot 4, Grave 16

(Sci)

Kenneth G. Chipman was born in Burwick, Nova Scotia in 1884 and educated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He returned to Canada to work for the Canadian Geological Survey, and was assigned to the 1913 Canadian Arctic Expedition as its chief geographer. He also served as second-in-command of the Southern Party, under Dr. Rudolph Anderson (also buried at Beechwood).

The expedition set out from the 141st meridian (the border between Alaska and the Yukon) and followed the coastline east to Bathurst Inlet. Over three successive seasons, Chipman and his assistant, John Raffles Cox, mapped hundreds of miles of mainland coast from Pierce Point on the Amundsen Gulf in the Northwest Territories east to the eastern end of Bathurst Inlet. Most of his work was completed on foot, and prepared a map of his work suitable for publication.

In 1916 Chipman left the ship and crew and set out for Ottawa overland. With a trader as his companion, he

traveled south by way of Great Bear Lake to the Mackenzie River, then on to Peace River. Three months after leaving the ship, Chipman was in Ottawa, with a report of his surveys, including information about copper-bearing rocks in the Coppermine area.

Chipman died in Ottawa in 1974.

DONALD CHRISTIE

Section 51E, Lot 589, Grave 3

(CS & L)

Born on October 3, 1926, Donald Christie was educated at the University of British Columbia, and called to the bar in BC in 1951. He practiced law in Vancouver from 1951 to 1953. In 1956, he was named head of the Legal Division of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, and by 1960 he had become the Appointed Director of the Criminal Law Section. During this time, he drafted changes to the Criminal Code of Canada. Christie was made Assistant Deputy Attorney General in 1967, where he helped Pierre Trudeau into prominence. Much of Trudeau's controversial omnibus bill amending the Criminal Code in 1968 was drafted by Christie. He was named an Associate Deputy Minister in 1973, before being appointed to the Tax Review Board in 1983. Christie's career culminated in his appointment as a Chief Judge of the Tax Court of Canada from 1984 to 1998.

Christie also left his mark as an administrator. Before 1965, the Justice Department was based solely in Ottawa. He was instrumental in the opening of regional offices across the country. He also played a key role in the development of the Tax Court of Canada by laying down the administrative rules and arrangements of the court.

Christie died in Ottawa on May 3, 1999 at the age of 73.

MOST REVEREND HOWARD HEWLETT CLARK

Section 63, Lots 2, 3, 4

(Rel)

Born in McLeod, Alberta on April 23, 1903, Clark moved east when he was quite young and attended Trinity College in Toronto. He earned the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1945 and received degrees from 11 other colleges and universities between 1955 and 1966.

Clark began his career as assistant curate at Christ Church Cathedral in Ottawa in 1932. He was rector from 1939 to 1953, dean of Ottawa from 1945 to 1953, bishop of Edmonton from 1953 to 1959, and archbishop and metropolitan of Rupert's Land from 1961 to 1969. He was made a Companion of the Order of Canada in 1970. Clark passed away on January 21, 1983.

ROBERT HAMILTON COATS

Section 21, Lot 40 NE

(CS, J & Lit)

Born in Clinton, Ontario on July 25, 1874, Coats was educated at the University of Toronto and worked for some years as a journalist in Toronto. In 1902, he came to Ottawa as an assistant editor of the *Labour Gazette*, published by the Department of Labour. He remained with this department until 1916, when he was transferred to the Department of Trade and Commerce, with the title of Dominion statistician. He organized

the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in 1918 and continued as its head until his retirement in 1942.

He was elected to the Royal Society of Canada in 1923 and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from several universities, including McGill, Dalhousie and Toronto. He was joint author with R.E. Gosnell of *Sir James Douglas* (1908) and with R.M. McLean of *The American Born in Canada* (1943). Coats died in Ottawa on February 7, 1960.

JUDGE MAXWELL COHEN

Section 64, Grave 284

(L)

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.

BETTIE COLE

Section B, Range 6, Grave 20A

(J)

Born in the village of Marbleton, Quebec in 1908, Cole began her career filing social notes to the women's pages of the *Sherbrooke Record*. During WWII, Cole left the Eastern Townships and landed a reporting job on the city desk of the *Ottawa Citizen* in 1941, where she made her mark amid the clacking typewriters of the then-downtown newsroom, spending nearly two decades as a newspaperwoman.

According to her headstone, Cole was the "First Girl Journalist on Men's General Staff 'Ottawa Citizen.'" Cole was apparently close friends with Rosa Shaw, who is buried in the same section of Beechwood, five plots over. The two women lived together in various houses from the 1940s up until the 1970s, when they apparently went their separate ways.

In 1981, the year of Rosa's death, Bettie Cole appeared on a local CBC television program to speak about her career as an early newspaperwoman. She appeared proud of being one of the pioneering women who made journalism accessible to the legions of younger Canadian women. This appears to be the only recorded instance where she spoke publicly about her time as an early newspaperwoman.

Cole passed away in 1989. Cole's headstone, and that of her onetime companion, Rosa Shaw, are identical in style, design and font, and were purchased by Cole. While the two women may not have overcome their falling out in life, they are reunited again in their final resting place.

FRED COOK

Section 30, Lot 236

(J, M & P)

Born in England in 1858, Cook arrived in Canada in 1882 and started working for the *Montreal Star*, where he served his apprenticeship. In 1886, he came to the Press Gallery of the House of Commons in Ottawa as resident correspondent for the *Mail*. He was for many years chief of the Canadian News Service for the *London Times*.

Cook served on the Ottawa Public School Board for four years and was an alderman from 1894 to 1897. He was elected mayor of Ottawa and served in 1902 and 1903. He also edited government publications, served as an assistant of the King's Printer, wrote two books and was president of the Professional Institute of the Civil Service. He died on July 16, 1943.

DENIS COOLICAN

Section 52, Range B, Grave 18

(B, E, Mil & P)

Born in Ottawa in 1913, Denis Coolican graduated from Glebe Collegiate and received degrees in chemical engineering and science from McGill University and the University of Ottawa.

He served in the Second World War with the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve as a lieutenant commander. After the war, he joined the Canadian Bank Note Company Ltd. and rose to become its president. He resigned in 1965 to become vice president of Brazilian Traction Light and Power Co. Ltd.

Reeve of Rockcliffe Park from 1956 to 1966, he became warden of Carleton County in 1960. In 1968, the Ontario government appointed Coolican chairman of the newly created Region of Ottawa–Carleton. He held this position until he retired at age 65. Coolican died on October 20, 1995.

JOHN MORTIMER COURTNEY

Section 50, Lot 82 NW

(CS)

Born in Penzance, England, on July 22, 1838, Courtney came to Canada in 1869 at the invitation of Sir John Rose, becoming chief clerk and assistant secretary of the Treasury Board of Canada. In 1878, he was promoted to the position of deputy minister of finance and occupied this post until his retirement in 1906.

In 1907, he was chairman of the commission that investigated the working of the *Civil Service Act*. The report that he submitted in 1908 was the basis for legislation establishing the Civil Service Commission and making competitive examinations obligatory. In 1903, he was made a Companion of the Imperial Service Order. He passed away on October 8, 1920.

LCOL LOUIS WILLIAM COUTLEE

Section 50, Lot 102 NW

(CS)

Born in Aylmer, Quebec on December 17, 1851, Coutlee was deputy attorney general and law clerk of the assembly in Manitoba from 1882 to 1887. During that time, he organized the administration of justice in the added territory of the province, east of Lake of the Woods. He reorganized the administration of the province, and as municipal commander he organized the municipal system of Manitoba under the *Municipal Act* of 1886. He was instrumental in introducing the Torrens systems of land titles registration in Manitoba and in 1887 was appointed registrar general, holding that office until it was abolished in 1890. He was appointed assistant reporter for the Supreme Court of Canada in 1895.

Coutlee also contributed to leading Canadian journals and magazines, and wrote several books, including *Manual of Land Titles Registration* (1890), *Digest of Supreme Court Decision*, (1893–98) and *The Consolidated Supreme Court Digest, Canada* (1875–1903). Coutlee died on May 3, 1917.

GEORGE COX

Section 35, Lot 6

(E, M & P)

Born in Montreal, Quebec on November 17, 1834, Cox was educated in Montreal and eventually established a successful business as an engineer and lithographer in Ottawa. A conservative and Methodist, he served as an alderman for 10 years and was elected mayor of Ottawa in 1894.

Cox served as chairman of the board of health and of the property and waterworks committees. He became a prominent member of the Masonic Order and the Independent Order of Oddfellows, and served as president of the Liberal Conservation Association for five years. He passed away on December 17, 1909.

GEN HENRY DUNCAN GRAHAM CRERAR

Section 27, Range G, Grave 226

(Mil)

Born in Hamilton, Ontario on April 28, 1888, Crerar graduated from the Royal Military College at Kingston in 1910 and received a commission as an artillery officer. He took a position with the Ontario Hydro Electric Commission in Toronto, but continued to serve with the militia. At the outbreak of the First World War, Crerar was a Lieutenant in Toronto's 4th Battery, 2nd Brigade of the Non-Permanent Active Militia. He immediately joined Canada's First Division as an artillery officer, and was sent overseas with the First Contingent. He served in France with the 3rd Field Artillery Brigade, then later as the Brigadier Major for the 5th Canadian Divisional Artillery. Crerar was responsible for designing the largest and most successful creeping barrage towards the end of the war, at Canal du Nord. This three-day barrage successfully halted the final German advance. Crerar was awarded a Distinguished Service Order for this, and went on to finish the war as a Lieutenant Colonel.

Unlike many others, Crerar remained with the army after WWI. He attended the British Staff College and returned to Kingston to teach at the Royal Military College. He represented Canada at the 1932 Geneva Disarmament Conference and at the 1937 London Imperial Conference. By 1935, Crerar had been promoted to Colonel and made commandant of the Royal Military College.

Crerar is best remembered for his role in WWII, at the outbreak of which he was promoted to brigadier general. He went on to become chief of the General Staff in 1940 and a lieutenant general in 1941, when he commanded the First Corps. He assumed command of the First Canadian Army on March 20, 1944 and went on to become the first Canadian to gain the rank of full general while still in active service at the front.

The contribution of Crerar's troops to the Allied victory in Europe was immense; their victories had great bearing on the advances of Allied forces through France, Belgium, Holland and Germany.

JAMES GEORGE AYLWIN CREIGHTON

Section 17, PC 280

(CS, NHP & S)

James George Aylwin Creighton was born in Halifax on June 12, 1850. He was an avid sportsman who excelled in hockey, both as a player and an innovative organizer during the formative stages of the sport, helping set into motion the development of the game of hockey as it is known today.

Creighton was captain of one of two teams that participated in the first recorded indoor game in Montreal on March 3, 1875, and captained teams in every recorded game there during the development years. It was Creighton who first suggested that they obtain hockey sticks from Halifax and move indoors the game he had seen played in his home town.

In 1878, he married Eleanor Platt of Montreal while studying law at McGill University, graduating with a Bachelor of Civil Law degree in 1880. In 1882 he accepted the position of law clerk of the Senate in Ottawa, where his hockey interests would continue, playing with the Parliamentarian-Government House team which included sons of Lord Stanley, donor of the Stanley Cup.

James Creighton died in 1930 while still serving as law clerk some 48 years after assuming the role. The

Creightons did not have any children, and lay in an unmarked grave until October of 2009 when the Society for International Hockey Research erected a monument following a fund-raising campaign that garnered national attention.

ERNEST ALEXANDER CRUIKSHANK

Section 30, TG 86

(His, Lit, Mil, NHP & P)

Serious students of the War of 1812 will probably consult the works of E. A. Cruikshank, who made “an important, useful and enduring contribution” as a pioneer military historian and who was “a prolific and voluminous writer” on early Canadian history.

Curious tourists visiting national historic buildings or sites will look at the myriad bronze plaques, installed under Cruikshank’s tenure, that impart knowledge about the “great men and events” in a nation-building approach to Canada’s history.

Ernest Alexander Cruikshank was born June 29, 1853 in Bertie Township in Welland County and grew up on a farm near Fort Erie, which he ran as ‘a gentleman farmer’ after a short career as a newspaper reporter in the United States. He took municipal employment as an assessment officer and treasurer before seeking election as reeve of Fort Erie and warden of Welland County. He also became a justice of the peace in 1882 and a police magistrate for Niagara Falls in 1904.

While his living in the Niagara region, so close to the historic battles of the War of 1812, was a catalyst for a passion for military history, it was serving his country as a military officer that shaped his view of history. In 1877, he had been commissioned as an ensign in the Welland 44th Battalion of the militia, rising through the ranks to become lieutenant colonel of the Lincoln and Welland Regiment in 1899. In 1911, he transferred to the regular army as a colonel to handle recruitment and training of soldiers to be sent overseas during the First World War. He was assigned to the Western front in France in 1917, at the end of the war. He was awarded the honorary rank of brigadier-general when he retired in 1921.

During his military career, he was seconded for a year in Ottawa in 1908 as the keeper of military documents for the Dominion Archives and in 1918 became director of its historical section.

His historical studies led to his first published work, a history of the County of Welland, followed by *The Battle of Lundy’s Lane* in 1888. Over his lifetime, he wrote and edited numerous books, articles and pamphlets in Canada, the United States and Britain.

Cruikshank is renowned for collecting and editing his nine-volume *The Documentary History of the Campaigns on the Niagara Frontier, 1812-1814*, which has provided primary source materials for many authors over many decades. Cruikshank was a prolific contributor to publications of the Lundy’s Lane Historical Society, Niagara Historical Society and the Ontario Historical Society. In 1935, he was awarded the J. B. Tyrrell Gold Medal by the Royal Historical Society of Canada, which had made him a fellow in 1905.

“For his indefatigable work digging through archives and libraries, through letters and newspapers, the historians who followed owed him a debt of gratitude,” wrote David McConnell in a 1965 master’s thesis on Cruikshank’s life and works.

From 1919-1939, he served as the first chairman of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, which determined the location of national historical markers. Some critics decried Cruikshank’s influence, citing “a strong bias” towards the War of 1812 on the Niagara frontier and United Empire Loyalists along the St. Lawrence River. In those formative years, the advisory board focused on commemoration rather than preservation and restoration.

He was married, first to Julia Kennedy, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, and then Matilda Murdie of Seaforth, Ontario. They had no children. On June 23, 1939, Cruikshank died in Ottawa, one week before his 86th birthday. He was buried in Beechwood with full military honours. A public memorial service drew many prominent soldiers and government officials. He was named a Person of National Historic Significance in 1943.

SEDLEY ANTHONY CUDMORE

Section 19, Lot 82 SW / 83 NW

(CS & Ed)

Born in Ireland in 1878, Cudmore came to Canada as a child. He earned a B.A. at the University of Toronto, then went to Wadham College at Oxford, where he completed his education with an M.A. in 1908. That same year, he went back to the University of Toronto and became an instructor (later assistant professor) in the department of economics.

In 1919, he joined the staff of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in Ottawa; 11 years later, he was appointed assistant Dominion statistician. In 1942, he succeeded R.H. Coats as Dominion statistician. He was elected to the Royal Society of Canada in 1941, and the University of Toronto awarded him the degree of LL.D. a few months before his death. He passed away in Quebec on October 17, 1945.

JOHN CURRIE

Section 37, Lot 3E, Grave 3

(S)

Born in Ottawa on January 2, 1910, John Currie showed an aptitude for skiing at a young age. During his time at Lisgar Collegiate Institute in the 1920s, he captured the city-wide high school championship three years in a row. Currie was a member of the Ottawa Ski Club, and was the first member of the club to ever win the championship at the course at Shawbridge, laid out by the Montreal Ski Club.

In 1932, Currie was invited to be a member of the Canadian Olympic ski team, and he completed the 18-kilometre cross-country skiing event at Lake Placid. After his stint at the Olympics, Currie continued to be an avid skier, and is credited with making cross-country skiing such a popular sport.

Currie worked for some years in northern Quebec as an engineer in a gold mine during WWII. After returning to Ottawa in 1945, he became the manager of Beechwood Cemetery, a position he held until the early 1960s.

Currie passed away on December 20, 1989.

JOSEPH MERRILL CURRIER

Section 60, Lot 33

(B & P)

Currier was born in North Troy, Vermont in 1820 and came to Canada in 1837 as a young man. He joined the lumber trade in the Ottawa Valley, and worked his way up to managing Levi Bigelow's mills in Buckingham, Quebec, and then Thomas McKay and John McKinnon's lumber business in New Edinburgh. By 1850, Currier had partnered with Moss Kent Dickinson, a prominent lumberman and politician and together they built a sawmill and grist-mill complex in Manotick and supplied sawn lumber to the American market. Currier also started a lumber business of his own in New Edinburgh on the Rideau River in 1853, and was a partner in the

lumber firm Wright, Baston & Company (later Wright, Baston & Currier). He withdrew from the first two of these ventures in the early 1860s, and focused on his other business interests. These were extensive: Currier was the president of the Citizen Printing and Publishing Company (which owned the *Ottawa Daily Citizen*) from 1872 to 1877, and was also the president of the Ottawa and Gatineau Valley Railway Company and a director of the Ottawa City Passenger Railway Company. He was also involved with the Upper Ottawa Improvement Company, the Victoria Foundry (with Horace Merrill) and many other enterprises.

Unfortunately for Currier, during the mid-1870s his business career foundered, and he was, according to his friend and business associate Alonzo Wright, "hopelessly bankrupt." He managed to retain his home on 24 Sussex Drive, which he had built in 1868. Currier lived in this house until his death. In 1946, the Canadian government acquired the property and converted it into the official residence for the prime ministers of Canada.

Currier was also active in politics, which helped to save him from financial ruin in the late 1800s. In the decade leading up to Confederation, he represented By Ward on the Ottawa City Council and was elected to parliament of the Province of Canada for Ottawa. He was a supporter of confederation, and represented Ottawa in the newly-struck federal parliament until 1882. He was also appointed postmaster of Ottawa in 1882.

In addition to being buried here, Currier was also one of the founders of the Beechwood Cemetery Company; he was the first president of the company, a position he held until his death.

A lumberman and politician of great tact and ability, he was very popular personally and politically. He passed away on April 22, 1884.

MARY ISHBEL ROBERTSON CURRIER

Section 22, Lot 9

(Lit)

Born in Ottawa on December 10, 1897 to Scottish Canadian parents, Currier dreamed of becoming a doctor, but instead went on to become a writer, farmer, mother of six, English teacher and housing developer. Currier was the founder of Honey Gables, a small housing development in Gloucester Township established on the Currier farm.

Currier attended Lisgar Collegiate with her husband-to-be, William Little Currier, who went on to attend the University of Guelph's School of Agriculture, and later served as Deputy Commissioner of the Boy Scouts of Canada in Ottawa. The couple married and moved to the farm in Gloucester Township after the birth of their fifth child.

William died in 1953, and Currier decided to subdivide a part of the farm and begin writing. She published an award-winning children's book in 1967 "Evergreen Island," which she familiarly called "Shoes Off." She also wrote a newspaper column called "A Little Place in the Country" under the pen name Jemima Jane Low (a reference to her maternal family). Currier also taught English in her home to nearby Dutch farmers, and was active in the local Federation of Agriculture.

Currier died on December 11, 1968.

D

LGEN MICHAEL REGINALD DARE, DSO, CD

Section 27, Range D, Grave 224

(Mil)

Michael Dare was born in Montreal August 7, 1917. He began his military career as a 2nd lieutenant in the Non-Permanent Active Militia in the Dufferin and Haldimand Rifles in Brantford, Ontario, before the Second World War.

His active service began as an infantry officer when he was commissioned as a lieutenant in The Royal Canadian Regiment in February, 1940. Upon being posted overseas in July, 1940, he served as an instructor with the 1st Canadian Infantry Division in England until May, when he rejoined The RCR, which was a part of 1st Division.

In November, 1942, Dare was posted to Headquarters, 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade, where he served as a liaison officer and staff captain through Sicily and Italy until October, 1943, when he returned to Canada to attend the Canadian War Staff course. On completion of the course in April 1944 he was promoted to major and returned overseas to serve as a general staff officer, Grade 2, with Headquarters, 4th Canadian Armoured Division, thus beginning his association with the Royal Canadian Armoured Corps. Dare served in this Headquarters in Normandy and during the clearing of the Channel Ports until September, 1944, when he was appointed Brigade Major, 4th Canadian Armoured Brigade, a formation within 4th division. Dare continued in this appointment during the Battle of the Scheldt and operations on the River Maas until February, 1945, when he went to the Lincoln and Welland Regiment, one of the Infantry Battalions in 4th Armoured Division, as second in command. In March, 1945 he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel and assumed the appointment of assistant adjutant and quartermaster-general, Headquarters, 4th Canadian Armoured Division.

On his return to Canada in January, 1946, Dare transferred from the Infantry to the Armoured Corps and joined the Lord Strathcona Horse. In March, 1946, he was appointed assistant adjutant and quartermaster-general, Headquarters, British Columbia Area. He assumed the appointment of general staff officer, 1st Grade, Headquarters, Western Command, in October, 1943, where he remained until September 1951 when he was appointed commandant, Officers Candidate School, at Camp Borden.

In February, 1953 Dare attended the Joint Services Staff College in Great Britain. On completion of the course in August, he was posted to Korea as general staff officer, Grade 1, Headquarters, 1st Commonwealth Division. He returned to Canada in July, 1955 and was appointed commandant of the Royal Canadian Armoured Corps School at Camp Borden, Ontario.

In January, 1957 Dare was appointed commander, Canadian Base Units, Middle East, heading Canada's contribution to the United Nations Expeditionary Force in Egypt. He was back in Canada by April of that year, where he assumed his previous appointment as commandant, Royal Canadian Armoured Corps School. He remained there until January, 1958, when he was appointed Director, Royal Canadian Armoured Corps, Army Headquarters, Ottawa. In November, 1959 he was appointed Director of Military Training, Army Headquarters, and held this appointment until February, 1962, when he was promoted to brigadier and appointed commander, 3 Canadian Infantry Brigade Group, Camp Gagetown. He assumed command of 4 Canadian Infantry Brigade Group, Europe, in August, 1962.

Dare was selected to attend the Imperial Defence College, London, England, in January, 1965. On completion of the course in December, 1965 he was appointed Director General, Operations Support, Mobile Command Headquarters. In March, 1966, he was appointed Director General Operations and Intelligence in

the same command. In July, 1966, he was promoted to major-general and appointed Deputy Chief Reserves, Canadian Forces Headquarters. As a result of an internal re-organization at CFHQ, he was appointed Deputy Chief Operations and Reserves in April, 1968. On September 15, 1969 major-general Dare was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general and assumed the duties of Vice Chief of the Defence Staff, a position he held until 1972.

After retiring as Vice Chief, Dare was seconded to the Privy Council Office where he was the author of a report, in 1972, on how the government should respond to emergencies such as the FLQ crisis in October 1970. In 1973, Dare was appointed to the Order of the Military Merit.

Dare passed away in Victoria, BC on May 22, 1996.

JOHN PROCTOR (JACK) DARRAGH

Section 19, Lot 150 NW

(S)

Born in Ottawa on December 4, 1890, Darragh began his hockey career playing for the city league's Stewarton Hockey Club, where he was captain. Later, while playing with Cliffside of the interprovincial league he caught the attention of the Ottawa Senators, who signed him to a professional contract in 1910.

Scoring a goal in his first professional game, he became the first player to do so in a third period of play, the league having changed that season from one to two intermissions. In a career spanning 14 years, Darragh won four Stanley Cups as a high-scoring forward with the Senators.

Off the ice, Darragh worked at the Ottawa Dairy where he was in charge of checking the drivers and receiving the cash they collected on their routes. Darragh and his wife Elizabeth had three daughters, Aileen, Frances and Mary. Aileen remembered her father coming home late on Saturday nights because of his work. Darragh's hobby was raising chickens, which he showed at fairs where he won many trophies.

On June 28, 1924, three months after retiring from hockey, Jack Darragh died from peritonitis at the age of 34. He was inducted into the Hockey Hall of Fame in 1962.

JAMES DAVIDSON

Section 52, Lot 1

(B, M & P)

Born in Ottawa on November 1, 1857, Davidson immigrated to Liverpool, England, where he worked in lumber manufacturing. He was the pioneer of the ready-made sash, door and other finished lumber goods in Britain. When he returned to Ottawa, he eventually started a business under his own name, with extensive works and mills in Ottawa and in Davidson, Quebec.

Davidson was president of the Wholesale and Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, an alderman for the city of Ottawa, chairman of the Board of Works and, eventually, mayor of Ottawa in 1901. He built and owned the Dominion Theatre in Ottawa and was president of the Capital Lacrosse Club for six years. Some give Davidson credit for the national capital's miles of finely constructed and well-kept streets. He passed away on October 7, 1911.

DR. ANDREW PRITCHARD DAVIES

Section 40, Lot 111 W

(Med & S)

Born in Chelsea, Quebec on July 31, 1888, Davies graduated with honours in medicine from McGill University in 1913. While practising medicine, Davies played football for the Ottawa Rough Riders in 1914 and 1915.

After serving overseas during the First World War, Davies returned to play for the Rough Riders from 1919 to 1922, and was captain of the team in 1920. In 1925 and 1926, the championship years, he was assistant coach to Dave McCann, and became head coach in 1929.

In November 1954, Davies was awarded a special plaque commemorating his contribution to Canadian football. He passed away on November 25, 1956.

SIR LOUIS HENRY DAVIES

Section 50, Lot 117 E

(L, NHP & P)

Louis Henry Davies was born in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, on May 4, 1845, to Benjamin Davies and Kezia Attwood Watts.

Davies was educated at Charlottetown's Central Academy and Prince of Wales College in Charlottetown, then to the Inner Temple in London, England to study law.

Davies was called to the English Bar in 1866 and practised there shortly before being called to the Bar of Prince Edward Island in 1867, practising law in Charlottetown with Davies & Haszard. Davies also served as Solicitor General in 1870 and 1872.

Elected to the Legislative Assembly of Prince Edward Island in 1872, Davies became Premier of P.E.I. and Attorney General of the province in 1876. Davies defended the rights of tenant farmers while working towards the resolution of the land tenure question.

Davies left provincial politics in 1879 but was then elected to the House of Commons three years later, serving as Minister of Marine and Fisheries from 1896 to 1901.

On September 25, 1901, he was appointed to the Supreme Court of Canada, and on October 23, 1918, was named its Chief Justice. He served on the Court for 23 years.

Chief Justice Davies died on May 1, 1924, at the age of 78.

NICHOLAS FLOOD DAVIN

Section 50, Lot 9 N

(J, Lit, NHP & P)

Born in Ireland in 1839, Nicholas Flood Davin moved to London, England, as a young man, where he studied law and he made his living as a parliamentary and war correspondent. He was dismissed from the Belfast Times after five months, allegedly for being too drunk to write.

In 1872, Davin came to Toronto on special assignment from the Pall Mall Gazette of London but was hired to work for the Globe in Toronto. A few years later, he became a freelance writer. In 1882, Davin moved west, settling in Regina, where he founded and edited the *Regina Leader*. He reported on the 1885 trial of Louis Riel. On the eve of Riel's execution, he disguised himself as a priest so he could get into the cell to interview the condemned man.

Davin was elected the first Member of Parliament for Assiniboia West and lobbied for the vote for women while he was in office. Although he didn't succeed in that quest, he was known as a persuasive, fiery speaker.

In 1879, he was asked by Sir John A. Macdonald to go down to the United States to see their residential schools firsthand. Upon his return, Davin wrote a "Report on Industrial Schools for Indians and Half-breeds"

(1879). On the foundation of this report on the effectiveness of the American schools, the Canadian residential school system was created. Davin advocated that residential schools as institutions were children, removed from the "influence of the wigwam," would receive "the care of a mother" and an education befitting a Canadian. Tragically they would receive neither. A 2015 truth and reconciliation commission concluded the century-long system was a "cultural genocide."

Davin also had a varied and torrid love life, including a 10-year affair with a married woman. The affair produced two children, both of whom were put up for adoption.

On October 18, 1901, Davin shot himself in a Winnipeg hotel, after succumbing to a bout of depression. His first pistol malfunctioned and didn't fire, so he returned it to the hardware store and bought another.

The government purchased the lot at Beechwood Cemetery and paid for a monument to be built. The beautiful bust was designed and carved in 1902, by artist Walter S. Allward.

Allward was a Canadian monumental sculptor best known for the Canadian National Vimy Memorial. He has been widely praised for his original sense of spatial composition, his mastery of the classical form and his brilliant craftsmanship. Allward has been described as probably Canada's most important monumental sculptor of the 20th century.

WILLIAM THOMAS DELWORTH

Section 64, Lot 1048, Grave A

(CS & Ed)

Born near Weston, Ontario on February 24, 1929, William Thomas Delworth grew up as a "farm boy." He studied at Weston Collegiate and Vocational School before attending the University of Toronto, where he graduated with a BA in psychology in 1951 and an MA in modern history in 1956.

After graduating Delworth joined the Department of External Affairs; his first posting was to Stockholm in 1959, as second secretary. He went on to represent Canada at the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Saigon and Hanoi as the senior political advisor. Later he returned to Ottawa, where he monitored the land war in Indochina, before going on to head the delegation to the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe in Geneva, where he was instrumental in the inclusion of key human rights provisions in the Helsinki Final Act.

In 1970, Delworth was named Ambassador to Indonesia, before being sent to Hungary from 1975 to '78. By 1984 he was back in Sweden, where he served as ambassador until 1987, before being sent on to Bonn, West Germany. Delworth held the post until 1992, through the fall of the Berlin Wall and German reunification, during which he offered advice and support to German leaders.

After retiring from the Civil Service with 37 years of service, Delworth taught at both Queen's and Carleton University, as well as at the University of Toronto, where he was a visiting professor and provost of Trinity College from 1996 to 2002. He also helped to create the Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada in 1984, and was a founding co-chair of the Canadian committee of the Council for Security Cooperation in Asia Pacific.

Delworth passed away in Ottawa on October 29, 2012.

GEORGES DEVLOO

Section 27, Tree dedication

(Misc & Mil)

Georges Devloo was born on October 15th, 1923, in Petite-Synthe, France. Devloo moved to Vimy in 1939 and worked as a teacher. Upon his retirement, he took it upon himself to help tourists visit The Canadian National Vimy Memorial.

Vimy is the site of the greatest battle in Canadian military history. On April 9th, 1917, thousands of soldiers launched an assault on this ridge held by the Germans in the Arras region. After three days of fierce fighting, Canadians conquered the hill, but at the cost of 3,598 dead and 10,000 wounded. After the war, France ceded the summit of the ridge to Canada in perpetuity. A huge marble monument for all 11,285 Canadians killed in France with no known grave are listed on the monument.

Those arriving to the small town where the Vimy Memorial is located by train were often shocked to learn there was no public transit to the memorial and the town has no taxis. Located 5 kilometres outside of town or a 90-minute uphill walk, tourists (most of which Canadian) were picked up by “the Grandfather of Vimy.” Over the course of 11 years, Devloo brought hundreds of Canadians, free of charge, to the monument. Devloo would drive around to the train stations in Arras and the surrounding villages every day in his car in search of stranded Canadians. Despite having lost his wife in a car accident, he would drive on average 130 people each year to the monument. Devloo would often open his own home to visitors to stay overnight without charge and visit the Canadian guides working at the memorial with food and flowers.

The Canadian guides in turn opened their houses to both Devloo and his family when it came time for them to visit Canada. In November 2008, Devloo received a certificate of appreciation from the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Georges Devloo died on February 6th, 2009, and is buried in the Vimy Cemetery opposite the train station where he loved going to meet new Canadians.

The Canadian guides thought he deserved a memorial in Canada, beside the Canadian military veterans that made it home. Fundraising amongst themselves, the student guides at the Vimy Memorial in France planted a tree in his honour.

MARION DEWAR

Section 64 PH, Bench 1

(M, P)

Marion Dewar, née Bell, was born in Montreal on February 17, 1928. She was first elected Ottawa alderman in 1972, and later became deputy mayor. While defeated as a provincial candidate in Ottawa West in 1977, she was elected mayor of Ottawa from 1978 to 1985. Among the policy areas she emphasized were improved public access to municipal decision-making, low-cost housing and child care. She co-hosted the Women’s Constitutional Conference calling for gender equality provisions in the Canadian Charter of Rights. Under her mayoralty, Ottawa was declared a nuclear-free zone and provided homes to some 4,000 Southeast Asian refugees.

In 1985 Dewar was elected president of the federal New Democratic Party (NDP), and urged the party to have more female candidates. In July 1987 she was a successful candidate for the NDP in a federal by-election in Hamilton Mountain but she lost the seat in the 1988 general election. After her defeat she became the executive director of the Canadian Council on Children and Youth from 1989 to 1992 and in 1995 the national chair of Oxfam Canada, an organization created in 1963 and based on Oxfam International that seeks to reduce international poverty and create self-sustaining communities.

In the early 1990s Dewar was appointed by Bob Rae’s Ontario NDP government to the regional Police Services Board, but was subsequently fired by the Mike Harris Conservative government in 1995. She won a court ruling to be reinstated, in spite of the Tory government’s appeal.

Dewar became a member of the Order of Canada in 2002. She also held the position of vice-chair of the Heart Institute and was a past-chair of Oxfam Canada. Dewar's son Paul was elected to the House of Commons as an NDP Member of Parliament in 2006.

Dewar died suddenly on September 15, 2008.

EDWIN PETER DEY

Section 25, Lot 6 SW

(B & S)

Born in Hull, Canada East on April 21, 1864, Dey followed in his father's footsteps by operating one of the country's leading boat works. His plant at the canal basin specialized in racing canoes, which were used in many championship regattas.

Dey was best known as an arena and hockey team owner. In his youth, Dey, with brothers William and Frank, played hockey on a team called the Dey's Rink Pirates. Later, he and his brother William managed the first Dey's Skating Rink on the premises of their boat business. Then, in 1896, they built the city's first rink meant specifically for hockey at the corner of Bay Street and Gladstone Avenue. It was the site of Ottawa's first Stanley Cup victory in 1903.

In 1907, the brothers built their third and final arena on Laurier Avenue, where the Ottawa Senators played for 15 years. Dey and partner Tommy Gorman bought the Senators in 1918 and ran the club for five years, culminating in a Stanley Cup championship in 1923.

With his clipped moustache, dour expression and trademark white spats protecting his shoes, Dey was a familiar figure around the arena. Fans were thus shocked when he abruptly sold his interest in the team and moved to New York City. Eventually, Dey and his wife relocated to British Columbia, where he passed away on April 15, 1943.

OLIVE PATRICIA DICKASON

Section 64, Range G, Grave 123

(Ed, Hist, J & Lit)

Olive Patricia Dickason was born on March 16, 1920 in Winnipeg, Manitoba. After losing everything during the Great Depression, Dickason's family moved to the Interlake region, where she, her sister and her mother trapped and fished to provide food for the family. Dickason finished high school in Saskatchewan and went on to complete a BA in French and Philosophy at Notre Dame College, an affiliate of the University of Ottawa.

Dickason first became aware of her Métis ancestry as a young adult upon meeting some Métis relatives in Regina. She began a 24-year career in journalism at the *Regina Leader-Post* and subsequently, worked as a writer and editor at the *Winnipeg Free Press*, the *Montreal Gazette*, and the *Globe and Mail*. She promoted coverage of First Nations and women's issues.

In 1970, aged 50, Dickason entered the graduate program at the University of Ottawa. She struggled with faculty preconceptions regarding Aboriginal History, including arguments that it did not exist, before finally finding a professor to act as her academic advisor. She completed her Master's degree at the University of Ottawa two years later, and her PhD in 1977. Dickason's doctoral thesis, entitled *The Myth of the Savage*, was eventually published as were *Canada's First Nations: A History of Founding Peoples from the Earliest Times* and *The Native Imprint: The Contribution of First Peoples to Canada's Character - Volume 1: to 1815* (1995), which she edited. In addition she also wrote *Indian Arts in Canada*, which won three awards for conception

and design and coauthored *The Law of Nations and the New World*.

Dickason taught at the University of Alberta from 1976 to 1992, and retired from this professorship when she was 72 after fighting the mandatory retirement at age 65. Her time as a professor and her significant contributions to the literature of history in Canada have influenced a whole generation of scholars, and will continue to be the basis for much historical work done in the future.

Dickason was awarded the Order of Canada in 1996 and was the recipient of the Aboriginal Achievement Award in 1997. She has also been the recipient of numerous honorary doctorates throughout the years.

Dickason died on March 12, 2011.

MOSS KENT DICKINSON

Section 22, Lot 57

(B, M & P)

Born in Denmark, New York on June 1, 1822, Moss Kent Dickinson was the son of an owner of ships and stagecoaches. The ships called at ports on the St. Lawrence between Montreal and Prescott, including Dickinson's Landing, flooded in the 1950s Seaway project. When Dickinson was ten years old his father died from cholera and the boy, after attending schools in Prescott and Cornwall, was employed by his father's business associate. In 1842, at age 20, Dickinson bought a steamboat and barge and shipped farm produce and lumber on the Rideau waterway and the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers. Within 20 years his fleet consisted of 11 steamboats, 55 barges and many tug-boats.

Dickinson settled in Bytown around 1850 and was involved in several business ventures, including mill construction on the Rideau River, in partnership with Joseph M. Currier, who would become the founder of Beechwood Cemetery. Their saw-and grist-mills on Long Island led to the establishment of the village of Manotick. In 1863 Dickinson became the sole owner of the mills and added wool-carding and cloth-dressing mills as well as shops for the manufacture of furniture, wagons and sleighs, bringing Manotick's population to about 400 residents.

Before moving to Manotick in 1870, Dickinson had been a civic leader in Ottawa, serving as its mayor from 1864 until 1866. He was an old friend of John A. Macdonald and was elected a member of parliament in 1882 but did not contest the next election and was defeated in the following one. Dickinson died in Manotick on July 19, 1897.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS DIXON

Section 48, Lot 38 S

(J & Lit)

Born in England on May 7, 1843, Dixon came to Canada in 1870. He was a journalist for the *Toronto Mail* before entering the civil service in 1878, in the Department of Railways and Canals.

He was also a playwright and had several of his plays presented at Rideau Hall in Ottawa. These included *Little Nobody*, *Fifine the Fisher Maid* and a masque, *Canada's Welcome*. He died in Ottawa on January 12, 1919.

MORLEY DONALDSON

Section 21, Lot 45 W

(E)

Born in Edinburgh, Scotland on May 1, 1851, Donaldson was a civil engineer. He helped construct the Hoosac tunnel in Massachusetts, one of the largest tunnels in the world at that time. In 1881, he entered the Canadian Service for the Atlantic Railway as chief draftsman, and later became mechanical superintendent of the traffic and mechanical departments. He became a member of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers in 1889. In 1905, he was appointed superintendent of the Ottawa system of the Grand Trunk Railway. Donaldson died in Ottawa on August 27, 1918.

TOMMY DOUGLAS

Section 64, Graves 285, 286

(P)

Born on October 20, 1904 in Falkirk, Scotland. In 1911, Tommy, his mother and his sister moved to Winnipeg to join his father who had moved there the previous year. Shortly after settling in Winnipeg, Tommy was diagnosed with osteomyelitis in his right leg. Tommy's family was not wealthy and subsequently his family could not pay for the best or most immediate treatment. The delay nearly cost Tommy his leg. This experience marked the beginning of Tommy's quest for universal, public health care.

By the time he was 18, Tommy set his sights on a career as a preacher. In 1924, when Tommy reached 20 years of age, he enrolled at Brandon College in Manitoba, where he would obtain his Bachelor's degree in the Faculty of Arts. In college, Tommy was active in elocution classes, drama and debating. His peers accepted Douglas as a natural leader and scholar. During weekends and summer months, Tommy would speak at rural churches.

In the fall of 1928, Tommy became a minister at Calvary Baptist Church in Weyburn, Saskatchewan. He felt first hand the harshness of the Depression in the prairies. Douglas knew that something had to be done for the common man. His experience with the vast unemployment and poverty transformed T.C. Douglas, the clergyman, into a social activist.

By 1932, Douglas helped organize an Independent Labour Party in Weyburn of which he became president. The movement soon evolved into the Farmer Labour Party. This party offered hospital care for everyone on an equal basis, including unemployment insurance and universal pension.

By July of 1932, the labour parties of the four western provinces formed an alliance under the name Cooperative Commonwealth Federation (CCF). The CCF became Canada's first national socialist party. In 1935, Douglas was elected into parliament under the CCF. At the age of 31, Douglas impressed the House of Commons with his fiery, yet relevant speeches. By the end of the 1930's, the Depression and WWII had created an opening for popular support towards the CCF and its socialist ideas and by the end of WWII Douglas was promoting social reform. In a radio broadcast, he said: "If we can produce such abundance in order to destroy our enemies, we can produce in equal abundance in order to provide food, clothing and shelter for our children."

Douglas also argued that Ottawa had no effective western farm policy. By the early 40's, Tommy moved away from the federal politics and became leader of the Saskatchewan provincial CCF party (1942) while maintaining his seat in the House of Commons. In 1944, the CCF under Douglas, won the provincial election to become the first socialist government in North America. Douglas emphasized that his brand of socialism depended on political and economic democracy. In 1944, the old age pension plan included medical, hospital and dental services.

Douglas' government radically changed the education system and established larger school units and

provided the University of Saskatchewan with a medical school. In his first four years in government, Douglas paid off the provincial debt, created a province wide hospitalization plan, paved the roads, and provided electricity and sewage pipes to the common man.

In 1948, Douglas was re-elected Premier after a long and difficult campaign due to surging fears of Communism. He would be re-elected for three more terms to serve Saskatchewan as Premier for 17 years. In 1961, the CCF joined with big labour unions to create the New Democratic Party in which Douglas was elected leader.

In Saskatchewan, the North American Medical Establishment tried to defy Medicare, Douglas' top priority project. The striking doctors were no match for Douglas. Tommy proved two things: that it was possible to develop and finance a universal Medicare system and that the medical profession could be confronted.

By 1971, Douglas resigned as leader of the NDP, although he remained the party's energy critic until 1976. Tommy Douglas died of cancer on February 24, 1986 at the age of 82. During 42 years in politics, Douglas proved himself as an outstanding Canadian leader. He is largely responsible for our central banking, old age pensions, unemployment insurance and our universal Medicare.

DONALDSON BOGART DOWLING

Section 29, Lots 88 SW, 104 NW

(Sci)

Born in Camden Township, Canada West on November 5, 1858, Dowling was educated at McGill University, obtaining his B.Sc. in 1883 and his D.Sc. in 1921. In 1884, he entered the service of the Geological Survey of Canada. He spent his life on the staff of the Geological Survey and during his time there led many important explorations in the Canadian West. He died in Ottawa on May 26, 1925.

SIR LYMAN POORE DUFF

Section 50, Lot 49 NW

(L & NHP)

Born in Meaford, Ontario in 1865, Duff moved to Victoria, British Columbia, where he gained a reputation as a skilled lawyer. He joined the Supreme Court of Canada in 1906, eventually serving as chief justice from 1933 to 1944. Duff's decisions on constitutional law are still pre-eminent. He also established an indigenous court system.

In 1940, Duff upheld the government's power to abolish appeals to the Privy Council in London, freeing the nation to adjudicate its affairs independently. Duff passed away in 1955.

REVEREND WILLIAM DURIE

Section 37, Lot 69

(Rel)

William Durie was born in Glasgow in 1804. He, as well as his two brothers, was educated at the University of Edinburgh. Durie was ordained as a minister to the Relief Church at Earlston, Scotland in 1834. The Relief Church was a Scottish Presbyterian denomination founded in 1761 by Thomas Gillespie. The word "relief" reflects its separation from state control and patronage rife in the Church of Scotland at the time. Durie left the Relief Church in 1843 during a schism, known as the "Disruption of 1843," over whether the state which

provided church funding should control the appointment of ministers. He went on to join the Free Church of Scotland when it was formed in 1847 by uniting the United Secession Church and the Relief Church. The Free Church was active in colonial missions and in late 1846 appointed Durie to St Andrew's Church in Bytown. Aged 42, he arrived in Bytown in December 1846 and settled into the manse behind the church. Durie was reunited with his younger brother John, who had come to Bytown in 1832 and now had a thriving general store in New Edinburgh. Unfortunately, Durie's ministry was not going to be an easy one.

In the heat of the summer of 1847, 90,000 Irish emigrants landed in Canada as human ballast in empty timber trade ships to escape the potato famine. The Grosse Île quarantine station to Montreal was not perfect in controlling the rampant ship fever: typhus. At Kingston, 3,000 emigrants were packed into barges in June and July, and towed up the Rideau Canal by tugboats to Bytown, where the first typhus case – a young girl – was diagnosed on June 5th. The subsequent epidemic overwhelmed the Sisters of Charity who had hastily constructed a typhus hospital. The very ill lay on the ground in quickly-built fever sheds or under upturned boats along the canal and river banks. Bytown largely closed down; those who could leave did so. On August 2nd, the Rideau Canal closed to emigrant traffic; it took 3 months more for the epidemic to run its course.

The Sisters and volunteers fell ill themselves and the Catholic and Protestant clergy, Father Molloy and Rev. Durie, sustained the aid effort. When Father Molloy took ill and was sent away to recover, Durie and others maintained their work in the fever sheds. The strain proved too much; Durie was stricken and died a bachelor on Sept. 12th, 1847. He begged the people comforting him to build a hospital for the sick and the poor; they would do so. The Ottawa Advocate carried a long and passionate obituary which William Pittman Lett, as Editor, could well have written. His funeral service was conducted in St. Andrew's, "a large concourse of people of all creeds followed Durie's remains" to the cemetery in Sandy Hill and all public business closed. He now rests in a table tomb beside the large Durie memorial stone in Beechwood cemetery.

Lett's eulogy for Rev. William Durie wreathes his virtues of charity, philanthropy, honesty, humility, friendship, poesy and patriotism in heavenly laurels. He affirms his literal belief in a sempiternal life in heaven after death. The full eulogy, in poem form, can be read below.

A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF THE REV. Wm. DURIE

Over the warrior's blood-stain'd tomb
Fair laurel-wreath's immortal bloom;
The Poet and the Patriot too,
Receive, the final requiem too,
And sleep beneath the sad adieu
From love and sorrowing friendship riven
And yet the christian often dies
Unwept; when vanish'd to the skies.

Mine be the task to twine a wreath
To blossom o'er the realm of death.
Be mine the solemn task to tell,
(Tho' with its grief be mingled pleasure)
How gloriously the christian fell
Ere time had filled the allotted measure;
And faded from material view

With blessings on his last adieu.

If blest religion's gentle sway,
Can guide the pilgrim on his way
Through sorrow, toil, and trouble here,
 (And cheer his loneliest hour of sadness)
To yonder sempiternal sphere,
 Whose very atmosphere is gladness,
Then may we hope, and not in vain,
He roams the amaranthine plain.

If Charity has power to charm
Her chosen dwelling place from harm;
If spotless deeds a record find
 Beyond the barriers of the tomb;
Where the enlarged immortal mind
 Will burst to everlasting bloom!
Then may we hope his soul is where
The weary spirit rests from care.

If pure philanthropy is given
To man, an offering from heaven;
If fruits which spring from such a source,
 Are ripen'd by the sun of love,
And water'd by that stream whose course
 Is from the limpid fount above!
Then may we hope the spirit gone
Is on the right hand of the throne.

If buried friendship claims a tear
To hallow its untimely bier;
If genius to stern death a slave
 Calls from the tomb to bid us weep
O'er the land consecrated grave
 Where in death's calm eternal sleep
Her votary slumbers; pause we here,
To grant the tribute of a tear.

If virtue on which angels smile
And honesty devoid of guile
Are worthy of a dwelling place
 Embalm'd within the human breast;
When he who humbly proved their grace,
Is gone to his immortal rest!

Then surely oft remembrance yet,
Will speak his name with sad regret.

Pause stranger! pause while passing by,
And mark his record with a sigh;
Nor deem it weak to weep for one
Who often wept o'er mortal ill.
Who would not mourn the good man gone?
While memory keeps him living still,
Each reminiscence 'round his name
Is sweeter, dearer far than fame.

Peace be his lot! beyond the sphere
Of sublunary troubles here.
In that eternal world above,
Where golden harps are ringing ever
The notes of never-dying love
With melody sweet, ceasing never!
Be his to join the radiant band
Of minstrels in that happy land!

-Bytown, 19th September, 1847
[Bio written by Bryan Cook]

LT LUCIEN JOSEPH DUROCHER

Section 27, Range D, Grave 139

(Mil)

Born on 26 June 1920, in Casselman, Ontario, Lucien Durocher received his schooling in Embrun, L'Orignal and Ottawa (LaSalle Academy and Ottawa Technical). He joined the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals on 3 September 1939. Shortly after, Lucien was sent to Barriefield Camp, near Kingston, where he was trained as an operator in wireless telegraphy. In early December, three months after he had enlisted, he was on his way to England as a member of the advance units of the First Canadian Division. Durocher was also with the Canadian brigade sent to Spitzbergen in August 1941 — from June 1943 to early 1944 he was a wireless operator with battalion and headquarters in Sicily and Italy. From there, he was recruited by the UK's Strategic Operations Executive (SOE) and sent to Algeria for accelerated training. Having received the rank of sergeant a few weeks prior, Durocher left for Algiers in North Africa in April 1944. There he received specific training for specialized work behind enemy lines.

Durocher, a tall, lanky young man who spoke fluent French and who was a skilful and experienced wireless operator, was parachuted down in southern France (near Lyon) on 24 June 1944 as part of Team DODGE for a JEDBURGH/OSS mission. In two respects, Durocher was unique among the Canadian volunteers with SOE in Europe; he was not commissioned as he had the rank of sergeant; and he was part of an OSS (Office of Strategic Services — precursor to the CIA) mission. By mid-1944, many mixed teams were being sent into France: Americans, Canadians, Free French and British. Some were commando units, others sabotage teams. American Major Cyrus Manierre who headed the small DODGE team was full of praise in his letter of

commendation for Lucien Durocher: "Sgt Durocher parachuted into France with me on 24 June 1944. He was immediately successful in establishing radio contact with Algiers, and for over eight weeks he acted as a secret radio operator behind enemy lines in enemy occupied territory. Sgt Durocher was required to make long trips in civilian clothes through a German occupied region and he carried his radio on each of these trips. His accomplishments as a radio operator behind enemy lines were completely successful due to his courage, foresight and endurance in the face of enemy obstacles and hazards as well as his high professional ability."

Lucien Durocher was awarded the following medals: a) 1939–1945 Star, b) Italy Star, c) France and Germany Star, d) Defence Medal, e) Canadian Volunteer Service medal with clasp and f) War Medal 1939–1945 with Mention in Dispatches.

Lucien Durocher died October 2nd, 1985.

E

ALEXANDER NEVILLE EAMES

Section 114, Lot 532

(RCMP)

Born December 26, 1883, in Abergavenny, Wales, Alexander Neville Eames was the fourth of six children to William and Sarah Eames. At the age of 29, Eames joined the Royal North-West Mounted Police, and in April 1918 he volunteered to go overseas with the Canadian Expeditionary Force of the Royal North-West Mounted Police Calvary. After fighting in France, he was awarded both the General Service Medal and the Victory Medal. He was discharged from the CEF on March 14, 1919, and he returned home to Canada later that same month.

Upon his return, Eames was promoted to the rank of inspector and was selected to open the Pincher Creek Detachment in Alberta. It was during that time that Eames was involved in the hunt for the Mad Trapper of Rat River. The case began in late 1931 and stretched on for about 7 weeks into 1932 following the murder of an RCMP member and the wounding of two others. Inspector Eames and his men tracked the Mad Trapper (whose identity is still debated) up into the Arctic Circle through blizzards and -40 degree weather. It was Eames's decision to hire a pilot that not only carried their supplies, scouted from above, but also saved the life of one of the wounded officers who had been shot during the final battle. The Mad Trapper was eventually tracked down and killed when he refused to surrender.

In the aftermath of that very public and famous manhunt, Eames was promoted to Assistant Commissioner of the RCMP. He later enjoyed retirement on Canada's West Coast for almost 20 years with his wife. Eames died at age 81 on January 13th, 1965.

This once-famous Inspector, whose manhunt appeared in newspapers across Canada, had been forgotten upon his death. RCMP Assistant Commissioner Eames's remains had been forgotten at a funeral home in B.C. His ashes cremated, no one came to pick them up after his death in 1965. That is until John Healy, an avid and devoted fan of Inspector Eames, could not find where Eames had been buried. After much research, he discovered the tragic secret.

Healy refused to let that be the end for Eames. He asked the funeral home if he could have the ashes, purchased an Air Canada ticket for them to be sent to Ottawa and upon their arrival, he purchased a stone at Beechwood, the home of the RCMP National Memorial Cemetery. Eames is now forever resting with his fellow colleagues, those who risked their lives to protect Canadians.

MOSES CHAMBERLAIN EDEY

Section 40, Lot 147 SW

(E)

Moses Chamberlain Edey was born around 1844 in rural Quebec, the son of a farmer and lumberman. At age 20, after working for several years as a carriage-maker, he left for Toronto to study with leading architect William T. Thomas. Later, Edey also studied with American architect Z. D. Sterns. When he returned to Ottawa in 1872 he established a wood-carving company, making products for house-building. At the same time, Edey also studied at the School of Arts and Science, winning prizes for his drawings dealing with architecture and building construction.

One of Edey's early architectural projects was Glashan Public School, completed in 1892, followed by many more buildings including a Methodist church, numerous mills and factories and a number of residences. In

1898 he drew the plans for a building to serve as an exhibition hall at Lansdowne Park. When Governor-General Lord Aberdeen dedicated the building it was called the Aberdeen Pavilion but later became the "Cattle Castle" and in its long history it has housed agricultural and other exhibits, Canadian troops of the Boer War and WWI, and within its walls the Ottawa Senators hockey team of 1904 won the Stanley Cup.

Edey was the architect of an early structural frame commercial building in Ottawa, the Lindsay Department Store, also known as the Daly Building, of steel and concrete "skeleton" construction, completed in 1905. It was converted to government offices in 1921 and after several decades of use it was vacated and remained unused for another decade, then demolished in 1992, and replaced by a condominium building.

Edey employed other notable Ottawa architects, including Werner Noffke and Francis Sullivan, who served as Edey's apprentice. When the town of Arnprior underwent rapid expansion, Edey and Noffke designed many of its business blocks, mills and residences. Edey's architecture and that of his associates reflected the changes from the past in their era, changes in building styles, forms and decoration, and particularly in structure, with the introduction of the structural frame of steel and concrete.

Edey also designed the Superintendent's residence at Beechwood – a building which is still in use today, as offices for Cemetery staff.

Edey died February 1, 1919.

ALFRED M. EDMONDS

Section C, Range 12, Grave 17

(A)

Alfred M. Edmonds was born in 1821 at Bishopstone, Berkshire, England. Very little is known about his early life, but by the 1860s he was living in the Ottawa area – in 1863, he had won an award for drawings of Ottawa Valley lumbering while he worked as a teacher and draughtsman in Burnstown, Ontario. His drawings of the Haycock Iron Mine, to be found on line at Library and Archives Canada, are some of the earliest representations of the rural Outaouais region. Oddly, Edmonds never appeared in any Canadian census.

By 1880, Edmonds was living in Ottawa, where he worked as a cartographer for the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Department of Railroads and Canals. During this time, Edmonds also worked as an assistant to Sir Sandford Flemming, then-head of the Canadian Intercontinental Railway. Several of his maps and book illustrations survive at Library and Archives Canada, and he was commissioned by the Governor General, Lord Dufferin. He continued this work in Ottawa until 1890, living in various rooming houses.

Sadly, Edmonds life did not end well. According to the Ottawa Journal, he was arrested on February 27, 1893 – the paper describes him as "a pale, delicate-looking man, who it is thought was insane." The magistrate instructed that he be sent to hospital, but for reasons unknown, Edmonds was sent to jail on April 6th of that same year. He died at the Ottawa Protestant Hospital on November 23, 1893 of natural causes, but his passing sparked an inquest. Apparently, there were some efforts to secure him a place in an asylum in Toronto, but he was refused admittance. The inquest concluded that while Edmonds died of natural causes, he should never have been detained in a jail.

COL CAMERON MacPHERSON EDWARDS

Section 50, Lots 121 S, 129

(Mi)

Born at North Nation Mills, Quebec on September 28, 1881, Cameron MacPherson Edwards was educated at

McGill University before beginning his military career. This career, which spanned over 50 years, included active service in both wars, for which he was awarded the French Medal of Honour, the British War & Victory Medals and the Canadian War Medal. Edwards was the youngest colonel in France during the First World War and was awarded the Distinguished Service Order for gallantry in action in France. He became the commanding officer of the 38th Battalion in January of 1915, and was wounded at Vimy Ridge in 1917. After WWI ended, he took command of the Cameron Highlanders and the Ottawa Regiment, and eventually served as the regiment's Honorary Colonel.

On the civilian side, Edwards was a very successful lumberman by trade, as well as one of the founders of the Canadian Corps of Commissionaires and a chairman of the Salvation Army advisory board. The Corps of Commissionaires recognized his dedicated service by naming its headquarters on Lisgar Street the Edwards building, and in 1947 the Salvation Army bestowed upon him the Army's Order for Distinguished Auxiliary Service. At that time, Edwards was one of only five Canadians and 45 persons throughout the world holding that order.

Edwards also briefly resided at 24 Sussex Drive, before it became the Prime Minister's residence. His uncle, William Cameron Edwards bought it from its original builder, Joseph Merrill Currier (both of whom are buried at Beechwood), and his brother, Gordon Cameron Edwards, inherited it after the elder Edwards passed away in 1921. Oddly enough, Col Edwards' summer cottage, Harrington Lake, which he had built in the 1920s, is now the official country residence of the Prime Minister.

Edwards passed away on June 18, 1959.

GORDON CAMERON EDWARDS

Deluxe Chapel T, Crypt C

(B)

Born in Thurso, Quebec on November 17, 1867, Edwards began his career working for the Canadian Lumber Company in Carleton Place, Ontario. For some time, he was manager of the W.C. Edwards Company mills in Ottawa.

Edwards was a promoter and the secretary-treasurer of the Library Bureau of Canada. From 1908 to 1909, he was the elected president of the Canadian Lumberman's Association. Director of the Perley Home for Incurables and the Dominion Forestry Association, Edwards was also treasurer of the Ottawa Boys' Home, and president of the YMCA in Ottawa from 1907 to 1909. In 1909, he was elected president of the Ottawa Canadian Club and held office in the local St. Andrew's Society. Edwards died in Ottawa on November 2, 1946.

A/M HAROLD (GUS) EDWARDS

Section 103, Grave 582

(Mil)

Air Marshal Harold "Gus Edwards was born on December 24, 1892 in Chorley, England. In 1903, when he was 11, his family immigrated to Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. Within a few years of moving to Canada, Edwards left school and started working as a trapper boy in a Cape Breton coal mine at the young age of 14, and within a few years he had become chief electrician for the mine.

During the First World War, Edwards flew as a fighter pilot, but was shot down and taken prisoner. After several escape attempts, one of which was nearly successful, he instead focused on continuing his self-education, a routine he established when he left school. Following the war, Edwards flew with the Royal Air

Force in Russia, supporting the White Russians against the communist revolutionary factions. Later, he joined the Canadian Air Force, where, among other things, he was instrumental in the aerial mapping of Manitoba, and the redevelopment of RCAF Station Dartmouth from a small sea plane base to a fully-fledged air station, now known as 12 Wing Shearwater. He was also involved with rescue and relief efforts during the 1936 Moose River gold mine disaster in Nova Scotia – he flew in supplies to the site and flew the survivors to hospital in Halifax.

In 1939, the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan was established in Canada to train pilots from the Commonwealth and other nations in the skills needed to win the air war against Nazi forces. Edwards was tasked with managing the personnel aspects of the Plan, and was directly involved in an initiative to recruit civilian and military American flyers for the Plan, a task that had to be handled with delicacy and tact to respect American neutrality.

The Plan's agreement called for graduates from the air forces of Canada, Australia and New Zealand to be assigned to squadrons formed by their own air forces. During his two-year tenure as Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, RCAF Overseas, Edwards fought to make Canadian squadrons, manned by Canadian personnel, a reality. In the early months of the war, Commonwealth airmen and airwomen were assigned to Royal Air Force squadrons. But Edwards understood the operational importance of Canadians being under Canadian command, and he knew that being part of a Canadian chain of command was vital for the management, career progression, morale and welfare of Canadian air and ground crew. His push for canadianization created a storm of attention among military and civilian leadership in Great Britain and in Canada, and in the media. In the words of Canadian military historian C.P. Stacey, A/M Edwards "at different times, incurred the displeasure of both sides, and become known as the most controversial officer in the Royal Canadian Air Force."

Nevertheless, although many Canadian aircrew and ground crew continued to serve in Royal Air Force squadrons, more than 40 Canadian squadrons – the 400-series squadrons that serve with distinction to this day – were formed. Canadianization also led to the formation of Number 6 (RCAF) Bomber Group – the only Canadian formation of that level to serve during the Second World War.

In 1943, Edwards was awarded the Order of the Bath in the degree of Companion. As well as First and Second World War service decorations, he received decorations from other nations, including the Order of St. Anne and the Order of St. Stanislaus from Russia, *la Légion d'honneur* (Officer) and *la Croix de guerre avec palme* from France, the Military Order of the White Lion "for Victory" 1st Class from Czechoslovakia and the Legion of Merit (Commander) from the United States.

Edwards was recalled to Canada in 1943, and retired in 1944. His health, which had always been a challenge, declined precipitously and, on Feb. 23, 1952, he passed away at the young age of 59.

[\[Source\]](#)

WILLIAM CAMERON EDWARDS

Section 50, Lot 77½

(Ag, B & P)

Born in Russell County on May 7, 1844, Edwards attended the Ottawa Grammar School and by the age of nineteen began working for Cameron & Edwards, a lumber firm out of Thurso. In 1868 he partnered with James Wood and together they created W. C. Edwards and Company. The firm built a small steam sawmill at Rockland on the Ottawa River, and by 1871 they had given up their ventures in Thurso to concentrate fully on the mill at Rockland. The company expanded quickly, but in 1875 the premises were ravaged by fire. Even

though their insurance wasn't enough to cover the losses, Edwards and Wood rebuilt and their mills were working again by 1876. The business was very good for Rockland, and directly influenced the town's rapid expansion.

Edwards became a prominent stockbreeder and agriculturist, and was also very involved in various aspects of public life. In 1866 he formed the Thurso infantry company and served as its captain for three years, prior to his leaving the village. He was also a justice of the peace, was the reeve of Rockland and in 1887 was elected to represent Russell in Parliament. He was re-elected in 1888, 1891, 1896 and 1900. He also served as president of the Canada Cement Company and of the Russell Agricultural Society, and as director of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, among other institutions. In 1903, Edwards was appointed to the Senate as a reward for the many sacrifices he made during his political and business life.

Edwards was also very involved in supporting the efforts during the Great War, giving freely of both his time and money in the interest of supporting England. He also briefly owned 24 Sussex Drive, having purchased it from Joseph Merrill Currier's family in 1902.

Edwards passed away on September 17, 1921.

SIR HENRY KELLY EGAN

Section 60, Lots 50, 51, 55, 56

(B)

Born in Aylmer, Canada East on January 15, 1848, Egan was educated in Montreal and went into the lumbering business. He was one of the founders and became managing director of the Hawkesbury Lumber Company, and was interested in a variety of projects in the Ottawa Valley. He was knighted in 1914, and died on October 19, 1925 in Ottawa.

LORRIS ELLIOTT

Section 51S, Grave 336

(Lit)

Lorris Elliott was born on December 20, 1931 in Scarborough, Republic of Trinidad and Tobago in the West Indies. He grew up on the island and attended university there at Queen's Royal College - after graduating, he taught high school in Trinidad and Tobago from 1950 to 1959. In 1959, Elliott emigrated to Vancouver, BC and enrolled in the University of British Columbia, and in 1962 he received his Bachelors of Arts in English (graduating with honours), and went on to enrol in a graduate program. He received his Master's degree in English in 1965, with an emphasis on twentieth century literature. Elliott proved himself a dedicated student, moving to Montreal, QC where he enrolled in the University of Montreal's doctoral program in English Literature. He received his Ph.D. in 1974, for his dissertation, titled *Time, Self, and Narrative: A Study of Wilson Harris's "Guiana Quartet,"* which examined a work by a black contemporary poet, Wilson Harris.

While still working towards his Ph.D. in 1969, Elliott began teaching at McGill University. Initially a lecturer, in 1990 he was made a full professor of literature and creative writing. Unfortunately, Elliott retired a very short time later, due to health problems. During his time at the university, he introduced the first course on Caribbean literature to be taught at McGill, and worked to develop a creative writing program at the university.

In addition to teaching, Elliott was also an actor, writer and editor. He wrote several plays which were produced on stage, though never published. Elliott's plays focused on the world inhabited by minorities,

whether in the Caribbean or Canada. For instance, his play, *How Now Black Man*, told of the adventures of a West Indian black man, while a later play, *The Trial of Marie-Joseph Angelique - Negress and Slave*, related the story of the woman who was accused of setting Montreal on fire in 1734. Other plays included *A Lil'le Bit o' Some'ting* and *Our Heroes*. Because Elliott did not publish his plays, there is little information about their production histories, their reception from the audience, or even their content. They are essentially now lost to the public, though some information is known. For example, *How Now Black Man* was produced at the Centaur Theatre in Montreal in 1968, and later was the inaugural piece performed by the Black Theatre Workshop, founded in 1970. Prior to the creation of the Black Theatre Workshop, there was no forum for the performance of black art and drama. More than thirty years later, the Black Theatre Workshop was still providing a venue for black playwrights to present their work. It went on to produce another Elliott play, *Holding Firm the Centre* ("knit one/purl one").

Elliott also wrote a novel, *Coming For to Carry: A Novel in Five Parts* (1982), which was self-published. Similar to his other works, the novel centred on the life of a black man from Trinidad and Tobago who confronted racism and loneliness in his life. Elliott also wrote non-fiction books, and he was perhaps better known for those works than for his plays or his novel. *Other Voices: Writings by Blacks in Canada*, 1985, is an anthology of poems and short stories by writers from Canada's black community. Elliott's work as a scholar was most directly seen in the bibliography that he compiled and edited, *The Bibliography of Literary Writings by Blacks in Canada*, 1986. Elliott's final non-fiction work was *Literary Writings by Blacks in Canada: A Preliminary Survey*, 1988. He also published a number of short stories in various literary magazines.

Elliott worked hard to champion the work of black writers. In addition to his involvement with the Black Theatre Workshop, where he also served as an Honorary Board Member from 1976 to 1980, Elliott was also active in the National Black Coalition of Canada from 1979 to 1981. He organized an important new conference, *The Black Artist in the Canadian Milieu*, at McGill. He was also active in the Black Literacy Society of Montreal from 1983 to 1990.

Elliott died July 14, 1999 in Ottawa at the age of 67, after a nine year battle with Alzheimer's disease.

JAMES ALBERT ELLIS

Section 40, Lot 121 SW

(B, M & P)

Ellis was born in Accrington, England on June 2, 1864. After studying law in England, he immigrated to Canada in 1885. He began as vice president of the Independent Coal Company Limited and of B. Slinn, Limited. Elected to the public school board in 1898 and serving as a trustee until 1900, he was an alderman from 1901 to 1903. In 1904, he was elected mayor of Ottawa, holding this post until 1906. He was later re-elected mayor in 1913.

As well as serving as president of the Ontario Municipal Association in 1906-07, city treasurer and chairman of the Ottawa Conservative Association, he was elected to provincial politics for Ottawa West. Ellis also served as chairman of the Ottawa Hydro Electric Commission from 1905 to 1916. He passed away on December 27, 1934.

ROBERT WHEELLOCK ELLS

Section 50, Lot 6 NE

(Lit & Sci)

Born in Sheffield Mills, Nova Scotia on July 26, 1845, Robert Ells studied at Horton Academy and McGill University. In 1872, he joined the staff of the Geological Survey of Canada. He rose to become senior geologist.

In 1893, he was elected to the Royal Society of Canada. In addition to numerous papers for the Geological Survey and the Royal Society, he wrote *A History of New Brunswick Geology* (1887) and *The Geology and Mineral Resources of New Brunswick* (1907). He died in Ottawa on May 23, 1911.

EDWARD KRAMER (EDDIE) EMERSON

Section 50, Lot 76 NW

(S)

Born in Georgia in the United States on March 11, 1892, Emerson played a record 26 years with the Ottawa Rough Riders, starting in 1909 and continuing as a flying wing and linebacker. He played for the Rough Rider Grey Cup champions in 1925 and 1926. He was an officer and director of the club after his football career and was president of the Ottawa Rough Riders from 1930 to 1931 and again from 1947 to 1951.

Emerson remained an executive of the Big Four Football Union for more than 25 years and also served as its secretary. E.K. (Eddie) Emerson was inducted into the Ottawa Sports Hall of Fame in 1966, and passed away on January 27, 1970.

PATRICK MICHAEL OLDFIELD EVANS

Section 27, Range C, Grave 23A

(H & Mil)

Patrick M. O. Evans was born on October 5, 1913 in Cheshire England, and emigrated to Canada at age 15, settling in Magog, QC. He worked briefly with Dominion Textiles, before enlisting with the Royal Canadian Air Force in 1942 and serving as an air gunner during WWII before being discharged in 1945. He was heavily involved in the Boy Scouts movement, as a volunteer, a Scout Master and as a professional administrator. He retired from his position as Assistant Administrator of the Boy Scouts of Canada in 1978, after receiving the Silver Wolf, scouting's highest honour.

However, Evans is best remembered for his extensive work as an amateur historian. During his life, he compiled some of the most valuable historical and genealogical information on Ottawa's earliest pioneer families. Evans' work included a 500-page genealogy of Philemon Wright (the New England farmer who brought the first group of settlers to the Ottawa area) and his family, considered the authoritative work on the subject. Evans also volunteered extensively with the Ottawa branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society and the Historical Society of the Gatineau – he created the archives of both organizations – and worked tirelessly to support various public heritage projects.

Evans' also wrote more than just academic works – Evans was a regular contributor to the annual journal of the Historical Society of The Gatineau, *Up the Gatineau!* He also submitted columns in a local newspaper, where they were rarely set in type or by computer, but were rather reproduced in the elegant calligraphy that was his trademark.

Evans died in Wakefield, QC on December 9, 1999.

DAVID EWART

Section 22, Lot 40 SW

(E)

Born on February 18, 1841 in Penicuik, Scotland, Ewart came to Canada in 1871, where he was appointed assistant engineer and architect to Thomas Fuller in the Department of Public Works. Upon Fuller's retirement in 1897, Ewart was named chief Dominion architect, a position he held until his own retirement in 1914. In 1878, the French government awarded him a silver medal for his work on the Canadian contribution to the Paris Exposition of that year. In 1903, he was one of the first Canadians to receive the Imperial Service Order.

Some of Ewart's work in Ottawa includes the Dominion Observatory, the original Dominion Archives building, the Victoria Memorial Museum, the Royal Canadian Mint and the Connaught Building. Although Thomas Fuller designed the original Parliament Buildings, Ewart evidently did much of the work on the main tower, which was destroyed by fire in 1916. For 17 years, all of the plans for public buildings constructed by the department were prepared under his direction. David Ewart passed away on June 6, 1921 at the age of 81.

JOHN SKIRVING EWART

Section 37, Lot 48 NW

(L, Lit & NHP)

Born in Toronto, Canada West on August 11, 1849, Ewart was educated at Upper Canada College and at Osgoode Hall. Called to the bar in 1871, he practised law in Winnipeg from 1882 to 1904. Ewart took a prominent role in the controversy over separate schools in Manitoba. In 1904, he moved to Ottawa and became an outstanding counsel before the Supreme Court of Canada and the judicial committee of the Privy Council.

In his later years, he became well known as an advocate of Canadian independence. In addition to a number of legal works, he was the author of *John A. Macdonald and the Canadian Flag* (1908), *Canadian Independence* (1911) and *The Roots and the Causes of the Wars* (1914–18). Ewart died in Ottawa on February 21, 1933.

F

JOHN EMILIUS FAUQUIER

Section 51N, Lot 15

(Mil)

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. John attended Asbury college and upon graduation became a stockbroker in Montreal. During that time, Fauquier began taking flying lessons, leading to his passion of becoming a pilot. After persuading his father to stake him in a Waco, he flew to Noranda, a mining town in Northern Quebec. There he became owner and sole pilot of a bush airline called Commercial Airways, which 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 fledglings 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 to 12 years older than most of his fellow pilots, he manoeuvred those large planes as if they were Spitfires.

When his tour completed, Fauquier 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, Fauquier was given command of 405, the first Canadian to lead a bomber squadron in battle. That same year, Fauquier 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 lead 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 returned to 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. Throughout his military career, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Order 3 times, which is second only to the Victoria Cross.

John Fauquier died on April 3rd, 1981.

JOHN PETER FEATHERSTON

Section 22, Lot 17 NE

(B, M & P)

Born in Mewhus Grange, Durham, England on November 28, 1830, Featherston was educated at Richmond School in Yorkshire. He came to Canada in 1858 and settled in Ottawa, where for 16 years he worked in the pharmaceutical business. He was elected alderman of St. George's ward in 1867, a position he held for eight years.

While on city council, he chaired the civic board of works and the finance committees. Featherston was elected mayor of Ottawa in 1874 and 1875. A Reform party member and president of its association, he was appointed deputy clerk of the Crown, clerk of the county court and registrar of the surrogate court by the

Ontario government. Featherston passed away on June 17, 1917.

ROCKCLIFFE ST. PATRICK FELLOWES

Section 22, Lot 11 SE

(A)

Born in 1884 on St. Patrick's Day, Rockcliffe St. Patrick Fellowes was one of Hollywood's early film stars. In 1903, at age 19, he married Lucile Watson, an American actress, and left Ottawa for New York. Lucile had lived most of her life in Ottawa before leaving for New York to study at the American Academy of Dramatic Art. She was an established stage actress when she married Fellowes and with her assistance he began his acting career, appearing on stage with noted actors of the time.

With the creation of the motion picture industry, Fellowes' made a smooth transition from stage to silver screen. His first movie, called 'Regeneration,' was filmed in New York in 1915. It ran for three weeks at a local theatre, much longer than the usual three days, and was considered quite a success

In 1918, Fellowes took a break from the film business and joined the Siberian Expeditionary Force of the Canadian army. Once in Russia, he became quite ill and was hospitalized. By 1919 he had returned to America and his burgeoning film career. Lucile continued her stage career, and in 1921 the couple moved from Manhattan to a new house in the suburbs. Sadly, by 1928 they had divorced, possibly as a result of Fellowes following the movie studios when they moved from New York to California, while Lucile was committed to the New York stage. She often played screen roles, however, and was nominated for an Oscar.

Many of Rockcliffe's movies were filmed in the "silent" era and one of them, with Joan Crawford as co-star, has been classed among the ten most famous silent films. By 1929 the silent era was almost over and Rockcliffe's mystery-drama "The Charlatan" of that year was a "part-talkie." In some movies he played again, before the camera, his stage roles, such as in George Bernard Shaw's "Man and Superman." His skill in acting and his "ruggedly handsome" appearance made him a star, praised in 1925 as "one of the best actors on the screen today." He worked for the major film studios and with stars of the day, appearing with the Marx brothers in one of his last films, "Monkey Business," released in 1931.

Rockcliffe was known for his charm and wit and for his dedication to acting but his philosophy was not to take himself very seriously, and he worked, apparently, only when he needed money. After starring on stage and screen for more than three decades he retired from the profession in 1935 and after his death in California in 1950 his body was returned to Ottawa for burial in Beechwood. Lucile Watson died in New York in 1962. Like Rockcliffe, she had spent much of her early life in Ottawa and together they may be named as some of Ottawa's stars of stage and screen.

WILLIAM S. FIELDING

Section 50, Lots 65 S, 85 N

(J & P)

Born in Halifax, Fielding rose to prominence as managing editor of the *Halifax Morning Chronicle*. As premier of Nova Scotia, he pledged to withdraw from Confederation when the federal government refused assistance to the province's economy. He failed, but the economy was rescued because he developed coal resources.

Fielding came to Ottawa as the minister of finance and receiver general under Wilfrid Laurier. Heralded as Laurier's successor, he later ran for the Liberal party leadership but was defeated by Mackenzie King. Fielding passed away in 1929.

HAROLD FISHER

Section 50, Lot 36 N

(L, M & P)

Born in Ontario in 1877, Fisher was educated at the University of Toronto and Osgoode Hall. He immediately began practising law and came to Ottawa to join a partnership. He was made a King's Counsel and later declined an appointment to the Supreme Court of Ontario.

Fisher began a career in politics, serving as an alderman, controller and finally mayor of Ottawa from 1917 to 1920. He later entered provincial politics, representing an Ottawa seat in the legislature. It is largely due to him that Ottawa has the magnificent Civic Campus of the Ottawa Hospital. Fisher died on December 19, 1928.

ANDREW WALKER FLECK

Section 50, Lot 99

(B)

Born in Montreal, Quebec in 1846, Fleck was secretary–treasurer of the Canada Atlantic Railway, a prominent broker and president of the Vulcan Foundry. Fleck worked with his father–in–law, J.R. Booth, to build the Canada Atlantic Railway, the largest privately owned railway in the world at that time. Fleck died on May 6, 1924.

SIR SANDFORD FLEMING

Section 49, Lots 13, 14

(E, NHP & Sci)

Born in Kirkcaldy, Scotland on January 7, 1827, Fleming studied surveying and engineering in Scotland and came to Canada in 1845 to work in the railway industry. He was appointed chief engineer of the Northern Railway in 1857 and was the chief engineer of the International Railway during its construction and in 1871 was appointed chief engineer and surveyor for the historic Canadian Pacific Railway. In 1880, Fleming retired and devoted himself to literary and scientific work.

Fleming spent most of his life in Peterborough, Halifax and Ottawa. Author of many scientific papers on railways and other topics, he was one of the founders of the Canadian Institute for the Advancement of Scientific Knowledge. He published the first large-scale surveyor's map in Canada, designed the first usable chart of Toronto Harbour and promoted the trans-Pacific submarine telegraph cable, doing all this in addition to handling his duties as chief engineer of the CPR and as chancellor of Queen's University. Fleming also designed Canada's first postage stamp, the "three-penny beaver," in 1851.

One of the major problems Canadian travelers encountered in the late 19th century involved keeping proper time. How could one be sure of having the correct time at every stop along the way? More importantly, how could rail connections be coordinated in a coherent, permanent system? Traditionally, it was noon in each place when the sun was directly overhead. So if it was noon in Toronto, for example, it was 12:25 in Montreal. This system became complicated as voyages became longer. For instance, during the Halifax-Toronto rail journey, passengers had to re-set their watches in Saint John, Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Belleville and Toronto.

In 1878, Sandford Fleming decided to do something about this situation. In a series of papers delivered to the Canadian Institute, he suggested that the planet be divided into 24 time zones, each covering 15 degrees of longitude, from an accepted meridian. The time in each zone would be the same, notwithstanding the position of any point in relation to the sun. Fleming, with his reputation and his energy, encountered little resistance to his idea. By 1883, all railways in North America were using this system. In 1884, the first International Meridian Conference was held in Washington D.C., and Fleming's idea was officially adopted. The only objections came from some religious groups who accused him of being a communist and of proposing a system contrary to God's will.

Fleming passed away on July 22, 1915 at the age of 88.

JAMES FLETCHER

Section 21, Lot 12 S

(Hort & S)

Born in Ashe, England on March 28, 1852, James Fletcher was educated at Rochester near London, and at age 19 went to work in London for the Bank of British North America. Three years later he was sent to the bank's Montreal office, then to Ottawa, but in 1876 he left the bank and became an accountant with the Library of Parliament, a position that gave him access to literature on subjects he had studied as a student, natural history, botany and entomology. He was a keen field-naturalist and his desk at the library was covered in pots of plants and containers of insects for his study.

Fletcher became recognized as an authority on botany and entomology and in 1879 he was one of the founders of the Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club. In 1884, the newly-established Department of Agriculture appointed him to be the Dominion Botanist and Entomologist, and he also served as entomologist of the Geological Survey of Canada.

The Department of Agriculture, on Fletcher's advice, established experimental farms across Canada to find ways to reduce insect damage to crops and to solve other agricultural problems. When the central farm was opened in Ottawa, Fletcher started an arboretum and other gardens for his studies.

Described as "a speaker of uncommon ability," he often gave lectures at fairs and other farmers' gatherings to give advice on insect and other problems that farmers faced. He wrote numerous papers for scientific journals, including the Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada. He was elected to the Society in 1885 and served as its treasurer and secretary. In the course of his studies he discovered 17 species of butterflies and was co-author of the book "The Farm Weeds of Canada." He received an honorary doctorate from Queen's University.

Dr. Fletcher died in Montreal, Quebec on November 8, 1908. A monument, placed at the Experimental Farm, is a bas-relief bronze portrait by sculptor Tait Mackenzie. His most fitting memorial, however, is the Farm itself, its arboretum and its gardens.

KENNETH HUBERT FOGARTY

Section 51S, Lot 370

(L, M & P)

Born in Ottawa on May 8, 1932, Fogarty received both his bachelors and masters degrees from the University of Ottawa, before graduating from Osgoode Hall law school in 1948. He began a private law practice in Ottawa in 1950. He went on to receive masters degree in law in French from U of O in 1969.

Fogarty was elected mayor of Ottawa on January 1, 1970 after almost 10 years as a city alderman and member of the board of control. He served as mayor for just over two years, during which time he created a new tourist bureau, municipal tennis courts and a municipal golf course. After his term as mayor, Fogarty was appointed to the bench in 1972 and was known to many as “Fog” for his deep thundering voice in court.

Fogarty was still serving the courts when he died on January 14, 1989.

CAPTAIN JAMES FORSYTH

Section 29, Lot 50

(Mil)

Born in Aberdeen Scotland on June 25, 1806, little is known about James Forsyth's early life. His listed profession was labourer before he joined the Royal Artillery Regiment on November 30, 1822 at the age of 17. He remained in service with the Regiment, at the rank of Company Sergeant, until March 31, 1846. During this time he served for 14 years abroad, almost 8 of them in Canada, including a stint in Montreal, QC in 1841.

Forsyth was married to Mary Macpherson, (born in England in 1812) in 1837 in Lewisham, London, and the couple had at least 6 children, all born in Canada. By 1851, after resigning from the military, the family was living in Bytown and Forsyth was, by all accounts, successful – he was working as a bailiff and the family lived in a one-story frame house and had a horse, a cow and two pigs.

By 1855, Forsyth had found employment as a clerk with the Board of Ordnance. The Militia Act passed that year, and Colonel John Baillie Turner took up the task of creating an Ottawa unit, which would become the Ottawa Field Battery. Turner personally recommended Forsyth for the position of the permanent Sergeant Major of the unit, calling him “a very respectable man.” The unit was installed in the Commissariat Building beside the Rideau Canal, which required extensive repairs before the 100 or so men and 70 horses could be accommodated. The Commissariat Building no longer exists today – it was located at the very head of the Rideau Canal in what is now downtown Ottawa, opposite the present Bytown Museum.

During his time with the Ottawa Field Battery, Forsyth received his commission and was appointed Adjutant, after other officers resigned or were transferred to other units. The unit saw action during the Fenian Raids, when it was stationed at Cornwall in 1866 (then under threat of attack), by which time Forsyth had been promoted to Captain.

Captain Forsyth died in Ottawa on September 2, 1872. As with many of the earliest Beechwood burials, Forsyth was interred in Sandy Hill cemetery for a year before being relocated to Beechwood's Section 29, along with two of his sons, George and William, who had predeceased him. The Forsyth monument was the first one erected in Beechwood, and was paid for by members of the 2nd Ottawa Field Battery in the 1870s. The monument is quite impressive, consisting of a sculptured sandstone statue which is dedicated to the memory of Captain Forsyth.

ERNEST GEORGE FOSBERY

Section 37, Lot 44 E Ctr

(A & Mil)

Born in Ottawa on December 29, 1874, Ernest Fosbery was the son of civil servant Henry Fosbery and Charlotte Hall. He was educated in Ottawa and studied art under Franklin Brownell; he also studied in Paris and made an extensive tour of European galleries before returning to Canada. In 1907, he was appointed instructor in drawing and painting at the Art Students' League, Buffalo, New York. Fosbery returned to Ottawa in 1911, opened a studio, taught at the Ottawa Art Institute and devoted much of his time to portraiture.

At the outbreak of the First World War, Fosbery joined the militia and served for several months with the Governor General's Foot Guards before he volunteered with the Canadian Expeditionary Force in June 1915. He was wounded in the Battle of the Somme and was Mentioned in Despatches. In 1918, he was appointed an official war artist with the rank of Major and amongst a variety of war subjects; he completed paintings for the Canadian War Memorials which included portraits of two Canadian Victoria Cross recipients: Pte. M.J. O'Rourke, V.C., and Sgt. W.T. Holmes, V.C., both of which are now in the Canadian War Memorials collection at the National Gallery of Canada.

Fosbery was also responsible for introducing A. Y. Jackson, who later became a member of the Group of Seven, to Lord Beaverbrook, Canadian-born tycoon, writer and politician. During WWI, the Canadian government had put Lord Beaverbrook in charge of creating the Canadian War Records Office in London, and he made certain that news of Canada's contribution to the war was printed in Canadian and British newspapers. However, Lord Beaverbrook had no knowledge of Canadian artists – it was only on the suggestion of Fosbery that he decided to give Canadian artists an opportunity to record the activity of their country's fighting forces. Thanks to Fosbery, Jackson was transferred to the Canadian War Records branch as an artist where he went on to create important pictures of events connected with the war, and later worked for the Canadian War Memorials as an official war artist from 1917 to 1919.

Following the war, Fosbery pursued his career as a portrait painter in Ottawa, raised a large family and was actively involved with the Royal Canadian Academy of the Arts, serving as President of the Academy from 1943 to 1948. His paintings of prominent Canadians, including Viscount Byng of Vimy, Chief Justice Lyman Duff and the Honourable Ernest Manning, can be found in collections at the National Gallery, Library and Archives Canada, the House of Commons, the Canadian War Museum and elsewhere.

Fosbery died at Cowansville, Quebec on February 7, 1960.

LIONEL GOOCH FOSBERY

Section 51N, Lot TG 1, Grave 1

(A)

Lionel Gooch Fosbery was born on January 12, 1879 in Ottawa. He was both an artist and a teacher, as was his brother, Ernest. However, while his brother pursued painting, Fosbery chose a different medium, and became a sculptor.

Fosbery initially left Ottawa in 1918 to become a homesteader in Manitoba, but ten years later he changed his vocation to sculpture, traveling to the USA for study at the Art Institute of Buffalo and at Boston's Copley Society of Art and Museum of Fine Arts. He also studied in Paris and London, and had a studio in the latter, but returned to Ottawa in 1915 at the outbreak of the First World War. Back in Ottawa, he established a studio and became a teacher at the Women's Art Association, the Ottawa Art Club and the Technical High School.

Fosbery's numerous sculptural works included busts, relief tablets, figures and medals. An early work, commissioned by Queen Mary, was a plaque of the Duke of Windsor. Fosbery's busts of Prime Ministers Laurier and Borden are in the House of Commons, and he carved busts of many prominent persons.

Fosbery died February 10, 1956. On his death, he was described as "one of Canada's most accomplished sculptors."

LEONARD STANLEY FOSS

Section 29, Lots 128 E Ctr, 129 Ctr

(Mus)

Born December 21, 1906 in Ottawa, Leonard Stanley Foss worked as an organist and music teacher. By age 18, Foss was serving as the organist and choirmaster at St. James' Anglican Church in Hull. Four years later, he moved to Erskine Presbyterian Church in Ottawa, where he worked for a year. Not long after, Foss began working as the organist and choirmaster for St. Luke's Church on Somerset Street, a position he held for over 50 years. In addition, Foss served as the Musical Director of Sunday Schools for the Anglican Diocese of Ottawa and taught music at Camp Pontiac, a religious summer camp in Quyon, Que. Foss was also a member of the Royal Canadian College of Organists, and was made their third Honorary Life Member in the mid-1960s.

Foss was dedicated to his profession, and was known for being a firm and demanding choirmaster. A profile of him appeared in the Ottawa Journal in the mid 1950's, which noted that he had high standards regarding church music, and expected a great deal from the boys in his choir. Journalist Jean Southworth wrote that Foss felt that "music for the church can't be too good," and that "there is a greater need today than ever before for careful selection of church music. Anthems should not be showpieces but part of the worship and anything in the nature of 'cheap' music is an unworthy offering."

Foss' dedication to St. Luke's was not unnoticed. A December 1975 celebration was held in his honour, to mark his 45th anniversary with the church. And in 1980, less than a year before his death, Foss' 50 years of service at St. Luke's were commemorated by naming the choir's practice room "The Leonard S. Foss Choir Room." Foss died July 29, 1981.

LADY ADELINE FOSTER

Section 22, Lot 15 NW

(C)

Born on April 4, 1844 in Hamilton, Upper Canada, Adeline Davis was educated in New York before returning to Hamilton to teach at a Sunday school. She married the school's superintendent, D. B. Chisholm, in 1864, but their marriage was not a happy one, and in 1883 Chisholm deserted her and their young son.

By 1885 Chisholm had moved to Ottawa where she rented out rooms in her 127 Bank Street home. One of her lodgers was George E. Foster, a temperance advocate and a Conservative MP, and a relationship between the two soon started.

Throughout the 1880s, Chisholm devoted herself to temperance. She was second president of the Ontario Woman's Christian Temperance Union from 1882 to 1888, and publisher and editor of the WCTU periodical, the *Woman's Journal* (Ottawa), in 1885. She also authored a number of tracts and pamphlets. A strong-willed and unfailingly hard worker, she was an important mover in organizational committees for provincial conventions, helped set up local unions, and was a noted platform speaker. In 1888, Foster was the Canadian representative at the meeting of the National WCTU in the United States.

Under Chisholm's direction, the Ontario WCTU continued its campaign to have "Scientific Temperance Instruction" made compulsory in the public schools. Such instruction emphasized the terrifying physical effects of alcohol and tobacco on the unsuspecting user. Partly through the work of Chisholm, the subject was introduced into Ontario schools on an optional basis in 1885. The course would become compulsory eight years later.

By 1888, Chisholm and George Foster were ready to marry. However, securing a divorce in Ontario meant petitioning the Senate, an expensive course that might also have done political harm to Foster, who became minister of finance in May 1888. Therefore, in January of that year, Chisholm moved to Chicago, Illinois to stay with her brother. Divorce proceedings were instituted the following year. As a result, Chisholm had to resign

from the Ontario WCTU.

On the occasion of her final address to the WCTU's annual convention, she was treated to an extended and emotional tribute. In her speech to its delegates, she noted that "even when my plans ran counter to your own you have been ever ready to renounce the one and embrace the other." There can be no doubt about the strength of her personality. For a single parent to lead an organization committed to the preservation of family must have demanded enormous strength, but to divorce, in 19th-century Canada, required even more fortitude.

Chisholm's divorce was granted in June 1889 and Foster quickly joined her in Chicago, where they were married. Repercussions started as soon as they returned to Ottawa. Many questioned the legal validity of the divorce in Canada, and the Fosters were officially shunned until 1893.

Following her marriage and return to Ottawa, Foster eventually shifted her energies from temperance to more fashionable cultural and humanitarian pursuits. After 1900 she was active with the Women's Canadian Historical Society, the Ottawa Humane Society, the Women's Morning Music Club, the Women's Canadian Club, and the Ottawa branch of the Victorian Order of Nurses.

Lady Foster died on September 17, 1919 after a two-year battle with breast cancer. Deeply depressed, her husband painfully marked her passing in his diary: "Dull without and dark within."

SIR GEORGE EULAS FOSTER

Section 22, Lot 15 NW

(Ed, NHP & P)

Born in Nova Scotia on September 3, 1847, Sir George Foster was a teacher, principal and professor. Both as a speaker and as a writer, he was remarkably successful and his reputation extended throughout North America. Sir John A. Macdonald named him minister of marine and fisheries in 1885 and minister of finance in 1888. He passed away on December 30, 1931 at the age of 84.

GEN CHARLES FOULKES

Section 27, Range G, Grave 224

(Mil)

Charles Foulkes was born in England on January 3rd, 1903. After university, Foulkes joined the Canadian Permanent Force in 1926. At the start of WWII, Foulkes was a major with the 3rd Brigade of the 1st Canadian Infantry Division. As he moved through the ranks, other famous Canadian Generals, such as General Henry Crerar, noted his outstanding tactical knowledge. In January 1944, he replaced Major-General E.L.M. Burns as General Officer Commanding the 2nd Infantry Division, a unit that was fighting in the Normandy Campaign. In November 1944, Foulkes joined the 1st Canadian Corps as General Officer Commanding, who were then fighting in the Italy Campaign.

By May 1945, with the suicide of Adolf Hitler and the successful Russian siege on Berlin, Nazi-Germany was starting to crumble on all fronts. On the 4th of May, Field Marshal Montgomery accepted the surrender of all German forces in Northwest-Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands. However, there were fears that the German 25th Army would continue to hold out in the Netherlands, so its commander General Blaskowitz met with General Foulkes in Hotel de Wereld, in Wageningen. On the 5th of May 1945, they negotiated and signed a more detailed surrender document for all German forces in the Netherlands.

After the war, Foulkes was appointed the first ever Chief of General Staff (which was later changed to Chief of Defense Staff), which oversaw army demobilization and later preparations for the Cold War and the Korean War. Then in 1951, he became Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee, where he persuaded the Diefenbaker government to accept the North American Air Defense Agreement (now known as NORAD) in 1957. He retired in 1960 and passed away in Ottawa on September 12, 1969.

ALEXANDER FRASER

Section 48, Lot 15 N

(B)

Born in Goulbourn Township, Upper Canada on July 15, 1830, Fraser entered the lumber business at the age of 19. He and his brother John acquired great areas of timber limits with increasing production of square timber. He was acknowledged as one of the best lumber salesmen in Quebec. In 1885, he disposed of some of his timber to his sons, who carried on operations in both timber and sawn lumber.

Fraser was one of the founders of the Lachine Rapids Hydraulic Company, the Lachine Light, Heat and Power Company, the Bank of Ottawa (1874), which he directed for 27 years, the Keewatin Lumber Company and the Rideau Club. He was a director of the Upper Ottawa Improvement Company, which handled all the logs on the Ottawa River. He was also one of the founders of the Ottawa Trust and Deposit Company (the first trust company in Ottawa), serving as its president until it was taken over by the Toronto General Trusts Company. Fraser passed away on June 1, 1903 at the age of 72.

ANGUS WILLIAM FRASER

Section 40, Range 1, Grave 6

(B & L)

Born in Glengarry, Canada West on August 22, 1859, Fraser was an Ottawa lawyer. He was one of the leaders of the bar and a trustee of the Ottawa Ladies' College. He promoted and directed the Keewatin Flour Mills Company and the Finance Corporation of Canada. He also directed several other companies. Fraser later became president of Ontario and Manitoba Flour Mills Ltd. and vice president of Right of Way Mines Ltd.

From 1901 to 1903, he was president of the Ottawa Reform Association, and he was elected president of the Ottawa St. Andrew's Society in 1910. Fraser died on August 12, 1917.

JOHN BURNS FRASER

Corridor BB, Room J, Crypt B

(B & C)

John Burns (J.B.) Fraser was born in Westmeath, in the County of Renfrew, on April 2, 1859, to the great lumber baron Alexander Fraser (1830-1903). He was one of six children. Educated at Dr. Tassie's school in Galt, Ont., at about the age of 18 years, Fraser joined his father in his square-timber business where he gained a full working knowledge of the forests and the lumbering industry of eastern Ontario. He worked under his father until he inherited the Fraser-Bryson Lumber Company from his father's passing in 1903.

Not only was Fraser's father, Alexander Fraser, involved in the lumber business, but also banking. J.B. Fraser inherited the position as vice-president of the Bank of Ottawa in 1903, until the merge with the Bank of Nova Scotia in April 1919. Fraser then became president of the Bank of Nova Scotia until 1933 when he resigned.

It is interesting to note that Col. J.D. Fraser, son of the late J.B. Fraser, was the third generation of Fraser to sit on the directorate board of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

Fraser was heavily involved with the Ottawa Improvement Commission, established by the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier to promote and conserve the beautification of the National Capital. Fraser served on the board for 10 years, seven of which he was chairman, resigning in 1926. It was under Fraser's chairmanship that, over the Ottawa River, the Champlain Bridge was built as far as Bate Island. Under the Federal District, Commission the bridge was completed to the Quebec side of the river spending \$196,000 in the process.

During the Great War, Fraser was keenly interested and active in movements to promote the welfare of soldiers and their dependents. With Hon. C.A. Magrath and J.M. Courtney, then Deputy Minister of Finance, he was responsible for the administration of patriotic funds for the assistance of wives and other dependents of men serving overseas.

Fraser died on November 2, 1939.

THOMAS FULLER II

Section 39, Lot 72 W

(CS & E)

Born in Bath, England on March 8, 1823, Fuller served his apprenticeship as an architect in Bath. In 1857, he immigrated to Toronto and became a senior partner in the firm of Chilion Jones. Among his many accomplishments, Fuller was the architect for the Parliament Buildings of Canada (1859–66), the State Capitol Building in Albany, New York, and the Town Hall and Law Courts in San Francisco, California.

In 1881, he returned to Ottawa. Sir John A. Macdonald appointed him chief architect of the Department of Public Works, a position he held for some 15 years. During this time, he designed more than 140 public buildings. He passed away on September 28, 1898.

THOMAS WILLIAM FULLER III

Section 39, Lot 72 W

(CS & E)

Born in Ottawa on May 3, 1865, Fuller received much of his education in New York state. In 1881, he returned to Ottawa to continue his education in architecture. After working in his father's office, he travelled to the Yukon Territory in 1899, where he helped design the government buildings during the Gold Rush. Returning to Ottawa in 1902, he was named architect in charge of all military buildings, a title he held from 1904 to 1918.

Following in the footsteps of his father, Fuller served as chief architect of the Department of Public Works from 1927 to 1936. Among his many projects was the Confederation Building. After nearly 52 years in the public service, he retired in 1936. He passed away on November 4, 1951.

THOMAS GEORGE FULLER IV

Section 39, Lot 72 W

(B & Mil)

Born in Ottawa on December 13, 1908, Fuller took his father's advice and went into the contracting business, because there was no money in architecture. Leaving high school at the age 17 for a job in construction, his

early working days were spent as a draftsman, timekeeper and sewer digger and culminated in the establishment of his own firm, Fuller Construction.

In 1939, Fuller applied for enlistment in the Royal Canadian Air Force, hoping that his pilot's license would let him serve as a pilot, but at age 32 the RCAF considered him too old for flying duties. He instead joined the Royal Canadian Navy, where his fellow recruits called him "Gramps." The RCN loaned him to the Royal Navy and he was sent to Scotland to train for service on Motor Gun (and Torpedo) Boats, small, fast ships fitted with torpedo tubes, depth charges, cannons and machine guns for attacks on enemy shipping.

Fuller was sent to Dover on the south-east coast of England, where the narrow strait between it and France was the scene of such frequent conflicts between German and British ships that it earned the name Hell Fire Corner. On a night patrol in the summer of 1942 Lt. Fuller's gun boat came across a 22-ship convoy protected by E-boats, the German version of his ship. Making a full-speed run with his guns in action along the middle of the convoy, Fuller so confused the enemy ships that they fired at themselves. For his bravery and skill in this action Fuller was awarded the first of his Distinguished Service Crosses.

Fuller left Dover in the spring of 1943, his ship among a group sent to the Mediterranean. When the ships reached their new port in Sicily, they patrolled the strait between it and the Italian mainland. On a midnight patrol in June, 1943, Fuller's gunboat, along with two others, destroyed two E-boats. After being transferred to another port, which was subsequently captured by the Germans, Fuller became a prisoner. He was able to escape with another officer by stealing a boat and sailing it to Turkey, where Fuller sold it. On returning to duty he was given command of a flotilla of gunboats operating in the Adriatic Sea between Italy and Yugoslavia. He changed tactics, and rather than destroying cargo ships he developed ways to capture them. He kept what was useful in the cargo and donated the rest, and the ship, to Yugoslavian resistance groups — actions that earned him the title "Pirate of the Adriatic." One of the resistance leaders became President Tito of Yugoslavia. At his funeral Canada was represented by the Governor-General and Fuller.

In the summer of 1944 Fuller left the Adriatic, having sunk or captured numerous ships, 25 of them in a ten-day period. He commanded 13 gunboats which were damaged beyond repair in his encounters with the enemy in the Adriatic and elsewhere.

Fuller's bravery and fortitude resulted in many decorations, including three Distinguished Service Crosses and a Mention in Dispatches. On returning to Canada he held command positions at several bases, but in 1946 returned to civilian life and the operation of his construction company. He also served as the Vice-President of the Canadian Construction Association, President of the Ottawa Association, and his keen interest resulted in his appointment as Commodore of the Britannia Yacht Club. The many sailings of his ship "Fair Jeanne" included a cruise in 1989 of the peaceful Adriatic. Fuller passed away on May 9, 1995.

FAITH FYLES

Section 40, Lot 80 SE, Grave 1

(A & Sci)

Faith Fyles was born September 30, 1875 in Cowansville, Quebec. Her father was the Reverend Dr. Thomas Fyles, an Anglican clergyman (and entomologist) who came to Canada from England to establish churches.

Fyles graduated from high school with honours, entered McGill University with a first-class scholarship and completed a B.A. degree. After graduation, she spent a year studying the flora of Quebec with her father and took art classes. Fyles then taught school for six years, which was followed by a year travelling and studying in Europe.

In 1909 Fyles obtained a clerk's position in the Department of Agriculture in Ottawa as an assistant seed

analyst. Two years later, she was transferred to the Botany Division at the Experimental Farm as an assistant botanist, where she was put in charge of the Arboretum. She was also responsible for identifying the large number of plants sent to, or collected by, the division. During this time Fyles also prepared a bulletin, *Principal Poisonous Plants of Canada* which was illustrated with her own paintings and sketches.

In 1920 Fyles became the first artist employed by the Horticulture division, where she worked under William Tyrrell Macoun. Additional publications and the creation of a herbarium came from her work in the Department.

In 1931 poor health forced her retirement, but she continued painting in oils, pastels and watercolours. For two decades she had entered her work in the Royal Canadian Academy of Art exhibitions and exhibited it elsewhere, work that expressed an appreciation of nature's beauty, especially that of plants and flowers.

Fyles died on October 22, 1961.

G

MARY KATHERINE (MINNIE) GALLAGHER

Section 39, Lot 85

(Med & Mil)

Minnie Gallagher was born January 16, 1876 in what is now Kingston, Ontario, the third of 10 children. Her Irish parents, Rev. John Gallagher and Maud Elder, came to Canada after their marriage in 1871.

Minnie received her nursing education and graduated from the Lady Stanley Institute for Trained Nurses in Ottawa in 1901. After graduation she was in charge of a model hospital set up on the Toronto Exhibition Grounds, and later returned to Ottawa where she worked as the Assistant Superintendent of the Ottawa General Hospital. She enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force on September 2, 1915 and sailed for Britain September 27, arriving at Shorncliffe, Kent on October 17.

Gallagher's first assignments included the Moore Barracks Hospital and the Westcliff Eye and Ear Hospital. In January 1916, she was posted to No. 1 Canadian General Hospital in Etaples, France, which at that time was a vast Allied military camp and a giant 'hospital' city. Over the course of the next two years, she served at several hospitals and casualty clearing stations at or near the front lines.

On March 25, 1918, Gallagher was posted to HMHS Llandovery Castle, a British merchant vessel turned into hospital ship that had been put at the disposal of the Canadian government to transport sick and wounded soldiers from Britain to Canada. Assignment to a hospital ship was generally regarded as a safe posting in wartime, but sadly, that was not to be the case.

After successfully completing four voyages to and from Canada, the Llandovery Castle was torpedoed on June 27, 1918, while sailing from Halifax to Liverpool. The attack came when the ship was just off the coast of southern Ireland. Despite regulation Red Cross lights, and the fact that firing at a hospital ship was against both international law and standing orders of the Imperial German Navy, the ship was deliberately torpedoed by SM U-86.

Those who did survive the torpedoing fled to the lifeboats. The 14 Nursing Sisters posted to the Llandovery Castle, including Gallagher, were amongst this group. Sadly, Captain Helmut Brümmer-Patzig of the U-86 attempted to cover his crime: he surfaced his submarine, ran down all the lifeboats and executed by machine-gunfire survivors. One boat of 24 people escaped notice, and were the only survivors of the 258 people on the ship.

The Llandovery Castle became the rallying cry for the Canadian troops during the Last 100 Days offensive. In terms of the number of deaths, the sinking was the most significant Canadian naval disaster of WW1, and became renowned as one of the war's worst atrocities.

Minnie was lost and presumed drowned, and as a result, her family was unable to bury her. However, a monument was placed in Gallagher's honour at her family plot, here in Beechwood Cemetery.

JEAN CAROLINE GALLOWAY

Section 51S, Lot TG 367, Grave 2

(Ed & J)

Jean Caroline Love began her career in journalism the way so many others did, by writing for a university newspaper. She served on the staff of the *Varsity*, the University of Toronto newspaper, in the 1930s with the future comedy duo Johnny Wayne and Frank Shuster. She also covered special assignments for the *Toronto Star*.

Galloway was a teacher as well as a journalist; she directed a course in journalism at the Toronto YMCA and taught English Literature, Commercial English and Advertising at a vocational school. Later, she edited the *West Toronto Weekly* and became Assistant News Editor for the *Toronto Star Weekly*.

After the Second World War, she married Colonel Strome Galloway, a soldier, occasional journalist, prolific author and co-founder of the Monarchist League of Canada. But contrary to the expectations of the age, she didn't stop writing. In the 1950s, her column *Sisters All* appeared in many Ontario weekly newspapers under the byline "Jean Love Galloway." She was President of both the Toronto and Ottawa chapters of the Canadian Women's Press Club. For several years, Galloway wrote features for the Canadian Press wire service from Fort Churchill and Europe. She died in Ottawa on August 11, 2002.

COL. A. STROME AYERS CARMICHAEL GALLOWAY

Section 51S, Lot TG 367

(*Mil & P*)

Andrew Strome Ayers Carmichael Galloway was born in Humboldt, Saskatchewan, on November 29th, 1915. The family relocated to St. Thomas, Ontario, where Galloway began his long military career in 1932 at the age of 16 by joining the Elgin Militia Regiment at St. Thomas. He worked for 50 cents a day until he was commissioned as a second lieutenant two years later. His wartime service with the Royal Regiment had him serving in the UK, Sicily, Italy and the Netherlands. Galloway also served with the 2nd London Irish Rifles in the North African Campaign and was present in 25 of the 27 actions his regiment took part in while in Italy and Northwest Europe, for which it was awarded battle honors by the Crown.

In the Ontario 1945 provincial elections, Galloway was unanimously nominated to oppose the Hon. Mitchell Hepburn in his home riding of Elgin, but he was unable to return from Europe in time to run. When he finally did make it back to Canada, Galloway served in several instructional appointments before being promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel in 1951 and given a teaching position at the staff college in Kingston, Ontario. Galloway went on to command the winter warfare school at Fort Churchill before being named military attaché in Bonn, Germany.

After his retirement from the regular army in 1969, he was named the Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel of the Governor General's Foot Guards, a position he held for ten years. He was also named to a position with the re-instated 78th Fraser Highlanders, before it was disbanded in 1963. It was revived 203 years later to be Canada's ceremonial heritage unit. In 1989, Galloway was appointed Colonel of the Royal Canadian Regiment until 1993.

Strome Galloway was a lifelong and staunch supporter of the monarchy. As a young man, Galloway published *The Yew Tree Ballad and Other Poems* (which he later admitted contained "rather rotten poetry"), which gave him the means to afford passage to Britain in order to attend the coronation of King George VI in 1936. In 1970, after then-Prime Minister Trudeau's republican inclinations were made clear, Galloway became a founding member of the Monarchist League of Canada, created to oppose those wishing to give the Queen's powers to the Governor General and in doing so reduce her importance.

Galloway was an avid writer; over the course of his life he published 9 books, one of which was an autobiography. He also wrote a regular column for the *Legion* magazine, entitled "Brave Years." Galloway tried his hand at politics once as well, running for the Progressive Conservative party in the 1972 general election in the riding of Ottawa-Carleton. However, Galloway was fighting against incumbent the Rt. Hon. John Turner (later Prime Minister of Canada) and was defeated.

Galloway died in Ottawa on August 11, 2004 and was buried at Beechwood beside his beloved wife, Jean Love.

MICHEL GAUVIN

Section 27, Range F, Grave 269

(CS & Mil)

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.

DR. GEORGE M. GELDELT

Section 51N, Lot Q

(J & P)

Born in Nova Scotia in 1885, Geldert opened station CKCO in 1924. In 1947, he became the first Canadian licensed to operate a radio station. He operated this station from the attic in his home on Richmond Road until 1949, when he sold his licence and the call letters were changed to CKOY.

Geldert also gained prominence as an outstanding alderman and controller in Ottawa. He passed away on July 27, 1967.

JOHN ALEXANDER GEMMILL

Section 39, Lot 53 N

(L & Lit)

Born in Ramsay, Canada West on March 20, 1847, Gemmill was educated at Glasgow University and was called to the bar in Ontario in 1871. He practised law in Almonte, Ontario and then in Ottawa.

In 1881 he became the owner and editor of the *Canadian Parliamentary Companion*. He was the author of *The Practice of the Parliament of Canada upon Bills of Divorce* (1899) and *The Ogilvies of Montreal* (1904). He died in Ottawa on November 7, 1905.

EDWARD GEORGE (EDDIE) GERARD

Section 28, Lot 25 SW

(S)

Born in Ottawa on February 22, 1890, Eddie Gerard was a natural athlete, excelling in many sports including

football, paddling, cricket, tennis and lacrosse. But it was as a hockey player with the New Edinburgh Canoe Club that he drew the Senators' attention. Working at the Geodetic Survey of Canada, he was reluctant to turn pro for fear of losing his day job. The Senators, however, assured him he could continue at the Survey while playing hockey. And for the next ten years he did just that, serving variously as captain and playing-manager, and winning three Stanley Cups as a solid, clean-playing defenceman.

A non-malignant growth in his throat, resulting from an errant hockey stick blow, forced his retirement after the 1923 Stanley Cup season. But Gerard remained in hockey, first as manager of the Montreal Maroons, where he won another Stanley Cup, then as manager of the New York Americans. He retired from hockey in 1934, part way through the season as manager of the St. Louis Eagles. Eddie Gerard died August 7, 1937 at age 47. He was inducted into the Hockey Hall of Fame in 1945.

ROBERT GILL

Section 49, Lot 35, 41 & 42

(B, Lit & Mil)

Born in Dundas, Canada West on September 30, 1851, Gill worked for many years for the Canadian Bank of Commerce and eventually became bank manager. He served in Galt, Ontario from 1874 to 1876 and in Ottawa from 1876 to 1881. He then became general inspector of banks from 1881 to 1911.

When he retired from active work, he became a member of the Governor General's Foot Guards. He was also governor and treasurer of St. Luke's Hospital in Ottawa and president of the Ottawa Literary and Scientific Society for one term. Gill wrote *Post Office Savings Banks* (1909) and occasional articles. He died on May 30, 1929.

ALLAN GILMOUR

Section 53, Lots 3, 4, 10 & 11

(B & Mil)

Allan Gilmour was born on August 23, 1816 in Scotland, where he learned the lumber trade working for his uncle (also named Allan Gilmour), a partner in the lumber firm of Pollock, Gilmour & Company in Glasgow, Scotland. The firm had branches in Quebec, Montreal and Miramichi. The Montreal branch, William Ritchie & Company, was run by William Ritchie, another nephew of the elder Allan Gilmour.

The younger Gilmour came to Montreal in 1832 with his cousin James Gilmour. They worked for William Ritchie & Company until 1840, when Ritchie retired. The younger cousins assumed the management of the branch and opened an agency in Bytown, where Allan would frequently travel to oversee operations. James retired from the business in 1853 and Allan decided to move permanently to Bytown.

Year after year, Gilmour supervised the sawing and shipping of millions of feet of lumber on timber rafts floated down the Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers to the Gilmour timber coves in Quebec. In spite of periodic setbacks, he persevered and retired at 57 in 1873.

He was appointed to the rank of major in the local militia at the time of the Fenian Raids (1866-1867) and was later made colonel. Gilmour was also a cultivated man with a fondness for poetry and history; he was a steady friend of the Ottawa Literary and Scientific Society and other local institutions. Gilmour died on February 25, 1895.

DAVID GORDON GILMOUR

Section 53, Lot 33

(S)

Gilmour was born in 1892. As a forward, he was a member of Ottawa's first Stanley Cup winner, the Silver Seven, in 1903. In eight games, he scored 12 goals. Also on the team were his brothers Billy and Suddie. Other team members included Bouse Hutton, Frank McGee, Rat Westwick, Art Moore, Charles Spittal and Harvey Pulford.

It is the only time in history that three brothers have simultaneously played on a Stanley Cup team. He died in Mullin's Lake, Quebec on September 27, 1932.

HAMILTON LIVINGSTONE (BILLY) GILMOUR

Section 53, Lots 15, 16, 24, 25

(S)

Gilmour played hockey for the Ottawa Silver Seven team for three consecutive Stanley Cups (1903–05) and for the Ottawa Senators' 1908–09 Stanley Cup win. Born in Ottawa in 1885, he died in Montreal in 1959. One of the most talented hockey players of his time, he was inducted into the Hockey Hall of Fame in 1962 and into the Ottawa Sports Hall of Fame in 1966.

JOHN GILMOUR

Section 53, Lot 15, 16, 24, 25

(B & Mil)

Born in Quebec on April 22, 1849, Gilmour was one of the pioneers of the lumber trade in Canada. He succeeded his father in business and became president of Gilmour & Hughson Lumber Company, with sawmills in Trenton, Hull and on the North Nation and Blanche rivers in Quebec. He was a lieutenant in the 8th Royal Rifles and from 1906 to 1907 he was president of the Ottawa Hunting and Riding Club. He died on July 15, 1912.

SUTHERLAND CAMPBELL (SUDDIE) GILMOUR

Section 53, Lots 15, 16, 24, 25

(S)

Born in Ottawa in 1884, Gilmour played with the Ottawa Silver Seven in 1903 and 1904, winning the Stanley Cup both seasons. He played left wing and was a beautiful skater and a quick and clever stick-handler. He was one of the cleanest players of his day and there was always the most intense excitement when he was whizzing down the ice.

Llewellyn Bate, manager of the Silver Seven, said, "To all those who knew him, Suddie Gilmour will always be the model of the best in a man." He also played football with the Ottawa Rough Riders and was a fine lacrosse player. He passed away on February 14, 1932.

FREDRICK NEWTON GISBORNE

Section 41, Lot 107 E

(CS & Sci)

Born in England in 1824, Gisborne came to Canada in 1845, where he became chief operator of the Montreal Telegraph Company. At the British North America Electric Telegraph Association, formed in 1847, he was involved in connecting the Maritime provinces with Canada East and Canada West.

In 1852, he laid the first ocean telegraphic cable in North America, connecting Prince Edward Island with New Brunswick. He was the originator and primary promoter of a submarine cable between Newfoundland and Ireland.

In 1879, Gisborne was appointed superintendent of the Canadian government telegraph service, which position he held until his death. Among his numerous inventions were an anti-induction ocean cable, electric and pneumatic ship signals, an anticorrosive composition for the bottoms of iron ships, and an electric recording target.

A man of great originality and outstanding scientific skill, Gisbourne died in 1892.

JOHN CADENHEAD GLASHAN

Section 41, Lot 43 SW

(Ed & Lit)

Born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland in 1844, Glashan came to Canada in 1853. He became a schoolteacher and in 1871 was appointed inspector of public schools for Middlesex County, Ontario. In 1876, he became inspector of public schools for Ottawa. He was elected to the Royal Society of Canada in 1902. He wrote *Arithmetic for High Schools* (1890) and was the co-author of *Algebraic Analysis* (1889). Glashan died in Ottawa on March 14, 1932.

CAPTAIN NICHOLA KATHLEEN SARAH GODDARD

Section 103 Grave 227

(Mil)

Nichola Kathleen Sarah Goddard was born on May 2, 1980 in Papua New Guinea where her parents were working as English teachers. The family returned to Canada but continued to move frequently – Goddard's two sisters were born while they were living in Shilo, Manitoba. Goddard herself attended junior high school in Edmonton, Alberta, and high school in Antigonish, Nova Scotia.

When military recruiters visited her high school, Goddard found her calling and enlisted right after graduating. She applied to and attended the Royal Military College in Kingston, with the goal of being an officer. After her graduation, Goddard joined the 1st Regiment Royal Canadian Horse Artillery based out of Shilo, MB, and went on to fill the position of Forward Observation Officer, or FOO, considered to be one of the most dangerous jobs in an army. In 2002, Goddard married Jason Beam, whom she met while at the RMC. The couple had dogs, and volunteered together leading a local Scout troop.

Goddard was deployed to Afghanistan in January of 2006 as part of a combat mission with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. On May 17, 2006, she participated in a military operation against Taliban forces near Kandahar, where the majority of the country's 2,300 soldiers in Afghanistan were serving. Goddard was acting as a forward observer, helping to target the artillery by observing where the shells fell. She was partially exposed, and at 6:55PM local time her Light Armoured Vehicle was struck by two rocket-propelled grenade, fired by local Taliban insurgents. When the battle finally ended several hours later, 18 Taliban militants had been killed, 35 captured, and one Afghan National Army soldier was killed.

Goddard was the first Canadian woman to be killed in action since the Second World War, and the first

female combat soldier killed on the front lines. Goddard's husband became the first widower to receive the Memorial Cross. The Memorial Cross (also known as the Silver Cross) has traditionally been presented to widows and mothers of Canadian war dead. Less known is that a few hours before she was killed, Goddard also became the first army officer (male or female) to direct artillery fire against an enemy force since the Korean War. Friends and her fellow soldiers have noted that Goddard would have been horrified to be pigeon-holed by her gender – she is remembered by them as a tough and charismatic officer who won the loyalty of those serving under her.

Goddard was posthumously awarded the Meritorious Service Medal on Oct 27, 2006 and the Sacrifice Medal on Monday, November 9, 2009. Sacrifice Medals are awarded to members of the Canadian Forces and those who work with them who have been wounded or killed by hostile action and to Canadian Forces members who died as a result of service.

MARMADUKE GRABURN

Section 114W

(NHP & RCMP)

In June 1879, an eager young sailor from Ottawa, named Marmaduke Graburn, was sworn in to the North-West Mounted Police (NWMP) at Fort Walsh, Saskatchewan. At the age of 19, he became part of a small band of men bringing law and order to far reaches of Canada's North and West.

Graburn was only with the NWMP for five months before he was murdered, making him the first member of the NWMP's history to be killed on duty.

At the time that he was killed, Graburn was assigned to guard the horse camp near Fort Walsh in the Cypress Hills on the Saskatchewan-Alberta border. The camp was visited regularly by a band of Bloods (of the Kainai Nation) who begged constantly for food. One of them, named Star Child, was particularly insistent and caused a confrontation between Graburn and Star Child.

Star Child was arrested by the NWMP for the murder and tried before a jury of six ranchers. After deliberating for 24 hours, the jury voted to acquit him.

Graburn was laid to rest in the cemetery at Fort Walsh, Saskatchewan. However, two years after his death, fellow members of the NWMP pooled together enough money from their meager wages to purchase a memorial stone in his honour. The stone was erected at Beechwood Cemetery in Ottawa, where it still stands today. The inscription reads: "PRIMUS MORIRI (first to die). In Memory of Marmaduke Graburn, died November 17, 1879. This monument was erected by his comrades of B and F Divisions (Fort Walsh) of the NWMP as a token of the esteem in which they held him."

While there has always been much speculation surrounding Graburn's death, nobody was ever brought to justice for the crime.

CHARLES KENNETH GRAHAM

Section 60½ & 64 SE Pt, Lots 3, 4, 5

(L & S)

Born into a wealthy family in Hull, Quebec in 1877, Charles Graham was a lawyer with the firm of Wright, Talbot and Graham. However, his true calling was bicycling. He was a member of the Canadian Wheelman's Association and raced the Rideau Bicycle Club's ride, which was 100 miles long, in 3 hours and 45 minutes. Graham died on July 12, 1939.

SIR JAMES ALEXANDER GRANT

Section 37, Lots 59, 60 NE

(Med & P)

Born in Scotland in 1831, Grant came to Canada and opened his own medical practice in 1854. Physician to every governor general from 1867 to 1905, he tended to all the vice-regal family's ills. For instance, he treated Princess Louise, daughter of Queen Victoria and wife of the Marquis of Lorne, when she was seriously injured in a sleighing accident on Sussex Street (now Sussex Drive) near Rideau Hall in 1880.

Grant also sat as a member in the first Parliament of Canada, in the government of Sir John A. Macdonald. He also served as president of the Canadian Medical Association and the Royal Society of Canada, and was knighted by Queen Victoria.

Grant lived in a beautiful home built by Braddish Billings Jr. in 1875 at the corner of Elgin and Gloucester Streets, an establishment now known as Friday's Roast Beef House. Its interior trim is characteristic of many Ottawa homes of the period, with heavy mouldings outlined with thick round wood.

Grant passed away on February 6, 1920. According to legend, Grant (who was asthmatic) still haunts the halls of the restaurant with the sound of chronic coughing and an eerie presence.

NORMAN GREGOR GUTHRIE

Section 50, Lot 47 W

(L & Lit)

Born in Guelph, Ontario in 1877, Guthrie earned a B.A. in 1897 at McGill University. He then went to Osgoode Hall in Toronto and was called to the bar in 1902. He practised law in Ottawa and also wrote poetry.

He wrote *The Poetry of Archibald Lampman* (1927), *A Vista* (1921), *Flower and Flame* (1924), *Pillar of Smoke* (1925), and *Flake and Petal* (1928), all under the pseudonym of John Crichton. He died in Ottawa on December 1, 1929.

H

DR. EUGENE EMIL FELIX RICHARD HAANEL

Section 37, Lot 23 SW

(CS, Ed & Sci)

Born in Breslau, Germany on May 24, 1841, Haanel was educated at Breslau University and received his Ph.D. in 1873. From 1866 to 1890, he served as a professor at various colleges and universities. During this time he founded Faraday Hall, the first science hall established in Canada. In 1901, Clifford Sifton chose Haanel as Canada's superintendent of mines. In 1902, Haanel established the Assay Office in Vancouver, British Columbia. He helped create the Canadian Department of Mines in 1907 and from that date until his retirement in 1920, he very ably directed the activities of the mines branch of that department.

Haanel was a charter member of the Royal Society of Canada, a member of many scientific institutions, and the author of *Peat as a Source of Fuel* and numerous contributions to scientific journals. He is also noted for his pioneering work in connection with the electric smelting of iron ores. Haanel passed away on June 26, 1927 in Ottawa.

MARGUERITE 'GRETE' ANN (MORRISON) HALE

Section 39, Lot 17

(B, NHP & C)

Born May 11, 1929, in Ottawa, Marguerite Morrison was the second of three daughters born to Margaret Cotter and Cecil Morrison. Growing up in Bayne House, one of the oldest houses in Ottawa, Morrison graduated Journalism from Carleton University (at the time called Carleton College) in 1954. While simultaneously attending university, Morrison volunteered for Moral Re-Armament — a Christian-based philosophy where practitioners believe change in the world begins with change in oneself — and working at Guardsman's Restaurant, one of her family's establishments. This allowed her to pay for schooling herself. She then joined her father's business full time in the Morrison Lamothe Bakery, one of Ottawa's oldest businesses that started out in 1933. Briefly in the late 1940s, Morrison embarked to Geneva, Switzerland, to learn French at a convent across from the United Nations Building. She lived there for just over two months learning the language.

In 1957, Grete married Reginald Hale, a fellow member of Moral Rearmement, and took his last name, becoming Marguerite 'Grete' Hale. For several years they travelled around the world for her husband's job visiting various Moral Rearmement offices until he became ill. He suffered from a rare war-time disease called Waterhouse-Friderichsen Syndrome and was only one of seven to ever recover from it. At Canada's 100th birthday party on Parliament Hill in 1967, she was responsible for the 20-foot cake that was cut by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. While the interior of the cake was fake, the 700-pound icing was very real, a choice officials were against in case of weather. During the ceremony Prince Philip broke off a piece and ate it. Had it not been real, it could have poisoned him.

The Morrison Lamothe Bakery hit hard times in the late 1960s. Attributed to instore bakeries and women continuing in the workforce, no one was home to collect bread deliveries. As Director of consumer services and under the leadership of her sister Jean Pigott, they made tough decisions in order to not declare bankruptcy. Hale was offered a position as President for the Bakery Council of Canada, the first woman to have the role.

When Jean Pigott stepped down to take a role within Parliament, Hale served as President of Morrison Lamothe from 1978 to 1989 and Board Chair from 1989 to 2005. During her presidency, she made the decision to close the bakery section of the Morrison Lamothe Company and focus solely on the frozen food distribution. Hale was also one of the 38 parts of the North American Free Trade Agreement, which included food, wine and agriculture policies.

Hale served on dozens of corporate and community boards including serving as President of Beechwood Cemetery and Foundation, where she fought for its very existence for all Canadians. Hale also petitioned to get Beechwood the National Cemetery of Canada designation.

Hale was also the founder of the Friends of the National Library of Canada, an Honorary Life Member of the boards of CANHAVE Children's Centre and the Community Foundation of Ottawa and heavily involved with the Ottawa Community Foundation.

Hale served as the first-ever female Honorary Colonel of the Governor General's Foot Guards from 2011 to 2013. In 1998, Hale was recognized with a Lifetime Achievement Award at the RBC Canadian Women Entrepreneur Awards. She was named to the Order of Canada in 2006. Grete Hale passed away on October 28, 2022.

MILTON HALLIDAY

Section 25, Lot 38 N

(S)

Born in Ottawa, Milt Halliday began his notable hockey career while still in school, before going on to play senior hockey with the Ottawa Gunners, leading the team in scoring during the playoffs in 1926 and winning the city title.

Riding the momentum of his performance of the previous season, Halliday was signed as a free agent by the Ottawa Senators of the National Hockey League in October of 1926. Managing only one goal in thirty-eight games, Halliday struggled to perform at the level expected of him, but still contributed to the team's success and won the Stanley Cup in his rookie season.

The following season Halliday was sent to the minors after thirteen games the Senators, having been accused of "listless" play. After another half season with the team, he was sold to Hamilton Tigers of the International Hockey League in 1929. The minor leagues would prove to be a good fit for Halliday, who would go on to play seven seasons with stops in Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Boston and Buffalo and Rochester.

A defenceman, Halliday was a clean player who took only two penalties in his 65 regular-season and six playoff games in the NHL over three seasons. Called the "Blonde Flash" for his fair hair and speed, he was also noted for his smooth skating style.

Following his retirement from hockey, Halliday remained active by participating in fundraising games organized by the Ottawa NHL Oldtimers Association into the mid 1950s. He died in 1989 at the age of 82.

CHARLES FREDERICK HAMILTON

Section 19, PC 4

(J & RCMP)

Born in Roslin, Ontario on December 7, 1869, Hamilton was educated at Queen's University and in 1891 became a journalist. During his career he worked successfully at many Toronto newspapers, including the *World*, the *Star*, the *Globe* and the *News*. From 1899 to 1900 he was a war correspondent for the *Globe* in South Africa. In his later years, he was on the staff of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Hamilton died on December 5, 1933 in Ottawa.

EDWIN BROCK HAMILTON

Section 41, Lot 35 N

(Misc)

E. B. Hamilton, a 41 year old denizen of New York and a former member of the Ottawa police force, came to Beechwood Cemetery one sunny September day and shot himself on the grave of his wife.

He had walked into the office and spoke to the clerk concerning his unpaid account for his wife's burial, promising to pay the bill. After some tearful references to his wife's death, Hamilton said that he had the blues badly. He left the office and moments later a pistol shot was heard by the caretaker, who quickly went out and found the Hamilton lying on his back across his wife's grave. He had shot himself through the head with a thirty-two calibre revolver.

The young man had been grief stricken after his wife had died a few months after their wedding, and friends said later that he had been depressed ever since. E.B. Hamilton died on September 23, 1909.

JAMES BERNARD HARKIN

Section 41, Lots 46 Ctr and 47 Ctr

(Hort & Misc)

James Harkin was born in Vankleek Hill, ON, January 30 1875. He worked as a newspaperman from 1893 until 1901 when he changed careers to work as a political secretary to Clifford Sifton, Minister of Interior. He was employed there until 1911, at which time Harkin accepted the job of building a national parks service. He was the first Commissioner of the Dominion Parks Branch, the predecessor of Parks Canada. He helped draft the National Parks Act of 1930, and over the course of his 25 years as Commissioner he created 13 protected areas that touched almost every province. Harkin's work there earned the nickname "the father of National Parks."

Harkin firmly believed that park tourism would boost the economy as well as being good for the health and well-being of his fellow Canadians. In 1923, Harkin was the first to open a road that crossed the Rockies, the Banff Windermere Highway. Harkin also founded the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. Established in 1919, the HSMBC is an advisory board with representatives from all provinces and territories, which reviews submissions and advises the Minister of the Environment on the significance of each proposal. Harkin was very much in favour of making Canada's parks accessible to tourists (and, in turn, profitable), and to that end he was instrumental in the creation of motor vehicle legislation that permitted vehicles to enter parks, pushed for the improvements of existing roads through parks and supported major highway projects, such as the Banff Windermere Highway, that connected more visitors to parks. All of his efforts increased tourism to Canada's national parks: while only 100,000 people visited a national park in 1921, by 1928 that number had grown to 550,000.

Harkin retired from government service in 1935, when the Parks Branch was consolidated with other departments. He died on January 27, 1955.

Harkin continues to be honoured by The J.B. Harkin Conservation Award that is given to individuals who have made a significant contribution to the conservation of Canada's parks and wilderness areas. There is also a mountain named for him in BC's Kootenay National Park in the Mitchell Range.

KATHLEEN (JAMES) HARRIS

Section 24, Grave PC218 B

(C & Mus)

Born in Burton-on-Trent, Staffordshire, England, on August 21, 1902, Kathleen immigrated to Canada in 1908. Trained as a concert pianist by Stanley Gardner of Montreal and began her professional pianist career at the

age of 18 and she played for recreational groups in Montreal. However, Kathleen wanted to get more involved within the community and social services. She is quoted as saying, "I became more interested in the social background of children than in entertaining them." In 1935, Kathleen, along with her husband and daughters, moved to Ottawa from Aultsville, Ontario (one of the ten 'lost villages' permanently submerged by the creation of the Saint Lawrence Seaway in 1958.)

Kathleen was first employed by the City of Ottawa before the start of World War II as a social worker at community centers throughout Lower Town and LeBreton Flats. She later became a probation officer with the Ottawa Family Court in 1935, a position she held until her retirement in 1967. Kathleen was one of two woman probation officers attached to the Juvenile and Family Court, and during her tenure made many home visits to gain the trust of the children and the confidence of the parents. She attributed the cause of juvenile delinquency to lack of parental interest; therefore, Kathleen argued, it was essential a probation officer must show genuine interest in the child's problems. She also worked on a committee of the Youth Service Bureau that by use of a confidential preventative list, tried to help potential young delinquents.

Kathleen Harris died December 28, 2000.

WILLIAM DALE HARRIS

Section 41, Lot 104 SW Ctr

(E)

Born in England in 1847, Harris worked as a civil engineer on surveys and the construction of the Intercontinental Railway and its branches. His projects included the Nova Scotia Railways, the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Brookline waterworks and the Boston waterworks.

Harris served in all capacities on railway work, from rodman to chief engineer. In 1901, he resigned as president of the Montreal Terminal Railway. Harris died in Ottawa on September 28, 1919.

ERNEST WILLIAM HARROLD

Section 30, Lot TG 146

(J)

Born in Warwickshire, England on May 7, 1889, Harrold came to Canada in 1913 and joined the staff of the *Ottawa Citizen*. He was appointed associate editor in 1923 and for the last 15 years of his life he wrote a weekly column called "The Diary of Our Own Pepys." After his death, excerpts from his column were published under the same title and edited by Norman Smith. Harrold died in Ottawa on October 22, 1945.

ROBERT A. HASTEY

Section 28, Lot 42

(B, M & P)

Born in Ottawa in 1847, in his younger days Hasteay conducted a stagecoach line to the Gatineau Hills until the arrival of the railway rendered the service moot. He served on Ottawa's city council for 17 years, representing St. George's ward. He founded the Independent Coal Company in 1901 and carried on business for 18 years.

In 1906, Hasteay was elected mayor of Ottawa and served for part of the year. One of the successes of which he was extremely proud was the conversion of the old Sandy Hill burying grounds to Macdonald Gardens. As

a result of this, many of the original burials in Sandy Hill were transferred to Beechwood. He passed away on September 8, 1930.

ALAN KEITH HAY

Section 37, Lot 117 N

(E)

Born on May 22, 1892, Hay was an engineer with the Ottawa Suburban Roads Commission for some years before joining the Federal District Commission in 1927. He occupied the posts of superintendent, consulting engineer, director of planning, chief engineer and general manager.

Hay was chairman of the National Capital Commission from 1960 to 1961. He also served terms as director and vice president of the Beechwood Cemetery Company. Hay passed away on August 27, 1978.

GEORGE HAY

Section 37, Lot 117 N

(B)

Born June 18, 1821 in Scotland, Hay came to Canada in 1834 and moved to Bytown in 1844 to work with Thomas MacKay. In 1847, he established his own business (hardware and construction) on Sparks Street near Elgin. George Hay designed the first coat-of-arms for Ottawa and it is believed that he suggested the name Ottawa for the city. He was founder of a long list of enterprises including the Bank of Ottawa, the Board of Trade, Knox Church and Beechwood Cemetery (he was one of the original shareholders). He passed away on April 25, 1910 at the age of 88.

ANDREW HAYDON

Section 39, Lot 61 NW

(Lit, L & P)

Born in Pakenham, Canada West on June 28, 1867, Haydon was educated at Queen's University and received his M.A. and LL.D. He was called to the bar in 1897 and practised law in Ottawa. He became an influential figure in the Liberal party and in 1919 was secretary of the national Liberal convention held in Ottawa.

From 1919 to 1922, he was secretary of the Liberal organization committee. In 1924, he was called to the Senate of Canada. He was the author of *Pioneer Sketches in the District of Bathurst* (1925) and *Mackenzie King in the Liberal Party* (1930). Haydon died in Ottawa on November 10, 1932.

ROBERT P. HAYTHORNE

Section 48, Lot 5 NE

(P)

Born in Bristol, England on December 2, 1815, Haythorne immigrated to Prince Edward Island in 1842. He sat in the elective legislative council of Prince Edward Island from 1867 to 1874. From 1872 to 1873, he was premier of the province, but he was defeated on the question of joining Canada.

When Prince Edward Island joined Confederation later in 1873, he was called to the Senate of Canada. He passed away on May 7, 1891.

GEORGE ROBERT HEASMAN

Section 30, TG 95, Grave 1

(CS & D)

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.

HALVOR HEGGTVEIT

Section 24, Lot 5 SE

(S)

Born on March 6, 1907 in North Dakota, Heggveit was Canada's 1934 cross-county ski champion. He worked for a brokerage house before joining the Bank of Canada, where he worked until he retired. In 1932, he was chosen to represent Canada in the Olympics but was not granted leave from the brokerage house to attend. Heggveit was also a member of the Ottawa Ski Club. He passed away on January 18, 1996.

LT ALEXIS H. HELMER

Section 22, Lot 40 NW

(Mil)

Born in Hull, Quebec on June 29, 1892, Alexis Hannum Helmer was the son of Elizabeth and Brigadier General R. A. Helmer. He was educated at McGill University, where he graduated with a degree in Civil Engineering. He enlisted with the military shortly after the outbreak of war in 1914, and was posted to 1st Brigade Canadian Field Artillery and quickly rose to the rank of Lieutenant. Helmer was a popular officer in the 2nd Battery, and became good friends with the 1st Canadian Brigade's second in command: Major John McCrae.

The 1st Canadian Brigade was sent to the Second Battle of Ypres on April 23rd, 1915. Their artillery batteries were set up on the west bank of the Ypres-Yser canal, about two kilometres to the north of Ypres. On the morning of Sunday 2nd May, Helmer and another Lieutenant left their dugout to check on a battery. They had only gone a short way when a German shell hit, and Helmer was killed instantly. He was 22 years old.

Near to the 1st Canadian Brigade's position on the canal bank there was a small burial ground, which had

originally been established during the First Battle of Ypres in the autumn of the previous year, 1914. By early May of 1915 the burial ground contained several more graves of French and Canadian casualties. It became known as Essex Farm British Military Cemetery.

Helmer was buried on the 2nd May. In the absence of the chaplain, Major McCrae conducted a simple service at the graveside, reciting from memory some passages from the Church of England's 'Order of Burial of the Dead'. A wooden cross marked the burial place, but the grave was subsequently lost.

Helmer's death is acknowledged as the inspiration for McCrae's famous poem, 'In Flanders Fields.' While accounts of how the first draft was written differ, all agree that the impetus was McCrae's loss of his young friend, and perhaps in seeing the red poppies springing up between the graves in the little cemetery, near the dressing station where McCrae tended to the wounded.

Helmer is now commemorated on Panel 10 of the Menin Gate Memorial to the Missing in Ypres; he is one of the 54,896 soldiers who have no known grave in the battlefields of the Ypres Salient. He is also commemorated on his family plot at Beechwood Cemetery.

BGEN RICHARD A. HELMER

Section 22, Lot 40 NW

(Mil)

Born in Russell, Ontario October 12, 1864, Richard Alexis Helmer was educated at Ottawa and Toronto, and graduated from the Ontario College of Pharmacy and was a qualified chemist in both Ontario and Quebec.

Helmer served in the ranks of the Forty-Third regiment for a number of years, and was appointed as its Major in 1899, the same year he was selected Adjutant of the Canadian Rifle Team that competed at Bisley, England. He also served in that role in 1901 and 1903, and in a similar capacity in connection with a big championship rifle meet held in Ottawa in 1906. He was also Commandant of the last Canadian Rifle Team to compete in the PALMA Trophy Team Match in the United States in 1913.

Helmer was appointed to the permanent staff of the Department of Militia in 1906 as a result of his outstanding ability as a rifleman, and in the same year was appointed Commandant of the Canadian School of Musketry and Adjutant of Musketry. Helmer rose through the ranks quickly, making Lieutenant Colonel in 1914, Colonel in 1917 and finally Brigadier-General in 1918, the same year he was made C.M.S. His promotions were a direct result of his efforts during the war, despite the blow of the loss of his son, Lt Alexis Helmer, in May of 1915.

In addition to his military career, Helmer also served as the Mayor of Hull for two years and ran a drugstore there.

Helmer died in Ottawa on February 1, 1920, after a brief attack of pneumonia. He was given a full military funeral, which was attended by the entire headquarters' staff and many members of the local militia.

HAROLD HERBERT HELMAN

Section 40, Lots 93 SE and 94 NE, Grave 4

(Misc)

Harold Helman was born on August 28th, 1894 in Ottawa, Ontario. Before and after World War I (during which he served his country), he played senior hockey for several teams in the Ottawa City Hockey League, including the Ottawa Munitions and the Ottawa Veterans. In 1922, Helman was signed to play with the Ottawa Senators as a right winger. He went on to play 3 seasons in the NHL for the Senators, but only intermittently. The only

full season Helman played was in 1923, a year the Senators won the Stanley Cup Championship. While he didn't score any points that year, he did accrue five minutes in penalties.

Helman retired from the Senators in 1925 but decided to re-join the hockey world a year later by signing with the Saskatoon Sheiks in the Prairie Hockey League. He played for them for only one season from 1926-27. In the NHL Helman played a total of 44 games, but only scored 1 goal.

Helman returned to Ottawa after his stint in Saskatoon, and died on April 22, 1971.

JOHN HENDERSON

Section 19, Lot 11 E

(CS)

Born in Berwickshire, Scotland on April 5, 1835, Henderson came to Canada in 1857. He was alderman for New Edinburgh from 1873 to 1876, then reeve from 1876 to 1891. During this time, he was chairman of the finance committee council. He was also chairman of the school board and secretary of the board of school trustees in New Edinburgh for over 20 years. He was a city clerk in Ottawa from 1891 and a justice of the peace. For many years, he also served as secretary and chairman of the Knox Church. Henderson died on August 27, 1919.

GERHARD HERZBERG

Section 64, Grave 1050

(E)

Born in Hamburg, Germany in 1904, Herzberg studied physics at Darmstadt Institute of Technology. In 1933, to escape the Nazi regime he was forced to leave Germany as a refugee. He came to Canada and worked at the University of Saskatchewan, and within months was appointed research professor of physics.

In 1948, Herzberg accepted a position with Canada's National Research Council in Ottawa and was the Director of Physics there from 1949 to 1969. His main contributions are to the field of atomic and molecular spectroscopy, and he is known worldwide as the father of modern molecular spectroscopy.

During his lifetime, Herzberg received countless honours and awards. In 1971, he received the Noble Prize in chemistry for a lifetime of achievement and in his discovering the spectrum of methylene. He was also a Companion of the Order of Canada and a member of the Canadian Science & Engineering Hall of Fame.

In 1987, asteroid 3316 was officially named after him, as was a street in Kanata, Ontario. He was also appointed as a member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada on July 1, 1992.

Herzberg worked at the National Research Council as a Distinguished Research Scientist until his death at the age of 94 on March 4, 1999.

ORMOND HIGMAN

Section 50, Lot 9 SE

(CS & E)

Born in Cornwall, England on March 1, 1850, Higman came to Canada in 1869. He worked for the G.N.W. Telegraph Company before entering the public service in 1895. He was appointed chief electrical engineer and chief inspector of gas for the Department of Inland Revenue in Ottawa. He was also an associate member of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers.

In 1906, he represented Canada at a meeting of the royal commission on electrical units and standards in London, England. Higman was also a member of the Canadian branch of the International Electro-Technical Commission. He died on November 8, 1933.

SGT ANDREW HILL

Section 37, Plot 59 & 60

(Mil)

Sgt. Andrew Hill was “a man of more than ordinary ability,” serving as an army leader during the War of 1812 and as one of the original administrators in the military settlement of Richmond, now part of the City of Ottawa.

Born in Fermanagh County, Ireland in 1785, he joined the army at 18 when British recruiters raised an Irish infantry unit, formally known as the 100th Prince Regent’s County of Dublin Regiment. He shipped out in mid-1805 for the British North American colonies with the 100th Regiment, which was scheduled for garrison duty at various forts and military camps throughout Upper Canada. His military acumen was demonstrated through his quick promotion from private to corporal in 1806 and sergeant in 1807.

He met Maria Woods at Fort Amherstburg on the Detroit River. They had two children: Hannah, born in 1809, and Margaret, born in 1811, the year Andrew and Maria married. Sgt. Hill also was stationed in the Niagara Peninsula at Fort George. When troops were called out to repel another American invasion, Sgt. Hill marched with the soldiers to Queenston Heights. This was Oct. 13, 1812, when Gen. Isaac Brock was killed by a gunshot, yet became immortalized as “the saviour of Upper Canada” with the defeat of the Americans. The battle became the most historically significant victory in terms of unifying the civilian population and military alliances in a national effort to defend the colonies. Both of the Hills were in the thick of the fighting on the Niagara frontier in 1813 and 1814 as the 100th Regiment moved around the battle sites such as Fort Niagara in New York state and Chippawa, near Niagara Falls in Upper Canada.

At the end of the war in 1818, the couple decided to take free land in the colony rather than return to Britain. The Hills came up the Ottawa River on the boats with 270 men, 63 women and 130 children from the former 100th Regiment, heading for the new townsite of Richmond and farming lots in Goulbourn Township.

Under the command of Capt. George Burke and Sgt. Hill, the soldier-settlers took on the formidable task of clearing 32 kilometres of new trail through dense forests to build homesteads which were hastily-erected log shanties. Richmond Road is one of Ottawa’s oldest roadways. Sgt. Hill worked as a clerk in the commissary offices that supervised the military depot until 1822. The Hills also opened the first inn in Richmond, called the “Masonic Arms,” in recognition of Sgt. Hill’s role as a leading freemason.

The name was changed to Richmond Arms after the Duke of Richmond died of rabies on an 1819 visit to the military depot. Maria Hill laid out the duke’s corpse at the tavern in preparation for transport to Quebec City for burial.

In 1830, Sgt. Hill became gravely ill and died at the age of 45. Buried in Richmond’s St. John’s Anglican Cemetery with his wife, Maria, who died in 1881 and her second husband, Andrew Taylor, who died in 1879, the remains were moved from Richmond to Beechwood in 1887.

DR. HAMNETT HILL

Section 21, Lot 44 NW

(Med)

Born on December 15, 1811 in London, England, Hill took his medical training at London Hospital, Whitechapel and sailed to Canada in early 1838 at the age of 26. He established a small medical practice in March Township and in 1842 he moved to Bytown, where he also practised medicine. He served as city councillor in the second council of the City of Ottawa following its incorporation. Dr. Hill became chief surgeon of the Ottawa General Hospital in 1854. He passed away on February 10, 1898.

MARIA HILL

Section 37, Plot 59 & 60

(Med & Mil)

Throughout her long life of service to king and country, Maria Hill always thought of herself as “a soldier all through.” Even at age 90, she said her only regret was that she had “no sons to wear the British uniform and, if occasion called, offer his life for England.” She was what historians call “a daughter of the regiment,” raised from infancy in military traditions and lived as an army wife who followed the regiment into the war zones.

Born in Lancashire in 1791, Maria lost both her parents when she was still a child – a father who was an army surgeon in England and a mother who was remarried to a recruiting sergeant. Maria’s stepfather brought her to Upper Canada in 1799 and to Fort Amherstburg, near Windsor, where she married Sgt. Andrew Hill, an Irish soldier in the 100th Regiment of Foot in 1811. They had two daughters. She was one of the wives whom the army permitted to travel to the forts and armed camps where the women were given accommodations and food rations in return for caring for 600 men in the regiment.

After the American invaders were defeated at the Battle of Queenston Heights on Oct. 13, 1812, Maria met Laura Secord who was searching the battlefield for her gravely-injured husband. We know that Maria, a nurse, left Fort George and went to aid injured soldiers while “her husband [was] under arms among the rest” who were sent to fight the invading enemy. Playwright Sarah Anne Curzon, in her 1887 drama about Laura Secord, identified Maria as a “brave woman” who hid “her babe ... under a wood pile” and walked among the wounded. She described Maria as “one in whom the heroic blood ran thick and strong as e’er in times gone by.”

When the U.S. army invaded again in 1813 and occupied the Niagara frontier, British generals ordered women and children to withdraw to Montreal. Legend says Maria disguised herself as a man, donning a redcoat, to follow Sgt. Hill. Her identity was revealed when she was run over by an ammunition wagon and examined by a doctor. She was partially disabled for life. Yet, as a nurse, she was allowed to stay and help the surgeons cope with overwhelming numbers of badly injured soldiers at the 1814 battles of Chippawa and the bloodiest, at Lundy’s Lane.

Once the war ended, the Hills took land in the Richmond military settlement and ran the tavern in the town. Maria died in 1881 and is buried in a family plot at Beechwood with two husbands and the only one of her children to survive – Margaret – who married Edward Malloch, an MP in early Upper Canada. A granddaughter, also named Maria, also shares the burial site. She had become Lady Grant, having married Dr. James Alexander Grant, who was knighted by Queen Victoria for medical care of our first eight governors general. Dr. Grant was also a MP in John A. Macdonald’s government. They raised seven of their 12 children in a mansion on Elgin Street, which much later became Friday’s Roast Beef House.

EDWARD H. HINCHEY

Section 50, Lot 65 NE

(P & S)

Born in Ottawa in 1876, Hinchey was highly regarded in government, civic and sports circles. An owner of a great deal of property, he took an active interest in municipal matters and served six years on city council as alderman and controller. In 1912, he served as president of city council for part of the year. For 22 years, he was chief of the Weights and Measures Inspectors Department.

In sports of many kinds, Hinchey was active from his younger days. He was secretary of the Star Lacrosse Club and served in various positions in other sports. Hinchey passed away on July 14, 1936.

ERNEST MOZART HINEY

Section 40, Lot 139 E

(Mil)

Ernest Mozart Hiney was born in Northampton, England on August 3, 1887 to James and Mary Hiney. He attended High School in Rockferry, Cheshire; Cheltenham Grammar School then Liverpool College.

Hiney worked for the Lancashire & York Railway prior to immigrating to Canada in 1910 with the rest of his family. He found work in Toronto and London before joining the Naval Service in Ottawa on January 1, 1912 as a Confidential Clerk in the Naval Intelligence Branch. After the outbreak of war in 1914, he was responsible for transporting the Admiralty codes and ciphers from the Atlantic to Pacific coast.

In 1916, Hiney enlisted and received a commission as Sub-Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve and served as a signals officer on *HMS Leviathan*, a heavy cruiser that was the flagship of Admiral Browning, chief of the North American and West Indies Station. He then served on *HMS Highflyer* after the "NA&WI" flag was transferred to that ship.

Hiney was onboard *Highflyer* off Bedford Basin awaiting convoy escort duties when the Halifax explosion, the largest catastrophe in Canadian history, occurred on December 6, 1917.

The *Highflyer* subsequently became a British sea raider operating first off South Africa and later South America. In 1919 Hiney returned to the Naval Service until transferring to the Post Office Department in 1932.

In 1941, Hiney re-enlisted with the Royal Canadian Navy Volunteer Reserve and served as a Lieutenant Commander with Atlantic Command at *HMCS Stadacona* during World War II, until demobilized in November, 1945. After the war, Hiney returned to the Post Office Department as an Administration Officer until his retirement in 1952.

Hiney died on July 24, 1974, aged 87.

JAMES PETER HINEY

Section 40, Lot 139 E

(Mus)

Born in Ferbane, King's County (now County Offaly), Ireland in 1856, James Peter Hiney was a trained musician who studied in Munich for four years and spent another three years studying in Leipzig. He traveled extensively and was Conductor of the Presidency of Calcutta Band in India for five years. Later, James served as the bandmaster for the Northampton Militia and as a conductor with the D'Oyly- Carte Opera and the Southern Light Opera companies, both of which specialized in performing works by Gilbert and Sullivan.

Hiney immigrated to Canada in 1908 and was Bandmaster of the 7th Fusiliers. During WWI he became Senior Bandmaster of the Canadian Forces with headquarters in Shiloh, Manitoba. His job was to organize and train bands for the various regiments.

While attempting to board an Ottawa streetcar on June 24, 1919, the vehicle started before he was entirely on board and he was dragged for several feet. The resulting injuries were serious, and aggravated a pre-existing condition. As a result, Hiney died a few days later, on June 27, 1919.

ROBERT HINTON

Section 34, Lot 28 SE

(Misc)

Robert Hinton was born in 1831 in the Richmond area to Joseph Hinton. In 1849, the Ontario Municipal Act was passed, opening the door for the first assembly of the Municipal Corporation of the Village of Richmond on January 21, 1850. Joseph Hinton was named auditor and superintendent of highways. He later became reeve of Richmond and warden of the county. Joseph is also credited for advancing the status of the village by helping it obtain the first grammar school in the county, a frame building erected some time before 1864 at a cost of \$600.

The younger Hinton established himself closer to Ottawa, founding the new suburb of Hintonburg. In December 1893, Carleton County passed a bylaw making the community a separate municipality. Many of the new town's residents worked on the railway, but it was chiefly a farming community. Its days as a separate town were numbered; the City of Ottawa annexed Hintonburg in 1907.

Hinton died on February 16, 1885.

J. MACKAY HITSMAN

Section 27, Range E, Grave 48

(His, Lit & Mil)

J. Mackay Hitsman is an esteemed Canadian historian who wrote what most experts "regarded ... as the best one-volume history" of this North American conflict, entitled *The Incredible War of 1812: A Military History*. Published first in 1965, this seminal study which was written from the British-Canadian perspective, rates as an "established classic" and constantly makes the top 10 best lists of scholars from Canada, the United States and Britain.

Born in 1917 in Kingston, Hitsman grew up in this Lake Ontario city with a heritage back to the 1675 Fort Frontenac, the 19th century Fort Henry and the Victorian Royal Military College of Canada. He studied at Queen's University receiving his honours Bachelor of Arts degree in 1939 and obtaining his Masters of Arts degree in history in 1940, writing the first scholarly thesis on Canadian naval policy. With the Second World War in full swing, he took the Canadian officer training course, receiving his commission as a lieutenant in the Royal Canadian Artillery. But his long-time infirmity from a spinal disorder prevented taking combat duty so he transferred to the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps and was posted to the National Defence Headquarters in Ottawa. He went overseas to London, England with an appointment to the Canadian Army Historical Section in 1943 as chief archivist and records manager. He retired from the army on medical grounds as a captain, then became a civilian archivist for the same Army Historical Section where he remained until shortly before his death in 1970. He received his PhD in history from the University of Ottawa in 1964.

As a military man and a scholar, Dr. Hitsman became the author of *Military Inspection services in Canada 1855-1950* in 1962; *The Incredible War of 1812: A Military History* in 1965; *Safeguarding Canada: 1763-1871* in 1968; and *Broken Promises: A History of Conscription in Canada* (published posthumously in 1977), which

he co-authored with J. L. Granatstein. He also wrote numerous articles on military history in journals and magazines such as the *Canadian Historical Review*, *Canadian Army Journal*, *Military Affairs*, *Saturday Night*, and *Ontario History*.

In 1999, the Hitsman book was revised and updated by Canada's pre-eminent military historian Donald E. Graves who achieved his goal of giving it "a new lease on life" through retaining the original text of 100,000 words and adding extensive endnotes, 50 illustrations, 20 maps, a bibliography with 1,000 entries and eight appendices with vital information.

Hitsman was a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society (England), as well as a long-time member of the Royal United Services Institution (England), and the American Military Institute (United States). He married Helen Catherine Munro in 1953 and had three stepsons. He died February 10, 1970 after a battle with cancer.

RAMON JOHN HNATYSHYN

Section 110, Lot 9, Range 1

(CS & L)

Born in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan on March 16, 1934, Hnatyshyn was sworn in as Canada's 24th governor general on January 29, 1990. He was the first Ukrainian and the 7th Canadian-born person to fill this position.

During his term in office, Rideau Hall was reopened to the public and soon became known as a tourist destination. He encouraged the expansion of tours so that all could enjoy visiting the public rooms and historic grounds. He invited all Canadians to "Come Home to Rideau Hall" to benefit from their national heritage.

In 1991, he created the Governor General's Summer Concert Series, a popular annual music festival. In 1992, he reopened the historic skating rink, which is now used by members of the public on weekends and by educational institutions throughout the week. He and his wife, Gerda, were determined to develop Rideau Hall into a showcase for Canadian excellence.

The Hnatyshyn's encouragement for the arts in Canada was one of the important accomplishments of their term. In 1992, they established the Governor General's Performing Arts Awards and the Ramon John Hnatyshyn Award for Voluntarism in the Arts, to honour lifetime achievement in such fields as drama, dance, music and patronage of the arts. Several other awards and scholarships were established during the Hnatyshyn mandate including the Ramon John Hnatyshyn Cup, presented annually to the winning team of the Canadian International Dragon Boat Festival, the Fight for Freedom literacy award, the Canadian Bar Association's Hnatyshyn Award and scholarships in Environmental Engineering and Science.

Hnatyshyn's honours included a 1988 appointment as Queen's Counsel for Canada, and a year later, an honorary life membership with the Law Society of Saskatchewan. In 1989, he received the St. Volodymyr Medal Award from the World Congress of Ukrainians and in 1996, he received the Mount Scopus Award from the Hebrew University for demonstrating broad humanitarian concern throughout his career.

At the time of his death, he was senior partner with the Ottawa law firm Gowling Lafleur Henderson, where he practised advocacy, business, international and trade law. He died at the age of 68 on December 18, 2002. As Canada's Governor General, Ray Hnatyshyn understood the vital need to champion the diversity that enriched Canadian society. He was a strong supporter of the performing arts, he was interested in environmental issues and literacy and a strong advocate of multiculturalism.

GEORGE CHRISTIAN HOFFMANN

Section 53, Lot 12 NE

(Sci)

Born in London, England on June 7, 1837, Hoffman was educated at the Royal School of Mines. He subsequently held the position of assistant in the private laboratory of Professor A. W. Hofmann. He was for several years in charge of the chemical and technological laboratory attached to the Melbourne Botanic Garden.

He was an honourable member of the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec in 1885 and a member of the Mineral Society of Great Britain and Ireland in 1888. One of the original members of the Royal Society of Canada, he was appointed by the Duke of Argyll. He was governor of St. Luke's Hospital in Ottawa and became a member of the staff of the Geological Survey of Canada in 1872. Hoffmann died on March 6, 1917.

ANDREW HOLLAND

Section 37, Lot 55 NW

(J)

Born in Ottawa on August 11, 1844, Holland was a parliamentary and law reporter. He became the official reporter of the Senate of Canada in 1876. He reported on the Dominion Board of Trade, on the settlement of the Intercolonial Railway and Welland Canal construction contracts, and on the royal commission appointed in 1880 to inquire into the engineering, construction and route of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Holland was manager of the *Ottawa Citizen* when he and his brother owned and published that paper. He helped secure a contract and subsidy from Canada to establish the Canadian–Australian steamship line between Sydney and Vancouver. In addition, he launched a campaign to make Ottawa and part of the surrounding area a federal district, similar to the District of Columbia. Andrew Holland died in Ottawa on March 29, 1923.

CHARLES HOPEWELL

Section 39, Lot 101 S

(B, M & P)

Born in South March, Canada West in 1864 and a contractor by trade, Hopewell served as an Ottawa alderman from 1900 to 1907, as controller in 1908 and, finally, as mayor from 1909 to 1912. In 1912, a hospital built on Porter Island to handle smallpox victims was named the Hopewell Isolation Hospital in honour of the retiring mayor.

Hopewell was also president of the Union of Canadian Municipalities in 1910, and was appointed magistrate in 1922.

Hopewell passed away on May 15, 1931.

MAJ THE REVEREND HAROLD IRWIN HORSEY

Section 24, Lot 31 NW

(Mil & Rel)

Born in Kingston, Ontario in 1867, Horsey began his military career when he was 18. In 1896, when he graduated from the Montreal College, he was ordained and inducted as minister of Welcome Zion

Congregational Church. In 1913, he was elected chairman of the Congregational Union of Canada. He was also a member of the College Senate and of the committee Church Union and since the inception of Zion church, he had been its spiritual leader.

In 1915, he enlisted with the 38th Battalion as honorary captain and their overseas chaplain. In 1916, he served in France and was promoted to honorary major. Major Horsey was decorated with a medal and clasp for his services in the Northwest Rebellion of 1885, he also wore the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Decoration, the British War Medal and the Victory Medal. Rev. H. Horsey, beloved Pastor and outstanding Padre of the city with a unique record of serving 36 years in one parish, passed away on August 20, 1932.

WILLIAM ST. PIERRE HUGHES

Section 37, Lot 34 NE

(CS & Mil)

William St. Pierre Hughes was born in Durham County, Upper Canada, on June 2, 1863 to a family with a long tradition of military service. He and two of his brothers went on to serve, and his brother Sam eventually became Minister of the Militia during World War I. Hughes himself was a soldier for over 40 years, starting when he was only nine as a bugler with the 45th militia regiment. He saw service in the North-West Rebellion in 1885 and completed the period for the Long Service Decoration in the Canadian Active Militia.

In addition to his military service, in 1893 Hughes was appointed secretary to the warden of the Kingston penitentiary. He continued to work in the penitentiary system for many years: in 1913, he was made inspector of penitentiaries, and in 1918 became superintendent.

Before the First World War, then-Lieutenant Colonel Hughes was associated with the 14th Regiment of Kingston, Ontario. At the outbreak of the War, Hughes was appointed to mobilize and commanded the 21st Battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. He commanded that battalion until July 14, 1916, when he took over the 10th Canadian Infantry Brigade in France, with the rank of Brigadier General.

Hughes was Mentioned in Despatches several times, and at the close of the war became heavily involved in setting up the 21st Battalion Association, as a meeting place for veterans of the 21st and served as the first honorary president. He remained involved with the association until his death in Ottawa on June 1, 1940.

THE HUGHSONS

Section 50, Lot 97

(B)

Lumber families dominated Ottawa society at the turn of the century. One of those prominent families was the Hughsons. The Gilmours and Hughsons owned timber rights on the Gatineau River, with milling operations at Chelsea. After selling the lumber business to Canadian International Paper in 1925, Jack and Hugh Hughson ran the stock brokerage firm of Hughson Brothers and Company.

Hugh Hughsons' house, now the residence of the New Zealand High Commissioner, won architectural awards when it was built in 1929. Hugh, the last member of the original Hughson family, passed away in December 1990 at the age of 96.

CHARLES HULSE

Section 51N, Lot A

(B & Ed)

Born in Schomberg, Ontario on March 15, 1899, Hulse began his career in funeral service at age 15 with his uncle, Joseph Hulse, in Orangeville, Ontario. He graduated as a licensed funeral director from the University of Toronto in 1918.

Hulse and his brother Percy bought a struggling funeral home in Ottawa in April 1925. Hulse Bros. Funeral Home eventually became the largest funeral home in Ottawa, now known as Hulse, Playfair & McGarry Funeral Home.

Hulse was a trustee of the Ottawa Board of Education for 31 years, including eight as chairman. He received the Province of Ontario Lamp of Learning award and was a governor of Carleton University, one of the founders of the Ottawa Cancer Society and the Ottawa Heart Foundation, and international vice president of Kiwanis. Hulse passed away on March 12, 1987.

WILLIAM HUNTER

Section 41, Lot 1NE, Grave 2B

(CS & Sci)

William Hunter was born in Hamilton, Ontario, on May 11, 1910. He pursued a career in science, which began when he was accepted as a doctoral candidate at the University of McGill. He graduated in 1937 with a doctorate in cytology.

Hunter was employed by Agriculture Canada and worked at the Central Experimental Farm to improve varieties of the foods we eat. He developed new strains of a number of fruits, including the thornless gooseberry and a rust-resistant strain of black currant. Hunter was best known for being a member of the three-man team who created the Red Coat strawberry – the most prevalent strain of strawberry produced in Eastern Canada in the 1960s and 1970s. It is no longer as common, but is still grown on some farms today.

After Agriculture Canada restructured in 1964, Hunter was made head of the plant breeding and horticulture research institute; this department later became the Ottawa Research Station at the Central Experimental Farm. He held this position until his retirement in 1971.

Hunter passed away in Ottawa after a long battle with Parkinson's disease on March 18, 1999.

THE HURDMAN BROTHERS

Section 50, Lot 33 N

(Ag & B)

One of Ottawa's enduring dynasties, the Hurdman brothers were pioneers in industrial and agricultural development along the Rideau River. The patriarch of the clan, Charles Hurdman, was one of the first European arrivals in the Ottawa Valley. Originally from Ireland, he joined Philemon Wright's settlement in Hull. After six years, he left Wright's employ to farm his property on the Aylmer Road. His first son, William H. Hurdman, was born in Hull in 1818, and was the first child born of old country parentage in Hull.

Under the name 'Hurdman Brothers,' William started the family lumber business in 1841 with his brothers Charles and Robert. It became one of the largest timber operations in Quebec. In the early 1870s, William and Robert established themselves in the Junction Gore area of Gloucester Township, branching into large-scale farming. Eventually, both brothers were farming 200 to 300 acres each, using the most progressive methods of the day. William became director of two district agricultural societies. They won international awards for their horse breeding at the Centennial Exhibition of 1876 in Philadelphia. William also organized the

Dominion Exhibition of 1879.

The brothers continued working in the lumber industry as well. They built their own bridge across the Rideau River to connect with their lumber and storage yards, and allowed travellers and the municipality to use it. It was the third span across the Rideau.

When the Great Fire of 1900 wiped out the family's lumber mills at the Chaudière, the Hurdman brothers did not rebuild and decided to concentrate their efforts on farming. William and Robert established the earliest and largest piggery in Gloucester Township. The area around their farms became known as Hurdman's Bridge, a populous area of farmers and railway workers, including many German immigrants. It is now the site of the Ottawa railway terminal.

The present contracting firm of Hurdman Brothers (T. Fraser and Walter) was hired to remove the railway tracks from the downtown core of Ottawa in the late 1950s. Today, the firm specializes in moving heavy machinery and equipment.

JOHN BOWER (BOUSE) HUTTON

Section 37, Lot 38 SE

(S)

Born in Ottawa on October 24, 1877, Hutton was an accomplished sportsman who excelled in many sports. He was a netminder in hockey and lacrosse, and a fine fullback in football.

Although he is mainly remembered as a hockey goaltender, Hutton was recognized as a man who could do it all. In 1902, he was outstanding in goal, recording two shutouts, quite an achievement at the time. In 1904, he had the unique distinction of being the only man to play on a Stanley Cup winner, a Canadian lacrosse championship team and a Canadian football championship team in the same year.

He was inducted to the Hockey Hall of Fame in 1962 and into the Ottawa Sports Hall of Fame in 1966. He died on October 27, 1962.

J

JESSIE KATHERINE ARGUE (FISHER) JARMAN

Section 50, Lot 36 N

(Med)

Jessie Katherine Argue was born in Carp, Ontario on February 16, 1881. She was the sister of Dr. John Fenton Argue of Ottawa, and also had a career in the field of medicine.

Argue was the Lady Superintendent of the Lady Grey Hospital, later called the Royal Ottawa Sanatorium. She also established a Training School of Nurses in the Sanatorium and was part of the group that organized the Emergency Hospital during the influenza epidemic in 1918. It was during this time that Mayor Harold Fisher visited the Hospital and met Argue. By the next year, they were married. After Fisher's death in 1924, she married again, to a Mr. Frank Jarman. She passed away May 30, 1970.

LCOL ARTHUR LEONARD FITZGERALD JARVIS

Section 17, PC 19

(CS & Mil)

Born in Toronto, Canada West on June 17, 1852, Jarvis entered the public service in 1868. He joined the Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery during the Fenian Raids in 1870. He held a general service medal with one clasp for his excellent service and a long service decoration. In 1885, he was promoted to second lieutenant of the Governor General's Foot Guards. He was secretary of the Department of Agriculture from 1896 to 1908 and was then appointed assistant deputy minister of agriculture in 1909. Jarvis retired with the rank of lieutenant colonel and died in Ottawa on March 20, 1927.

SAMUEL J. JARVIS

Section 48, Lot 27 NW

(A)

Samuel J. Jarvis was born in Ottawa, Ontario on May 11, 1863. As a young boy he learned photography from his uncle and namesake, Samuel Jarvis. In 1882, he entered into partnership with Alfred G. Pittaway, a successful collaboration that continued, with one break, until 1936.

In his own right, Samuel Jarvis had an extraordinary career. Aside from family and individual photographs, Jarvis specialized in large composite pictures. In 1893, he won an award at the Chicago World's Fair for his photograph of the members of the House of Commons. His photographic portraits of Prime Ministers Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Wilfrid Laurier were later used as models for their statues that now stand on Parliament Hill.

For decades, Jarvis and Pittaway, together and as individual entrepreneurs, were dominant forces in the Ottawa photographic community and inspired countless others to take up the profession. Their studios were always busy; in addition, they sold camera equipment, supplies, albums and more.

Samuel Jarvis was a name in Ottawa photography for almost 60 years and his family photos are cherished to this day. He died at his home in Ottawa on 13 November 1952.

FRANK MAURICE STINSON JENKINS

Section 24, Lot 17 SW

(Mus & S)

Born in Kingston, Canada West in 1859, Jenkins came to Ottawa as a boy and remained a resident of the city for the rest of his life, taking an active part in sporting and cultural circles. He played on the original Ottawa Hockey Club, serving as its captain in 1890 and its president in 1891. Jenkins also served as the president of the Amateur Hockey Association of Canada and was an avid curler with the Rideau Curling Club.

Jenkins was also a talented musician. In December 1885, he played in an organ recital at Christ Church of Ottawa where he opened the program with a "meritorious and well-received playing" of Mendelssohn's First Sonata. He was an organist at several churches in Ottawa, including Knox Church in 1886 and 1887, Dominion Methodist from 1887 until 1895, St. Andrew's from 1895–1909 and St. John's Anglican from 1910.

Jenkins was married to poet Archibald Lampman's sister Annie, accomplished in her own right as a pianist, organist and choir director. Together, the couple founded Ottawa's first full-size symphony orchestra in 1894, the Ottawa Amateur Orchestral Society. The Society's first performance was in December 1894, and Jenkins conducted the orchestra until 1900. From 1897 to 1914 he also was also an organizer of the Ottawa Schubert Club Choral Society, later known as the Ottawa Choral Society. The Society, a group of 175 amateurs, gave its first performance on December 29, 1896 in the Grand Opera House with Jenkins conducting. Jenkins died in Ottawa on December 5, 1930.

DIAMOND JENNESS

Section 17, Lot 69 TG 1

(Sci)

Born in Wellington, New Zealand in 1886, Jenness attended Victoria University College, Balliol College and then Oxford, where he received a diploma in anthropology in 1911. He travelled to Victoria, British Columbia in 1913, where he joined the Stefansson Arctic expedition to study Eskimos for three years.

His discovery of the Dorset culture and the Old Bering Sea were considered brilliant feats in the history of American archaeology. In 1926, he became chief anthropologist of the National Museum of Canada and was later appointed a Companion of the Order of Canada. Diamond Jenness, Canada's most distinguished anthropologist, passed away at his home in the Gatineau Hills near Ottawa in 1969.

CARMEN JOLICOEUR

Section 51S, Lot 1271

(A)

Born in Costa Rica in 1926, Jolicoeur's family moved to Montreal at age 4. There she attended the Montreal School of Fine Arts, and, from the age of 8 onwards, trained in ballet dancing. For several years she performed with a ballet company. In 1948, at age 22, Jolicoeur was awarded a four-year bursary by the Spanish government which provided travel to Spain and lessons in Spanish dance. There she developed a great interest in, and aptitude for, flamenco dancing. After two years in Spain, Jolicoeur began performing flamenco in a Madrid theatre and also danced with a ballet company that toured Scandinavia, Britain, France and Italy.

Jolicoeur danced with Spain's internationally famous Antonio and in 1950 she soloed in Madrid's Old Fontalba Theatre. In 1953, while on holiday in Canada she met and later married Paul Jolicoeur. In Montreal

she established her own dance company and took on the stage name Carmen Cortez. She was featured on programs on CBC radio and television.

In 1973 the family moved to Ottawa and Jolicoeur began to teach flamenco at the Classical Ballet School of Ottawa. She became the first performer and teacher of Spanish dance in Canada. Jolicoeur also worked in the theatre, choreographing flamenco dance routines for various theatres, including Theatre Triangle Vital in Montreal. Her career as a teacher lasted for more than a decade before she had to retire due to ill health which caused her death in 1998

Carmen Jolicoeur, widely known Spanish flamenco dancer died on October 10, 1998. *The Joy of Dance*, a bronze sculpture by D. E. McDermott, stands atop her gravestone.

K

FREDERICK KARAM

Section 19, Lots 187 NW, 188 SW

(Mus)

Born in Ottawa on March 26, 1926, Frederick Karam was a composer, organist, choir conductor, trombonist, singer and teacher. He studied music at the University of Toronto and at the Toronto Conservatory of Music (now known as the Royal Conservatory of Music) with musicians such as Gerald Bales, S. Drummond Wolff, and Healey Willan. Karam completed both a Bachelors and a Doctorate in music; for the latter, he submitted his cantata for choir and orchestra, *Lazarus*.

After completing his degrees, Karam returned to Ottawa where he served as the organist and choirmaster at St. Elijah Syrian Orthodox Church in Ottawa from 1950 to 1978. He also conducted the Ottawa Choral Society from 1955 to 1965, conducted an Ottawa CBC orchestra for eight years and directed the Toronto Opera Lovers' Group.

Karam was also a teacher, and gave theory and voice lessons in addition to teaching harmony/counterpoint, composition, and voice from 1962 to 1978 at the University of Ottawa. When the Music Dept was established there in 1969, Karam took on the position of academic secretary.

Karam also composed several pieces which were recorded by BMI Canada throughout the 1950s, as well as a ballet for children and the sound tracks for three films. His brother, Edward 'Ed' Michael Karam, was also musically inclined; he played baritone saxophone in the 1950s in CBC Toronto orchestras and in jazz groups and served as the music director for several CBC TV variety shows. Ed left Canada in the mid-1960s to work as music director for Paul Anka. He settled in Hollywood, where he worked as a studio composer-arranger for recordings and TV shows by US singers, including Barbara Streisand, and also wrote TV and film scores.

Karam died in Ottawa on March 27, 1978 at age 51.

CHARLES HENRY KEEFER

Section 62, Lot 65

(E)

Born at Rideau Hall, Ottawa on May 7, 1851, Charles Keefer was a civil engineer. He was first employed on a preliminary survey for the Ottawa waterworks in 1869 and later worked on another survey for the Canadian government.

He was an engineer for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1870; a year later, he worked on the Chaudière branch and the St. Lawrence–Ottawa Railways. From 1871 to 1875, Keefer did surveys for the Canadian Pacific Railway. He also devoted several years to harbour works and surveys for the ship channel between Montreal and Quebec. Keefer died on April 12, 1932.

THOMAS COLTRIN KEEFER

Section 62, Lot 65

(E & NHP)

Thomas Coltrin Keefer was born in Thorold, Upper Canada in 1821, the son of a United Empire Loyalist and grandson of an Alsatian Huguenot. Keefer's father, George Kiefer (later changed to Keefer), left the United States following the War of Independence, moving to the Niagara Peninsula of Upper Canada where he and

others founded the community of Thorold. He became a mill owner, merchant and the president of the company that constructed the Welland Canal to provide ship passage between Lakes Erie and Ontario, the falls and rapids of the Niagara River preventing the use of that route.

Keefer attended Upper Canada College, and upon graduating in 1838 at age 17, he left Canada to begin his career in engineering by taking part in the construction of the Erie Canal, joining Lake Erie to the Hudson River. On the completion of the Erie Canal, Keefer returned to Canada to work on an enlargement of the Welland Canal, and at age 24 he was appointed chief engineer for improvements to the Ottawa River's canals and timber slides.

One of Keefer's many papers and reports, *The Philosophy of Railways*, published in 1849, drew attention to the important part that railways would play in Canada's development, and in 1851 he became the chief engineer of a company building a railway from Montreal to Kingston. Keefer's many projects also included municipal waterworks, initially considered necessary because of the devastating fires that swept through cities and towns. Much of the systems he designed for Ottawa, Montreal and Hamilton are still in use today.

In the course of his career Keefer strove to have engineering recognized as a profession and was influential in establishing the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers in 1887. He was the society's first president and also served as president of the American Society of Civil Engineers. Other achievements included the organization of Canada's presentations at world's fairs, his contributions to the Paris exposition of 1878 earning for him from Queen Victoria the title GMC, and from the French government membership in the Legion of Honour. He was made a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada in 1890.

Keefer was the son-in-law of Thomas MacKay, the contractor for the construction of the Rideau Canal at Bytown, who amassed a large tract of land where the Rideau River joins the Ottawa (formerly known as Junction Gore). On MacKay's death his estate came under Keefer's management, with a part of the land sold to Beechwood Cemetery. After an engineering contract in Mexico, Keefer came back to Rockcliffe Park and named several streets, such as Buena Vista, Mariposa and Acacia. He died in his Rockcliffe home on January 7, 1915, at the age of 94.

EDWARD MARTIN KINDLE

Section 41, Lot 10 NW

(Sci)

Born in Johnson County, Indiana on March 10, 1869, Kindle was a well-known geologist and palaeontologist. He received degrees from the University of Indiana, Cornell University and Yale University. He served on the staff of the Indiana Geological Survey and the United States Geological Survey.

In 1912, he was appointed to the Canadian Geological Survey. In 1918, he became chief of the division of palaeontology in the Canadian Geological Survey. He carried out extensive investigations all along the sub-Arctic of the western hemisphere from Alaska to Labrador. He also contributed many valuable papers to scientific periodicals. In 1920, he was elected to the Royal Society of Canada, and he retired from his post in 1938. Kindle died in Ottawa on August 29, 1940.

WILLIAM KINGSFORD

Section 41, Lot 55 SE

(E & Hist)

William Kingsford was born on December 23, 1819 in London, England. He was educated in Camberwell, and was apprenticed to an architect at a young age. Not finding the work amenable, at the age of 16 Kingsford enlisted with 1st Dragoon Guards in March of 1837. The Guards left England shortly after, and Kingsford with them, travelling to Canada to reinforce military units in Lower Canada in the wake of the '837 rebellion. He was made a sergeant, and in 1840, thanks to his friends back in England, he obtained his discharge, despite an offer by Sir George Cathcart, colonel of the regiment, to procure a commission for him.

After leaving military service, Kingsford found employment in Montreal as a surveyor, his army training having given him rudimentary skills in the work. He eventually received his qualifications as a civil engineer in Lower Canada in 1844 and became Montreal's deputy surveyor. Showing his characteristic restlessness, after only three years Kingsford left his position and became part owner and joint editor, of the *Montreal Times*. Within two years the paper had failed, and Kingsford returned to surveying, taking on a series of temporary assignments across Lower Canada with the Public Works Department.

In 1849, after completing a survey for the Lachine Canal, Kingsford left Canada to work on the construction of the Hudson River Railroad in New York State and the laying out of streets in Brooklyn. In 1851 a similar project took him to Panama, where he worked on building the Panama Canal Railway. Kingsford returned to Canada in 1852, finding work as an engineer for the eastern division of the proposed Montreal and Kingston Railway. He surveyed his way from Montreal to Cornwall, and went on to work on the line between Montreal and Bytown after the railway was bought up by the Grand Trunk Railway. Kingsford also worked in laying down the lines of the iconic Victoria Bridge in Montreal in 1854.

In 1855, Kingsford accepted the position of chief engineer for the City of Toronto. But after only a few months, he resigned to instead re-enter the service of the Grand Trunk Railway, where he was made superintendent. During his tenure with that company, Kingsford surveyed the tracks from Montreal to Vaudreuil in Quebec, from Montreal to Cornwall, Ontario and from Brockville to Rideau. He also earned a reputation as a fair and conscientious employers, and proudly claimed in 1861 that on his watch, "not a single accident happened by defect of tracks or neglect of organization." This record, combined with his ability to speak French, German, Italian and Spanish, led to Kingsford being offered a position with a British firm, which hired him to examine various projects in England and Italy

Kingsford returned to Canada in 1862 where he continued to act a consultant on various engineering projects, followed by involvement in the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He worked on the enlargement of the Grenville Canal and the draining of Russell, Ontario, before moving to Ottawa. When the Mackenzie government came into power in 1872, Kingsford was appointed dominion engineer in charge of the harbours of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River. He continued in this post until 1879, when he was dismissed as a result of concerns over his political sympathies.

Throughout his career, Kingsford made many contributions to literature with articles submitted to periodicals on a variety of subjects. He kept his hand in journalism, while also writing technical books on roads, canals and other subjects. At age 60, he began writing a history of Canada which consisted of ten volumes, the last completed shortly before his death. In 1887, he was among the founding members of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers. His contributions to his fields were recognized by his election to the Royal Society of Canada and by the awarding of honorary doctorates by two universities. Kingsford died September 29, 1898 in Ottawa.

OTTO JULIUS KLOTZ

Section 41, Lot 55 NE

(CS, NHP & Sci)

Born in Preston, Canada West on March 31, 1852, Klotz helped establish the first public library in Ottawa. An astronomer, he entered the topographical surveys branch of the Department of the Interior in 1879. He surveyed in the Canadian Northwest, British Columbia and the Yukon.

In 1884, he explored the Saskatchewan and Nelson rivers to Hudson Bay, making a canoe trip of some 2000 miles. Klotz was the first man to descend the whole length of the Nelson River. In 1908, he became assistant chief astronomer and, in 1917, director of the Dominion Astronomical Observatory. Klotz passed away on December 31, 1923.

JOSEPH KUN

Section 51S, Lot 578

(A & Mus)

Born on April 13, 1930 in Czechoslovakia, Joseph Kun was a renowned craftsman known for creating violins and violin bows for international classical musicians, such as Janos Starker, Mischa Maisky and Mstislav Rostropovich. He came to Canada in 1968 and settled in Ottawa, where he opened his own shop. Kun was an accomplished luthier as well as a bow maker, and in addition to violins he crafted violas and violoncellos, and was also well known for his repair and restoration work. Valuable instruments, including Guarneris, Stradivaris and others were often sent to his workshop for delicate repairs.

Kun was also a master innovator; in 1972 he designed a shoulder-rest for violins that is now recognized world-wide as the best of its kind. Prior to his invention, there was no comparable product available, and violin and viola players often struggled to find solutions to the discomfort they experienced while playing their instruments.

Kun also co-authored the book *The Art of Bow-Making*, illustrating many of the techniques he developed throughout his career. In 1983, Kun's bows won three gold medals and one silver medal at the biennial international competition for violin and bow makers. He is also credited with training Joseph Kun died in Ottawa on April 8, 1996

L

HOWARD ROBERT LAMBERT

Section 110, Lot 51, Range 10, Grave 2

(Misc)

Born January 5th, 1938, Howard Robert Lambert risked his life saving the citizens of Ottawa from fires. Known to his colleagues as one of the best firefighters this city had ever seen, Lambert rose through the ranks to retire as executive fire chief for the Ottawa Fire Services. Joining up on February 3rd, 1958, he barely made the height and weight requirements, but pushed through with vigor that earned the respect of his colleagues. He would go to great limits to save lives; during an all-night blaze firefighter Dawson McVeeters became separated from his unit after climbing onto the roof. Suddenly it collapsed under him but just as he felt himself falling into the pits, Lambert grabbed him. "If you're going to go down, I'm going to go down with you. Because you're not going to die alone," he told McVeeters. The heroism he continually displayed helped him move up through the ranks. Becoming a captain in the 1970s, followed by acting district chief in the late 1980s, Lambert was then district chief and finally executive chief in the 1990s. His rank allowed him to help establish the Ottawa forces' first formal command and control systems, which separates sections of large fires for better control. When he retired in 1998, on doctor's orders, Lambert had worked at almost every fire station in Ottawa and had at least 300 firefighters (half of the city's numbers) under his command. Lambert passed away on March 9, 2002.

MAURICE LAMONTAGNE

Section 52, Range L, Grave 1

(Ed & P)

Born in Mont-Joli in 1917, Lamontagne became a professor of economics at Laval University. In 1954, he entered the civil service. An adviser to Lester B. Pearson for years, he was first elected to the House of Commons in 1963.

A federalist, Lamontagne strongly promoted bilingualism and biculturalism. After serving as president of the Privy Council and as secretary of state in Pearson's cabinet, he was appointed to the Senate in 1967. Lamontagne passed away in 1983.

SARAH LAMPLOUGH

Section 41, Lot 81 NW

(Mil)

Sarah Wilkins was born in Orangeville, Ontario on April 27, 1870. On June 15, 1892, at Ottawa, she married Frederick Leonard Lamplough (1866 - 1924), a dispatcher with the Canada Atlantic Railway, but the happy event almost turned tragic when Fred was severely injured in a freak accident soon after they embarked on their honeymoon trip to Boston and New York. In spite of the rough start, Sarah and Fred were married for over thirty years and had several children.

Two of Sarah's sons served with the Canadian Expeditionary Force in the First World War and were killed in action. Leonard Alderson Lamplough, well-known in Ottawa as a football player at Ottawa Collegiate, was a

corporal with the 1st Battery, First Division, Canadian Field Artillery. He was killed in action on September 5, 1915 at the young age of 21. His younger brother, Frank Wilkins Lamplough, volunteered with the CEF too and went overseas as a signaller. He transferred to the Artillery and died of wounds received in action on July 10, 1918.

In 1942, Sarah Lamplough was chosen to represent Canadian "Motherhood" as Silver Cross Mother on Remembrance Day ceremonies at the National War Memorial in Ottawa, in recognition of her loss and the loss experienced by all mothers whose sons and daughters had died in the service of their country. She has the distinction of being one of the first official Silver Cross Mothers.

Lamplough died in Ottawa on September 12, 1958.

ARCHIBALD LAMPMAN

Section 25, Lot 17 N Ctr

(Lit & NHP)

Born in 1861, Lampman was educated at Trinity College School, Port Hope, and Trinity College, Toronto, from which he obtained a BA in 1882. After graduating, Lampman tried his hand at being a teacher. When that was unsuccessful, he instead secured a position in the Post Office Department in Ottawa in 1883 where he remained until his death.

Lampman's true calling was as a poet. He began writing for college magazine, *Rouge et Noir*, before graduating to the more prestigious pages of *The Week*, and winning an audience in the major American magazines of the day such as *Atlantic Monthly*, *Harper's* and *Scribner's*. In spite of this success, Lampman was unable to find a publisher for his first collection, *Among the Millet* (1888), which he published himself.

In 1896, after some difficulty and delay, a Boston publisher released his second book, *Lyrics of Earth* (1895; restored text 1978). His third collection, *Alcyone and Other Poems* (1899), which was in preparation at the time of the poet's death, was issued privately in a few copies. Its contents were incorporated in *The Poems of Archibald Lampman* (1900), devotedly assembled and edited by his friend, memorialist and fellow poet, Duncan Campbell Scott.

Later important collections of his poetry include *Lyrics of Earth: Sonnets and Ballads* (1925); *At the Long Sault* (1943), a joint project of D.C. Scott and E.K. Brown based on Lampman's manuscripts; and the *Selected Poems* (1947). Lampman's *Selected Prose* was published in 1975.

Lampman is widely regarded as Canada's finest 19th century English language poet. His ability to write detailed, meaningful poems is among the reasons his work has had a lasting import in Canadian literary culture. Across Ottawa, Lampman is recognized in historical plaques on Slater Street, Daly Avenue, Montreal Road (in St. Margaret's Church) and at Beechwood Cemetery, where he is buried. He appears in the grand stained-glass window at the Main Branch of the Ottawa Public Library together with the likes of Shakespeare, Byron and Tennyson. He has a street named after him, and an annual prize bearing his name is awarded by Arc Magazine to recognize local achievement in poetry.

Reportedly reclusive and shy, Lampman enjoyed a circle of friends drawn mainly from the community of writers and intellectuals in Ottawa. With Scott and William Wilfred Campbell he wrote a thoughtful and lively column, "At the Mermaid Inn" (1892-93) for the Toronto *Globe*. He was also associated with various literary and scientific groups in Ottawa before which he would read his poems or deliver the occasional paper. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada in 1895.

As a poet Lampman is noted for his carefully fused poems of nature closely observed in moods of delight and solemn contemplation. Although he showed great skill and some range with the sonnet, Lampman could

also be a discursive poet given to narrative and, on occasion, to strong criticism of contemporary industrial civilization.

Afflicted by poor health and frequently of a moody disposition, Lampman appears to have been unhappy with his situation in the civil service but did little to change his life. His poetry, with its tableaux of nature, its oft-encountered dream states, its idealized communities and relationships, was the preferred world of his imagination and poetic experience. In the last years of his short life there is evidence of a spiritual malaise which was compounded by the death of an infant son and his own deteriorating health.

Lampman passed away on February 10, 1899, at the age of 37.

JOSEPH EMILE EUGENE LARMENT

Section A, Range 73, Grave 50

(Misc)

Joseph Emile Eugene Larment was born on April 29, 1921, in Ottawa, Ontario, to Joseph and Louise Larment. Born into a family with little money, Larment's first brush with crime occurred when he was only a child. This led his parents to send him to an industrial school. These schools for troubled youth, often run by members of the church, are often compared to residential schools in terms of sexual, physical and emotional abuse these children endured. After not receiving any visitors or mail, Larment escaped and made his way back to Ottawa. After being caught for purse snatching, Larment was sent to government reformatory. Upon release on parole, his life of crime only continued. From breaking and entering, to stealing a taxi and then robbing people at gun point at a gas station, Larment's crimes only got more daring.

On 22 October 1945, Larment along with two others, Albert Henderson and Wilfrid D'Amour, robbed the Canadian War Museum. The trio made off with two automatic pistols, three Thompson submachine guns used in World War II and four World War I revolvers.

The next evening, a call was made to police about men breaking into cars. As Detective Thomas Stoneman attempted to talk with the men, Larment pulled out a gun and shot Det. Stoneman in the chest. Det. Stoneman died a few days later, becoming the first Ottawa police officer killed in action. All three men were arrested that evening and charged with murder.

Despite a brief jail break, the murder trial of the three men began in January 1946. Their lawyer, William Edward Haughton, attempted to prove that Larment was extremely intoxicated at the time of the shooting and fired the gun in self-defence when Det. Stoneman approached them. The jury found Henderson and D'Amour not guilty of murder, however Larment was found guilty and charged with the death penalty. Henderson and D'Amour were charged with a range of other charges in regards to the jail break and robbery of the War Museum.

After playing checkers with the guards, Joseph Emile Eugene Larment was hanged at 12:32 am on March 27, 1946, at the age of 24. Larment was the third and last person ever hanged in Ottawa.

Detective Stoneman, William E. Haughton and Eugene Larment are all buried at the Beechwood Cemetery. William Edward Haughton can be found in Section 19, Lot 194 NW.

Detective Thomas Stoneman is in Sec 37, Lot 4 S.E.

ELEANOR AGNES KINGSFORD LAW

Section 41, Lot 55 SE

(S)

Eleanor Agnes Kingsford was born on May 31, 1886 and was the daughter of engineer and historian William

Kingsford. Her family's eighth child, Kingsford came to Ottawa from Toronto in 1892 at age six to live with her grandparents.

She became interested in figure skating, inspired by the graceful skating of Lady Minto, wife of the Governor General, who had been taught skating at a London club with artificial ice. Lord and Lady Minto were keen skaters, and when a new skating club was formed in Ottawa, it was named after its patron, the Governor General. One of his recommendations was that a certain level of skating skill be required for membership. To achieve this objective Lord Minto arranged to bring to the club a professional skating coach from Germany.

When Kingsford joined the club, the nature of skating was changing, from emphasis on the execution of "figures" to other forms of skating, such as the skating in unison of pairs and foursomes, and the practice of skating to music. Competitions between clubs became an important part of the sport, and under guidance of the Minto Club's coach, Kingsford became a skilled skater and competitor.

Kingsford, with Lady Evelyn Grey, daughter of the Governor General who succeeded Lord Minto, and two male skaters formed the "Minto Four" who, as a team skating in unison, won the Minto Cup. In 1912 and 1913 Kingsford was the champion of ladies' skating, and in 1912, with Douglas Nelles, was pair's champion.

The First World War brought great change to Kingsford's life. Early in the war she married Captain John Law and moved to Toronto, but in 1919 she became a widow and returned to Ottawa with her daughter. Learning of a need in Europe for skating teachers, Law moved there and spent a number of years in France and Switzerland teaching skating and giving exhibitions. She returned to Canada just as the Second World War commenced. Law died on December 11, 1975 and was buried in Beechwood Cemetery. The monument over her grave, in Section 41, bears the fitting epitaph, "Champion Skater of Canada".

RADM HORATIO NELSON LAY

Section 24, Lot TG 26, Grave A

(Mil)

Rear-Admiral Horatio Nelson Lay was born in Skagway, Alaska on January 23, 1903. In 1918 at age fifteen, applied for entry to the Royal Canadian Navy's newly-established college at Esquimalt, B.C. His examinations for entry were so difficult that he believed he failed, but instead placed first.

At the college, Lay received comprehensive classroom instruction and ship-board training on a schooner. He successfully completed his course in 1921 and was commissioned as a midshipman and sent to Scotland to join the crew of the Royal Navy's battleship Resolution. During his service, Lay developed skills in seamanship, gunnery and other aspects of naval warfare, and by 1939 his rank was Lieutenant-Commander. Soon after Canada's declaration of war he was appointed to command HMCS Restigouche, one of six destroyers that made up Royal Canadian Navy's fleet.

In March of 1940 the Restigouche escorted its first of many convoys to Britain, and in June of that same year, when France surrendered, the Restigouche brought soldiers and 118 seamen from torpedoed ships back to Britain. In May, 1941, after participating in the hunt for the German battleship Bismarck, Lay's ship returned to Canada where he was assigned shore duties. He became the RCN's Director of Operations, studied naval aviation, and in 1943 he became the commander of an aircraft carrier, the HMS Nabob, a US Navy ship launched in 1943 and loaned to the Royal Navy.

In June, 1944, Nabob took part in mine-laying operations along the Norwegian coast, its aircraft also attacking the German battleship Tirpitz. Soon after, the Nabob was torpedoed, killing 21 of the crew and partially flooding the hold. The ship didn't sink, but was badly damaged and forced to limp over 1,800 km back to port in Scotland amidst bad weather and U-boat attacks.

After WWII, Lay was appointed to senior RCN positions, including Director of Plans for the Naval Service and involvement in NATO activities. He was promoted to Rear Admiral and assigned to Naval HQ as Vice-Chief of Naval Staff and as Chief of the Naval Staff in 1954, serving until his retirement in 1958.

In retirement, Lay became a leader in Ottawa's fundraising appeals for charities, participated in home and school association activities and was a keen golfer and curler. His first names foretold the mariner's part of his life and his outstanding seamanship during the Battle of the Atlantic, his achievements recognized by many decorations conferred on him by Canada and other countries. Lay died on May 8, 1988.

CHOW QUEN LEE

Section 18, TG20, Grave 2

(C & NHP)

Born in China on 18 October, 1911, Chow Quen Lee was nicknamed "Noeey Quen," meaning women's rights in English. She married Guang Foo Lee in 1930, who had returned to China from Canada to find a wife. He paid a \$500 head tax in 1913 to enter Canada and would have had to pay another \$500 had he stayed in China longer than two years. Guang had to leave his pregnant wife and two children behind.

Due to the Second World War and the civil war in China, Lee was unable to reach her husband for almost 14 years. Lee raised the children on her own until the repeal of the Chinese Immigration Act in 1947, which for more than two decades had effectively banned Chinese immigration to Canada. After saving up to afford the journey to Canada, the Lee family arrived after Christmas in 1950 and settled in Sudbury, Ont. There, they opened a number of restaurants: the Capitol Café, the Star Restaurant, the China House Restaurant, the Empress Tavern and Lee's Palace.

While in her 80s, Lee volunteered to be one of the lead claimants of the class-action lawsuit representing the head-tax-payers' widows with the Chinese-Canadian National Council. Between 1885 and 1923, the Canadian government collected a total of \$23 million from some 81,000 people under the various forms of the Chinese Immigration Act. Lee travelled between Ottawa and Toronto to attend fundraising and public awareness events, all in a wheelchair. Despite the lawsuit being dismissed, it created a groundswell of new support. On June 22, 2006, the Canadian government issued an official apology at the House of Commons and those who paid the head tax were issued redress.

WILLIAM HENRY LEE

Section 38, Lots 88 & 89

(CS)

William Henry Lee was born at Trois-Rivières, Lower Canada on June 26, 1799, to Dr. William Lee, from Ireland, who was on the army medical staff in Upper Canada. Lee received his education in Montreal, and pursued a career in the civil service. In May 1821 he was appointed extra clerk in the office of the Executive Council of Upper Canada, and then junior (1828) and senior (1831) clerk.

Lee became acting clerk of the Executive Council in 1839, and had the same position in the Province of Canada in 1841. He was made clerk of the Executive Council in 1853 and was clerk of the Privy Council from 1 July 1867 until his retirement 1872. Lee held several minor appointments connected with his regular work

(for example, clerk to the Heir and Devisee Commission, 1839–53, and commissioner for sundry official purposes). Official papers were his only writing.

Although Lee's duties were mainly secretarial, in his junior days (when he would travel with the peripatetic government of the Province of Canada) his clerical tasks included anything that might be assigned to them. As he rose in rank, he was increasingly concerned with the routine preparation of business for the cabinet, including receiving departmental applications which had to be passed on for executive decision, and the subsequent communication of decisions back to the departments. The duties have been authoritatively described as "menial," and they allowed for little initiative; the largest staff either ever supervised rarely exceeded a dozen clerks. It is also notable that Lee served under more than one constitution and numerous governments, at a time when appointment and promotion depended on political superiors. At his retirement, Lee was the dean of the public service, and was honoured by a presentation from the cabinet.

Lee died in Ottawa on September 11, 1878.

REX LELACHEUR

Corridor AA, Niche 41D

(Mus)

Born in Guernsey in the Channel Islands on January 5, 1910, Lelacheur was a composer, singer and choir conductor. He studied first in Guernsey with his father, F.M. Lelacheur, before moving to Canada in 1927 and continuing his music studies in Toronto with H.A. Fricker and English musician John Hughes Howell. Lelacheur's career took off, and he was soon singing on radio in Toronto, performing with Ernest Dainty's trio and was a finalist in the 1944 "Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air" contest. He moved to Ottawa, where he worked for a time in insurance, but by 1951 he was again focusing solely on music and was teaching, conducting choirs and composing.

Although mainly a choral composer, LeLacheur also completed *Sonata da chiesa* (1957) for the carillonneur Robert Donnell. He wrote a number of songs and choral pieces which were published by Canadian Music Sales, Leeds, Harris, Chappell, and Archambault, including *Forever England* (1940, performed by the Toronto Mendelssohn Choir) and *Centennial Hymn* (1967), composed specifically for Canada's Centennial celebrations. Lelacheur's choral works were performed by the Rex Lelacheur Singers, active from 1956 to 1984, a 50-voice mixed choir.

Lelacheur also served as a music consultant to the Special Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons on the National and Royal Anthems in the late 1960s, and assisted in determining the official lyrics to *O Canada*. He died in Ottawa on January 7, 1984.

WILLIAM DAWSON LeSUEUR

Section 35, Lot 5

(CS & Lit)

William Dawson LeSueur was born in Quebec on February 19, 1840. He received his high school education in Montreal, his birthplace, and he became the school's leading student, developing a deep interest in the history, literature and culture of ancient Greece and Rome, which continued through his life, in his later years translating an old hymn into Latin.

At age sixteen, LeSueur he became a civil servant in the Provincial Post Office in Toronto. He received a

Bachelor of Arts degree in 1863 from the University of Toronto and studied law for a bit at Osgoode Hall, but never graduated. He continued to work as a clerk for the post office, eventually becoming chief secretary in 1888. He continued to work for the Department until his retirement in 1902.

The broad scope of LeSueur's interests is reflected in the contribution he made to a leading periodical, the *Canadian Monthly and National Review*. In its decade of publication from 1872 to 1882, LeSueur's 26 articles included essays on historically important persons, morality, religion, liberty of thought, education and science. He served for a number of years on the staff of the magazine *Popular Science Monthly* and was among the first to examine the effects of the findings of science on religion. His views were also expressed in newspaper articles he submitted to the *Ottawa Citizen* and the *Montreal Gazette* and *Star*, and his book on Count Frontenac was an important contribution to historical literature. Queen's University awarded him an honorary doctorate in 1900 for his literary and other contributions.

After retirement, LeSueur was called upon to assist in the leadership of a number of organizations such as the Royal Society of Canada, serving as its Honorary Secretary, Vice-President and President. He was a member of Ottawa's Literary and Scientific Society and Vice-President of the Canadian Society of Authors. When he died in 1917, it was written of him that he carried out his duties with intelligence and assiduity and that "In every capacity in which he served his fellow-men, he was recognized as one whom it was a privilege to know not only for his commanding abilities but for qualities that appealed to the heart." LeSueur passed away on September 23, 1917.

WILLIAM PITTMAN LETT

Section 34, Lot 28 NW

(CS & J)

In 1820, a young family of a veteran Irish soldier, Lieutenant Andrews Lett, landed in the British North American Colony with a babe-in-arms. The child, William Pittman Lett, was destined to experience tumultuous changes in his fortunes and those of Bytown, Canada and the world on his long journey through the 19th century. For 73 years, spanning most of the century from 1819 to 1892, William witnessed British North America and Bytown evolve rapidly through to Confederation of the Dominion and Ottawa as the nation's capital.

After a classical education, he became a radical journalist espousing the anti-Catholic Orange cause and pioneering theatre in Bytown. As Ottawa's first and longest serving civic clerk for 36 years, he became more circumspect. He lobbied for Queen Victoria to designate it the capital of the Province and then Dominion of Canada.

Lett witnessed the building of the Rideau Canal and was personally active in the evolution of Ottawa and its infrastructure from its humble beginnings as Colonel By's construction headquarters. A further moderating influence on his life came when William married twenty-one year old Maria Hinton on 22 October 1849. She was born on 29 October 1828, the second daughter of Jessie and Joseph Hinton (1798-1884) of Hintonburgh, the Warden of Carleton County. Their love was such that they eloped to be married in the Methodist chapel in Huntley and were temporarily ostracized from family and friends. Their growing family of nine children suffered the common anguish of losing young children to infectious disease.

A passionately patriot and militiaman, Lett engaged in public debates over the choice of national flag, annexation, slavery, temperance, poverty, and the politics of the British connection and Imperial wars. He was a highly moral person who came to acknowledge the evolving role of women through the century. Lett delivered his messages through public oratory, the newspapers and local societies. His media were prose,

speech, poetry and the power of holding the civic pen. He was Ottawa's official chronicler and the City's *de facto* poet laureate with a considerable lifetime production of poetry. Lett was also a socialite – he rubbed shoulders with the vice-regal, the political and the powerful, and was a friend of Prime Minister Sir John A. Macdonald.

A devout Methodist, Lett mellowed his anti-Catholic views as the century progressed. Passionate about the natural beauty of the local waterfalls and forests, he wrote monographs on wildlife. He enjoyed fishing and hunting fowl and deer.

On September 3, 1881, Lett suffered the terrible tragedy of losing his true love, Maria, in a railway accident at a crossing near their home on Dalhousie Street. Lett survived her by more than a decade, and on August 15, 1892 he died, a much loved and highly respected member of Ottawa society. He was, undoubtedly, Ottawa's renaissance clerk and an important public commentator spanning the 19th century in verse and prose.

[Extracted from *Introducing William Pittman Lett: Ottawa's First City Clerk and Bard, 1819-1892*, Cook B.D.]

F/L JOSEPH AUGUSTE OMER LEVESQUE

Section 27, Range F, Grave 263

(Mil)

Joseph Auguste Omer Levesque was born on May 23, 1920 in Mont-Joli, Quebec. In 1940, he left his home town to enlist in the Royal Canadian Air Force. After graduating as a pilot, Sgt Levesque was sent to England and, after some additional training, he joined No. 401 RCAF Squadron of Fighter Command. Based in southern England, the squadron's Spitfire fighters intercepted German bombers and their fighter escorts, and also made sweeps over France to attack enemy aircraft.

On November 21, 1941, during such a sweep, the squadron encountered German fighters and in a combat that followed, Levesque destroyed at least one Focke-Wulf 190, the first RCAF success over this type of German fighter. By early 1942 Omer had shot down four enemy aircraft, one short of ace status.

On February 12, 1942 Levesque's Spitfire was shot down and he became a prisoner of war. In his diary, he recorded such events as the volley-ball games he took part in, the arrival of a parcel from his father in Mont-Joli, and he made many sketches, one showing his Spitfire being chased by a FW 190. When WWII ended Levesque remained a pilot in the RCAF, but the Spitfire was replaced by the Sabre jet fighter. In 1950, he was among a group of RCAF pilots transferred to a squadron of the US Air Force on exchange duty.

Levesque's US Air Force squadron was based in Japan during the Korean War, its Sabres escorting bombers, to targets in Korea where Russian-built MiG jet fighters tried to intercept them. Combats between Sabres and MiGs took place at speeds almost double that of Levesque's Spitfire and in an action in March, 1951 he dove on an MiG, his Sabre breaking the sound barrier as he shot the other aircraft down. He became the first Canadian pilot to be successful in a combat against an MiG, and when this victory was added to those of WWII he became an ace. His achievements earned him the USAF Air Medal and the Distinguished Flying Cross.

When he left the RCAF, Flight Lieutenant Levesque continued his career in aviation as an official of the Canadian Transport Commission. His experience as a pilot spanned the years from propeller-driven to jet-engine aircraft, and he became an ace fighter pilot flying both the piston-engine, propeller-driven Spitfire and the Sabre jet fighter. Levesque died June 2, 2006.

JOHN BOWER LEWIS

Section 34, Lot 8 E

(L, M & P)

Born in France, Lewis came to Canada with his parents in 1820. He studied law in Toronto and was called to the bar in 1839. While practising his profession in Bytown, he was, for a short time, solicitor for Carleton County. At the time of Confederation, he was one of the ablest lawyers in the country.

Lewis was elected councillor in Bytown's first election, in 1847, and he was chosen mayor in 1848. He was elected Ottawa's first mayor in 1855 and remained in that position until 1857. In 1863, he became commissioner of Ottawa's police force.

It was during his term that Queen Victoria chose Ottawa to be the nation's capital. John Bower Lewis signed the eloquent plea that Ottawa sent to the Queen on May 18, 1857, urging her to choose Ottawa. He died on November 20, 1874.

JOHN EDWARD STANLEY LEWIS

Corridor BB, Section 6, Crypt A

(B, M, P & S)

Born in Ottawa on February 29, 1888, Lewis began his career in the electrical business and eventually opened his own company in 1914. He entered politics in 1930 as an alderman, then controller and finally mayor of the city of Ottawa in 1936, a position he held for an unbroken record of 13 consecutive years.

Lewis also held the record as Ottawa's longest serving member and chairman of the Dominion Champion Britannia Club canoe team. A Dominion roller skating champion in 1909 and 1910, he threw himself into local sports. A recipient of the Order of the British Empire, Lewis passed away on August 18, 1970.

HENRY (HARRY) LISTER

Section 19, Lot 92 NE

(Mil & Misc)

Henry Lister was born in Owston, Yorkshire, England on July 9, 1865 to George and Elizabeth Sykes. He served 20 years in the British Army, and retired as a Colour Sergeant with the 2nd Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment. In 1905, Lister came to Canada and took a position with the Department of Militia and Defence, and worked in Halifax and Ottawa until 1920.

In 1921, Lister joined the Boy Scouts Association (now Scouts Canada) on the recommendation of his acquaintance, then-Lieutenant Colonel Baden Powell, the founder of the Scout Movement. In 1923, Lister was promoted from Field Secretary to the rank of Field Commissioner after two years of experience with the Scoutism and after obtaining his Gilwell Wood Badge. He was the first Gilwell Summer Course Quartermaster for Ontario and the Maritimes in 1923.

In May of 1926, Lister travelled to Sherbrooke, Quebec with the intention of remaining in the Eastern Townships for a month or so to organize the Scout Leader training there. He had a cold, which settled in his throat, and later developed into diphtheria, causing his death at Lennoxville, Quebec on May 22, 1926.

ALVIRA LOCKWOOD

Section E, Range 11, Grave 8

(A)

Alvira Lockwood was born in Kemptville, Canada West, in 1845, daughter of Joseph and Malinda Lockwood. Her father had been taking daguerreotypes for several years when he decided to settle his family in Bytown in early 1852. He was the first resident photographer in the city.

Joseph Lockwood died in 1860, leaving his wife and six children. As a young teenager, Lockwood, who had often assisted her father, assumed responsibility for the business with her mother and siblings. She continued the Lockwood photograph business for over twenty years. In the early 1880s, Lockwood decided to pursue her interest in art. She first moved to New York City and subsequently, spent five years in Paris studying art before returning to Ottawa in 1891.

Lockwood, nurtured in photography, was now an artist with an interest in all media. She taught art appreciation classes, she mentored young artists and was, by all accounts, one of most picturesque women in the Ottawa art community.

She died on 5 April 1925 and is buried in an unmarked grave on the far eastern side of Beechwood Cemetery. Unfortunately, her archive of photographs was destroyed in the 1920s. Sadder still, her brief newspaper obituary makes no mention of the fact that she was not only Ottawa's first female photographer, but undoubtedly its youngest.

ALBERT PETER LOW

Section 48, Lot 14 NW

(CS, NHP, S & Sci)

Born in Montreal on May 24, 1861, Low was educated at McGill University. He appears in the earliest known photograph of a hockey team, the McGill University Club of 1881; he was the goaltender. After joining the Geological Survey of Canada in Ottawa, he joined the original Ottawa Hockey Club which, in its first season of play, competed in the 1884 Montreal winter carnival hockey tournament. He was later a director of the Ottawa Amateur Athletic Club.

In 1906, he was appointed director of the Geological Survey; a year and a half later, he became deputy minister of the Department of Mines. He retired from the civil service in 1913. Low wrote many geological reports and the story of an Arctic expedition that he commanded in 1903–04, titled *The Cruise of the Neptune* (Ottawa, 1906). In 1905, he was elected a fellow of the Geological Society of America. He passed away on October 9, 1942.

LAURANCE LYON

Section 61, Lot 9

(L, Lit & P)

Born in Toronto, Ontario in 1875, Lyon was called to the bar in Ontario in 1898, then to the bar in Quebec in 1900. A practising lawyer in Montreal from 1900 to 1905, he later lived in France and England.

He was a Conservative member for Hastings in the British House of Commons from 1918 to 1921. Lyon wrote *The Pomp of Power* (London, 1922), *The Path to Peace* (London, 1923), *Where Freedom Falters* (London, 1927), *The Fruits of Folly* (London, 1929) and an autobiography entitled *By the Waters of Babylon* (London, 1930); all were published anonymously. He passed away on November 11, 1932.

ROBERT LYON

Section 22, Lot 56

(M & P)

Born in Richmond, Upper Canada on July 6, 1829, Robert Lyon was the son of George Lyon, one of the founders of Richmond. He received his early education in Richmond and then studied law in Montreal. He was elected mayor of Ottawa in 1867, being an alderman at the same time. In the first Parliament after Confederation, he represented Carleton County, serving four sessions. Lyon took his place on the bench in 1873 and served as county judge. He passed away on March 25, 1888.

M

MADGE HAMILTON MACBETH

Section 19, PC 360

(A & J)

Born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on November 6, 1880, MacBeth came to Canada at age twelve, attended college at London Ontario's Hellmuth Ladies' College, and at age 20 married Charles Macbeth of London. After living in the USA for two years, the family moved to Ottawa, but within a few years, Charles died. To provide for her two young sons Macbeth turned to writing, her literary talents perhaps inherited from her grandmother, one of the first American women to become a professional author.

Macbeth's first two articles were published in the Canadian Magazine 1908, followed by many more. Her works also appeared in American publications, including *Survey* (1912), the *Ladies' Home Journal* (1914) and *The New York Times Current History Magazine* (1922). However, most of her work was published in Canada by *Maclean's*, *Chatelaine*, *Canadian Home and Garden*, *The Dalhousie Review*, *Canadian Home Journal* and the *Canadian Geographical Journal*. *Saturday Night* alone printed 42 of her articles between 1912 and 1937.

Macbeth also wrote books and newspaper articles, and in the 1950s she was a regular columnist for the *Ottawa Citizen*. As a journalist, she was for her free-lance interviews of Members of Parliament. Her first book was published in 1909 and her last in 1965, the year of her death, for a total of more than twenty, which included fiction, drama, and non-fiction on everything from the Elysian Islands to Ottawa Valley Baptist history. An early book, "Kleath," was printed in 1917 and was later, without her permission, made into a movie. In the early days of civilian aviation she made her first flight, resulting in a 1924 *Saturday Night* article, as well as a book "Wings in the West," written with Colonel (later, General) E. L. M. Burns. Extensive travel provided subject matter for much of her writing – she sent dispatches from as far afield locations as Tobago, Palestine and Yugoslavia – and her interest in the literary and art worlds produced articles which introduced readers to persons destined for fame, such as Yousuf Karsh and Emily Warren. Several of her novels dealt with politics in a satirical manner, a possible reason for pseudonyms on some of her writings.

Macbeth's association with the Ottawa Drama League probably started an important part of her writing, that of playwright. She wrote for both the stage and for radio drama broadcasts, the latter in the 1920s when the newly-formed Canadian National Railway opened ten radio broadcasting studios in its hotels across Canada. The broadcasts, heard locally by those with a radio receiver, were also heard by CNR train travelers who were provided with ear phones. Macbeth not only wrote dramas broadcast from CNR's Ottawa studio, she was also a part of the cast. When the CNR ceased its broadcasting activities in 1932 Macbeth became a strong advocate for the establishment of a national Canadian broadcaster.

Madge Macbeth's long and successful career as a writer began under adverse circumstances which she overcame to become a highly-regarded journalist, novelist and playwright, who, for more than a half-century, contributed greatly to Canada's literary activities.

SIR JAMES HOWDEN MacBRIEN

Section 63, Lot 1

(Mil & RCMP)

James Howden MacBrien was born in Port Perry on June 30, 1878. In 1896 he joined the 34th Ontario Regiment, then went on to serve with the North West Mounted Police starting in 1900. A little less than a year later, MacBrien left the NWMP to join the South African Constabulary. He returned to Canada in 1906

and joined the Royal Canadian Dragoons. By 1910, he was made Adjutant of a regiment.

During the First World War, MacBrien served in France with the 1st Canadian contingent. He was wounded at the battle of Ypres in 1915 and again in 1918, at the assault on the Drocourt-Quéant line.

In 1916, MacBrien was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General and given the command of the 12th Infantry Brigade. He was only 38 years old at the time, and remains one of the youngest to hold that rank. In 1919 he was promoted to major general and made Chief of the General Staff of the Canadian Overseas Military Forces, where he remained until 1920. MacBrien was a key figure in the creation of the Department of National Defence, and in 1920, he was appointed the Chief of the General Staff of the Department, a role he held until his retirement in 1927.

In 1931, MacBrien was appointed Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. During his term, MacBrien almost doubled the strength of the Force, assumed provincial policing duties in Alberta, British Columbia, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, established a Marine Division, an aviation section, a Police Service Dog Section, the first Crime Detection Laboratory, a museum in Regina for the RCMP, introduced the Long Service Medal, and created a Reserve Force of members to be trained and ready in case of an emergency.

He had had an extensive and outstanding career as an exemplary officer and policeman, decorated with a Distinguished Service Order in 1915, and awarded the Companion of St. Michael and St. George in 1918, and both the Chevalier of the Légion d'honneur and the Companion of Bath in 1919. In addition, he became a Companion of Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in 1934 and was knighted a year later by King George V.

MacBrien died on March 5, 1938, while still in office as the Commissioner of the RCMP, and was buried with full military honours.

HAMILTON PLANTAGENET MacCARTHY

Section 29, Lot TG 78

(A)

Born in London, England in 1846, Hamilton Plantagenet MacCarthy was renowned for his busts of British political and military dignitaries. Leaving England for Canada in 1885, ostensibly to take up farming, he found his artistry in much greater demand. He made a reputation sculpting busts and monuments celebrating Canada and Canadians, and in 1892 he joined the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts.

After the Boer War, Canada's first time sending a contingent to fight in a foreign war, memorials were much in demand to commemorate those killed as a result. MacCarthy was called on to make more Boer War Memorials than any other Canadian sculptor, and these statues can be found throughout Canada. His body of work also includes a statue of Alexander Mackenzie and the Samuel de Champlain statue on Nepean Point in Major's Hill Park. MacCarthy passed away on October 24, 1939 at the age of 93.

SIR DONALD ALEXANDER MACDONALD

Section 37, Lot 63 E

(Mi)

Born in Cornwall, Upper Canada, on October 31, 1845, Donald Alexander Macdonald received his education in Cornwall before joining the Cornwall Rifle Company, Volunteer Militia, in 1863 as an ensign. He was commissioned as a Lieutenant with the 59th Regiment in 1865 and promoted to Captain the following year, when he was also called out with his unit to defend the province against a possible Fenian invasion. In 1870,

he volunteered with the 1st Battalion, Ontario Rifles, and served with the Red River Expeditionary Force which was dispatched to Manitoba to put down a rebellion led by Louis Riel. He continued to rise through the ranks, becoming a major in 1871 and a Lieutenant-Colonel in 1877.

In November 1873, Macdonald was appointed to a position in the Stores Division of the Department of Militia and Defence in Ottawa, thus launching an administrative career that would span the next 44 years. During the 1885 Northwest Rebellion, Macdonald served as a staff officer in Toronto, responsible in part for supplying the North West Field Force. In 1904, he was appointed Quarter-Master General, and received a further spate of promotions: Colonel in 1900, Brigadier-General in 1907 and Major-General in 1912.

As Quarter-Master General, he was responsible for outfitting the Canadian Expeditionary Force in the First World War. This was no small feat, as it involved purchasing, stockpiling and shipping huge amounts of ammunition, numerous uniforms, weapons and other sundries required by military personnel. Even then, the first contingent of troops sent needed to be re-equipped in the UK.

Macdonald retired on October 31, 1917, and was knighted the following year in recognition of his services to the country. For over fifty years, Sir Donald was closely associated with Canada's military operations at home and abroad.

Macdonald died at his residence, the Chateau Laurier hotel, on May 4, 1920.

THOMAS MacFARLANE

Section 39, Lot 53 S

(CS, E & Lit)

Born in Pollokshaws, Renfrewshire, Scotland on March 5, 1834, MacFarlane was educated at Glasgow and at the Royal Mining School in Germany. He came to Canada in 1860 as a mining engineer and discovered the famous Silver Islet mine on Lake Superior. In 1882, he was appointed a charter member of the Royal Society of Canada.

In 1886, he was appointed chief analyst at the Department of Inland Revenue. He contributed frequently to scientific periodicals and published *With the Empire* (1891). MacFarlane died in Ottawa on June 10, 1907.

THOMAS MacKAY

Section 62, Lot 65

(E & P)

Born in Perth, Scotland in 1792, Thomas MacKay married Anne Crichton in 1813 before moving to Canada in 1817 to earn his living as a mason and contractor. He lived first in Montreal, where he worked on various fortifications and on the Lachine Canal.

A contract to build the first bridge across Chaudière Falls and plans for the Rideau Canal first brought MacKay to Ottawa. With his partner, John Redpath, he was the chief contractor for the eight main locks at the entrance and also for certain other locks at the Ottawa end of the canal. During lulls in the canal construction work, he also built St. Bartholomew's and St. Andrew's churches.

Due to the speed and skill of his work, and to his shrewd business sense, MacKay apparently made a very substantial profit on his canal contract. According to one story, when Colonel By awarded the contract to MacKay, he assumed that the stone for the lock masonry would have to come from across the river in Hull. MacKay, however, dug down in Major's Hill Park, close to the locks, and discovered stone that he said was as good as the stone in Hull. After some hesitation, Colonel By agreed to the use of the Major's Hill stone.

MacKay's gain from eliminating much of his transport charges must have been considerable.

In 1832, with the canal system completed, MacKay and Redpath found themselves relatively well-to-do men. After a while, Redpath moved into sugar refining, but MacKay decided to settle in the district and to exploit the power of Rideau Falls. Between 1837 and 1855, he built a gristmill, a woollen mill, a brewery and a new sawmill at the falls. To house his workmen, he founded New Edinburgh on the eastern side of the Rideau River.

Everything he touched seemed to succeed. In 1838, he built a grand house for himself, Rideau Hall. It was sold to the Canadian government in 1868 as the official residence of the governor general. MacKay also bought a thousand acres of land around Rideau Hall. Then known as MacKay's Bush, it became Rockcliffe Park.

In 1834, MacKay became a Tory member of the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada, and from 1842 he was a member of the Legislative Assembly of Canada. He also commanded the county militia and travelled widely. MacKay was an early advocate of the scheme to bring a railway to Ottawa; the railway - which conveniently passed through his land - was completed shortly before his death in 1855.

GEORGE PATTEN MACKENZIE

Section 19, Lot 20

(CS & Ed)

George Patten MacKenzie was born at Malagash, Nova Scotia in 1878 and after graduating from the Nova Scotia Normal School became a high-school teacher. His initial experience in that profession lasted only two years for when he learned of the Yukon gold rush of 1898 he left to seek adventure and fortune in the Yukon gold fields.

MacKenzie had modest success in the gold fields as a prospector and as the operator of a mine for two years at Mayo. At other times he worked in Dawson as a reporter for the local newspaper and he founded, and was the first principal, of Dawson's first high school. He knew many of the legendary characters of the area, including poet Robert Service and Inspector Joy of the North West Mounted Police.

George MacKenzie became associated with Canada's Department of the Interior, and in 1915, as an official of that department held the title of Gold Commissioner and Crown Timber and Land Agent for the Yukon Territory, a position he held until 1927. MacKenzie died in Ottawa on June 10, 1954.

CHARLES HERBERT MACKINTOSH

Section 50, Lot 30 N

(J, Lit & M)

Born in London, Canada West on May 13, 1843, Mackintosh started his career early, writing dime novels for a Boston publishing house when he was 13. At 17, he wrote the *Welcome to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales*, presented to the prince on his visit to Canada West in 1860. Mackintosh became editor of the *Free Press*, the *Hamilton Times*, the *Strathroy Dispatch*, the *Parkhill Gazette*, the *Chicago Journal of Commerce* and, finally, the *Ottawa Citizen*.

Attracted to politics, he served as mayor of Ottawa from 1879 to 1881. One of his accomplishments as mayor was constructing the long-awaited Gatineau Valley Railroad at no cost to taxpayers. In 1882, he was appointed lieutenant governor of the Northwest Territories, resigning in 1898. Macintosh twice served the capital as a member of Parliament. His last work was *Canada's Diamond Jubilee*, a history of the Dominion

since Confederation. Mackintosh passed away on December 22, 1931.

DAVID MACLAREN

Section 52, Lot 37

(B)

Born in Bytown, Canada West on October 5, 1848, Maclaren entered the lumber business with his father in 1871. He managed the Gatineau and Ottawa rivers branch, headquartered in Wakefield, in 1874. He was a justice of the peace, and served as mayor of Wakefield from 1878 to 1880. He became director of the North Pacific Lumber Company Ltd., director of the James Maclaren Company and vice president of the Bank of Ottawa, and in 1908 he became the bank's president.

He was a director for the Protestant Home for the Aged, vice president of St. Andrew's Society in Ottawa, a trustee of Queen's University and commodore of the Ottawa Canoe Club. David Maclaren died on April 7, 1916.

ALEXANDER K. MACLEAN

Section 51N, Lot 3 NE

(L & P)

Maclean was born in Upper North Sydney, Nova Scotia on October 18, 1869. He studied at Dalhousie University and was called to the bar of Nova Scotia in 1892. He first practised law in Lunenburg, Nova Scotia before moving his practice to Halifax. He represented Lunenburg in the Nova Scotia legislature from 1901 to 1904, then in the Canadian House of Commons from 1904 to 1909.

From 1909 to 1911, he was attorney general in the Murray administration. From 1911 to 1923, he represented Halifax County in the Canadian House of Commons, and from 1917 to 1920 he was minister without portfolio in the Union government of Sir Robert Borden. He was president of the Exchequer Court of Canada from 1923 until his death in Ottawa on July 31, 1942.

JOHN DUNCAN MACLEAN

Section 19, Lot TG 48

(Ed, Med & P)

John Duncan MacLean was born on December 8, 1873 in Culloden, Prince Edward Island. He started his professional career as a teacher, and taught primarily in Prairie schools and in BC. He became a principal in Rossland, BC, before going to McGill and graduating with a medical degree in 1905.

MacLean began practicing medicine in Greenwood, BC, and in 1916 he was elected as a Liberal member of the Provincial Legislative Assembly. He served as Minister of Education and Provincial Secretary in the cabinets of Harlan Carey Brewster and John Oliver before becoming Minister of Finance in 1924.

When Premier Oliver's declining health was made known to his party, MacLean was made leader designate, and upon Oliver's death in 1927, he became the province's 20th Premier. Unfortunately for MacLean, the Liberal government was in decline and he was unable to reverse his party's fortunes, and was defeated in the 1928 election by the rival Conservatives. Later that year, he attempted to enter the Canadian House of Commons in a by-election as a Liberal candidate, but was defeated by fewer than one hundred votes. He was appointed as chairman of the Canadian Farm Loan Board, and retained that position until his death on March

28, 1948, in Ottawa.

ROBERT MURDOCK MacLEOD

Section 39, Lot 61 NE

(J)

Robert Murdoch MacLeod was born in Baddeck, Nova Scotia on October 11, 1861. He was a journalist and Editor for the *Ottawa Free Press* from 1882 to 1887. In 1890, he served as a parliamentary reporter for the *Ottawa Citizen*, becoming President of the Parliamentary Press Gallery in Ottawa in 1896. Between 1891 and 1910, MacLeod was also a correspondent for several Canadian and American newspapers, including the *New York Herald*. Starting in 1894, MacLeod also served as the Canadian representative of Reuter's Telegram Company of London, England.

MacLeod was something of an adventurer. Between his work for the *Ottawa Free Press* and the *Ottawa Citizen*, MacLeod travelled abroad. In 1887, he sailed to the South Pacific Islands and spent two years travelling around Southern and Central America. During this period, in 1888, he found employment on the construction of the Panama Canal under Count Ferdinand De Lesseps.

The Honourable Col Samuel Hughes, Member of Parliament for Victoria, Minister of Militia and Veteran of the Second Boer War, was quoted as saying that MacLeod was "known and respected on all sides." He died on February 6, 1949.

JAMES WILLIAM MACNEILL

Section 37, Lot 94, TG 2

(CS & Lit)

Jim MacNeill was born in Mazenod, Saskatchewan on April 22, 1928, to William Leslie MacNeill and Helga Ingeborg Nohlgren. He was an ecological refugee at the age of 3, escaping the dustbowl for the parklands of Sturgis. MacNeill met numerous life challenges, including childhood polio, throughout his long life.

MacNeill obtained two Bachelor's degrees in Physics and Mathematics in 1949 from the University of Saskatchewan, and in 1958, he also obtained a Bachelor in Mechanical Engineering. In 1951, he earned a Graduate Diploma in Economics and Political Science from the University of Stockholm, Sweden.

In 1952, MacNeill began his public service career in Saskatchewan as a research economist for T. C. Douglas's cabinet's Economic Advisory and Planning Board. In 1964, he moved to Ottawa, where he became known for being a part of the famous "Saskatchewan Mafia". In 1969, MacNeill was appointed Special Advisor on the Constitution and Environment in the Privy Council Office by Prime Minister Trudeau. Over the next two years, he helped develop the Government's basic position on the environment and the constitution, all the while writing his first book, *Environmental Management*. In 1975 the Prime Minister asked MacNeill to take on the role of Canadian Commissioner General and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary with responsibility for Canada's national and international preparations for the first United Nations Conference on Human Settlements held in Vancouver, May 1976.

Starting in 1977, MacNeill served seven years as Director of Environment for the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris. In 1984, MacNeill was named Secretary General of the World Commission on Environment and Development. He was the chief architect and principal author of the Commission's world-acclaimed report *Our Common Future* in which he established the concept of sustainable development. In the late 90's, MacNeill chaired the World Bank's Independent Inspection Panel,

to which people adversely affected by Bank-financed projects could appeal for an investigation of their complaints over the heads of their government and Bank Management.

Over his remaining years, MacNeill served as an advisor to many organizations including The Institute for Research on Public Policy, The International Development Research Center, The United Nations Development Programme, Ontario Hydro, The Volvo Foundation's Environment Prize, and The International Institute for Sustainable Development. He played a key role in the development of The Earth Charter. In 1995 he was appointed as an Officer of the Order of Canada.

MacNeill died on March 5, 2016.

JAMES MELVILLE MACOUN

Section 39, Lot 73 S

(CS, Lit & Sci)

Born in Belleville, Canada West on November 7, 1862, Macoun attended Albert University. He joined the Geological Survey of Canada in 1883, and in 1917 became head of the biological division.

He was made a Companion of St. Michael and St. George in 1912 and was elected to the Linnaean Society of London in 1914. With his father, he wrote *A Catalogue of Canadian Birds* (1909). Macoun died on January 8, 1920 in Ottawa.

JOHN MACOUN

Section 39, Lot 73 S

(Ag & Sci)

Born in Ireland in 1831, John Macoun was the son of a soldier who died when John was six years old. Educated in a parochial school, he obtained employment as a clerk. In 1850 the family left Ireland for Upper Canada, settling on a farm near that of John's uncle. Six years later Macoun became a school teacher and taught at several country schools before attending Normal School in Toronto and obtaining a position at Belleville, Ontario, in 1860.

An intense boyhood interest in natural history remained with Macoun when he came to Canada and he continued his studies of botany, including his practice of studying plant life in the field. His correspondence with expert botanists revealed to them his great knowledge of the subject. As a result, in 1868 he was appointed professor of natural history at Belleville's Albert College.

While in the Georgian Bay area on one of his field trips, Macoun met Sir Sandford Fleming, who was surveying possible routes for a railway that would cross Canada. Fleming invited Macoun to participate in the surveys with a view to assessing various terrains for their suitability for agriculture. Macoun's subsequent work with Fleming came to the attention of the director of the Geological Survey of Canada who offered Macoun a similar position with the Survey. In 1875, Macoun was the botanist of a Geological Survey expedition that explored the Peace River and the Rockies and from 1879 to 1881 he explored the prairie regions. Following a later survey of the Yukon Territory he predicted that even in such northern latitudes farming would be possible.

Like other explorers of the Geological Survey, Macoun was an avid collector of specimens and the need for storage and display areas for the Survey's collections led in 1911 to the construction in Ottawa of the Victoria Memorial Museum, now the Museum of Nature. From his collections of plants and his field notes Macoun prepared a seven-part catalogue of Canadian plants, published from 1883 to 1902. From his bird collections

and field notes came a three-part catalogue of Canadian birds, published 1900 – 1904.

A fine lecturer, Macoun held the interest of his audiences through a combination of vast knowledge, oratorical skills and a keen sense of humour. He was a popular speaker at meetings of the Ottawa Literary and Scientific Society, and he was one of the founders of the Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club, serving for a time as its president. He became a charter member of the Royal Society of Canada when it was established in 1882.

On retirement from the Geological Survey in 1912 at age 81, Macoun and his wife moved from Ottawa to British Columbia where the mild climate allowed him to continue his field work. Although suffering from partial paralysis that required him to learn to write with his left hand, he continued to record his discoveries.

When John Macoun died in 1920 he was buried in the cemetery at Patricia Bay, British Columbia where his wife had been buried. However, in 1922 they were removed to Beechwood for burial near their son James Melville Macoun, who had worked for the Geological Survey as an assistant to his father.

When John Macoun came to Canada in 1850, he entered a vast and largely unmapped land whose resources were largely unknown. As a member of Canada's first scientific agency he earned the title "the enthusiastic explorer of unknown Canada" and his discoveries revealed much of the nature of Canada's plant and animal life. Beechwood Cemetery's Macoun Marsh is named for him. Canada's foremost field naturalist, Macoun passed away on July 18, 1920.

WILLIAM TYRRELL MACOUN

Section 39, Lot 73 S

(Hort)

Born in Belleville, Ontario, on January 27, 1869, Macoun attended Albert University, then worked as a horticulturist at the Central Experimental Farm in Ottawa. Macoun published multiple catalogues and informative documents about the vegetation growing at the Experimental Farm. *Catalogue of the trees and shrubs in the arboretum and botanic garden at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada; Ginseng culture; The potato in Canada, its cultivation and varieties; and How to protect fruits, vegetables and ornamental plants from insect and fungous diseases*. These are just a few of the dozens of titles Macoun published throughout his life. He later became a Dominion horticulturist, just as his father did — Canadian horticulturist John Macoun. Macoun died in Ottawa on August 13, 1933.

MARION ADAMS MACPHERSON

Section 100, Grave 291

(CS)

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-of-post 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.

DUNCAN BYRON MacTAVISH

Section 21, Lot 66 S

(L)

Born in Osgoode Township, Canada West on April 21, 1852, MacTavish became a barrister in 1877 and a King's Counsel in 1890. He practised his profession in Ottawa, where he was city solicitor and president of the Carleton Law Association. In 1897, he argued several important cases before the Privy Council in England. He was judge of the county court in Carleton, Ontario and then a local judge of the High Court of Justice. MacTavish also served on many important cases, including inquiries into life insurance and alleged ballot stuffing in West Elgin. Duncan MacTavish died in Ottawa on December 22, 1918.

JAMES MANUEL

Section 53, Lots 3, 4, 10, 11

(L)

Born in Lanarkshire, Scotland on November 10, 1854, Manuel was called to the bar of England in 1888. He subsequently immigrated to Canada and was appointed justice of the peace for Lanark County. He became a resident of Ottawa in 1900 and put much of his energy into hospital work; he was particularly concerned with tuberculosis. In appreciation of his services, he was elected president of the Ottawa Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

He was also vice president of St. Luke's Hospital and treasurer of the company of the Carleton General Protestant Hospital. In 1910, he was elected vice president of the Canadian Club in Ottawa. Manuel died on February 20, 1918.

JOHN MANUEL

Section 53, Lots 3 & 4, 10 & 11

(B & S)

Born in Muirhead, Scotland on March 7, 1830, Manuel came to Canada in 1854 and became chief financial representative to Gilmour & Company, lumber merchants in Ottawa, Trenton and Quebec. Upon the death of Colonel Gilmour in 1895, Manuel was named his heir and residual beneficiary.

He was president of the Ottawa Curling Club and Metropolitan Rifle Association as well as a founder of St.

Luke's Hospital. Manuel was also the largest individual shareholder of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce. A millionaire, capitalist and keen sportsman, John Manuel passed away on September 12, 1914.

DR. ETHEL G. MARTENS

Section 47, Lot 216, Grave 2

(C, Ed & Med)

Born July 19, 1916 in La Pas, MB, Ethel Martens began her career as a school teacher in Manitoba. She went on to receive training as a Health Educator from the provincial government, before obtaining a Master's degree in Public Health from the University of California, Berkeley in 1957. Martens returned to Canada and started work with the Medical Services branch of Health Canada in 1958, starting an illustrious and public-minded career.

At Health Canada, Martens developed a Primary Health Care Training Program which was used to serve indigenous communities in northern Canada. After completing her doctorate in Social Preventative Medicine in 1973 at the University of Saskatchewan, Martens was appointed to the position of Associate Professor of Health Education and Community Health at the University Centre for Health Sciences in Cameroon, Africa. She remained there until 1979, after which she returned to Manitoba to become the Executive Director of Northwest Health Clinic in Winnipeg. By 1982, she had retired from the public sector to Ottawa, where she remained active in her field. Martens served as the first Executive Secretary of the Baha'i International Health Agency. In this capacity, at the request of the Universal House of Justice, she began working to integrate Primary Health Care into Baha'i development programs in South America, Asia and Africa – 83 countries in total. Her work created culturally sensitive training programs that enable local people to take responsibility for their own health services.

During her career, Martens also served on an Advisory Committee to the Privy Council and worked with the Canadian International Development Agency and the World Health Organization. Her emphasis on preventative as well as curative care is considered to have influenced a broad range of medical workers, and by her example she has been a source of encouragement to women in health care.

Martens was made a member of the Order of Canada on October 31, 1998. She died shortly after, on December 10, 1998.

CHARLES H. MASTERS

Section 39, Lot 83 NW

(J & L)

Born in Amherst, Nova Scotia on March 26, 1852, Masters was educated at Acadia University and was called to the bar of New Brunswick in 1877. He practised law for several years in Saint John, New Brunswick.

In 1885, he was appointed assistant reporter of the Supreme Court of Canada, becoming chief reporter in 1895. He was the author of *Canadian Appeals* (Toronto, 1894) and *The Practice of the Supreme Court of Canada* (Ottawa, 1899). He passed away on February 10, 1931.

JAMES MATHER

Section 41, Lot 97 NW Ctr

(E)

James Mather was born in Usan, Scotland on December 9, 1833. His father, a contractor and inventor, gave James practical knowledge about building and construction, while the Bowan Academy, in nearby Montrose, introduced him to architecture and the design of buildings. When Mather arrived in Ottawa in 1872, he was almost forty years of age. His previous experience as an architect is not known, nor the reason for his choice of Ottawa, but soon after his name appeared in the city directory's list of architects in 1873, he was designing buildings. He eventually became associated with the new Beechwood Cemetery, preparing plans for staff residences at the cemetery, which are still in use today. He later became the fifth president of the Beechwood Cemetery Company.

Many leading citizens had Mather design their houses. For businessman B. Batson's "Gothic villa," a three-story stone residence built in 1875, Mather provided, among its many rooms, a large drawing room, a spacious hall and a conservatory. Mather also designed a residence on Laurier Avenue for jeweller John Leslie, completed in 1878. It was later occupied by two prime ministers, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and William Lyon Mackenzie King. The latter bequeathed it to Canada and it has since become a museum.

Mather was also involved in the construction and later development of Lisgar Collegiate, the Teachers' College (Normal School), and built a five-storey dormitory for the Ottawa College. Mather designed the First Baptist Church at Elgin and Laurier Streets in the Gothic revival style of architecture, with a tall slender tower. The corner stone was laid in 1877 by Prime Minister, and church member, Alexander Mackenzie. Mather also designed many buildings important to Ottawa's social, business and political activities, including the Rideau Club building, which was occupied from 1875 until 1911.

In 1882 the Russell House, one of Bytown's early hotels, was completely rebuilt and enlarged to Mather's design. It was Ottawa's finest hotel and considered to be "the political headquarters of the Dominion" until its destruction, by fire, in 1928. The nearby Roxborough Apartments, also built to Mather's plans, were favoured by politicians such as Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent, until an official residence was established on Sussex Drive in 1950. His works also included the Protestant Orphan's Home, Munross House, the Bank of Ottawa, the Market Annex Building, the Wellington Market, and many others.

One of the finest architects of his time, Mather was an expert draftsman who closely supervised every detail of his work. He passed away on October 3, 1927.

JOHN MATHER

Section 22, Lot 9

(B)

Born in 1825, Mather was an experienced millwright and machinist. He came to Canada from Forfarshire, Scotland in 1857 and settled in Chelsea, Quebec, where he directed woods operations and sawmilling for a company in the Gatineau. Very experienced in forestry and conservation, Mather was known for his expertise, energy, thoroughness, ability and integrity. He was the first owner of Munross house (453 Laurier Avenue East), president of the Free Press Publishing Company (Winnipeg), and director of the Keewatin Lumber and Power Company. Mather, a prominent lumberman and contractor, died in Ottawa on June 10, 1907.

GEORGE S. MAY

Section 50, Lot 10

(B)

Born in Montreal, Quebec on January 18, 1858, May became head of his own leather firm, George May & Sons.

He was also a director of the Frost & Wood Company, a member of the Union Trust Company and a member of the Protectorate Life Association Company. Involved with the Central Canadian Exhibition Association, he was a life-long director of the Carleton Hospital. He was a councillor of the Ottawa Board of Trade and elected president in 1911. George May died in Ottawa on December 29, 1922.

JOHN RYERSON MAYBEE

Section 103, Grave 3116B "A"

(CS, J & Mil)

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.

DAVID McCANN

Section 29, Lot 54 SE

(S)

Born in Ottawa on February 5, 1889, McCann was a quarterback and halfback with the Rough Riders. He later coached the team to Grey Cup wins in 1925 and 1926.

The longest-serving member of the Canadian Rugby Union rules committee, he was its chairman in 1958. McCann also excelled as a paddler, baseball player, curler and golfer. He passed away on March 27, 1959 and was posthumously inducted into the Ottawa Sports Hall of Fame in 1966.

JOHN LORNE McDOUGALL

Section 28, Lot 8 NE

(L & P)

Born in Renfrew, Upper Canada on November 6, 1838, McDougall was educated at the University of Toronto, where he earned his B.A., M.A. and LL.D. From 1867 to 1871, he represented South Renfrew in the legislative assembly of Ontario. He represented the same constituency in the Canadian House of Commons from 1869 to 1872 and again from 1874 to 1878. In 1878, he was appointed auditor general of Canada and held this position until his retirement in 1905. He died in Ottawa on January 15, 1909.

WILLIAM McDOUGALL

Corridor A, Section 30, Crypt E

(L & P)

Born in Toronto on January 5, 1822, McDougall attended Victoria College in Cobourg, Upper Canada. He began practising law in 1847, and in 1862 was called to the Upper Canada Bar. He was elected as a member of the legislative assembly in 1858 and served as Commissioner of Crown Lands and Provincial Secretary. He attended all three Confederation Conferences, and then served as Minister of Public Works in the Macdonald government. During his time as Minister of Public Works, McDougall introduced the resolution that led to the purchase of Rupert's Land.

McDougall was appointed Lieutenant Governor of Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory in 1869. The only travel route at the time was through the United States with the permission of U.S. President Grant. However, when McDougall tried to enter that jurisdiction from North Dakota up the Red River, he was turned back near the border by Métis Resistance before he could establish his authority at Fort Garry (now Winnipeg, Manitoba). Under Louis Riel's leadership, the Métis had been angered when McDougall had sent a team of land surveyors into their Territory before a deal with the Hudson's Bay Company had been brokered. Dispatches to Queen Victoria were issued, requesting 1,000 British troops be sent on her authority. Unfortunately for McDougall, the Queen responded indicating that she would prefer a more amicable settlement of the jurisdiction issue.

McDougall returned to Ottawa, where he campaigned against Manitoba becoming a province because of its very few inhabitants at that time. He also continued to serve as an interim leader of the Northwest Territories provisional government from Ottawa until Adams George Archibald took over on May 10, 1870.

McDougall continued as an active politician, serving as a member of the Parliament of the Province of Ontario from 1872 until his defeat in 1887. He passed away on May 28, 1905, at the age of 83.

EDWARD MCGILLIVRAY

Section 39, Lots 94, 95 E

(B, M & P)

Born in Lochiel, Upper Canada on September 15, 1815, McGillivray excelled in mathematics during his education. At the age of 16, he began a four-year apprenticeship in the mercantile trade with a store in L'Orignal in Prescott County.

In 1835, he came to Ottawa and started his own business. He first dealt in dry goods and groceries and later in the wholesaling of groceries and provisions. A conservative in politics, McGillivray served eight years on Ottawa's city council. He was elected mayor for a two-year term in 1858. He passed away on November 26, 1885.

BARBARA MCINNES

Section 51S, Lot 304

(C)

Born on September 29th, 1943, in Edmonton, Alberta, Barbara McInnes was the daughter of Allistair Gamble and Margaret Greerson. One of five siblings, the family moved around due to their father's military career. When Barbara was 5 years old, their family moved to Manor Park, Ottawa. At the age of 16, she met the love of her life, Glen McInnes, who Barbara was married to for 57 years. McInnes attended Carleton University and graduated with a bachelor's in philosophy.

McInnes, along with her father, helped launch the Ottawa Community Foundation in 1987, and in 1901, took over as President. Over her 27 years at the helm, McInnes helped over 191 community foundations and helped raise operational assets of \$100 million. McInnes worked tirelessly in the effort to better the Ottawa community through philanthropy.

McInnes was also a founding director of Community Foundations of Canada for 13 years. She served as president of the board of the Ottawa School of Art and was on the founding board of Refugee 613. She was a board member of the Shorefast Foundation, Match International Fund for Women, Carleton University and the Community Foundations of Canada, among numerous other organizations. On top of this, McInnes mentored six new Canadian Community Foundation CEOs during their first year on the job.

Internationally, McInnes was a member for 13 years of the Transatlantic Community Foundation Network, dedicated to assisting the growth of community-based philanthropy in Europe, Mexico, and the United States. McInnes was a frequent speaker locally, nationally, and internationally on various philanthropic and community-based topics. She contributed a chapter to *Local Mission: Global Vision*, published in September 2008 by the Foundation Centre in New York, which is now available in four languages.

For her exemplary leadership in the philanthropic community, she was invited into the Order of Canada in 2010, received a lifetime achievement from the Ottawa chapter of the Association of Fundraising Professionals, an Honourary Doctorate from Carleton University, and received the Queen's Jubilee Medal.

After a battle with cancer, Barbara McInnes died on July 1st, 2021.

DANIEL ALEXANDER McLAUGHLIN

Section 28, Lot 19 SE

(A)

Daniel McLaughlin was born in Quebec City on 16 February 1865, the son of Samuel McLaughlin and Mary Jane Fitch. Samuel McLaughlin was a photographer with the Board of Works, later known as the Department of Public Works, since the fall of 1859. He retained this position until the mid-1890s when he was succeeded by his son.

As a young man, McLaughlin was in the photo engraving business in Ottawa, but often assisted his father with his photographic work. In October 1896, he was appointed the official government photographer for the departments of Public Works and Railways and Canals in place of his father who had retired. And like his father before him, McLaughlin was responsible for creating a photographic record of new federal government construction, including buildings, railways, canals and other public works.

McLaughlin married Sarah O'Donnell in 1895, but he was a widower with seven children when she died unexpectedly on 20 May 1917.

SIMON JAMES McLEAN

Section 50, Lot 49 NE

(CS & Lit)

Born in Quebec City, Quebec on June 14, 1871, McLean received a B.A. from the University of Toronto, an M.A. from Columbia University and a Ph.D. from the University of Chicago. He became an outstanding authority on transportation and in 1908 was appointed a member of the board of railway commissioners at Ottawa. He became assistant chief commissioner of the board in 1918 and continued until his retirement in 1938. He wrote *The Tariff History of Canada* (1895) and *Inland Traffic* (1917). McLean died in Ottawa on November 5, 1946.

GEN ANDREW GEORGE LATTA McNAUGHTON

Section 53, Lot 21 S

(Mil, P & Sci)

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.

DANIEL McPHAIL

Section 34, Lot 26 Ctr

(Rel)

Born in Perthshire, Scotland in 1810, Daniel McPhail came to Canada at the age of 10. At a very young age he was known to be beyond his years in his ability to teach and preach the Scriptures. In 1839, he was ordained a Baptist minister and devoted himself to spreading the word. Daniel's labours took him to other communities and as a result, he was instrumental in establishing churches across the land.

It was because of his work in church planting and evangelism that he became known as "The Elijah of the Ottawa Valley". On August 23, 1875 Daniel passed away. In 1888, the second Baptist Church in Ottawa was to be built and to be known as the McPhail Memorial Baptist Church.

HECTOR McPHAIL

Section 14, Lot 53 N

(Ag & E)

Born in Scotland in 1789, Hector McPhail was brought to Canada to work on the Rideau Canal locks and stone buildings. McPhail was considered an excellent stonemason and millwright. He worked on many of the stone buildings in and around Bytown, and it is believed he worked on the first Parliament Buildings.

On July 5, 1834, he bought 100 acres of land, where he and his wife built a stone house similar to the one at the Rideau Locks. The farm remained McPhail's until January 28, 1873, when J.M. Currier, on behalf of the Beechwood Cemetery Company, purchased the land. Under the terms of the deal, when the farm was sold,

McPhail's family reserved the use of the log house built at the southeast corner for as long as Hector's son Malcolm and his wife lived. Hector and his wife Mary were two of Canada's finest pioneers. Mary died in 1875 and Hector died on February 22, 1885 at the age of 96.

TAYLOR McVEITY

Section 48, Lot 9 N

(L, M & P)

Born in Richmond, Canada West on February 20, 1860, McVeity received his law degree from Osgoode Hall. In 1887, he organized the Macdonald Club in honour of Sir John A. Macdonald. In 1888, he was elected an alderman. McVeity was also a very active participant in the equal rights movement of 1890.

He served as city solicitor for 13 years and was elected mayor of Ottawa in 1914. Taylor McVeity passed away on March 21, 1951.

KENNETH MEEK

Section 30, PC 240 A

(Mus)

Born in Truro, Cornwall, England on May 21, 1908, Kenneth Meek was an organist, choirmaster, harpsichordist, composer and teacher. Meek's family came to Canada in 1914 and settled in Ottawa. From 1920 to 1927 he studied in Ottawa with Herbert Sanders and in Toronto in 1936 with Herbert Fricker. Meek was recognized as an accomplished pianist and organist at a young age, and gave recitals in Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Montreal and other cities. He also gave organ recitals on CBC radio.

Meek taught organ, piano, and theory in Ottawa from 1924 to 1939, in Kingston from 1940 1944, and in Montreal at McGill University from 1945 to 1976. His pupils including Mary Blaikie, Gian Lyman, Wayne Riddell, Gordon White, and Robert Wight. Meek also served as organist and choirmaster at a number of churches in those cities, including the First Church of Christ Scientist in Ottawa from 1926 to 1936. Later in Montreal, Meek played for the Church of St Andrew and St Paul in Montreal from 1945 to 1956, the Christ Church Cathedral from 1956 to 1965 and the Church of the Messiah from 1965 to 1976.

Meek was an accomplished composer, and created works for recorder quartet, choir and organ. He produced some recordings himself, and several of his pieces were recorded by the Tudor Singers of Montreal. Meek died in Montreal in 1976 at age 68.

PAUL ALFRED ERNEST MEISTER

Section 21, Lot 59 W Ctr

(A)

Paul Alfred Ernest Meister was born in the Staffordshire pottery area of England on April 10, 1892. He was an artist, and signed his work with the pseudonym Paul Alfred. He was educated at Hanley's Northwood National School from 1896 to 1906, and the Polytechnic School of Art at Hanley between 1902 and 1906. His family came to Ottawa in 1906, and in 1909, at age 17, Paul was listed in Ottawa's city directory as the student of an architect, which continued until 1914 when the directory listed him as draftsman. Early in WWI he joined the army and served in England. After, he studied at London's Chelsea Polytechnic School.

After completing his degree, Meister returned to Ottawa where he obtained employment as a clerk in the

government's Department of the Interior. In 1923 he was designated a map draftsman in the same department, continuing as such until 1928 when his job in the department became "artist." He was listed as such in the city directory until 1932, when he became a senior draftsman in the Department of Justice, but reverted to artist in 1933. Meister was transferred to the Department of the Interior in 1934, classed as artist, but from 1935–1938 he worked as a clerk in the National Revenue Department. The city directory for 1939 listed him as an artist but gave no affiliation with a government department. In 1940, Meister joined the army and served in England and on his return to Ottawa worked for the Department of National Defence until his retirement in 1950. During his time in the military, he also painted murals for the Officers' Messes in Ottawa and Petawawa.

In addition to his art work for government departments, Meister was active in local and national art affairs, exhibiting his paintings and contributing to the formation of artists' associations, being a charter member of the Ontario Society of Artists, the Canadian Painters in Watercolour and he was a member of the Graphic Arts Group. He became, in the 1920s, an instructor in watercolour painting at the Ottawa Art Association School and was a member of a group of artists, "The Ottawa Group," which included Harold Beament, Frank Hennessey, Florence McGillivray, Graham Norwell, David Milne and others. They arranged exhibitions of their work, such as in 1924 at the University of Toronto's Hart House. Later that year the works of many of the group (including Paul Alfred) were shown at the British Empire exhibition in London, England.

The 1921 exhibition of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts included a watercolour painting by Meister and from 1921 until 1934 he continued to submit works to the Academy's exhibitions. He also exhibited his work in the galleries of art dealer and artist James Wilson (also buried at Beechwood) and from the Wilson galleries many of Meister's paintings found their way to private collections. His work was also acquired by public art galleries such as that in Edmonton, and two of his drawings were obtained by the National Archives, the first a depiction, in ink and graphite on paper, of a scene in Ottawa's Byward Market, the second, in graphite on paper, showing old houses in Montreal. The National Gallery in Ottawa also has two of his paintings, both tempera on paper, and both showing old Ottawa buildings, the buildings of one providing a background for a market scene.

Meister died in Ottawa on May 6, 1959.

HORACE JEFFERSON MERRILL

Section 39, Lot 55 NW

(B, P & S)

Born in Toronto on November 30, 1884, Horace Merrill was an outstanding all-round athlete in his youth. He later became a successful Ottawa businessman. For three successive years, he was the Canadian senior single canoe champion while a member of the Ottawa–New Edinburgh Canoe Club. He was also on the champion New Edinburgh war canoe team.

Merrill also played amateur hockey for the New Edinburgh club before turning professional with the Ottawa Senators in 1912. A defenceman, Merrill played with the Senators until the end of the 1920 season, when they won the Stanley Cup.

He served as a trustee on the Ottawa Public School Board in 1922 and operated one of the city's largest printing firms, Dodson–Merrill Press Ltd., for over 30 years. He retired in 1945 and died in Ottawa on December 24, 1958.

ROBERT WILLIAM METCALFE

Section 103, Grave 1563

(Mil)

Robert Metcalfe was born in Yorkshire, England in 1915 and was the son of a grain miller. He joined the British Army on December 4th, 1935 and attended Sandhurst Military College. He graduated in 1938 and joined the famed Green Howards, Yorkshire Regiment. Metcalfe was among the 400,000 members of the British Expeditionary Force that arrived in France in 1940, where they found themselves facing the new German warfare technique: the Blitzkrieg. His very first combat experience was the Battle on Vimy Ridge; during the fighting, while he was treating a wounded comrade, Metcalfe was hit in the legs with shrapnel. En route to the hospital, his ambulance came under fire from a German tank, but before any major damage could be inflicted the tank miraculously stopped the attack.

Metcalfe said of this dangerous encounter: "By turning around I could see through the window in the ambulance. And I saw a German Mark III [Panzer] tank, which was behind our lines. He fired one machine gun burst, but I think he did not detect the small red cross on the front of the ambulance. And he only fired one burst. The driver jumped out and left us in the middle of the road. I could see him in the ditch and I shouted to him, I said, "For god's sake, turn around and go back." Because he eventually came back and I expected a burst from the German tank. But there was a bigger red cross on the side of it and I think possibly he recognized the Geneva Convention and so, we turned around and went back to Poperinge."

Metcalfe was evacuated from Dunkirk on HMS Grenade, surviving when two of the sister ships with them were sunk. After he recovered he was sent to allied campaigns in North Africa and Italy. It was in Italy he met Lieutenant Helen Porter, a physical therapist with a Canadian hospital. They were married in the morning by the mayor of the Italian town, and again in the afternoon by a British padre in 1944. After the war ended, the couple moved to Chatham in the late 1940s, where Metcalfe went on to become a municipal warden, a reeve, and a successful owner of a hardware store.

Metcalfe and his wife moved to Ottawa after retiring, to be close to family. He served many years as a Canadian War Museum volunteer guide, offering insight into achievements and sacrifices of Canadian veterans. He also hosted, at his own expense, many groups of veterans and their families in Europe, leading them on visits to First World War battlefields, cemeteries and cenotaphs. In addition to funding two tours to Sicily and Italy, Metcalfe conducted several tours coinciding with D-Day anniversaries. He personally researched the sites prior to conducting the tours, ensuring that next of kin would visit the final resting places of their relatives and comrades.

Sometime in the late 1990s, Metcalfe received a phone call from Veterans Affairs asking if he would be willing to pose for some photos. He wasn't told what the photo was for, or why they chose him. And while no official source will corroborate the story, his family and friends are convinced that it is one of these pictures of Metcalfe that now graces the back of the \$10 bill.

"He had no idea he would be on a bill," his daughter said. The Bank of Canada, the Royal Canadian Legion and various other federal government departments maintain the official position that the image is not Robert Metcalfe, nor is it anyone else identifiable. According to them, the image on the back of the \$10 bill is of an unknown veteran, a sort of military "everyman." Despite the denials, the image is the spitting image of Metcalfe, who went to his grave believing the picture was of him.

Robert Metcalfe died April 6th, 2008 at the age of 90.

[Source: Ron Corbett, The Ottawa Sun (2008)]

CHARLES CONRAD MEYER

Section 19, Lot TG 75

(J)

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.

19–9 CHARLES DOUGLAS (BALDY) SPITTAL

Section 19, Lot 144 NE

(Mil & S)

Born in Ottawa in 1875, Charles Spittal was a sportsman and military figure. He played 25 games for the Ottawa Hockey Club between 1897 and 1907 and was a member of the Silver Seven team that brought Ottawa its first Stanley Cup in 1903. He played on the Capital Lacrosse Club and competed as a cyclist for the Ottawa Amateur Athletic Club.

Outside of hockey, Spittal was best known as a rifleman who represented Canada at Bisley in England in 1910, 1911 and 1913. He went overseas in 1914 as a major and returned with the rank of lieutenant colonel. He died in Montreal on January 29, 1931.

CHARLES WILLIAM MITCHELL

Section 35, Lot 13 S

(J & Mil)

Charles William Mitchell was born in Gibraltar on October 8, 1843, son of William Mitchell (a sergeant with the 79th Highlanders) and Agnes Reid. The family settled in London, Canada West in 1849, where Charles entered the printing trade. He moved to Michigan about 1860 and at the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted with the 2nd Michigan Infantry and took part in many of the early battles of the war. He was wounded in 1862 and took his discharge, but in a bizarre twist, returned to his trade in the Confederacy.

Restless and seeking adventure, Mitchell left the South and took passage on a New England whaler in December 1863 and travelled throughout the southern hemisphere. He returned to England about a year later and to Canada in 1865. Four years later, he established the Ottawa *Free Press* newspaper and was sole proprietor until 1903 when it was purchased by the owners of the Ottawa *Journal*.

One can only imagine the stories he told his sons about the Civil War. His eldest, Charles junior, served with the United States Army in the 1890s and volunteered with the Canadian Expeditionary Force (CEF) in July 1916. He survived the war and is buried in the family plot. Son Edgar also served with the CEF, and Mitchell's youngest son, Victor, served with the 27th Division, US Army in the First World War, and was killed in action in France in September 1918. And the tradition of service in the family continued – grandson Beverley Mitchell (d. 1973) served as a Captain with the Governor General's Foot Guards.

In spite of his adventurous youth, Mitchell shunned publicity of any kind although he was reputed to be one of the largest property owners in the city at the time of his death on January 10, 1927.

HUMPHREY MITCHELL

Section 37, Lot 6 N

(Mil & P)

Born in Old Shoreham, England on September 9, 1894, Mitchell came to Canada in 1912. He served in the Royal Navy from 1914 to 1918 and, after the war, took an active part in trade union affairs. In 1931, he was elected as a Labour member of the Canadian House of Commons for East Hamilton. In 1941, he was appointed minister of labour in the King government. He held this position until his death in Ottawa on August 1, 1950.

HENRY WENTWORTH MONK

Section C, Range 16, Grave 21

(Misc)

Born in March Township, Upper Canada (now Kanata, Ontario) in 1827, Monk was sent to private school in London, England at the age of seven. He emerged with grave concerns for society's growing ills. Inspired by a close study of Biblical prophecy, Monk foresaw poverty, pollution and even extinction. He envisioned an international court of justice and, 70 years before it came to be, a world community called the "United Nations."

Living as a penniless hermit, he spoke the word of peace to world leaders, commanding attention with his selflessness and conviction. Monk's world government would have met in Jerusalem, the holy city of Christians, Jews and Muslims. He was also one of the earliest Canadian Christian Zionists, advocating the preservation of Israel as a homeland for persecuted Russian Jews.

FREDERICK MONTIZAMBERT

Section 41, Lot 40

(CS, Med, NHP & Sci)

Born in Quebec on February 3, 1843 into a family belonging to the administrative and judicial elite of Quebec City, Montizambert graduated from the Faculty of Medicine of the Laval University in 1863 and travelled to Edinburgh, Scotland for post-graduate training at the prestigious Faculty of Medicine of the University of Edinburgh.

In 1866, he assumed the duties of medical inspector at the Grosse-Ile Quarantine station. Three years later, in 1869, he took up the post of medical superintendent, a post he held for thirty years. At the time, the Quarantine station was the main point of entry for all immigrants coming to Canada from Europe, had a long history of deadly cholera epidemics. His role as superintendent gave him the opportunity to turn the station into a model of its type whose influence extended throughout the country, even to the United States and Europe. When he took up this position, he put in place scientific concepts and principles which would revolutionize the struggle against infectious diseases during the last two decades of the 19th century, and herald the introduction of modern public health programs.

Dr. Montizambert's innovative quarantine methods, based on the knowledge of the newly discovered microbes and their relationship to contagion succeeded in reducing morbidity and mortality among the vulnerable newcomers.

In 1899, Dr. Montizambert was appointed to the prestigious post of the first federal Director General of Public Health in Canada. He became responsible for the administration of quarantine stations throughout

the Dominion.

While pursuing his passion for scientific and technical advances, he participated in the development of a revolutionary treatment for leprosy. As a representative of the Canadian Medical Association, Dr. Montizambert succeeded in 1919 in convincing the Federal Government to establish the Canadian Department of Health. Dr. Montizambert died on November 2, 1929 at the age of 86.

ARTHUR CUTLER MOORE

Section 48, Lot 18 S

(S)

Born in Aylmer, Quebec on April 28, 1874, Moore was an outstanding athlete, beginning with the Montreal Wanderers Championship lacrosse team of the late 1890s.

His true love was hockey, where he starred as a hard-hitting 60-minute defenceman with the original Ottawa Senators for seven years (1902–08). Universally known as “The Silver Seven,” they were Stanley Cup World Champions for three consecutive years (1903–05). During these years, he was also an active member of the Ottawa Rough Riders football team and the Ottawa Rowing Club. He passed away on January 7, 1935.

HENRY JAMES MORGAN

Section 48, Lot 20 SE

(CS, Hist & Lit)

Born in Quebec on November 14, 1842, Henry James Morgan was the son of a soldier of the Napoleonic wars. When he was four years old Morgan's father died and at age eleven he secured a job as a page in the Legislative Assembly. Except for a short period of time as a college student, Morgan held a government position until his retirement in 1895. When the Department of State moved from Montreal to Canada's new capital of Ottawa, Morgan was the department's chief clerk, with the additional title of Keeper of the Records.

Morgan's literary talents were revealed in his early years, when in 1860 (at age 18) his first book was published on the North American tour of the Prince of Wales, later, King Edward VII. It was followed, two years later, by two more books: *Sketches of Celebrated Canadians...* and *The Canadian Parliamentary Companion*. His several biographical books include *Types of Canadian Women, Past and Present*, published in 1903, which sketched the lives of many notable women; a second such volume was planned but not completed. In 1873 Morgan was called to the bars of Ontario and Quebec; publication of *The Canadian Legal Directory* followed.

His interest in literary matters led Morgan, in 1867, to publish *Bibliotheca Canadensis*, a reference work on Canadian literature. He wrote, in collaboration with L. J. Burpee, *Canadian Life in Town and Country* and he edited the papers and speeches of Thomas D'Arcy McGee. His studies of literature, history politics and law brought him honorary degrees and membership in learned societies, including his election as a member of the Royal Society of Canada.

Morgan was also one of the founders of the “Canada First” movement of 1868–75 and came up with the idea of a medal for long service in the militia.

Morgan died on December 27, 1913. On his passing, a journalist wrote “Hardly a day passes in which we do not refer to Dr. Morgan's various stores of information and rarely do we refer to them in vain.” Morgan's “stores of information” continue to be consulted by those seeking information about persons of his time, and much of our knowledge of the many eminent Canadians buried in Beechwood Cemetery comes from Morgan's numerous reference books.

EDWARD MORRISON

Section 29, Lot 16 N
(Mil)

Edward Whipple Bancroft Morrison was born to Scottish immigrants in London, Ontario on July 6, 1867. He was involved with the military all his adult life, first with the Militia. He served with distinction in two wars; first in 1900 in the Boer or South African War where he was an artillery lieutenant commanding the Left side of D Battery (it's worth noting that his close friend, John McCrae - writer of poem In Flanders Fields - commanded the Right side of D Battery). He was awarded the D.S.O. (Distinguished Service Order) in 1901 for "skill and coolness" in saving guns during a retreat. In between wars, Earl Grey tasked Morrison with organizing the Boy Scouts in 1910. Then, from 1914 to 1919, Morrison served first as Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the 1st Brigade, CFA (Canadian Field Artillery), then the 2nd Brigade CFA and finally, late in 1916, he was promoted to Brigadier-General commanding all Canadian artillery until the end of the war and demobilization, and was promoted again to Major-General, and knighted. He completed his war service as Major-General Sir Edward Morrison. Major-General Morrison commanded the Canadian Artillery at Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, Passchendaele and the pivotal battles of "The Last 100 Days," that brought WWI to an end. In the back of his World War One Officer's Book there is a hand-written accolade by the Canadian Corps Commander at the end of WWI:

"I desire to record here my appreciation of the outstanding qualification of Maj Gen Morrison, CB DSO as a gunner. He knows his work thoroughly and loves a fight. He is keen, energetic, gallant, capable and loyal. He is a good organizer, farseeing, fair and just."

- A.W. Currie Lt Gen [Canadian general, and Commander of the Canadian Corps, General Sir Arthur Currie].

Edward Morrison's other career was that of a journalist and editor. He began as a reporter in 1888, first with the *Hamilton Spectator*, eventually becoming its editor. On July 1st, 1898 he then moved up to become the editor-in-chief of the *Ottawa Citizen* until 1913, just before World War One. Upon returning from Europe after the war, in 1919 he became Deputy Inspector-General of Artillery and was on a committee to reorganize the militia. In 1920 he became Master General of Ordnance and served as Adjutant-General in 1922-1923. He retired in 1924 and died the following year, May 28, 1925 in Ottawa.

SIR EDWARD WHIPPLE BANCROFT MORRISON

Section 29, Lot 16 N
(J & Mil)

Morrison was born on July 6, 1867 in London, Ontario. He began as a journalist in Hamilton where he worked for the *Hamilton Spectator*. When he came to Ottawa, he was appointed editor in chief of the *Ottawa Daily Citizen*, a position from which he retired in 1912. He joined the Canadian militia in 1898 and served in South Africa from 1899 to 1908.

Earl Grey appointed Morrison to organize the Boy Scout movement in Canada in 1910. In 1913, he became a lieutenant colonel in the Canadian Permanent Militia. Morrison went overseas with the First Canadian Contingent in 1914. From 1916 to 1919, he was the general officer commanding the Canadian artillery.

After the war, he was successively appointed inspector general of artillery in the Canadian militia, master general of ordnance and adjutant general. The *Hamilton Herald* nominated him as minister of militia and defence in the Borden cabinet. Morrison passed away on May 28, 1925 in Ottawa.

G. CECIL MORRISON

Section 39, Lot 17 W Ctr & SW

(B & CS)

Morrison was born in Low, Quebec on September 22, 1890, in the house built by his grandfather, Caleb Brooks. Brooks was a nephew of Philemon Wright, the founder of Hull. Morrison started his first bakery in Ottawa in 1911 and co-founded Morrison Lamothe Bakery in 1933.

During the Second World War, he was bread administrator in the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. He founded Ottawa Low-rent Housing and was its president for 20 years. In 1928, he and his wife Margaret restored what is now one of Ottawa's oldest homes, Bayne House. G. Cecil Morrison died in Ottawa on February 26, 1979.

CHARLES EUGENE MOSS

Section 35, Lot 11E

(A)

Charles Eugene Moss was born on November 10, 1860 in Paulding County, Ohio. He was an artist, and as a young man he studied under J. R. Meeker in St. Louis from 1876 to 1877, before moving to Paris to continue his studies in 1878.

Moss arrived in Ottawa in 1883, where he began teaching at the Ottawa Art School and at Miss Harmon's Home and Day School. He exhibited his works at the Paris salons, New York and the Royal Canadian Academy of arts. Examples of his art are in the National Gallery and the Royal Ontario Museum.

Moss died January 25, 1901, at the young age of 40.

SHIRLEY MOULDS

Section 41, Lot 39 E Ctr

(S)

Born in Ottawa in 1904, Shirley Moulds lived in the same house in the Glebe her entire life. What set her apart from most women who grew up in the 1920's was not the wide array of sports that she played — tennis, bowling, basketball, softball and hockey — but the proficiency that she displayed, particularly in hockey.

Moulds played for the Ottawa Alerts from 1919 to 1925, a team that won the Canadian Championship six times in those years. On February 5, 1925, the Alerts defeated Renfrew, 4-0, with Shirley getting all the goals. In the first game of the two-game Ontario Ladies' Amateur Hockey Association championship series, Moulds scored the lone goal for the Alerts in their 4-1 loss at the hands of University of Toronto Varsity.

She was captain of the Ottawa Rowing Club (later the Soloway Mills) Ladies Hockey team — Canadian Champions in 1927. Moulds and this team are featured at the Hockey Hall of Fame.

In addition to her hockey prowess, Moulds was a leading scorer for the Ottawa and District Champion Alerts basketball team, played shortstop on the Rowing Club's city and district champions softball team and was a top scorer on their championship basketball team. She was also a three-time city champion in tennis in 1923, 1924 and 1925 and a bowling champion in her 50's.

Moulds was inducted into the Ottawa Sports Hall of Fame on May 5, 2010.

N

GEORGE NELMS

Section 37, Lot 8 SW, Grave B

(M)

George Nelms was born in Thame, Oxfordshire, England on March 23, 1905, and came to Canada in 1912 with his family. Nelms worked as an optician, and founded George H. Nelms Opticians in 1938. In 1942, Nelms entered local politics when he was elected to the school board. He also served on the Board of Control for a number of years, before becoming mayor from 1956 to 1960. During his time as a controller and then as mayor, Nelms was involved with a number of large construction projects including the Queensway, the new Ottawa City Hall, the Britannia Filtration Plant and the Macdonald-Cartier Bridge.

Nelms' time as mayor also featured many significant events including, most notably, the 1957 Royal Visit by Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip who came to Ottawa to inaugurate construction on the Queensway. However, his term was not without its challenges, including a gas leak explosion on Slater Street which destroyed two office buildings and a theatre.

Nelms retired from municipal politics in 1960, and died in September 1999, at the age of 94.

RICHARD NETTLE

Section 22, Lot 51 NE

(CS & Lit)

Born in Devonport, England on June 29, 1815, Nettle came to Canada in 1842. In 1857, he was appointed superintendent of fisheries for Canada East and was a pioneer in establishing fish hatcheries in Canada. In 1864, he was transferred to the Department of Inland Revenue department; he retired in 1898. He was also the author of *The Salmon Fisheries of the St. Lawrence and its Tributaries* (1857). He died in Ottawa on May 22, 1905.

EDMUND LESLIE NEWCOMBE

Section 50, Lot 126 S

(CS & L)

Born in Cornwallis, Nova Scotia in 1859, Newcombe was educated at Dalhousie University where he obtained his B.A., M.A., L.L.B. and LL.D. He was called to the bar in 1883 and he was appointed deputy minister of justice for Canada in 1893, a position which he held for over 30 years. In 1924, he was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of Canada. Newcombe died in Ottawa on December 9, 1931.

JOHN NEWLOVE

Section 47, Grave 185

(Lit)

Born in Regina on June 13, 1938 and raised in Kamsack, Saskatchewan, John Newlove first gained prominence for his poetry in the late 1960s.

Fellow poet Paul Wilson said that Newlove was one of the first to write about Saskatchewan, and despite leaving his home province early in his career, its influence never left his writing, which often included images of and references to the Canadian Prairies.

He won the Governor General's award for *Lies* in 1972, the Saskatchewan Writers' Guild Founders Award in 1984, and the Literary Press Group Award in 1986. His poetry has been published in journals, magazines

and literary anthologies in Canada and the United States and in several countries abroad. Newlove's poetry was most popular in the 1960's and 1970's when he was considered one of the dominant voices of Canadian poetry.

Newlove died in Ottawa on December 23, 2003.

WERNER ERNEST NOFFKE

Section 25, Lot 37½ Ct

(E)

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.

JACK NOONAN

Section 52, Range R, Grave 12

(Sci)

Born August 14, 1909 in Hamilton, ON, Jack Noonan worked as a chemist at the National Research Council (NRC). During his tenure there, Noonan inadvertently became a pioneer of microwave cookery.

In the midst of World War II, Noonan was working to reduce the amount of time it took to cure plywood veneer "sandwiches," used in the construction of the Canadian fighter-bomber planes, "Mosquitos." At the time, the NRC was heavily involved in the study and development of radar technology, and a colleague suggested that microwave energy generated by a magnetron transmitter tube might be able to heat up the interior of the plywood, speeding the curing process. The power output of the magnetron was inconsistent, though, and Noonan struggled to find a way to stabilize the process.

Inspiration often arises in the most unlikely of places, and one evening, while watching his wife Evelyn

baking several batches of cookies, Noonan had an idea. It occurred to him that by heating cookie dough with the magnetron, it could serve as a calibrator by which to determine the magnetron's power. Evelyn was persuaded to part with some of her dough, and Noonan used it to prove the concept a success.

Noonan died in Ottawa on Christmas Eve, 1989 at the age of 80.

ISIS MINERVA OFFICER

Section 51- SG56A

(C, CS, & Misc)

Born in Jamaica, Officer came to Canada in 1965 to work as a nurse at the Ottawa Civic Hospital. Her life was not only dedicated to physically saving lives, but also working diligently to improve race relations in Ottawa and helping those in need. Officer began her long career with the Ottawa Police in the early 1990's when she volunteered with the Ottawa-Carleton Area Police and Community Council. Through the Council, she became a key stakeholder in the Partnership in Action initiative. She also served as a member on the Ottawa Police Service's Race Relations Advisory Committee. Officer worked as a police race relations mediator with the Jamaican community and multicultural liaison officer. She went to schools in the community to promote diversity and help immigrants adjust to Canadian life. She repeatedly assisted and attended community dialogues, problem-solving sessions, and training development for the police service.

Officer was a co-founder of the Jamaican Ottawa Community Association, an organization that works to develop a social and political voice for Jamaicans in Canada. For her efforts, she received a number of awards including the Award for Excellence from the Canadian Centre for Police Race Relations and the Order of Distinction which is one of Jamaica's highest honours. In her honour, the Ottawa Police Service created The Isis Officer Ethnocultural Equity Award. It is presented annually to two schools, one elementary and one secondary, which demonstrate outstanding effort in the area of ethnocultural equity within the school, the Board and/or the community. The recipient schools must demonstrate a strong commitment to promoting equity and ethnocultural harmony through inclusive learning environments that promote fairness of access and treatment for all students.

Officer's efforts in the community weren't only political. She worked with Meals on Wheels and volunteered with the elderly and disabled, driving them to appointments and providing comfort and support. Throughout her life, she financially supported her family and friends back home in Jamaica.

Officer passed away after a long battle with cancer on December 18, 2000 at the age of 75.

FRANCIS CHARLES TRENCH O'HARA

Section 64, Lot 3

(CS, J & Mil)

Born in Chatham, Ontario on November 7, 1870, O'Hara started his career in banking, later changing careers and working for the American press.

In 1896, he became private secretary to Sir R.J. Cartwright and was later promoted to superintendent of commercial agencies in 1906. He was chief controller of immigration in 1908 and became deputy minister of trade and commerce that same year. At that time, he was also appointed honourable secretary and a member of the executive committee of the Earl Grey Musical and Dramatic Association. He was a captain of the Governor General's Foot Guards and a member of the Corps Reserve. Francis O'Hara died on July 27, 1954.

MARIAN OSBORNE

Section 50, Lot 37 SE

(A & Lit)

Born in Montreal, Quebec on May 14, 1871, Marian Osborne was a poet and dramatist. She lived in Toronto

for many years, but from 1920 until her death she lived in Ottawa.

She was known to have artistic, dramatic and athletic talents. She had an excellent voice, painted, sang, acted in the theatre and as a young woman, was a fencing champion in Ontario.

She published three books of poetry, two children's books and two plays, one of which was produced in Ottawa and Montreal. She was the author of *Poems* (1914), *The Song of Israel and Other Poems* (1923), *Flight Commander Stork* (1925), a lyrical drama entitled *Sappho and Phaon* (1926), and a prose comedy called *The Point of View* (1926).

She also wrote ballets and screenplays. She was Vice-President of the Poetry Society for Canada and councillor for Canada for the Poetry Society of England.

Osborne died on September 5, 1931.

WILLIAM OSGOODE

Section 24, Grave 1 W

(Mil)

William Osgoode was born in Buckingham, Quebec on January 17, 1861, the only son of Jeremiah and Ann Osgoode. The Osgoodes relocated to New Edinburgh in the 1870s and just prior to the outbreak of the 1885 Rebellion, William Osgoode was employed as a machinist at Paterson and Law, an iron foundry.

Like so many others of his generation, William was attracted to the militia and became a member of the 43rd Regiment. When the call went out for volunteers for the Ottawa Sharpshooters, William was anxious to serve and was accepted over the protests of the commanding officer of his militia unit.

Osgoode, along with his comrade John Rogers, was killed at the Battle of Cut Knife Hill on May 2, 1885, the only fatal casualties suffered by the Sharpshooters in the Rebellion. They were initially buried at Battleford, but were subsequently exhumed and returned to Ottawa where they were re-buried at Beechwood with full military honours.

Osgoode was commemorated in a church window in 1886 at St. Bartholomew's Church, New Edinburgh.

GUY ROCHON OWEN

Section 40, Lot 60 NE

(S)

Born in Ottawa, Ontario on August 22, 1913, Owen was a professional ice skater. He initially competed in the men's individual figure skating event, winning the 1929 Canadian men's singles championship. He went on to find success as a member of the Ottawa Four in the 1930's in the Canadian and North American Championships.

For five straight years between 1933 and 1937, Owen and his skating partners won the Fours Event at the Canadian National Figure Skating Championships, plus they also captured the bi-annual North America Figure Skating Championship three successive times in 1933, 1935 and 1937.

In 1938, Owen married Maribel Vinson, the nine-time United States ladies figure skating champion. They turned professional, earning a living as performers with ice skating shows such as the International Ice Skate Revue before setting up their own show. Guy Owen was only 38 years old when he passed away on April 21, 1952.

P

ARMORY ZOUC PALMER

Section 22, Lot 16 SE

(CS & S)

Born in London, England in 1857, Palmer was briefly a member of the civil service in Ottawa. In 1890, he became secretary–treasurer of the Rideau Club. He was president of the Ottawa Hockey Club in 1896 and 1898. He was also vice president of the Ottawa Kennel Club, and a prominent member of the Ottawa Hunt Club and the Ottawa Golf Club; he was a three–time champion on the latter's the Ottawa course. Palmer died on May 31, 1929.

WILLIAM GRANNIS PARMELEE

Section 48, Lot 2 S Ct

(CS)

William Grannis Parmelee was born August 27, 1833 in Waterloo, Quebec , the son of Sarah Melinda Grannis and Rotus Parmelee, M.D. He married Marcella Adelia Whitney daughter of Dr. William Wallace Whitney and Betsy T. Winter of Fairfax Vermont in 1856. Together, they had 9 children.

William Grannis worked in insurance, railways and banking, spending 15 years as the Manager of the Eastern Townships Bank in Waterloo before resigning in 1876 to join the federal civil service as chief clerk of the Customs Department. In 1885, he was promoted to Assistant Commissioner of Customs and then in 1892, to Commissioner.

He was appointed the first deputy minister of the Department of Trade and Commerce upon its creation in December 1892, where he served until his retirement in 1908. He was awarded the Imperial Service Order (ISO) in 1903, for his long and distinguished career in the Canadian Government.

He died at Ottawa on January 15, 1921.

JAMES COLEBROOKE PATTERSON

Section 22, Lot 37 NW

(L & P)

Born in Armagh, Ireland in 1839, Patterson was educated in Dublin and came to Canada in 1857. He was called to the bar of Ontario in 1876, and from 1874 to 1878 he represented North Essex in the legislative assembly of Ontario. From 1878 to 1895, he represented the constituencies of Essex, North Essex and West Huron in the Canadian House of Commons.

He served as secretary of state and minister of militia and defence from 1891 until 1895, when he became lieutenant governor of Manitoba. He died in Ottawa on February 17, 1929.

SIR GEORGE H. PERLEY

Section 41, Lot 130

(B&P)

Born on September 12, 1857 in Lebanon, New Hampshire, to William Goodhue Perley, George Halsey Perley came to Canada with his family while he was still a child. He was educated at Ottawa's old Grammar School

and later attended Harvard University, where he graduated in 1878 with a Bachelor of Arts.

Returning to Ottawa, Perley took over his family's lumber business in Ottawa. His ambition led him to run for Parliament, first in 1900 in the County of Russell and again in Argenteuil in 1902 – in both instances, he was unsuccessful in securing the seat. However, his persistence paid off and he won the Argenteuil riding in 1904, and again in 1908 and 1911. Perley served as a cabinet minister under Prime Ministers Borden, Meighen and Bennett and as Chief Whip while his party was the official Opposition. From 1914 to 1922, after the death of Lord Strathcona, Perley was sent to the United Kingdom as Acting High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada. He served with such distinction that he was recognized with a Knighthood.

Following the reorganization of the Department of Militia and Defence following the resignation of Sir Sam Hughes, Perley was made the first Minister of the Overseas Military Forces from 1916 to 1917.

After returning from London, Perley was able to recapture his seat in Parliament, which he held until his death. He was also quite active socially within the Ottawa community, where he served as president of both the Rideau Club and the Ottawa Golf Club. Along with his father's other heirs, he donated the family homestead on Wellington St for the purpose of establishing a hospital and served as vice-president of its Board of Management. And in 1900, Perley served as the chairman of the Ottawa and Hull Fire Relief Fund, which under his management distributed roughly \$1,000,000 to those affected by the disastrous fire.

Perley died on January 4, 1938.

WILLIAM GOODHUE PERLEY

Section 41, Lot 130

(B & P)

William Goodhue Perley was born in Enfield, New Hampshire on June 4, 1820, and received his education there. As a teenager, he started in the lumber business as a clerk before setting up his own lumber business in Lebanon, NH and buying land in northern New York State. By the 1850s, his business has prospered and he and his business partner, Gordon Pattee, moved their operation to Bytown to take advantage of the rich timber stands in the Ottawa Valley. They purchased several hydraulic water lots at the Chaudière Falls, running the successful business of Perley & Pattee. Perley bought land in LeBreton Flats and became the area's first rich resident; his stone mansion was one out of only 25 listed in the 1853 city directory. By 1865, his mills were churning out 16 million board feet of lumber a year.

Perley augmented his fortune by ensuring a proper trade route to the United States. He started by organizing the local scene, and in 1866, working with other lumber barons, the Ottawa City Passenger Railway Company was founded. Its horse-drawn streetcars and sleighs ran on rails and provided a cheap and convenient system for moving lumber from the mills at the Chaudière Falls and New Edinburgh to shipping points on the Rideau Canal and the Ottawa & Prescott Railway. Perley also assisted in the founding the Upper Ottawa Steamboat Company in 1868, with Henry Franklin Bronson and James Skead. Finally, with the financial assistance of J. R. Booth and an American investor, Perley founded the Canadian Atlantic Railway (1879-1888), guaranteeing Ottawa's access to American markets.

Perley was generally considered quite private, and did not participate in civic matters or politics until much later in his life. He eventually became involved in the affairs of Christ Church in Ottawa, and was a supporter of charitable causes such as the Protestant Orphans Home and served as a director for the Ottawa Ladies' College. He also donated land and money to create the Perley Home for the Incurables, and served as a Member of Parliament for Ottawa starting in 1887. Even after his death, his estate offered to donate a house for Ottawa's first public library, but ratepayers rejected the project as too expensive.

Perley died on April 1, 1890.

GRACE FRANCES FINDLAY PHILLIPS

Section 40, Lot 139 E

(Mus)

Born Grace Frances Hiney in the United Kingdom in 1896, she came to Canada with her father, James, and the rest of the family in 1908. Grace was an accomplished musician, and as a young woman played the violin for various groups in Ottawa, including the Orpheus Glee Club, and participated in amateur theatre in the area.

Later, Hiney studied in New York and was a violinist with the New York Symphony. After the death of James, her father, Hiney's mother moved to New York City around 1920 to live with her daughter.

She married Thomas Bruce Findlay on October 24, 1930. Following the death of her husband in 1941, Findlay moved back to Ottawa where she remarried a Mr. F. S. Phillips before her death on December 2, 1964.

JOHN ARTHUR PHILLIPS

Section 48, Lot 16 SW Ctr

(J & Lit)

Born in Liverpool, England on February 25, 1842, Phillips was educated in Barbados. He became a journalist in New York in 1865 and moved to Canada in 1870. He lived first in Montreal, and in Ottawa after 1878. He wrote *Thompson's Turkey and Other Christmas Tales* (Montreal, 1873); *From Bad to Worse* (Montreal, 1877); *The Ghost of a Dog* (Ottawa, 1885); and *Out of the Snow and Other Stories* (Ottawa, 1886). He passed away on January 8, 1907.

JEAN MORRISON PIGOTT

Section 47, Lot 99

(B, C & P)

Jean Elizabeth Morrison Pigott was a pillar of the Ottawa business community. Born on May 20, 1924, she was the eldest daughter of Cecil Morrison, owner of the Morrison-Lamothe bakery. From a young age, Jean was taught about profits and losses, customer relations and practised basic bill payments for the family at the age of eleven. Her father took the extra step of forbidding her to take typing lessons lest she became a secretary. All that grooming paid off when after a year at Albert College Jean officially joined her father in the business. In 1948, at the age of 24, Jean was put in charge of rebuilding a failing restaurant on Rideau St. While assembling her team, Jean hired accountant Arthur Pigott as her assistant manager. They were married in October 1955, and Jean left the work force to raise her three children.

In the early 1960s, Morrison Lamothe bakery had overextended itself and was in danger of going bankrupt. At the age of 42, Jean was asked by her father to take over, making her one of three female CEOs in Ottawa at the time. Choosing to break into the frozen food business, the bakery turned a profit her first year.

After conquering the business world, Jean moved on to serve the public by successfully running for Conservative MP for the riding Ottawa-Carleton. However, three years later she lost her seat but was then asked to be an advisor to then Prime Minister Joe Clark. In 1984, she was appointed by then Prime Minister

Brian Mulroney as chairwoman of the National Capital Commission (NCC), where she showed her innovation and a knack for saving money. On top of being the first woman chair of the NCC, Pigott also served as the first chairwoman of the Ottawa Congress Centre as well as a number of corporate boards and charities, including Ontario Hydro. She was also a member of the predominantly masculine Rideau Club. In 1995, she was made an officer in the Order of Canada. She died on January 10th, 2012.

ALFRED GEORGE PITTAWAY

Section 41, Lot 124

(A)

Alfred George Pittaway was born at Portsmouth, England, on December 18, 1858 and immigrated to Ottawa with his family as a young boy. In May 1879, he married Grace Bruce at Kemptville, Ontario, and settled in Ottawa. From an early age, he was interested in all sports, and would become a prominent organizer and supporter of lacrosse, hockey, football and other sports in Ottawa.

Pittaway, however, is best remembered as one of the most prominent photographers to capture the faces of Ottawa. He learned the trade from Samuel Jarvis, and in 1882, entered a partnership with Jarvis's nephew, Samuel J. Jarvis, a partnership that would thrive for over fifty years.

From his studio on Sparks Street, Pittaway was frequently called upon to photograph government officials, social events at Rideau Hall, society weddings, sports teams and ordinary people. He prospered as a photographer because of his attention to artistic quality. Today, his photographs can be found in archives, museums and private collections throughout the region. He was one of Ottawa's premier photographers. For a time, he used the Stanley Cup as a prop in his photographs of local hockey teams.

After more than 45 years in the business, Pittaway retired in the late 1920s and died at his home on Carling Avenue on the 18 of January 1930.

FRANK HENRY PLANT

Section 39, Lot 14 N Ctr

(B, M & P)

Born in 1883 in London Ontario, Plant worked in various enterprises; he was most successful in the investment business. He was alderman for Capital ward in 1917–18, controller in 1919–20, and finally mayor of Ottawa from 1921 to 1923 and also in 1930. As an alderman, he helped introduce the "two platoon" system for firefighters in the city. Before that, firefighters were on duty 24 hours per day every day.

In 1936, he was appointed to the Ottawa Hydro Electric Commission, where he served for 19 years, 12 of them as chairman. He was president of the Ontario Municipal Electric Association and director–president of the Central Canada Exhibition Association of Ottawa. He passed away on November 7, 1952.

NELSON D. PORTER

Section 40, Lots 96 S & 97

(B, M, P & S)

Born in Montreal, Quebec on November 29, 1862, Porter came to Ottawa with his parents in 1870 and attended Kent Street School. He later established the real estate and insurance firm that bears his name. As mayor of Ottawa in 1915 and 1916, Porter resolved the controversy around the city's water supply following

a severe typhoid epidemic.

An avid sportsman, he once played for the Ottawa Hockey Club. Porter passed away on February 12, 1961.

GRANT POWELL

Section 50, Lot 26

(CS)

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.

WALKER POWELL

Section 39, Lot 44 N

(Mil & P)

Born in Waterford, Upper Canada on May 20, 1828, Powell was educated at Victoria University in Cobourg. From 1857 to 1861, he represented Norfolk in the legislative assembly of Canada, becoming deputy adjutant general of Canada West in 1862. In 1868, he was appointed deputy adjutant general for all of Canada.

In 1875, he became adjutant general with the rank of colonel in the militia and was involved in organizing the country's militia system. Powell retired in 1896 and died in Ottawa on May 6, 1915.

EDWARD ERNEST PRINCE

Section 40, Lot 55 W Ctr

(CS, Ed, Lit & Sci)

Born in Leeds, England on May 23, 1858, Prince worked in the field of marine biology. In 1892, he was appointed commissioner of fisheries in Canada. In 1898, he was chairman of the Canadian Lobster Commission and, in 1903, the B.C. Salmon Commission. In 1908, he became vice president of the International Fisheries Commission.

He was the author of many literary and scientific papers, including *Colours of Animals* (1894), *Fishing Industries and Resources of the Dominion* (1896) and *After Gleams from Quebec Battlefields* (1908). Prince died in Ottawa on October 10, 1936.

HENRY PUDDICOMBE

Section 29, 138 NW

(Mus)

Born June 14, 1871 in London, Ontario, Harry Puddicombe was a Canadian composer, pianist, and music educator. He is best remembered for his work as a teacher, notably founding the Canadian Conservatory of Music in 1902 and serving as its director for 35 years. The original score of his piano work *Poème tragique* is

held at the Library and Archives Canada.

In 1891, Puddicombe traveled to Germany to study the piano with Martin Krause in Leipzig. He studied with Krause through 1896 with the initial intention of pursuing a career as a concert pianist. However, he suffered from severe stage fright, which eventually forced him to abandon a performance career.

Puddicombe returned to Ottawa in 1901 and opened a private music studio. The following year he founded the Canadian Conservatory of Music, located on Bay Street in Ottawa, where he served as the school's director for the next 35 years. His brother-in-law, the multi-talented Donald Heins, was enlisted as a member of the faculty and became an instrumental part of the school's success. Heins notably established the school's symphony orchestra in 1903 and served as its director through 1927. In 1910 the orchestra was restructured to become Ottawa's first professional symphony orchestra. Puddicombe enlisted a number of notable musicians, including Annie Jenkins and Herbert Sanders. Among his notable pupils were Yvon Barette, Joseph Beaulieu, Gladys Ewart, Johana Harris, and H  l  ne Landry.

The Canadian Conservatory of Music closed in 1937, when the school's building was confiscated by the municipality of Ottawa to meet the expanding public school system's needs. Puddicombe continued to operate a private studio through the latter years of his life. He died in Ottawa in 1953 at the age of 82.

ERNEST HARVEY PULFORD

Section 39, Lot 62 NW

(S)

Born in Toronto, Ontario in 1875, Pulford was captain of the Ottawa Silver Seven hockey team from 1903 to 1905 to 1907 to 1908. For three consecutive seasons, his team brought home the Stanley Cup.

He was also an exceptional athlete in other sports. He won four Canadian football titles and was boxing champion of Eastern Canada from 1896 to 1898. Pulford retired from professional hockey in 1909. He died in Ottawa on October 31, 1940 at the age of 65. Five years later, he was inducted into the Hockey Hall of Fame, and in 1966 he was inducted into the Ottawa Sports Hall of Fame.

HANS WALTER PULKKINEN

Section 21, PC 277

(E)

Born in St. Petersburg, Russia on December 19, 1910, Hans Walter Pulkkinen was a member with the Canadian Hydrographic Service and participated in the Polar Continental Shelf Project. He spent many years exploring and surveying the Russian and Canadian Arctic. During his career with the CHS he spent many years on ship based surveys, primarily in Eastern Canada and the Arctic. He loved the Arctic and justifiably proud of his contribution to northern charting and exploration. During the last few years of his career, he was assigned full time to the office of the Polar Continental Shelf Project where his work was devoted exclusively to Arctic activities. He passed away on January 28, 2001.

JOHN HAROLD PUTMAN

Section 17A, Lot 7

(Ed & Lit)

Born in Lincoln County, Canada West on September 17, 1866, Putman was educated at Queen's University.

He taught in several schools across Ontario, but in 1910 he became chief inspector of schools in Ottawa. In 1936, he was awarded the honorary degree of LL.D. He was the author of several works, including *Britain and the Empire* (1904), *Egerton Ryerson and Education in Upper Canada* (1912), *Schoolmaster Abroad* (1937) and *Fifty Years at School* (1938). Putman died in Ottawa on September 12, 1940.

Q

R

MARY WARD RAYMONT

Section 64, Range G, Grave 119

(Mil)

Mary Ward Raymont was born in London, England, to Sir Ashley Skelton Ward and Hilda Lewis Ward on the 17th of January 1917. Mrs. Raymont was educated at St John's School, Bexhill-on-Sea and Neuchâtel, Switzerland. Later in life she discovered she had been adopted from a Canadian family and brought to England.

During the Second World War, Mrs. Raymont served as Sergeant-Major with the Auxiliary Territorial Service (ATS), which tasked women with a range of vital roles during the Second World War. Mrs. Raymont was given the task of driving military personnel to varied locations within the United Kingdom, usually in the blackout of night. She was also trained to fix motorcycles in the dark. ATS women were granted full military status, unlike in the First World War. In December 1941, conscription was extended to include women, who then either entered the ATS or went into nursing with the Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Services. On February 7, 1944, she married Robert Lewis Raymont, and in 1949 they moved to Ottawa, Canada, where her husband continued his military career.

Her work with the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire (IODE) included support for increased secondary education in Northern Canada and, in 2007, she was presented with a Citation by Governor General Michaëlle Jean for her work as the longest-serving member of the Laurentian Chapter. She was a faithful parishioner at St Bartholomew's Church, and her projects for the Church Bazaar were constant for over 70 years.

Mary Ward Raymont died peacefully at her home on the 13th of February 2021, aged 104.

RT. REVEREND ERNEST SAMUEL REED

Section 51, Lot 95 W

(Rel)

Born in Dublin, Ireland on February 13, 1909, Ernest Samuel Reed came to Canada and was consecrated Anglican bishop of Ottawa at Christ Church Cathedral in 1954. During his years of service, Bishop Reed led the ecumenical movement as vice president of the Canadian Council of Churches. Shortly before his death, he went to Geneva to attend a World Council of Churches control committee meeting. He was chairman of the finance committee. Reed passed away on February 28, 1970.

EDGAR NELSON RHODES

Section 48, Lot 8 N

(P)

Born in Amherst, Nova Scotia on January 5, 1877, Rhodes represented Cumberland County in the Canadian House of Commons from 1908 to 1925. In 1916, he was elected deputy speaker of the House of Commons, and he was elected speaker in 1917. In 1921, he was sworn into the Privy Council.

In 1925, he became premier of Nova Scotia and retained this post until 1932, when he returned to the federal arena, first as minister of fisheries and then as minister of finance in the Bennett government. From 1932 to 1935, he represented Richmond West-Cape Breton in the House of Commons. In 1935, he was called to the Senate of Canada. He passed away on March 15, 1942.

LADY GRACE VERNON RITCHIE

Section 48, Lot 35

(C)

Grace Vernon Nicholson was born in 1838 to Captain Thomas L. Nicholson and his wife Amy (née Vernon). After her father's death, her mother married Vice-Admiral William Fitzwilliam Owen, a British naval officer and explorer. He is best known for his exploration of the west and east African coasts, for the discovery of the Seaflower Channel off the coast of Sumatra and for surveying the Canadian Great Lakes.

In Saint John, New Brunswick on May 5, 1856, Nicholson married Sir Thomas Johnstone Ritchie, one of the first judges appointed to the Supreme Court of Canada and became the second Chief Justice of the Court, and the longest serving Chief Justice to date. The couple had seven sons and five daughters, in addition to Ritchie's son and daughter from his first marriage.

Lady Ritchie shared in her husband's rise to prominence in Ottawa, and played an active role in the capital's society, even after his death in 1892. She was a founder and first president of the Ottawa Chapter of the National Council of Women of Canada and served as an original board member and a governor of the Victorian Order of Nurses. Lady Ritchie died on May 7, 1911 in Ottawa.

JOHN ALMON RITCHIE

Section 48, Lot 35

(L & Lit)

Born in Saint John, New Brunswick on March 31, 1863, Ritchie was a lawyer, and a clerk of the peace and Crown Attorney of Carleton County, Ontario. He also contributed to American and Canadian periodicals.

He wrote several plays produced on the American stage, including *Dinner at Eight*, *The After-Glow* and *The Worldings*. John Ritchie died in Ottawa on December 2, 1935.

SIR WILLIAM JOHNSTONE RITCHIE

Section 48, Lot 35

(L & P)

William Johnstone Ritchie was born in Annapolis, Nova Scotia, on October 28, 1813. He graduated from the Pictou Academy and went to study law in Halifax in the office of his brother, John William Ritchie. He was called to the bar of Nova Scotia in 1837 but moved to Saint John, New Brunswick, and was called to the bar of that province the following year. In 1843, Ritchie married Martha Strang, the daughter of a shipping merchant from St. Andrews, Scotland. She died in 1847, leaving behind a daughter and son.

In 1846, Ritchie was elected to the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick, representing Saint John. In keeping with his pledge to resign if a fellow Liberal candidate failed to win a by-election, he gave up his seat in 1851, only to be re-elected three years later. In 1855, Ritchie left politics to accept an appointment to the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, and 10 years later he was named Chief Justice of New Brunswick. In 1856, Ritchie married again, this time to Grace Vernon Nicholson. The couple went on to have twelve children – seven boys and five girls.

On September 30, 1875, Ritchie was appointed to the newly formed Supreme Court of Canada, and he and his large family moved from New Brunswick to Ottawa. On January 11, 1879, Ritchie was named Chief Justice

of the Supreme Court of Canada, a position he held for seventeen years, until his death. Ritchie was knighted on November 1, 1881 (the honour made retroactive back May 24 of that year), and on March 5, 1884 he was appointed deputy to the Governor General, Lord Lansdowne. Ritchie was also involved in cultural activities in Ottawa, serving as President of the Ottawa Art Association in 1882-83 (which he helped establish in 1879) and taking an interest in building and architecture.

After a protracted illness, Ritchie passed away on September 25, 1892 in Ottawa.

DR. IVAN RIVAL

Section 51S, Lot 577, Grave 1

(Misc)

Born on March 15th, 1947, Rival was raised in Hamilton by his parents Edith and Zoltan Rival. He began his studies of mathematics at McMaster University, completing a B.Sc. in 1960. He then continued his studies at the University of Manitoba, completing a doctorate in 1974. His early work included contributions to theoretical mathematics, focusing on the field of order theory (which provides a formal framework for describing relationships between sets of numbers).

In 1978, Rival was promoted to associate professor at the University of Calgary, and was made full professor in 1981. He organized many conferences over his career; the most significant and pioneering was the Graphs and Order [NATO Advanced Study Institute, Banff, 1984] at which he brought the theory of ordered sets into prominence. In 1986, Rival was asked to be the chair of the Computer Science Department at the University of Ottawa. Upon settling in Ottawa, he worked on combinatorial optimization, graph theory, and computational geometry with students from Ottawa U, Carleton University, and the University of Quebec Hull.

Rival is credited with aiding Nejib Zaguia with the creation of the Degree Navigator, a web-based curriculum planning and management tool for students. This product helps millions of people in the academic community and is still in use by Universities across Canada.

Rival died on January 21, 2002 in Ottawa.

JAMES WILSON ROBERTSON

Section 22, Lot 9

(Ag, CS & Ed)

Born in Dunlop, Scotland on November 2, 1857, Robertson was an educator and agricultural expert. He came to Canada in 1875 and became a farmer. From 1886 to 1890, he was professor of dairying at the Ontario Agricultural College. In 1890, he was appointed dairy commissioner for Canada and agriculturist on staff of the Central Experimental Farm in Ottawa. From 1895 to 1904, he was commissioner of agriculture and dairying for Canada.

In 1919, Robertson was appointed Canadian director of food supplies and represented Canada on the food section of the Supreme Economic Council in Paris. He received honorary degrees from many universities. Robertson is credited with regenerating Canadian agriculture by raising its standards. He died on March 19, 1930.

CHRISTOPHER BLACKETT ROBINSON

Section 22, Lot 16 NE

(J)

Born in Thorah, Upper Canada on November 2, 1837, Robinson began his career in 1857 as editor and publisher of the *Beaverton Post*. He left for Toronto in 1871 and began publishing the *Canada Presbyterian*, a church paper that amalgamated with the *Westminster* in 1907. From 1883 to 1892, he was associated with Goldwin Smith in the publication of the *Week*. In his later years, he lived in Ottawa, where he published the *Dominion Presbyterian*. He died on June 11, 1923 in Ottawa.

HIRAM ROBINSON

Section 53, Lot 19

(B & P)

Born in Hawkesbury, Canada West in 1831, Robinson was connected with the lumber firm Hamilton Bros. In 1888, he was president of the Hawkesbury Lumber Company and the Upper Ottawa Improvement Company. He was a director of the Ottawa and Hull Power Company and the King's Park Realty Company.

From 1867 to 1894, he was a school trustee in Ottawa and for 20 years was chairman of the board of education. He was also president of the Dominion Forestry Association from 1904 to 1905, and a promoter of the Consumers Electric Company and of the Ottawa and Montreal Power Transmission Company. Hiram Robinson died on September 9, 1919.

WILLIAM JAMES ROCHE

Corridor A, Section 16, Crypt E

(Med & P)

Born in Clandeboye, Canada West, on November 30, 1859, Roche was educated at Trinity Medical College and the University of Western Ontario. After graduating, he practised medicine for many years at Minnedosa, Manitoba.

Roche represented Marquette in the Canadian House of Commons from 1896 to 1917. During this time, he was sworn in to the Privy Council and became secretary of state in the Borden government in 1911. In 1912, he became minister of the interior for Canada; in 1917, he was appointed chairman of the Civil Service Commission and held this position until 1935. From 1916 to 1928, he was chancellor of the University of Western Ontario, of which he was the first medical graduate. He died in Ottawa on September 30, 1937.

JOHN ROCHESTER

Section 50, Lot 1

(B, M & P)

Born in Rouse's Point, New York on May 22, 1822, Rochester is referred to as one of the 27 American founders of Bytown. He arrived in Bytown in 1833 with a spirit of enterprise and a wagon full of sons. He became wealthy quickly, supplying the military with bread, beer and butchered meat. Coincidentally, he was also appointed inspector of pork and beef on May 17, 1837. In 1856, with his brother James, he established the first brewery in the city.

He then turned his efforts to the lumber trade and built two large steam mills on the Chaudière, where he

worked until his retirement in 1885. He launched his youngest son George into the lumber trade in the Ottawa Valley, founding Burnstown. Rochester also bought large tracts of land west of Ottawa's core, creating the village of Rochesterville, which the City of Ottawa annexed in 1887.

Rochester was voted mayor of Ottawa in 1870 and 1871, and helped organize, construct and equip the Ottawa Ladies College. He was a Member of Parliament from 1872 to 1884, representing Carleton County. He died on September 19, 1894, six years before the Great Fire that would destroy his businesses and residence.

MGEN NORMAN ELLIOTT RODGER

Section 63, Lot 2, 3 & 4, Grave 7D

(Mil)

Born in Amherst, Nova Scotia in 1907, Norman Elliot Rodger began a distinguished military career as a cadet at Royal Military College at the age of sixteen. During World War II he served in various capacities overseas, concluding as Chief of Staff of 2nd Canadian Corps. In this role he served with distinction throughout the 1944-45 campaign in France, Belgium, and the Netherlands, being awarded the Commander of the Order of the British Empire, the Legion of Merit (US), and the Orde Van Oranj-Nassau (Netherlands) medals.

Among many citations, Rodger was recognized by US President Harry Truman for "extraordinary fidelity and exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding duty". His army career included post-war appointments as Quartermaster General, General Officer Commanding Prairie Command, and Vice Chief of the General Staff.

Retiring to Winnipeg in 1956, Rodger served as Chairman of the Manitoba Liquor Control Commission and on many community and corporate boards. As an outdoorsman, he was one of a prominent group of paddlers who re-traced the voyageur fur trade canoe routes in Canada's northwest. As a conservationist in Winnipeg, Rodger actively supported environmental education and initiated an enduring nesting box program which successfully encouraged the regeneration of the local wood duck population.

Rodger died in his 103rd year in Ottawa.

MELVILLE ROGERS

Section 49, Lot 44

(S)

Rogers was born in Ottawa on January 5, 1899. For 60 years, he was associated with the Minto Skating Club, and he founded the Minto Follies. He served as president of the Canadian Figure Skating Association for two terms and also chaired the international judges committee for 15 years.

Five times Canadian figure skating champion, and twice North American singles figure skating champion, he was also a member of the Canadian and four North American fours title teams. He was a member of the 1924 Olympic team and received the International Skating Union gold medal. Rogers died on September 26, 1973. He was inducted into the Ottawa Sports Hall of Fame in 1991.

JOHN ROGERS

Section 24, Grave 1 W

(Mil)

John Rogers was born in Barbados on May 6, 1855, the son of James Rogers and Mary Kidney. In 1882, Rogers

followed his brother, Christopher, to Ottawa and took up a position in the civil service. Christopher was one of the original members of the Governor General's Foot Guards and soon after his arrival in the capital, Rogers followed suit and joined the Guards. When the Sharpshooters were organized in March 1885, he was one of the first to volunteer.

Rogers, along with his comrade William Osgoode, was killed at the Battle of Cut Knife Hill on May 2, 1885, the only fatal casualties suffered by the Sharpshooters in the Rebellion. They were initially buried at Battleford, but were subsequently exhumed and returned to Ottawa where they were re-buried at Beechwood with full military honours.

Rogers was commemorated in a church window in 1886 at Holy Trinity in Ottawa South.

SAMUEL MAYNARD ROGERS

Section 48, Lot 14 NE

(Mil)

Samuel Maynard Rogers was born in Plymouth, England on April 14, 1862, to Samuel Rogers and Elizabeth Maynard. He came to Canada with his parents in the late 1860s, and like many young men of his generation he was attracted to military life. He joined the militia with the 43rd Regiment in the early 1880s and served as Staff Sergeant with the Ottawa Sharpshooters in the 1885 Rebellion. In 1895, he was called upon to lead a small contingent of militia to Low, Quebec to put down a tax revolt.

Duty called again at the outbreak of the South African War in 1899. Rogers commanded "D" Company, 2nd Special Service Battalion, 1889-1900. From 1905 to 1907, he was chief staff officer in charge of the Rockcliffe military camp and from 1904 to 1910 he was Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the 43rd Regiment.

During the First World War, Rogers offered his services again and was appointed officer commanding the Ottawa Garrison and in this capacity, he was responsible for the celebrations marking the 50th anniversary of Confederation in 1917.

In addition to his military interests, Rogers had several careers over the course of his long life. For many years, he was involved in the family undertaking business, and when asked about this, he would invariably answer that "he followed the medical profession." Prior to the First World War, Rogers was appointed the first permanent superintendent of Jasper Forest, later Jasper National Park, and when not involved in military matters, he sold insurance.

Rogers, long associated with Canada's military history, lived to see the outbreak of another world war; he died at Ottawa on June 30, 1940.

CRAWFORD ROSS

Section 49, Lot 33 NW

(B)

Born in Gould, Quebec on October 4, 1856, Ross was a merchant. For some time, he was the management director of his own company, the C. Ross Co. Ltd. He was the first president of the Ottawa Valley Fish and Game Protection Association, which started in 1905. He was president of the Ottawa Board of Trade in 1897, president of the Amateur Athletic Association in 1910, vice president of the Ottawa Fire Insurance Company in 1906 and vice president of the Central Canada Exhibition Association in 1909. Crawford Ross died in Ottawa on March 2, 1919.

PHILIP DANSKEN ROSS

Section 64, Lot 1

(J, Lit & S)

Born in Montreal, Quebec on January 1, 1858, Ross was educated at McGill University and became a journalist, starting his career with the *Montreal Star* in 1879. He joined the *Toronto Mail* in 1882, before moving to the *Toronto News* in 1883. In 1886, he came to Ottawa as the *Montreal Star's* Parliamentary Press Gallery correspondent. Later that same year, he became co-owner of the *Ottawa Journal* with Alexander Smyth Woodburn. In 1891, he bought the paper from Woodburn and steered its fortunes for the next half-century. He was also involved in the founding of The Canadian Press, the newspaper association.

Ross' sports career also started at McGill, where he was captain of the football team and was a sculling champion. After he moved to Ottawa, he played for the Ottawa Hockey Club, which was to become the Ottawa Senators, and was one of the early organizers of the team. He played in the first Ontario championship game in 1891, in which Ottawa beat Toronto, five to nothing. Ross also played on the Rideau Rebels, the team organized by the sons of Lord Stanley, the Governor General of Canada.

When Lord Stanley of Preston donated a challenge cup for Canadian hockey supremacy in 1893, he named Ross one of its trustees. Ross remained a trustee of the Stanley Cup for 56 years and made many important decisions concerning the award and the early development of hockey. His love of the game stemmed from his playing career.

Before his death, Ross delegated to the NHL "full authority to determine and amend...conditions of competition for the Stanley Cup...providing always that the winners...shall be acknowledged 'World's Professional Hockey Champions.'"

Ross also found time to dabble in politics. He served for 21 years as an Ottawa alderman, but was unsuccessful in his election campaigns for Mayor and Member of the Ontario Provincial Legislative Assembly. He died in Ottawa on July 5, 1949. He was inducted into the Hockey Hall of Fame in 1976.

ALEXANDER JAMIESON RUSSELL

Section 41, Lot 96 NE

(E & Lit)

Born in Glasgow, Scotland on April 29, 1807, Russell came to Canada with his parents in 1822 and settled in Megantic County, Lower Canada. He became a surveyor and engineer and worked on the Rideau Canal and on roads and bridges in Lower Canada.

He eventually became an official in the Crown Lands Office of the Canadian government. He was also the author of several books, including *The Red River County* and *Hudson's Bay and North West Territories Considered in Relation to Canada*. He wrote an important pamphlet called *On Champlain's Astrolabe* (1879). He died in Ottawa on November 12, 1887.

JOHN GUNION RUTHERFORD

Section 50, Lots 103 SW, 123 NW

(Ag & P)

Born in Peeblesshire, Scotland on December 25, 1857, Rutherford came to Canada in 1875 and studied at Guelph's Ontario Agricultural College and Ontario Veterinary College. In 1885, he served as veterinary officer with the northwest field force during the Riel Rebellion.

From 1892 to 1896, he represented Lakeside in the legislative assembly of Manitoba and from 1897 to 1900 represented MacDonald in the Canadian House of Commons. In 1902, he was appointed veterinary director general for Canada and in 1906 he became livestock commissioner. In 1918, he became a member of the Board of Railway Commissioners and held this post until his death in Ottawa on July 24, 1923.

S

MAJ WILSON ADAMS SALTER

Section 27, Range E, Grave 65

(*E & Mil*)

Born on May 13, 1914 in Woodstock, Ontario, Salter received two gold medals from the school of architecture at the University of Toronto. His accomplishments included serving as president of Phi Gamma Delta. He was president of the Rotary Club in St. Catharines as well as the co-founder of the Rodman Hall Art Centre. He was also the executive vice president of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada and the president of the Ottawa Watercolour Society. In the Second World War, he served as a major. He died on May 14, 1995.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT

Section 53, Lot 9 NE

(*CS, Lit & NHP*)

Born in Ottawa on August 2, 1862, to Rev. William Scott (a Methodist preacher) and Janet MacCallum. Throughout Scott's childhood, he was inspired by the arts — violin, piano and literature. Scott had aspired to be a doctor; however, his family did not have the income. Through connections with Prime Minister John A. McDonald, at the age of seventeen, Scott was given a job as a copy clerk with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Scott worked his way up through the government until he became deputy superintendent of the Department of Indian Affairs from 1913 until 1932. He supported the government's assimilationist policy toward Canada's First Nations, Inuit and Métis peoples. In 1920, under Scott's direction, and with the concurrence of leaders of the religious groups involved in Indigenous education, the Indian Act was amended to make it mandatory for all native children between the ages of seven and fifteen to attend school. Scott adamantly believed removing Indigenous children from the influences of their family, culture and reserve would hasten the cultural and economic assimilation into European-Canadian society.

Duncan Campbell Scott married Belle Warner Botsford, a professional violinist from Boston whom he met when Belle was performing a violin concert in Ottawa and Scott accompanied her on the piano. They had one daughter together, Elizabeth Scott. In 1907, the Scotts decided to send their eleven-year-old daughter to boarding school in Paris, France, for a year. A few weeks after she left, they were notified she died of scarlet fever.

1907 is the same year Dr. Peter Henderson Bryce (who is also buried at Beechwood Cemetery) published his report on the rampant diseases killing Indigenous children at residential schools across Canada. Dr. Bryce called on the government to treat the sick children and improve ventilation to prevent further death. Despite the death of his daughter, Scott ignored the recommendations and all the suggestions for improvements. Scott informed the government that the cost of tuberculosis research at the residential schools was too costly and no longer necessary.

Throughout his career in politics, Duncan Campbell Scott was writing poetry. His friend Archibald Lampman (also buried at Beechwood and another famous Canadian poet) inspired Scott to become a poet and would use the beauty of nature during his travels as his muse. Scott is now recognized as one of the outstanding figures in Canadian poetry and a Confederate Poet. He was the author of *The Magic House and Other Poems* (Ottawa, 1893), *Labour and the Angel* (Boston, 1898), *New World Lyrics and Ballads* (Toronto, 1905), *Via Borealis* (Toronto, 1906), *Lines in Memory of Edmund Morris* (N.P. 1915), *Lundy's Lane and Other Poems* (Toronto, 1926) and *The Green Cloister: Later Poems* (Toronto, 1935).

He also wrote two volumes of short stories, *In the Village of Viger* (Boston, 1896) and *The Witching of Elspie* (New York, 1923). He wrote the preface to *The Poems of Archibald Lampman* (Toronto, 1925). His last publication, *The Circle of Affection* (Toronto, 1947), was a mixture of prose and verse. Scott's poetry often included Indigenous figures in his writing — for example, *The Onondaga Madonna* (1898).

He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada in 1899 and conferred the degree of D.Litt in 1922 by the University of Toronto. In 1927, Scott was awarded the Lorne Pierce gold medal to recognize his standing in Canadian literature. He passed away on December 19, 1947.

SIR COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER

Section 21, Lot 12 S

(CS & E)

Born in Bradwell-on-Sea, Essex, England on December 14, 1831, Schreiber came to Canada in 1852. Shortly after his arrival, he secured a position with the engineering staff of the Hamilton and Toronto Railway Company. He continued with the company until the railway was completed in 1856, at which time he opened a private business in Toronto. In 1860 he was employed by the Northern Railway Company of Canada, where he worked restoring and repairing lines. He went on to work for the Nova Scotia government as a division engineer for the Pictou Railway until 1867.

Having built a strong reputation for himself, in 1868 Schreiber was tasked with supervising the surveying of the route for the new, Intercolonial Railway through Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

In 1873, he became chief engineer of the government railways, and in 1880 he succeeded Sir Sandford Fleming as chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Schreiber held these positions until 1892, when he was appointed chief engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals.

In 1893, Schreiber was made a Companion of the Order of St Michael and St George. In 1905, he became general consulting engineer to the Dominion government; 11 years later, he was knighted for his public services. He continued in government employ until his death on March 23, 1918.

Despite living at a time that was rife with corruption, Schreiber always paid more attention to engineering than political concerns. He found a job for Prime Minister John A. Macdonald's nephew, but flatly refused to promote people with influence unless their performance merited it. He repeatedly clashed with political "meddlers," and was disliked by various ministers in the Macdonald and Laurier administrations he served under.

JAMES HENRY EDWARD SECRETAN

Section 17, PC 153

(E, Lit & CS)

Born in 1854, Secretan was a civil engineer and an author. For many years, he was on the surveying staff of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Later, he was a civil servant in Ottawa. He was the author of *To the Klondike and Back* (1898), *Out West* (1910) and *Canada's Great Highway: From the First Stake to the Last Spike* (1924). Secretan died on December 22, 1926 in Ottawa.

ROSA SHAW

Section B, Range 6, Grave 25

(J)

Born in 1895, Shaw began her career in journalism as a reporter overseas in the London offices of Vogue. Upon her return to Canada in the late 1920s, she joined the Canadian Women's Press Club, and served as the first women's pages editor at the Montreal Gazette, from 1925 to 1939.

Shaw was the longest ever serving member of the CWPC, as well as its president in 1938. As the President of the CWPC, she fought for many causes including equal pay for equal work, and the right for women in Quebec to vote. She also wrote a volume, published in 1957, that chronicled the history of the National Council of Women, with its forward written by then Governor-General Vincent Massey.

Shaw came to Ottawa in 1940 and took a position as an editor of the Canadian Welfare Council journal. Not long after, she moved over to the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. During WWII she organized a major conference that brought women journalists from across Canada to Ottawa to ask questions of officials with various ministries how they could promote – through the media (both women's pages and general sections – ways to keep the home front running.

Shaw was a colourful figure who mentored up and coming young women reporters, organized lavish parties and rode around town in a convertible roadster. She was remembered in her Ottawa heydays by former CBC journalist and Senator Betty Kennedy as the "best-heeled woman in Ottawa."

Shaw was closely linked to another influential newspaper woman from her era, Bettie Cole. The two lived together in several houses in Sandy Hill through most of the 1940s and into the mid-1950s, when they moved to a small bungalow near Cumberland, apparently in search of a quieter life than what they had known in Ottawa. In the 1970s they moved back to town, settling in Orleans, but there their connection appears to end.

Shaw died in Ottawa on February of 1981, in relative obscurity as a ward of the province with only three people at her burial – and Bettie Cole was not among them. Correspondence written by Rosa in the late 1970s describes Bettie's behaviour as abrasive and abusive. However, it is hard not to conclude from her writing that it was Rosa who in fact suffered from some sort of mental illness that led her to believe that Bettie had turned against her. In either case, it appears evident that this lifelong companionship ended unhappily.

SIR ARTHUR PERCY SHERWOOD

Section 48, Lot 1

(Mil)

Sir Percy Sherwood was born in Bytown on March 18, 1854 and attended the Ottawa Grammar School. He associated himself with the local militia in his early twenties, and in 1877, at the young age of 23, he was appointed deputy sheriff of Carleton County. He went on to become the chief constable of the Ottawa Police Force, and while still in his twenties, superintendent of the newly-created Dominion Police in 1882. By 1885, Sherwood had been promoted to commissioner and then to chief commissioner in 1913.

During the First World War, Sherwood oversaw the growth of Canada's first "secret service" division. His rapid rise in the police force paralleled his rise in the militia. Sherwood became a lieutenant in the Guards in 1884, transferred to the 43rd Regiment as captain in 1886, and rose to major in 1889. As lieutenant colonel, he was the commanding officer from 1898 to 1904.

Sherwood also served as chief commissioner of the Boy Scouts Association from its inauguration in 1908 until 1918 and was the first president of the both Laurentian Club and of the Canadian Club. Sherwood passed away in Ottawa in 1940.

LCOL ADAM TOZELAND SHILLINGTON

Section 41, Lot 22 E Ctr

(Med & Mil)

Born in Lanark, Ontario on August 12, 1870, Shillington went to McGill University, where he received degrees in medicine and surgery in 1894. He was appointed to the medical board of St. Luke's General Hospital in 1901. He went on to be the consulting physician at the Ottawa Maternity Hospital, a member of the medical society and chairman of the Committee on Medical Education. He was also president of the Brockville–Ottawa Electric Railway and of the Rideau Canal Sand Company.

He joined the Canadian Army Medical Corps as a lieutenant in 1901 and rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel in 1911. Shillington died on May 22, 1946.

SAMUEL HAMILTON (HAMBY) SHORE

Section 37, Grave 71 SW

(S)

Samuel Hamilton Shore was born February 12, 1886 in Ottawa. He was educated in the public school system and began playing for senior hockey at age seventeen before heading to Winnipeg to play the 1907–08 season. After sitting out one season due to illness, he signed as a free agent with the Senators in November of 1909 and would stay with the team for the remainder of his career, winning the Stanley Cup in 1910 and 1911.

In a time when players kept day jobs, Shore was employed in the distribution branch of the Department of the Interior while playing for the Senators.

In 1918, when the world was in the grip of the Spanish Influenza outbreak, Hamby's wife Ruby became ill. It was while caring for her that he himself was stricken by pneumonia which took his life on October 13th after a week in hospital.

The following Spring, members of the Senators staged a benefit game against the top amateur players from Ottawa to raise funds to erect a grave marker for Hamby.

ARTHUR LEWIS SIFTON

Section 52, Lot 35

(L & P)

Born in St. John's, Canada West on October 26, 1858, Sifton was educated at Wesley College and Victoria University, Cobourg. He was called to the bar of the Northwest Territories in 1883. From 1899 to 1903, he sat in the Northwest Territories legislature for Banff; from 1901 to 1903, he was treasurer and commissioner of public works in the Haultain administration.

In 1923, he was appointed chief justice of the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories, and in 1905 chief justice of the Supreme Court of Alberta. In 1910, he retired and became Liberal leader of Alberta until 1917; he then joined the federal government as minister of customs under Sir Robert Borden.

He was a member of the war committee; in 1918 he was one of the Canadian delegates to the peace conference at Versailles. In 1920, he became secretary of state and was made a member of the Imperial Privy Council. Sifton died in Ottawa on January 21, 1921.

GEORGE SIMPSON

Section 50, Lot 55 NE

(J)

Born in Westminster, Canada West on September 3, 1866, Simpson began his press career at the *Toronto Globe*, later joining the *Toronto Empire* at its inception. After eight years, he went back to the *Globe* and served as its Ottawa correspondent from 1898 to 1899. He then joined the Hansard staff of the House of Commons in 1899 and was its official reporter by 1908. From 1897 to 1898, he was the president of the Parliamentary Press Gallery in Ottawa. Simpson died on August 29, 1936.

JENNY RUSSELL SIMPSON

Section 41, Lot 120 NW

(A)

Jenny (Jeanette) Russell Simpson was born in Montreal in 1847 to Andrew Russell, commissioner of Crown Lands. She was an artist, and sometimes employed as a copyist by the Public Archives of Canada. Russell was taught to paint by her uncle, Alexander Jamieson Russell, an artist who used his skills to illustrate articles and a book he wrote. His sketches also appeared in the *Canadian Illustrated News* and other publications.

Simpson came to Ottawa in 1866, and married John Barker Simpson, son of the Hon. John Simpson. She acted as English secretary of the Historic Landmarks of Canada (part of the Royal Society of Canada) from 1915-1921.

From 1923-1932, Simpson was curator of the Bytown Museum in Ottawa, then called the Women's Canadian Historical Society of Ottawa. She greatly enhanced the collection and one of the Museum's most notable works, the bust of *Lady Macdonald*, 1874, was acquired during her tenure. She was also responsible for writing the Museum's first collection catalogue entitled *Guide to the Bytown and Ottawa Historical Museum*. The first edition was published in 1926, Ottawa's centenary year, and was republished in 1929, when it listed 481 artefacts. It was largely through Simpson's efforts that the WCHSO was able to take possession of the Registry Office, which helped turn the little institution into a notable municipal museum.

In 1909, Simpson represented the WCHSO at the American Historical Association in New York —the first time a Canadian society was officially represented at this prestigious meeting. She died April 25, 1936.

JAMES SKEAD

Section 49, Lot 11

(B & P)

James Skead was born December 31, 1817 near Moresby, Cumbria, England. He studied there, before coming to Lower Canada with his widowed father and two brothers in 1829. The family later settled in Bytown, Upper Canada in 1832, and in 1838 opened a sleigh, wagon and cart manufacturing business near the Chaudière Falls. Skead entered the lumber business, setting up operations on the Madawaska River, in 1842. His business grew rapidly, and in 1844 he formed the Madawaska River Improvement Company with other major Bytown lumber producers. As a result of his experience and expertise in building timber slides along that river, he was contracted to build a slide on the Ottawa River at Bytown. His lumber operations expanded to include forests along the Mississippi River in Ontario.

In 1861 he was elected to the city council of Ottawa, and he went on to represent Rideau division in the Legislative Council of the Province of Canada from 1862 until Confederation in 1867, at which point he was named to the Senate.

In 1871 Skead built a large steam-powered sawmill on the Ottawa River at Kitchissippi Lookout. The resulting community that was established there became known as Skead's Mills, and is the present-day Ottawa neighbourhood of Westboro. Skead also helped promote the Upper Ottawa Steamboat Company, later becoming its president and was an investor in several railway companies as well as vice-president of the Canada Central Railway and the Montreal and City of Ottawa Junction Railway.

Skead served as the president of the Ottawa Agricultural Insurance Company and the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association. He was also a member and later president of the Ottawa Board of Trade and the Dominion Board of Trade. He was president of the Ottawa Liberal-Conservative Association, of the Liberal-Conservative convention that met in Toronto 23 September 1874, and of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario.

In January of 1881, Skead resigned from the Senate due to financial difficulties. He was called back later that same year and served until his death.

Skead died on July 5, 1884, as a result of a lung injury sustained when he fell from his carriage in 1882.

JAMES DYSON SLATER

Section 48, Lot 1

(E)

James Dyson Slater was born in Manchester, England on September 10, 1813 and came to Canada with his parents in 1830 or 1831. They settled a few miles from Niagara Falls. He studied engineering and was appointed assistant engineer in charge of the location and construction of the Welland Canal from Port Dalhousie to Thorold (1841 to 1845).

Slater moved to Bytown in 1845, following his appointment as assistant engineer on the Ottawa River improvement works, which included such construction projects as dams, timber slides, bridges and roads. In the spring of 1849, Slater was appointed a provincial land surveyor and carried on in this profession until 1858, when he was appointed superintendent of the Rideau Canal, a position he held until 1872.

In 1847, Slater married Esther Sparks, the youngest daughter of Nicholas and Sarah Sparks. Although this relationship may explain why an important Ottawa street was named for him, Slater's service as chairman of the public school board from 1863 to 1870 shows that he was a civic-minded citizen deserving of such commemoration.

Slater passed away on October 24, 1876.

ERNEST NORMAN SMITH

Corridor A, Room 19, Crypt C

(J)

Ernest Norman Smith was born in Manchester, England on February 3, 1871. He was a newspaper reporter from England whose skill in shorthand writing, learned at night school, enabled him to report the speeches of politicians. Smith trained in newspaper work in London for the National Press Association, before being sent to Chicago in 1863 to report on the World's Fair. He came to Canada in 1894 and became a reporter and city editor for the *Toronto World* for a year. He became editor of the *Woodstock Sentinel-Review* for three years, then an editor on the staff at the *Toronto Mail & Empire* for two years; he transferred to the *Toronto*

Globe in 1905.

He became a reporter in Ottawa's Parliamentary Press Gallery, but in 1905, soon after arriving in Ottawa, he and several others bought the *Ottawa Free Press*. In 1916 it merged with another paper, the *Evening Journal*, and the two became the *Journal*, with Ernest Smith as vice-president and editor. His son, Irving Norman Smith, followed in his fathers' footsteps and also became a journalist and editor.

In 1908, Smith was appointed a member of the Earl Grey Musical and Dramatic Trophy Competition. He died on October 18, 1957.

HARLAN INGERSOLL SMITH

Section 30, Lot TG 122

(*Lit & Sci*)

Born in East Saginaw, Michigan on February 17, 1872, Smith was educated at the University of Michigan. In 1891, he obtained a position on the staff of the Peabody Museum in Massachusetts. From 1895 to 1911, he was on the staff of the American Museum of Natural History in New York.

He came to Canada in 1911 and became an archaeologist for the Geological Survey of Canada; nine years later, he took up the same position at the National Museum of Canada. He was the author of *An Album of Prehistoric Canadian Art* (1923) and wrote numerous reports and contributions to scientific periodicals. Smith died on January 28, 1940 in Ottawa.

IRVING NORMAN SMITH

Section 17A, Lot 96, Grave 1

(*J*)

Irving Norman Smith was born in Ottawa on October 28, 1909. He was the son of Ernest Norman Smith, a well-known journalist and owner of the *Ottawa Journal*.

At age 18 Smith began working at the *Journal* as office boy and cub reporter. After two years he left the position to join the Canadian Press, working for it in five Canadian cities as well as in New York and London. He returned to the *Journal* in 1938 to join a group of influential newspaper writers and editors, including Philip Dansken Ross, also a part-owner of the paper. Also on the *Journal's* accomplished staff of reporters and editors was Michael Grattan O'Leary, who later became a senator.

In the course of Smith's four-decade-long newspaper career, much of it at the *Journal*, he served as a reporter, foreign correspondent and editor. He was also the *Journal's* president, a position he also held with the Canadian Press. In addition to his extensive writings as a reporter and columnist, Smith wrote several books, including "A Reporter Reports" and a biography of J. F. B. Livesay of the Canadian Press. In his book "The Unbelievable Land," Smith wrote about Canada's north and the Arctic. In another book he edited the writings of Ernest William Harrold, an associate editor of the *Ottawa Citizen*, the *Journal's* rival paper. Upon Harrold's death in 1945, Smith was one of the honorary pall-bearers at Harrold's funeral.

In his retirement, Smith assisted in charitable works, such as serving as chairman of the United Way campaigns. He died on January 28, 1989.

MARCUS SMITH

Section 25, Lot 7 N

(E)

Born in Berwick-on-Tweed, England on July 16, 1815, Smith came to Canada in 1849. Between 1850 and 1860, he made plans and surveys for a number of cities and towns in Canada West, some of which were published. He was employed as an engineer in the construction of the Great Western Railway and the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railway.

From 1860 to 1868, he lived in South Africa and Great Britain, but in 1868 he returned to Canada and played an important part in the construction of the Intercolonial and Canadian Pacific railways. From 1886 to 1892, he was a consulting engineer for the Canadian government. He died in Ottawa on August 14, 1904.

WILLIAM SMITH

Section 40, Lot 58 NW

(CS & Lit)

Born in Hamilton, Canada West on January 31, 1859, Smith was educated at the University of Toronto and then entered the Canadian civil service. In 1902, he became secretary of the post office and, in 1913, deputy keeper of public records in the Public Archives of Canada. He wrote *A History of the Post Office in British North America* (1920), *The Evolution of Government in Canada* (1928) and *Political Leaders of Upper Canada* (1932). Smith died in Ottawa on January 28, 1932.

CHARLES HAMMETT SNOW

Section 49, Lot 37

(CS & Hort)

Born in 1862, Snow became a civil servant in the Department of Agriculture in Ottawa. He was responsible for developing a famous apple variety, the Snow. He was inspector in the fruit branch of the department when he died on October 8, 1931.

WARREN YOUNG SOPER

Corridor B, Section 30, Crypts A, B & C

(B)

Warren Young Soper was born around 1854 in Oldtown, Maine and came to Ottawa with his family as a young child.

As manager of the Dominion Telegraph Company, Soper opened Ottawa's first telephone exchange in 1880. The Bell Telephone Company later acquired the exchange and appointed Soper as its Ottawa manager. In 1881, Soper and another former telephone operator, Thomas Ahearn, founded Ahearn & Soper to pursue the communications business, pioneering telegraph and telephone devices. As former telegraph operators, they knew the importance of communication. For amusement, they created a parlour trick where they appeared to read each other's minds by winking Morse code at each other.

One of the first contracts Soper and Ahearn received was to build a coast-to-coast telegraph system for the Canadian Pacific Railway. They then branched out into other innovative ways to use electricity. Along with partner Ahearn, Soper brought electricity to Ottawa in 1885, and established the Ottawa Electric Street Railway Company in 1891.

With his fortune, Soper purchased a beautiful Rockcliffe property called The Berkenfels in the 1890s. In

1908, Soper built a summer cottage on the property, which he christened Lornado. After his death in on May 13, 1924 and his wife's death in 1931, the Soper estate was divided up; Lornado became the official residence of the American ambassador to Canada.

GORDON HAMILTON SOUTHAM

Section 60, Lot 31 E, Grave A

(J)

Gordon Hamilton Southam was born on December 19th, 1916, in Ottawa. As a child, he served as pageboy to Lord Willingdon, who at the time was Governor General of Canada (1926 to 1931). He graduated from the University of Toronto in 1939 with a degree in History. He abandoned his further studies at Christ Church College, Oxford, in order to enlist in the Royal Artillery of the British Army. He served in the 40th Battery of the 11th Canadian Field Regiment until he later transferred to serve with the 1st Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery in Italy.

Upon his return home in 1946, Southam worked as a reporter for The Times of London and for The Ottawa Citizen. In January 1948, he decided to join the Department of External Affairs which had him serving in Stockholm (1949-53) as Second Secretary. He continued to work for External Affairs as Chargé d'affaires and as an Ambassador in Warsaw, Poland. In August 1962, Southam became Head of the Information Division at the Department of External Affairs.

In addition to his job with External Affairs, Southam was appointed president of the National Capital Arts Alliance on the December 23, 1963. After pressuring the Lester B. Pearson government, with the help of 60 arts organizations, he was given parliamentary approval and support to build the National Arts Centre. The NAC opened its doors in 1969 with Southam as its Director General.

After serving as Director for two terms, Southam stepped down from the NAC in 1977. During his retirement he joined initiatives that aimed to raise awareness about the military involvement within Canadian history. He was the founder of both the Battle of Normandy Foundation in 1992 and the Valiants Foundation, which was responsible for the Valiants Memorial erected in Ottawa's Confederation Square. It was inaugurated by Governor-General Michelle Jean in 2006. Southam was also one of the first people to initiate a task force that led to the opening of the Canadian War Museum.

He died Tuesday July 1st, 2008, at the age of 91.

WILSON MILLS SOUTHAM

Section 60, Lot 31

(J & S)

Born in London, Ontario on October 2, 1868, Southam acquired his business knowledge in journalism from his father. He started his career as business manager of the *Hamilton Spectator*. From 1897, he was managing director of the *Ottawa Citizen* and a member of Southam's Ltd. In 1904, he was a promoter of the Canadian Associated Press and a director of the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) of Ottawa. He also won the Perley Cup at the Ottawa Golf Club in 1911. Southam died on August 24, 1947.

ELIHU SPENCER

Section 48, Lot 27 SE

(A)

Elihu Spencer was one of Ottawa's first photographers to meet with commercial success, although he was in the business for only ten years from 1859 to 1869. He was born in Canada East, now Quebec, in 1818. In July 1840, he married Nancy Flynn and they had several children. At the time of the 1851 census, he was residing in Hawkesbury, Canada West, where he is described as a "dagarian" or "daguerreotype" artist. Daguerreotype was the first successful photographic process, using an iodine-sensitized silvered plate and mercury vapor. Evidence suggests that the Spencers may have resided in the United States for a time, but in 1859, Elihu opened a photographic studio in Ottawa, or as he called it, a "Gallery of Art," on Sparks Street near Elgin. Spencer's business thrived for the next decade. He specialized in the small "cartes de visite" and cabinet photographs, and at one time employed five people, one of whom may have been his son, Joseph. He was also an award-winning photographer for his scenes of Ottawa and environs. His photographs and stereoscopic views of government buildings, especially during the construction of the Parliament buildings, were very popular with the public. In the 1860s, visitors to Ottawa were encouraged to stop by his studio to examine "his specimens of Photographic Art."

Records are inconclusive, but it appears that Elihu Spencer left Ottawa by 1870; he may have retired from photography. He lived for many years in Dundee, Quebec, but returned to Ottawa in the mid-1890s to live his remaining years with his daughter, Sarah Cluff.

When he died in July 1898, Ottawa newspapers made no mention of the fact that he had been a photographic pioneer in the city.

RUTH MARGARET SPENCER

Section 27, F, grave 274

(Misc)

Ruth Margaret (Church) Spencer was born in Montreal on March 3rd 1919. She attended McGill University and graduated in 1940 with a Bachelor of Arts. She pursued her passion for reading by attending the University Library School and graduated with a coveted Bachelor of Library Science degree. Upon her graduation, Spencer began working at the library in the Head Office of the Royal Bank of Canada.

The Royal Bank of Canada was the first of five nationwide banks to establish a library. The library declared its purpose on September 17, 1913: "A library has been established at Head Office with the object of encouraging the staff, particularly junior officers, to read standard books on banking, finance, exchange and kindred subjects." The accompanying catalogue listed 398 books; the budget was \$2,000 and a bookcase to hold 1,200 books cost \$265. Originally named the Head Office Library of the Royal Bank of Canada, it was renamed to Information Resources in 1979. The library housed materials on Canadian banking and finance, Canadian industry, management, marketing and personnel, financial analysis, foreign trade and accounting. The Information Resources allow the public and students from various universities in Montreal to use the collection, not only because it was one of the largest but also because Montreal had no public library with a specialized business collection. The librarians, however, were not often used for research type of questions. The typical job of a librarian working in these commercial libraries was to do the processing of the books and filing periodicals. In 1979, The Information Resources was maintained by a staff of 11, who looked after a collection of 55,000 volumes and 2,000 periodicals. This is the largest banking and finance collection in Canada within a non-government institution.

As a librarian at the Royal Bank, Ruth and the Bank's Chief Librarian would bring books down to the Montreal Harbour and distribute them to the merchant seaman. This was her first connection with navy and what

spurred her to enlist in the Women's Royal Canadian Navy Service in September 1943. During her training in Shelburne, Nova Scotia, Ruth established the first library at the RCN base. After applying for overseas service, she was posted at a Canadian base in Londonderry, Ireland. While there, Ruth along with fellow RCN colleagues ran a library that became a haven for travelling seamen. Ruth loaned books to travellers, which for the most part were returned. The books back then were all hard cover, as paperbacks had not yet arrived.

At the war's end, the base in Londonderry was closed and Ruth was discharged in October 1945. She returned to school at the University of London to do a post graduate degree in Library Science. This lasted only a short few months, as in early 1946 Ruth was given the job of Librarian at the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, strategically located at Canada House on Trafalgar Square, London. She was the first professional librarian to join the staff of the Canadian Mission and faced the daunting task of constructing a library whose purpose was to serve as a reference centre for the High Commission's staff and for the General British public interested in matters Canadian.

After marrying her husband Robert Spencer, the couple moved back to Canada in 1950, as Robert received a teaching position at the University of Toronto. Soon after her arrival, Ruth was appointed Chief Librarian of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs (CIIA). She worked there until the day before her birth of her first son, Charles, in October 1953. While raising her three children, Ruth worked part-time in the CIIA Library and later established and maintained the library at St Clements's School in Ottawa.

Ruth passed away in Ottawa on July 2, 2000.

Source: <http://www.rbc.com/aboutus/letter/pdf/december1946.pdf>

CHARLES DOUGLAS (BALDY) SPITTAL

Section 19, Lot 144 NE

(Mil & S)

Born in Ottawa in 1875, Charles Spittal was a sportsman and military figure. He played 25 games for the Ottawa Hockey Club between 1897 and 1907 and was a member of the Silver Seven team that brought Ottawa its first Stanley Cup in 1903. He played on the Capital Lacrosse Club and competed as a cyclist for the Ottawa Amateur Athletic Club.

Outside of hockey, Spittal was best known as a rifleman who represented Canada at Bisley in England in 1910, 1911 and 1913. He went overseas in 1914 as a major and returned with the rank of lieutenant colonel. He died in Montreal on January 29, 1931.

GEORGE PHILIP GREGORY SPRINGATE

Section 114, Col 4E, Niche 4

(C,Ed,P,S)

Born on May 12th, 1938, to poor immigrants, George Springate grew up in Montreal. He worked from a very early age, continuing to support his parents for the rest of their lives. Springate learned French from playing on the streets with other kids.

At 18, Springate joined the Montreal Police Force, resigning 11 years later with the rank of sergeant. A skilled communicator, he became the "English Voice" of the force during his last seven years, appearing daily on Montreal radio and television stations, as well as writing, directing and hosting the award-winning "Police in Action" series on CFCF-TV. His thought-provoking feature cover investigative articles, "Would You Want to be a Cop?" and "The Mafia in Canada," were published Canada-wide. He later directed and produced the award-winning police documentary film "A Brighter Shade of Blue."

While a full-time member of the Montreal Police Department, Springate earned a Bachelor of Arts degree from Sir George Williams University (now Concordia University) and two law degrees, civil and common, from McGill University. He was later awarded two honorary Doctorates of Law from the University College of Cape Breton and Concordia University.

Less than a year after Springate resigned from the Montreal Police Department, he was elected to the Quebec National Assembly, where he served three terms. During his 11 years, he sat mainly on the Justice, Education, and Sports and Recreation committees. Springate was particularly proud of the work he did in helping to draft the Quebec Charter of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. Springate is also well-remembered for his dynamic speeches outlining minority rights during the Quebec language debates on Bill 22 and Bill 101, and his rousing, passion-filled defense of Canada in the 1980 and 1995 Quebec referendum campaigns that made him one of the most sought-after speakers in Canada.

While still in politics, Springate became a placekicker for the Montreal Alouettes Football Team, and was on the team that won the Grey Cup in 1970. He co-founded the Police Technology Department at John Abbott College in 1973, and was a tenured professor, teaching criminal law and criminal evidence for 33 years. In 1981, he left active politics, continued to teach, and returned to television, hosting a daily interview program, "Midday," and doing late-night sports on CBC-TV. His articles on Canadian politics and society were published in numerous newspapers and magazines across the land. And for years, he was a featured editorialist in The Sunday Express and The Montreal Daily News.

Although having already achieved so much in life, many believe that Springate's finest hour was when he became a Canadian Citizenship Judge in 1999. He served 14 years, the last five years as Canada's Senior Citizenship Judge, retiring at age 75 on October 5, 2013. In recognition of his devoted and exceptional service to our country, he was honoured with the Canadian flag that flew atop the Peace Tower on Parliament Hill that day.

A superb fundraiser, Springate raised millions of dollars for such organizations as the Quebec Society for Disabled Children, the Foundation for Quebec University Athletics, West Island Community Shares, the Sun Youth Organization, the Concordia University Stadium Fund, and for shelters for battered women and children.

Springate received a host of honours and awards over the years. Among the most notable: Member of the Order of Canada for his community involvement; The Lester B. Pearson Award for his exceptional contribution to Canadian unity; The Vanier Award as Canada's Outstanding Young Man; The Montréal Urban Community Police Department's Prix du Partenariat for his collaboration and support of community initiatives; the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for his outstanding contribution to police education in Canada; an Honourary Member of the RCMP Veterans Association; an outstanding benefactor and governor of the Quebec Society for Disabled Children; the Molson's Pioneer's Circle for his extraordinary contributions on behalf of the disabled; Concordia University as a member of its Sports Hall of Fame; and the City of Montreal, which named a 23-acre park in his honour, The George Springate Sports Centre, in Pierrefonds, Quebec.

George Springate passed away in Ottawa on November 20, 2019, at the age of 81.

SIR CECIL ARTHUR SPRING-RICE

Section 22, Lot 15 SW

(CS & P)

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.

MGEN DANIEL CHARLES SPRY

Section 27, Range D, Grave 171

(Ed & Mil)

Born on February 14, 1913 in Winnipeg Manitoba, Daniel Charles Spry was born into a military family – his father, Daniel Sr., was also a Major General. An avid follower and member of the Boy Scouts Movement from the age of nine, Spry received his early education in the UK before moving back to Winnipeg with his family. He attended Dalhousie University in Halifax in the early 1930s, during which time he also achieved the Scouting rank of King's Scout. At this time Spry also met and married his wife, Margot Gowing.

In 1932, Spry became a member of the Reserve Army and joined the Princess Louise Fusiliers, a Halifax-based regiment of the Canadian Militia. In 1933 he joined the Royal Canadian Regiment of the Permanent Force as a probationary second lieutenant and was stationed to London, Ontario. The next year he qualified as a member of the permanent army and was posted to the Royal Military College in Kingston.

A few days before the outbreak of World War II, Spry was promoted to captain in command of D Company of the Royal Canadian Regiment. In 1943, his Regiment took part in the invasion of Sicily and continental Italy, with then Lieutenant-Colonel Spry returned to regimental duties as Commanding Officer. On December 18th, 1943, Spry was returned and appointed Commanding Officer of the 1st Infantry Brigade and promoted to the rank of brigadier at just 30 years old.

In July of 1944, Spry was given command of the 12th Infantry Brigade, created to regroup several Canadian units already serving in Italy. He began the process of organizing and training his men, but just over a month later he was promoted to major general and transferred to the Normandy theatre to replace the commander of the 3rd Infantry Division, Major General Rod Keller, who was wounded in action. Spry took part in the last phase of the Normandy campaign, assisting in the liberation of coastal cities between the mouth of the Seine and the Pas de Calais, as well as the Battle of the Scheldt.

In early 1945, the 1st Canadian Army launched a new offensive and Spry's division took part in the Battle of the Rhineland in February and March of that year. Shortly after, Spry was relieved of his command and set to England to lead the Canadian Reinforcement Units.

In 1946, after the war and back home in Canada, Spry was appointed as Vice-Chief of the General Staff at National Defence Headquarters in Ottawa. Spry only held the position for a few months – in September of 1946 he retired from the military at the age of 32 to become the Chief Executive Commissioner of the Boy Scouts Association of Canada. Spry served in that role until 1953, when he was appointed the Director of the Boy Scouts International Bureau. The International Bureau was initially located in London, England, but was

relocated to Ottawa in 1958. During his time in the position, Spry visited forty-five countries to inspect and advise on aspects of the Boy Scout movement. Spry retired from the Boy Scouts fully in 1965 and retired in Ottawa where he served as a director of the Canadian International Development Agency for eight years. Spry also served as the Colonel of the Royal Canadian Regiment from 1965 to 1978.

Major General Daniel Spry, CBE, DSO, CD, died on April 2, 1989.

LCOL WILLIAM ARTHUR STEEL

Section 17A, Lot 14

(Mil)

William Arthur Steel was born November 3, 1890 in Castleton, Ontario. He attended the University of Toronto, and graduated in 1915 as an electrical engineer. During the First World War, Steel he served with the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals.

Following the War, Steel joined the Canadian Permanent Force as chief engineer of the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, where he was responsible for the North West Territories radio system and for the air navigation radio system for Canadian civil aviation. During this time, working with General McNaughton, Steel helped to invent the Cathode-Ray Direction Finder, an early form of radar technology. During this period, he was also involved in producing such films as "To the Arctic" covering Lord Byng's trip to the North West Territories in 1925.

Steel served as the director of the National Research Council's Radio Division from 1931 to 1933, during which time he organized their radio laboratory. After, he was named commissioner in charge of engineering operations for the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission from 1933 to 1936. Steel retired from the military in 1936 at the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and had a brief excursion in politics, serving as the secretary-treasurer for W.D. Herridge's New Democracy party. Steel went on to work as a consulting engineer on navigation and radar equipment in Ottawa, notable working on aircraft navigation tools and the construction of the DEW Line radar system.

Steel died in Ottawa on November 28, 1968.

CANDIS KAREN STEWART

Section 21, PC 101A

(Misc)

Candis Karen Stewart was born in Pilot Mound, Manitoba in 1950. Apparently a healthy girl, when she was six years old, Stewart started to have headaches. After they moved to Moncton when she was eight, nausea began. When the family moved to Ottawa, after three years in New Brunswick, her kidneys were identified as the problem. They had been undersized from birth.

When she was 16, in March 1966, after many long stays in hospital, her kidneys shut down completely and had to be removed, making her dependent on dialysis machines.

It was an eventuality her parents had already discussed. Her mother, Ivy Stewart, would give one of her kidneys.

On May 10 of that year, at the Civic Hospital, a 25-person team performed the transplant. It was the first successful operation of its kind in Ottawa.

The surgery changed the girl's life, giving her the ability to focus on her future. Although she had missed most of the Grade 10 school year, she was able to catch up on almost all her courses in time for final exams.

Three years after the operation, at the end of her final year at Rideau High School, 19-year-old Candy Stewart was an Ontario Scholar -- the certificate came with a gold-coloured medal from Birks. She was accepted to the University of Ottawa and was shooting for medical school.

However, she never made it. Her body had been slowly rejecting her mother's kidney. The first generation of immunosuppressive drugs was not powerful enough to stop the girl's body from killing her. She died on Monday, July 7, 1969.

CHARLES STEWART

Section 24, Lot 29 NW

(P)

Charles Stewart was born on August 26, 1868, near Strabane, Wentworth County, Ontario, and was educated at Strabane and Hamilton, Ontario. In 1884, the family moved to a farm near Midhurst, Ontario. Only a year after Stewart's marriage to Jane Russell Sneath in 1891, his father died, and Stewart took over the family farm. Following a disastrous storm in 1905, he decided to move west. That same year, he began homesteading near Killam, Alberta, supplementing his income by working as a stonemason and bricklayer. After a severe weather event destroyed his crop and a strike prevented him from working in construction, he went into the real estate and the farm implement businesses to help fund his farm.

In 1909, Charles Stewart accepted the Liberal nomination for the electoral district of Sedgewick and was elected by acclamation in the provincial general election of March 22, 1909. He was re-elected in 1913 and in 1917. From 1912 to 1913, he served as Minister of Municipal Affairs, a new department that he organized. From 1913 to 1917, he served as Minister of Public Works.

When Premier Arthur L. Sifton resigned to join the federal government, Stewart was appointed Premier by Lieutenant-Governor Robert G. Brett on October 30, 1917. As well as serving as President of Executive Council, he was also appointed Minister of Railways and Telephones and served in that capacity from 1917 to 1921. In June of 1918, Stewart and the Premiers of Saskatchewan and Manitoba were received by King George V at Buckingham Palace when they were on their way to France to visit Canadian troops. In 1919, he participated when the Prince of Wales laid the cornerstone for a Veterans' Memorial Hall in Edmonton. In the general election of 1921, although he himself was re-elected by acclamation, his government was defeated by the United Farmers of Alberta. He resigned from the Office of Premier on August 12, 1921.

Following the federal election of 1921, Stewart was invited to join the federal government and was appointed Minister of the Interior and Minister of Mines (1921-26), Superintendent General of Indian Affairs (1921-26), and Acting Minister of Immigration and Colonization (1921-23). In 1921, he was also appointed to the Canadian Privy Council. As there were no federal Liberal seats in Alberta, he was elected as the Member of Parliament for the electoral district of Argenteuil, Quebec, in a by-election in 1922. In 1926, the federal Liberal Government was defeated. In the general election later the same year, Stewart was re-elected, this time as the Member for Edmonton West. As the Liberals had been returned to office, he was reappointed Minister of the Interior (which included his reappointment as Superintendent General of Indian Affairs) and Minister of Mines and continued in these portfolios until the general election of 1930. It was during his second term as Minister of the Interior that the jurisdiction over Alberta's natural resources was transferred from the federal to the provincial government in 1930. In 1927, Stewart was appointed to represent Canada at the League of Nations and, in 1930, he was re-elected as the Member for Edmonton West. However, in the general election of 1935, he was not successful when he ran as the Liberal candidate for Jasper-Edson.

In 1936, Stewart was appointed chair of the International Joint Commission that studied U.S. boundary

waterways and, in 1938, he was named chair of the Canadian Section of the British Columbia-Yukon-Alaska Highway Commission. Stewart was also active in church, community, and municipal organizations. He was Superintendent of the Sunday School for St. Paul's Church in Midhurst, Ontario, served on the Financial Board of Christ Church Cathedral in Ottawa, was a member of the Rideau Curling Club in Ottawa and was a member of the Chaudière Golf Club in Ottawa. In 1925, Stewart received a Diploma and Medal of Honour from the Vatican Missionary Exposition. In 1930, he was presented with the Randolph Bruce Gold Medal in Science by the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy for his support of Canadian mining.

Stewart died on December 6, 1946, in Ottawa, Ontario.

McLEOD STEWART

Section 37, Lot 42

(B, L, M & P)

Born in Bytown on February 6, 1847, Stewart was educated at University College in Toronto. He was called to the Ontario bar in 1870 and became one of the country's most distinguished lawyers. He was elected mayor of Ottawa in 1887 and 1888 and he strongly advocated the purchase and setting aside of Rockcliffe as a public park.

Stewart was a life member of the board of the Protestant Orphans' Home and was one of the founders of the Protestant Home for the Aged. He was also the first president of the Agricultural Society, a charter member of the Rideau Club, president of the St. Andrew's Society and chief of the Caledonian Society.

In business, he was president of the Stewart Ranch Company, president of the Canadian Anthracite Coal Company and president of the Canada Atlantic Railway. Mayor Stewart was also one of the original officers of the Governor General's Foot Guards. McLeod Street was named after him. He passed away on October 9, 1926.

JOHN STILES

Section 37, Lot 10 ½ SE

(CS)

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.

SIR SAMUEL HENRY STRONG

Section 61, Lot 9

(L)

Born in Dorsetshire, England on August 13, 1825, Strong came to Canada in 1836 and studied law in Ottawa and Toronto. He was called to the bar in 1849 and from 1869 to 1874 he was a judge of the Court of Chancery of Ontario. He was subsequently appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of Ontario. In 1875, he became a judge of the Supreme Court of Canada; in 1892, he became chief justice of the Supreme Court. In 1897, he was sworn in as a member of the judicial committee of the Privy Council. He retired from the bench in 1902 and died in Ottawa on August 31, 1909.

DET. THOMAS STONEMAN

Section 37, Lot 4 S.E.

(Misc)

Thomas Dougal Watson Stoneman was born on a farm near Mortlach, Saskatchewan, in 1908. He joined the Ottawa police force in 1931 and was promoted to detective a decade later. His biggest case was in 1942 when he apprehended the two men responsible for the holdup of Montreal's Tic Toc Club. The watchman and clerk were tortured with matches to get them to open a safe containing \$3,000.

The night of Det. Stoneman's death began the night before with a robbery at the Canadian War Museum, where three men stole two automatic pistols, three Thompson submachine guns (Tommy guns) used in World War II and four World War I revolvers. The city was on alert. The next evening, on Oct. 24, 1945, three men were seen trying to break into cars parked on O'Connor St. A bystander called the police and Det. Stoneman raced to the scene. Upon encountering the men, Eugene Larment pulled out his gun and shot Det. Stoneman in the chest. He passed five days later at the age of 37, making Detective Thomas Stoneman Ottawa's first serving Police Officer killed in action.

He left behind his widow Lois and their 13-month-old twins, Richard and Jill. Det. Stoneman's death was felt throughout the city of Ottawa. On that cold Nov 1st, thousands of Ottawans lined Elgin St for 15 blocks on the way to Beechwood Cemetery to honour the fallen officer as his funeral procession passed.

The loss of Det. Stoneman was not only personal for his wife Lois, who was only 23 at the time of his death, but it also left their family struggling financially. Stoneman was earning \$2,500 a year when he was killed and had he lived, he would have been given a pension of \$1,500 annually for being incapacitated in the line of duty. However, Lois was only entitled to \$780 (\$45 a month + \$10 per child until the age of 16) because Det. Stoneman passed. This was lessened when Lois remarried in 1950. On top of that, the city did not provide a headstone and Lois could not afford one at the time. Finally in 1990, after 45 years unmarked, Stoneman was given a headstone.

The man that killed Det. Stoneman, Eugene Larment, was found guilty of murder in a court of law and was sentenced to death. Larment, at the age of 24, was hanged at 12:32 a.m. on March 27, 1946. His identity has only been remembered as the last man to be hanged in Ottawa. His body was returned to his family and buried in an unmarked grave at Beechwood Cemetery. William Edward Haughton, who was the lawyer of the men who attacked Det. Stoneman, is also buried at Beechwood. While he ultimately lost his case, he was praised in the Ottawa Citizen for his strong defense and covered in great detail how Haughton tried to steer his case away from the death penalty.

William Edward Haughton can be found in Section 19, Lot 194 NW.

Larment is buried in Sec A, R 73, Gr 50

BRUCE STUART

Section 26, Lot 6 SE

(S)

Born in Ottawa on November 30, 1881, Bruce Stuart was one of five children and the younger brother of Hod, an equally gifted player. After a few seasons of amateur hockey in Canada, Stuart was lured to the United States, first playing in Pittsburgh and then in Houghton, Michigan with the Portage Lake team of the International Hockey League, the world's first openly professional circuit. He would score a staggering 44 goals in only 14 games, and net another 28 in nine playoff games on his way to winning both the U.S. and World Championship titles in 1904.

He returned to play in Canada in 1907 and won the Stanley Cup with the Montreal Wanderers. The following season saw him join the Ottawa Senators where he would round out his career, winning the coveted trophy again in 1910.

While with the Ottawa club, he opened Bruce Stuart and Co., a shoe store on Bank Street which he would operate until 1952 when his health began to fail. Among the offerings at his store was the *Bruce Stuart Arch-Saver Shoe*, for which advertisements proclaimed "Shopping is a Pleasure when Feet Never Tire."

A sports enthusiast until the last, his final public appearance was to attend the official opening of the Hockey Hall of Fame in Toronto in August of 1961 where he saw himself enshrined with his brother Hod, who had been elected some 15 years earlier. Bruce Stuart died on October 28, 1961.

WILLIAM HODGSON (HOD) STUART

Section 26, Lot 6 SE

(S)

Born in Ottawa in 1880, Stuart played with several amateur and professional teams in Canada and the United States, earning two US championships and a Stanley Cup in the process.

After three seasons of pro hockey in the US, Stuart signed to play for the Pittsburgh Pros of the International Hockey League in December of 1906 and was assigned Captain. Stuart grew increasingly disillusioned with the level of violence in the game, and claimed that the referees of the IHL were incompetent and had been discriminating against him since he joined the league. In protest, he pulled his team off of the ice with only two minutes left in a game on December 26, 1906.

A game played on January 4th against the Portage Lake team would prove to be the breaking point for Stuart. The second half of the game was characterized by fierce play in which Stuart was ejected from the game and resulted in fans mobbing him, requiring the sheriff and a force of deputies to intervene. Two days

later, Stuart would skip out on his contract and return to Canada to join the Montreal Wanderers, with which he would win the Stanley Cup the following season.

In the summer of 1907, Stuart moved to Belleville to work on a construction project for his father while contemplating his future in hockey. On June 23rd, he joined friends swimming in the Bay of Quinte. Unaware that the water was shallow, he dove from a lighthouse platform and was killed instantly.

Stuart was one of the first twelve players inducted into the Hockey Hall of Fame in 1945.

DIANE STUEMER

Section 110, Range 13, Grave 15

(C, J & Lit)

Born in Sarnia in 1960, Diane Stuemers' family moved to Calgary when she was still an infant. She grew up in the city, meeting her future husband Herbert at age 17 while working as an usherette for the Calgary Stampede. When she decided to move to Ottawa to attend Carleton University's journalism program, Herbert followed her.

By 1994, Diane was the co-owner of a successful advertising business, living a normal suburban life with her husband and three children. But everything changed after her husband, Herbert, had a serious accident, and Diane herself was diagnosed with malignant melanoma, a potentially fatal skin cancer. Soon the couple embarked on a re-evaluation of their priorities and a search for a way to live life more fully. In 1997 they sold their business, rented out their home, took their three sons, then aged 5, 9 and 11 out of school, and set out on an ambitious four-year plan to navigate around the world by sailboat. Their entire sailing experience at the time consisted of six afternoons of sailing on the Ottawa River on a 23-foot boat. When they departed Ottawa in September of 1997, the Stuemers had never even once sailed *Northern Magic*, the 42-foot, 39-year-old steel ketch they had purchased and refitted for the world-circling voyage.

As they learned how to sail and cope with life at sea on a cramped and tiny boat, they overcame many obstacles – including two deadly storms in which other boats and lives were lost, a close encounter with waterspout, a lightning strike, an arrest at gunpoint, surgery in Sri Lanka, pirates, the terrorist bombing of an American naval destroyer in Yemen, dysentery in Sudan, and a difficult crossing of the stormy North Atlantic. Yet at the same time they found new closeness as a family and a profound realization about their role in the world.

During the voyage, Diane wrote weekly dispatches for the *Ottawa Citizen* newspaper, generating more response from the public than any series in the paper's history. When the Stuemers began getting involved with local people – finding a teacher for a small island in the South Pacific, helping volunteer veterinarians care for endangered orangutans in Borneo, and providing school fees for poor African village children – readers from all over North America began to participate as well.

By the time the family returned to Ottawa, in August of 2001, more than 3,000 people lined the shores of the Ottawa River to welcome them home. After their return, Diane and her husband, Herbert, remained passionate about carrying home the message of how ordinary people can achieve great dreams and make a difference in the world. They continued to stay involved with and raise funds for two projects in Indonesia and Kenya, the Friends of The National Parks Foundation and the Bonface and Hamisi Project respectively. The former is dedicated to preserving Indonesia's wilderness and national parks, and the latter provides funding for Kenyan children to attend school.

Diane wrote a book about the family's adventures, titled *The Voyage of the Northern Magic*, soon to be published by McClelland and Stewart and excerpted in *Reader's Digest*. The family was featured on national TV and radio many times, and was the subject of a TV documentary.

In late 2002, Diane's cancer made her increasingly ill, and she succumbed to the disease on March 15, 2003.

ROBERT SURTEES

Section 24, Lot 6 NW

(CS & E)

Born in Ravensworth, England on March 3, 1835, Surtees came to Canada in 1856 and settled in Hamilton, where he became assistant city engineer. Surtees came to Ottawa in the mid-1860s and settled in the village of New Edinburgh, where he was reeve until 1878. He was credited with the architectural design of the Ottawa courthouse, designed pathways in the Experimental Farm area and also planned the roads in Beechwood Cemetery.

Surtees held the position of city engineer from 1876 to 1897. He is credited with subdividing New Edinburgh and naming River Road. Until his death on September 29, 1906, he was associated with the Ottawa Improvement Commission, the predecessor of the National Capital Commission.

DR. JOHN SWEETLAND

Section 61, Lot 2

(Med)

Sweetland was born in Kingston, Ontario on August 15, 1835. He graduated from Queen's University in 1858 and practised medicine in Pakenham, Ontario, where he was also the coroner for Lanark and Renfrew counties. In 1865, he moved his practice to Ottawa. It proved to be even more successful than his practice in Pakenham. He served on the medical staff of the County of Carleton Protestant General Hospital and was appointed surgeon at the Carleton County Gaol. He was the founder and first president of the Lady Stanley Institute for Trained Nurses established in 1890.

Sweetland was one of the original members of the commission overseeing the construction of Ottawa's original water distribution system in the early 1870s, and was appointed sheriff of Carleton County in 1880. He was also president of numerous organizations, including the St. George's Society, the Beechwood Cemetery, the Rideau Club, the Ottawa Medico-Chirurgical Society, the Dominion Sanitary Association, the Ottawa Bicycle Club and the Rideau Skating Club.

Sweetland and P.D. Ross were appointed the first trustees of the Stanley Cup by the governor general, Lord Stanley of Preston, before his departure from Canada in 1893. The two men decided who could compete for the trophy and where and when the matches should be played. Sweetland passed away on May 5, 1907, at the age of 72.

T

CHARLES STORY TAGGART

Section 37, Lot 99 NE. Ctr

(A)

Charles Story Taggart was born in 1871, and came to Ottawa with his family in 1885, where his father advertised himself as an artist and photographer. Within a few years, Taggart and his father were operating a studio at the corner of Bank and Wellington streets, where they also did framing and sold artists' supplies.

The Taggarts faced stiff competition in the photography field. Just blocks away were the studios of well-known photographers such as William Topley, Pittaway and Jarvis, and James Wallis just to mention the leading figures in the trade at the time.

The Taggarts diversified and by the early 1890s, in addition to photography, they worked as real estate agents, sold insurance and acted as auctioneers.

Charles S. Taggart died on 7 April 1906 at the young age of 35, leaving his wife Florence and two small children. By this time, he had left photography behind and was manager of the Northern Life Insurance Company. His father, Christopher, later served as a city alderman for many years and retired from all of his business ventures just prior to the First World War.

WILLIAM STUART TAGGART

Section 39, Lot 18 SW

(A)

Born in Stouffville, Canada West in 1859, Taggart studied portrait painting in England. He lived in Ottawa during the last 30 years of his life and painted portraits of Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir John Thompson and Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He died in Ottawa on December 17, 1925.

PERCY ALGERNON TAVERNER

Section 50, Lot 63 NE

(Lit & Sci)

Born Percy Algernon Fowler in Guelph, Ontario in 1875 to Ida Van Cortland and her first husband, Taverner changed his name as a young man, taking a surname slightly altered from that of his stepfather, Albert Tavernier.

Taverner was keenly interested in birds from an early age. He first earned a living as an architectural draughtsman while studying birds in his spare time, and became such an authority on Canadian birds that in 1910 he was appointed to the staff of the National Museum in Ottawa as an ornithologist. In that position, he developed a unique system of distributional maps linked to card indexes on individual species containing up-to-date information on bird distribution in Canada. In 1917, he was elected a fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union, and in 1935 he became a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.

Taverner played an important part in Canadian ornithology and in wildlife conservation, assisting in the designation of Point Pelée as a national park in 1918 and the protection of Bonaventure I and Percé Rock in the Gulf of St Lawrence as bird sanctuaries in 1919.

On his retirement in 1942, he was made honorary curator of birds at the museum. He wrote *Birds of Eastern Canada* (Ottawa, 1919), *Birds of Western Canada* (Ottawa, 1926), *Birds of Canada* (Ottawa, 1934) and

Canadian Water Birds (Toronto, 1939). He passed away on May 9, 1947.

IDA VAN CORTLAND TAVERNIER

Section 50, Lot 63 NE

(A)

Born in 1853, Tavernier was an actress of the Victorian era of Canadian life. The name 'Ida Van Cortland' was her stage name, while the name Tavernier is her surname by marriage. Her original name at birth was Ellen Buckley.

Tavernier and her family moved from England to Chicago, only to become victims of its great fire of 1871. The fire devastated the family, and left Tavernier as the sole survivor. With few other options, she turned to teaching at age 16, and later moved to Guelph, Ontario to continue teaching. During this period, Tavernier married her first husband and gave birth to a son, Percy Algernon Fowler in 1876. Before her son had turned two, she and her husband had divorced and Tavernier began her career as an actress. She joined Charlotte Morrison's stage company, which performed in the Grand Opera House in Toronto when not on tour. It was around that time that Ellen Buckley became Ida Van Cortland and quickly rose to become a star performer, capable of playing a wide range of roles, but especially adept at expressing heavy emotion.

Tavernier met and married actor Albert Tavernier in the winter of 1881 when they were both acting for the same stage company, touring the Maritimes. That summer, the couple married in New York City and together toured with US stage companies. Tavernier's son, Percy, took on a slightly garbled version of his stepfather's name and became Percy Algernon Tavernier. Percy went on to become a well-recognized ornithologist and wrote *Birds of Canada* (1934). Eventually they formed their own company, the Tavernier-Lewis Company, later just the Tavernier Company. The company toured Atlantic Canada and the eastern seaboard of the United States in the 1880s, then moved on to Ontario and the northern USA before disbanding in 1896. By 1898 Tavernier had retired from the stage and lived on Big Island, Blue Sea Lake, Quebec. She remained there until her death in 1924 at age 69.

PLUNKETT BOURCHIER TAYLOR

Section 37, Lot 77

(CS & Mil)

Born in Kingston, Canada West on August 11, 1863, Taylor worked in the savings bank branch of the post office for 19 years. Later, for five years, he worked for the Bank of Ottawa. In 1904, he became manager of the Northern Crown Bank in Ottawa.

He served as secretary-treasurer of the Ottawa Amateur Athletic Club during the first 10 years of its existence from 1889 to 1899. The club was an umbrella organization serving all the major sports clubs in the city, including those for snowshoeing, baseball, football, hockey and cycling. From 1896 to 1897, he was president of the Canadian Club. He was a major of the Governor General's Foot Guards and served in the Northwest Rebellion in 1885. Taylor died on January 10, 1944.

PHILIP NAIRN THOMPSON

Section 34, Lot 14

(B)

Born in Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, in 1817, Philip Nairn Thompson emigrated with his family to Champlain, New York. In 1838 he came to Bytown to enter the flour trade. He built the flour and sawmills known as the Thompson Mills. By 1853, Philip Thompson had a sawmill with a 40,000-log capacity with attached flour and oatmeal mills, a carding and cloth dressing mill, and a woollen factory. He operated these until 1860 and eventually sold them to local tycoons Bronson, MacKay and Booth.

Respected throughout the community, Thompson served as a local director of the Bank of Commerce, and held extensive timber limits on the Gatineau River. He passed away in 1887.

JOHN THORBURN

Section 49, Lots 9 & 15

(Ed)

Born in Lanarkshire, Scotland on October 10, 1830, Thorburn graduated from Edinburgh University in 1848. In 1856, he immigrated to Canada and moved to Ottawa in 1862. There, he was appointed head master of the Grammar School (Collegiate Institute), a position he held for nearly 20 years. When the Royal Military College at Kingston was organized, Thorburn was asked to draft its entrance examinations.

On retiring from the Collegiate Institute, he was appointed librarian to the Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada. He was president of the St. Andrew's Society and the Ottawa Literary and Scientific Society, and a director of the Beechwood Cemetery Company. John Thorburn passed away on May 16, 1912.

ROBERTA ELIZABETH ODELL TILTON

Section 50, Lot 15 SE

(C & Rel)

Roberta Elizabeth Odell Tilton was born 20 September 1837 in Maine, USA and was a social reformer and founder of the National Council of Women. Tilton was described as an attractive, energetic member of Victorian Ottawa society who could write convincingly and be a formidable speaker, especially concerning the role of women in society.

Tilton served as Secretary to the Church of England Benevolent Society at Christ Church in 1871, which would appear to be the first record of her public involvement. In 1878, she was elected first vice-president of the Ontario Woman's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU), becoming a founding member of the Ottawa WCTU in 1881.

She was the principal initiator of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada in April 1885. Tilton was appointed general secretary and formed the diocesan boards' Women's Auxiliary, with the consent of the diocesan synods. In 1892, the constitution changed and the officers were made elective; Tilton was elected president. Her involvement with this organization continued until 1908.

This group, which had grown to 70,000 members at her death in 1925, is still the Anglican Church of Canada's oldest continuous national organization. Tilton redefined the role of Anglican women in their church, allowing them to initiate specific projects, where before they had been seen as helpmates in defined activities prior to this time.

Tilton was also the founder and President of the Protestant Orphan's Home, worked to reorganize of the Girls' Friendly Society, and was one of the founders of National Council of Women. She exemplified the desire of women to make their life deeds a living testimony to their faith, by assisting those around them to improve their lives.

Tilton died on May 28, 1925 in Ottawa. The Anglican Church of Canada commemorates her life of service each year on May 30th.

VICTOR TOLGYESY

Section 24, PC 202

(A)

Victor Tolgesy was born on August 22, 1928 in Miskolc, Hungary. He and his parents arrived in Ottawa in 1951, having fled as refugees from their homeland Hungary, spending time in refugee camps in Germany along the way.

As a young man, Victor had shown little interest in becoming an artist, although in camps he had made small carvings from wood. In Ottawa, however, after finding work and attending the Ottawa School of Art, he became interested in sculpture in various mediums, including wood, laminated plywood, papier-mâché and metal. His works in such materials won awards and are represented in the National Gallery and other collections. For many years he also taught at the Ottawa School of Art.

Tolgesy's art can be found throughout Ottawa. One such piece, showing denizens of the market and their products in floating clouds, hangs in the Byward Market building's mezzanine and is called *McClintock's Dream*. The round red pin-wheel above the main entrance of the Ottawa Public Library is also by Tolgesy, and is titled *Man's Fortunes*

Tolgesy died in Ottawa on January 6, 1980.

WILLIAM JAMES TOPLEY

Section 21, Lot 10S–11 S

(A)

Born in Montreal in 1845, Topley's career started off when his mother bought him a camera and lessons from William Notman. In 1864, Topley took a position in Notman's gallery, managing the Ottawa branch. In 1872 he purchased the business and operated it for 39 years.

During his career he took pictures that depicted all aspects of Canadian life and history, from Indigenous and immigrants to our nation's leaders. In the 1895 issue of the Canadian Photographic Journal, he and his studio were praised as being one of the nicest studios in Canada and that he was a first-class photographer. His skills in the art of photography attracted many upper class and political patrons to his studio including Sir John A. Macdonald, Princess Louise, daughter of Queen Victoria, J.R. Booth & Sir Sandford Fleming. Topley's photos include the lives of ordinary Canadians and how they were engaged in the building of a new nation.

After his retirement, a vast collection of 150,000 photographs was acquired by the Public Archives of Canada providing a rich record of this country's history and development. He died on November 16, 1930 in Vancouver and was returned to Ottawa for burial. Topley's photographs have preserved Canadian life and this country's early years as a nation and showed the progress of its development well into the 20th century.

HENRY MARSHALL TORY

Section 50, Lot 30 NE Ctr

(CS, Ed, NHP & Sci)

Born in 1864, Tory earned one of the first doctorates in science at McGill University, then took a teaching post.

In 1905, sent to British Columbia to advise McGill's affiliated colleges, Tory helped found the University of British Columbia. He was appointed founding president of the University of Alberta in 1908.

Tory came to Ottawa in 1927 as the National Research Council's first president. His greatest achievement was building the NRC laboratories; he also headed the founding committee of Carleton University. Tory passed away in 1947.

CAPTAIN JOHN BAILLIE TURNER

Section 29, Lot 50 NW

(Mil & P)

John Baillie Turner was born in Devizes, Wiltshire in England around 1807. Few records remain of his early life, but he claimed to have served in the Devonshire Yeomanry, and eventually fought with a mercenary brigade in the Spanish Carlist Wars in the 1830s.

Turner is believed to have arrived in Canada around 1842, possibly working as a veterinary surgeon with the 7th Hussars stationed at St. Jean, QC. He moved to Montreal some time after, where he founded and briefly ran a newspaper, the *Morning Chronicle*. While still living in Montreal, Turner secured a commission in the Montreal Dragoons, and also briefly served as Deputy Grand Master of the Montreal Lodge, Orange Order. However, indicative of Turner's somewhat eventful and interesting life, he was expelled from the organization on 26 March of 1846 after being accused of embezzling Lodge funds (something Turner vehemently denied). Fortunately for him, the potential scandal didn't appear to harm his career.

Turner resigned his commission from the Dragoons in January of 1850; an act of protest and solidarity after the government revoked the commissions of militia officers who had signed the Annexation Manifesto. The Manifesto was a political document created in 1849 in Montreal and supported by English-speaking Tories. It called for the annexation of Canada by the United States and was created as a response to Britain's abolition of laws that created preferential trade conditions for British colonies. Turner, a Tory by politics, sympathized with the signatories. By 1852 Turner had moved to Bytown (soon to be renamed Ottawa).

Turner was closely linked to the professional military as it existed in Bytown, and when word of Militia reforms began to circulate in 1854 he was intrigued. In December of that year he wrote to the Adjutant General, indicating that the locals had been urging him to form an artillery unit. He outlined what such a unit would require: 94 men, nine-pounder guns and at least 60 draught and riding horses. He, of course, would take command, as he "[knew] all about the form and command of such a unit." Unfortunately for Turner, between the original letter and the actual passing of the Militia Act in 1855 a new Adjutant General was appointed. Turner wrote to him of course, stating much of the same (and that he had already chosen his potential officers, including one Mr. James Forsyth, profiled elsewhere in this book). He was also prescient enough to note the need for a balance of French and English members of the unit, and submit his suggestions for how the unit should be spread out.

On September 14, 1855, Lieutenant-Colonel Roderick Matheson was given command of the newly-created Militia District Number 1 in Upper Canada, which encompassed Ottawa. Subsequently, on September 27 of that year, a Militia General Order authorized the formation of the Volunteer Militia Field Battery of Ottawa, with Turner appointed as its Captain.

The Field Battery was put up in the Commissariat Building beside the Rideau Canal, which is still standing today, serving as the home of the Bytown Museum. After some extensive repairs, including new flooring, construction of a proper harness room and small stable and the installation of exterior hitching posts for some 60-plus horses, the building was ready. Turner's new brass six-pounder guns also arrived fairly quickly, coming in on the train from Montreal on November 12, 1855 (albeit slightly damaged, and perhaps not the

cream of the crop, which would have been taken by Quebec and Montreal units who had first crack at the supplies). Other necessary supplies were sorely missed, including sleighs for transporting the guns and hitching equipment for the horses, as well as basic tools and kit for the men. After dispatching a strongly worded letter about the missing supplies, Turner was pleased to receive all the necessary bits and pieces by the end of that same November. The Field Battery's first test of their heavy guns took place on Christmas Day, 1855, at an improvised range near the Chaudière Falls. Despite the difficulty in moving the guns, Turner was satisfied with the results: of the sixteen rounds fired at the 450 yard targets (dragged onto the Ottawa River ice for this purpose), six rounds hit the target, of which two were perfect bullseyes.

By November of 1856, Turner's hard work had been recognized and he was promoted to the rank of Major. He was clearly deeply dedicated to the unit and the military as a whole. In 1857, Turner founded the Canada Military Gazette (which ran weekly for only 16 issues), and he went so far as to form a brass band, going so far as to attempt to commission a music teacher into the Sedentary Militia so as to secure his services for free! Turner also worked diligently to keep his unit happy by ensuring its prominence in society – he organized battery parties and outings for officers and men, likely with their families along. By 1860 annual military balls were taking place, with the Field Battery leading the organization efforts.

Turner died suddenly on March 23, 1864 and was buried in the Sandy Hill Cemetery. In 1895 his remains were moved to Beechwood, and he was placed near his former compatriot, James Forsyth in Section 29, Lot 50NW.

[Source: Halliday, Hugh A. (1997) "John Baillie Turner and the Ottawa Volunteer Field Battery," Canadian Military History: Vol. 6: Iss. 1, Article 2. Available at: <http://scholars.wlu.ca/cmh/vol6/iss1/2>]

JOHN PETER TURNER

Section 19, PC 217

(His, Lit & RCMP)

Born around 1881, Turner was an historian. In his later years, he was the conservation editor of the periodical *Rod and Gun*. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police commissioned him to write the early history of the force, which was published after his death under the title *The North West Mounted Police, 1873–1893* (1950). Turner died in Ottawa on June 28, 1948.

V

ROBERT NORRIS VENNING

Section 41, Lot 118 SW

(CS)

Venning was born in Saint John, New Brunswick on February 14, 1854. He became a clerk for the Department of Marine and Fisheries in Ottawa in 1869, and was promoted to superintendent in 1909. He was chosen as a British agent under imperial appointment to report on Russian sealing operations on the Komandorski Islands in 1893.

Venning also assisted the British commissioners and counsel at sittings of the Bering Sea Claims Commission. He accompanied Sir John Thompson and other Canadian delegates to Halifax for the intercolonial conference with Newfoundland.

In 1907, he accompanied Canadian delegates to London, England for the conference on Russian seizures of sealing schooners in the North Pacific Ocean. Venning died in Ottawa on March 17, 1929.

FREDERICK HARRIS D. VIETH

Section A, Range 17, Grave 19

(CS, Lit & Mil)

Born in 1840 in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Vieth was a soldier and an author. In 1855, while visiting the British Isles, he was commissioned to the 63rd Regiment and he served throughout the later stages of the Crimean War. After the war, he remained with the regiment for several years, when he was stationed in the Maritime Provinces. After he left the army, he served as captain of the 11th Halifax Regiment of the Nova Scotia militia.

In his later years, he was a clerk in the Department of Railways and Canals in Ottawa. He was also the author of *Recollections of the Crimean Campaign and the Expedition to Kinburn in 1855, Including also Sporting and Dramatic Incidents in Connection with Garrison Life in the Canadian Lower Provinces* (1907). Vieth died in Ottawa on May 30, 1909.

W

JAMES DODRIDGE WALLIS

Section 19, Lot 114 SE

(A, CS & S)

James Dodridge Wallis was born in Huntingdon, Quebec in 1837. He resided in New York State for some years, but in the late 1860s relocated to Kingston, Ontario, in business as a portrait photographer.

Shortly afterwards, Wallis moved his family and business to Ottawa and joined other photographers on Sparks Street where he specialized in family photos and “cartes de visite.” He was proprietor of a very successful business, but in October 1893 he accepted a temporary appointment as a photographer with the Chief Astronomer’s Office. While he continued with his portrait business, he was now responsible, among other duties, for photographing the night skies, and supervising other photographic work undertaken by the Department of the Interior. His position was made permanent in July 1905. James Wallis did not retire from the Observatory until 1920, in his 83rd year.

James Wallis was also a nationally known curling enthusiast who received numerous trophies and awards over the course of a 40 year career. Countless Ottawa families have a Wallis photograph of their ancestors. His career as a man behind the camera spanned an incredible seventy years. Wallis died on 21 July 1926.

HENRY WATTERS

Section 34, Lot 13 NE

(B, M & P)

Born in Ottawa on June 1, 1853, Watters started his career as a druggist’s clerk. In 1874, he received his degree from the Ontario College of Pharmacy and started his own business. Throughout his 50 years as a druggist, Watters’ efforts on behalf of local merchants were untiring; he participated on numerous committees and councils within the Merchants’ Associations of Ontario. With a keen interest in politics, Watters was elected mayor of Ottawa and served in the position for part of 1924. He passed away on May 10, 1924.

THOMAS JAMES WENSLEY

Section 25, Lot 38½ N

(Misc)

Born in Ottawa on October 10, 1866, Wensley had the dubious distinction of becoming the first aerial fatality in Canada. On September 26, 1888, a certain Professor Williams flew a balloon from the Central Canada Exhibition in Ottawa, for what was to be the first parachute descent in Canada. When a helper, Tom Wensley, was carried into the air on a rope that had been used to fasten the balloon to the ground, he fell to his death from 800 feet.

HARRY (RAT) WESTWICK

Section 26, Lot 12 NE

(S)

Born in Ottawa on April 23, 1876, Westwick started his career with the Ottawa Hockey Club as a goaltender before moving up to rover on the advice of a coach who saw his fast skating ability. After a brief sojourn from

the city, ostensibly to look for work, Westwick returned to the Ottawa Hockey Club for the 1900-01 season and played for the club until 1908. He was a member of the four-time Stanley Cup winning squad later dubbed the *Silver Seven* for receiving silver nuggets for their 1903 Stanley Cup win.

Westwick worked as a book binder for various companies, and later, the Canadian government printing bureau. He enlisted in the Army in 1914 during World War I. When he married his wife Ruby Duval (sister of former Ottawa team mate Peg Duval) in February 1903, he combined his honeymoon with a team trip to Montreal. During the game, he suffered a broken ankle and watched the rest of the game from an arena seat with his bride. His repeated ankle injuries later necessitated the amputation of his left leg above the knee in 1949.

Westwick received his nickname, 'Rat,' was from a Quebec City journalist, who in 1896 called Westwick a "miserable, insignificant rat." Westwick's scrappiness led opponents to resort to aggressive (and somewhat violent) tactics in order to derail his tenacious playing style.

On April 3, 1957, he died in Ottawa at the age of 80. He was posthumously inducted into the Hockey Hall of Fame and the Ottawa Sports Hall of Fame in 1966.

EDWARD WHALLEY

Section 23, Lot TG 58, Grave 2

(S & Sci)

Born in Darwen, Lancashire, England on June 20, 1925, Edward Whalley attended Imperial College in London, where he received a PhD in chemistry in 1948. For a few years he taught at Salford Technical College, before coming to Ottawa in 1950 to take up a post-doctoral fellowship at the National Research Council. An influential figure in the art of chemistry, he became Principal Research Officer and head of the High Pressure Section in the Division of Chemistry from 1961 to 1990. During this time, he also received his Doctorate of Science in 1963.

Throughout his career, Whalley authored and co-authored more than 330 scientific papers, and his lab achieved international recognition for its research in high pressure physical chemistry. Whalley was elected into the Royal Society of Canada in 1951 and in 1983 he received the Centennial Medal from the Society. He was also awarded the Queen's Silver Jubilee Medal in 1977.

Whalley also held a strong passion for skiing and mountain climbing, which he frequently indulged in, both in Canada and around the world. He was an active member of the Alpine Club of Canada and served as President from 1980-1984. He was awarded the Silver Rope in 1979.

Edward Whalley died in Ottawa on March 21, 2000.

JAMES WHITE

Section 24, Lot 7 NW

(E & Lit)

Born in Ingersoll, Canada West on February 3, 1863, White attended the Royal Military College in Kingston and joined the Geological Survey of Canada in 1884. Ten years later, he was appointed geographer of the Geological Survey; he later became chief geographer of the interior. In 1906, he published *The Atlas of Canada*, his chief contribution to Canadian geography. From 1909 to 1913, he was secretary of the Conservation Commission.

From 1921 to his death, he was technical advisor to the minister of justice. In this position, he played an

important role in the litigation over the Labrador boundary between Canada and Newfoundland before the judicial committee of the Privy Council in 1926. In 1927, he was elected chairman of the Geographic Board of Canada, of which he had been a member since 1898. White died in Ottawa on February 26, 1928.

LCOL WILLIAM WHITE

Section 50, Lot 42 SE

(CS & Mil)

Born in London, England, on January 6, 1830, White was educated at a private school near London. After finishing school, he was appointed to the English civil service as a clerk in the post office in 1846. Two years later, he resigned and came to Canada. In 1854, he became chief clerk in the money order branch of the post office. In 1861, he was promoted to secretary of the department and then deputy postmaster general.

In 1866, he commanded his own company in the Civil Service Rifle Regiment. One year later, his company became number one in the Governor General's Foot Guards. He was promoted in 1877 to the rank of lieutenant colonel and was transferred from the Foot Guards to the 43rd Battalion. In 1880, White was appointed a member of the royal commission to enquire into the civil service of Canada. White died on April 2, 1912 at 82.

GUSTAVUS WILLIAM WICKSTEED

Section 50, Lot 100

(L & Lit)

Born in Liverpool, England on December 21, 1799, Wicksteed came to Canada in 1821 and was called to the bar of Canada West in 1854. In 1841, he became law clerk of the legislative assembly of United Canada and in 1867 law clerk to the Canadian House of Commons. He was superannuated in 1887. Wicksteed also published several indexes to the statutes of Canada and wrote *Waifs in Verse* (1878). Wicksteed died on August 18, 1898 in Ottawa.

RUTH WILDGEN

Section 19, TG 216A, Grave 1

(C & P)

Born in Saskatchewan in 1921, Ruth Wildgen was a former City of Ottawa Councillor and noted social activist. Her family, immigrants from Lebanon, moved from Saskatchewan to Almonte, Ontario when she was three years old, and Wildgen spent much of her youth working to help support her family.

Wildgen married in 1952, and struggled with her husband's mental illness, which led to their estrangement. In 1973, left homeless with six children to care for after a house fire, Wildgen moved into public housing. Despite these difficulties, Wildgen worked tirelessly in the community: at the Carlington Community Resource Centre, she set up seniors' programs, including a popular cooperative lunch-and-learn session with leadership from Ada Clark. A permanent legacy is the commercially-equipped kitchen at Lepage Manor, which was then a seniors' building with many residents who weren't eating well on their own. Wildgen helped tenants to organize a low-cost dinner service that met all health requirements and was still operating decades later. She went on to serve as an alderman for the Britannia Ward from 1985 to 1988, and served as a councillor for the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton.

Wildgen worked closely with the community as a social activist. She was the founder of the Foster Farm Soup Kitchen and the Foster Farm Food Co-operative. She also sat on the board of directors for several organizations, including At Your Service restaurant, a food service training program for people having difficulty finding employment (for which she was also one of the founding partners), Operation Break, a holiday camp for disadvantaged families in the region, the West End Legal Clinic and the Ottawa-Carleton Regional Housing Authority. Wildgen also served as the President for the Ottawa Council for Low Income Support Services.

Wildgen was nominated for a Governor General's Award in Commemoration of the Persons Case by MP Marlene Catterall. Since her death, several parks and public amenities have been named in her honour.

Wildgen died on September 11, 1999, at her home in Dunrobin, Ontario.

BERTHA WERNHAM WILSON

Section 54 (scattering)

(L & NHP)

Bertha Wilson was born in Kirkcaldy, Scotland, on September 18, 1923. The daughter of Archibald Wernham and Christina Noble, Wilson attended the University of Aberdeen in Scotland and Training College for Teachers, obtaining her diploma in 1945. Wilson married the Reverend John Wilson in December 1945 and they emigrated to Canada in 1949. In 1955, Wilson enrolled at Dalhousie University to study law, and three years later she completed her LL.B. and was called to the Bar of Nova Scotia.

In 1959, Bertha Wilson was the first female associate and partner at Osler, Hoskin & Harcourt in Toronto. During her 16 years at Osler, she created the first in-firm research department in the Canadian legal industry. Wilson was the first woman appointed to the Ontario Court of Appeal in 1975 and she was also appointed to the Permanent Court of Arbitration in 1984.

Wilson became the first woman appointed to the Supreme Court of Canada on March 4, 1982. Wilson ruled in favour of overturning the Criminal Code's restrictions on abortion for violating a woman's right to "security of person." Until 1988, under the Criminal Code, an attempt to induce an abortion by any means was a crime. The first physician prosecuted for performing an abortion was Dr. Henry Morgentaler with Wilson's concurring decision overturned the Criminal Code's restrictions on abortion during that case. Wilson also authored a decision that allowed for battered wife syndrome as a legal defence, as well as equity in the division of property between common law couples. Wilson was appointed a Commissioner of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples and made a Companion of the Order of Canada.

Wilson is quoted saying:

"If women lawyers and women judges through their differing perspectives on life can bring a new humanity to bear on the decision-making process, perhaps they will make a difference. Perhaps they will succeed in infusing the law with an understanding of what it means to be fully human."

Wilson served on the Supreme Court for eight years and retired on January 4, 1991. Justice Bertha Wilson died on April 28, 2007, at the age of 84.

HENRIETTA LOETITIA TUZO WILSON

Section 24, PC 23

(C & Misc)

Henrietta Tuzo was born in Victoria in 1873 and was educated there and in England. She was a pioneering woman, but not in the traditional sense.

Wilson was known for her love of climbing. By 1906 she had climbed many mountains in the Alps and in western Canada, being the first Canadian-born woman mountaineer. And a pioneer she was: she made the first ascent of Peak Seven of the Ten Peaks (3,246 m) in the Canadian Rockies. This peak was later named for her – Mt. Tuzo. She was also a charter member of The Alpine Club of Canada, which was where she met her future husband. In 1907 she married John A. Wilson, another pioneer, known as the “father of civil aviation” in Canada.

After marriage and a move to Ottawa, Wilson retained her love of climbing but was also involved in many public-spirited organizations, including the National Council of Women, the Red Cross, the Canadian Parks Association, the Women's Canadian Club, the League of Nations, the Ottawa Local Council and the Horticultural Society. Wilson was awarded the King's Jubilee Medal 1935 and Coronation Medal 1937 for her successes. Her husband praised her common sense.

Wilson was a tall and elegant woman with a sunny disposition, a dedicated homemaker, a warm companion and tireless worker for so many causes dear to her heart and to her commitment to improve society. She made it her mission to visit every WW II war bride who came to Ottawa.

Wilson died 11 January 1955 at 81, just three months after her husband.

THOMAS LEOPOLD (CARBIDE) WILLSON

Section 53, Lot 17 NW

(B & Sci)

Born in Princeton, Ontario on March 14, 1860, Thomas Leopold Willson was an inventor, electrical engineer and entrepreneur. While in high school, he became interested in electricity and by age 20, when working for a blacksmith, he developed one of Canada's earliest steam-driven dynamos for producing electricity and a lighting system based on it. This was 10 years before Edison invented the light bulb. Finding no market for it in Canada, he moved to New York where he was again unsuccessful. He continued his experiments with electricity and found a cheap way to produce calcium carbide. This material, with water, produces acetylene gas which burns with a bright flame and when burned with oxygen (in an oxy-acetylene torch) it produces an extremely hot flame capable of welding and cutting iron.

In 1891, he started his own firm, called the Willson Aluminium Company in North Carolina. In 1892, he developed the process that made commercial production of acetylene feasible. The result was adaptable lighting, “the carbide lamp,” to areas where equipment and wiring could not easily supply electricity.

In 1896 Willson sold his carbide patent in the United States to Union Carbide and came back to Canada where he built the Willson Carbide & Acetylene Works plant, which harnessed water power from the Niagara region. He built plants in several towns to produce acetylene from carbide which was used for lighting the towns. He also developed means of lighting by electric arcs and he established a company to manufacture buoys fitted with acetylene lamps to guide sailors. In 1899 he created the Ottawa Carbide Company and built the Wilson Carbide Mill in Ottawa's industrial complex on Victoria Island. The company was also the first to obtain the first power rights on the vast Saguenay River in Quebec.

In 1907 Willson had a laboratory constructed at Meech Lake in the Gatineau area and from his experiments found how to produce a cheap fertilizer based on calcium carbide and nitrogen. The plant he built at Meech Lake for its production was taken over by another company but the building's ruins still stand, on property now owned by the NCC. It was probably Willson's need for transportation between Ottawa and Meech Lake that made him Ottawa's first owner of an automobile.

In 1911, he sold his entire Canadian manufacturing rights to Canada Carbide (known today as Gulf Canada)

and moved to Ottawa to head his new International Marine Signal Company, which was making the widely used Willson Buoys and Beacons.

In 1915, Willson travelled to New York City in search of financing to fund his new scheme for a giant Hydro–Electric development on the Hamilton River in Labrador. He was still searching for needed funds to back his project when he suffered from a heart attack and died on December 20, 1915.

Willson was well ahead of his time, dreaming up a grand development to harness the water resources on the east coast of Canada. It wasn't until the 1970s that Hamilton Falls was harnessed as a part of the Churchill Falls hydro–electric project. "Carbide" Willson pioneered a path in modern technology of truly global significance.

WILLIAM JOHN WINTEMBERG

Section 30, PC 151

(Sci)

Born in New Dundee, Ontario on May 18, 1876, Wintemberg became a leading authority on the archaeology of Canada. In 1912 he joined the Geological Survey of Canada and in 1925 he was appointed assistant archaeologist. In 1937 he became associate archaeologist at the National Museum of Canada. Three years previously, he had been elected to the Royal Society of Canada. Wintemberg contributed a large number of valuable papers to the annual reports of the Royal Ontario Museum. He died in Ottawa on April 25, 1941.

CHARLES FRANCIS WINTER

Section 25, Lot 22 NW

(CS, Lit & Mil)

Charles Francis Winter was born in Montreal on February 3, 1863 to William Winter and Jane McFarlane. As a young man, he departed for England, enlisted with the British Army and accompanied the 7th Fusiliers to Egypt in 1882 where he took part in the battle at Tel el Kebir and in the occupation of Cairo. Winter purchased his discharge and returned to Canada in 1883 where he joined the civil service at Ottawa and held positions in several departments, including Marine and Fisheries, Interior, Inland Revenue, and Militia and Defence.

Still interested in matters military, Winter joined the Governor General's Foot Guards. With his British Army experience, he made was a valuable addition to the Ottawa Sharpshooters when volunteers were called for in the spring of 1885. Winter served with distinction in the Northwest Rebellion and was severely wounded at the Battle of Cut Knife Hill.

Following the Rebellion, Winter pursued his career in the civil service while devoting considerable time to his militia duties. He was commissioned with the Foot Guards and served as Adjutant from 1896 to 1906. The South African War, 1899-1902, provided him with another opportunity to serve his country and he did so with the 2nd Special Service Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment. He took part in the capture of Pretoria and in guerrilla operations in the Transvaal and Orange Free State. Following the war, Winter served as secretary of the Dominion Rifle Association, 1904-1909, and President of the South African War Veterans Association in Ottawa, 1905-1909.

Winter transferred to the Department of Militia and Defence in 1907. In 1910, he was appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant General at Montreal and three years later, he returned to Ottawa as Military Secretary to the Minister of Militia and Defence, Sam Hughes.

Winter, now a Brigadier-General, retired in 1922. In 1931, he wrote a biography of Sir Sam Hughes,

Lieutenant General the Hon. Sir Sam Hughes, Canada's War Minister, and maintained a lively interest in military matters for the remainder of his life. He died at Ottawa on October 20, 1946.

HENRY (HARRY) BARTRAM WOOD

Section 51N, Lot 4E

(B)

Henry Bartram Wood was born at his grandparent's farm located approximately where Artistic Landscaping is now in Ottawa, Ontario, on June 2, 1886. The oldest of three sons of Charles Osborne Wood and Beatrice Paulet Bartram, Wood attended Ottawa Public School then Ottawa Collegiate Institute, now known as Lisgar Collegiate.

On June 10, 1911, Wood sailed on the RMS Megantic, of the White Star Line, as part of the Coronation Contingent of the Canadian Boy Scouts. This was the first-ever Boy Scout Jamboree in London, England, and was known as the King's Rally. During his high school years he was in the 43rd Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles, presumably as a cadet.

During World War I, Wood attended the Royal Military College in Kingston, Ontario, from 1915 to 1916. On graduation he received a Commission becoming an officer in England with the Royal Field Artillery, a title he held until 1919. On April 9, 1917, he was gassed near Ypres, France, and was taken to the Red Cross Hospital de Touget, France. Once Wood was able to resume active service, he was seconded (joined) the Royal Flying Corps.

This was the early days of the Royal Flying Corps (RFC) as his training record had the Royal Flying Corps name crossed out and new Royal Air Force name stamped on top of it. Wood served with the RAF from 1918–1919. During his days with the RAF, he flew a number of aircraft, including the DH6; Avro; Sopwith Pup; Spad; SE5; SE5A; BE12; Sopwith Camel; and Bristol Bullet. Wood became an instructor and never saw battle over Europe.

When Wood returned from England in 1919, he studied Mechanical Engineering at the University of Toronto. He also attended Alexander Hamilton Institute where he studied Business and Economics, as well as the Montreal Technical School studying Building Construction. There are pictures of Wood working on a project to construct the harbour in Toronto. Wood was part of the Governor-General's Foot Guards as a summer job, and continued his military service as part of the Victoria Rifles of Canada.

Wood was employed by or was a partner in a number of firms between the World Wars including: Whitefish River Lumber Co; C.M. Bartram Ltd, wholesale lumber; MacLachlan-Wood Ltd, wholesale lumber; and Atlantic Coal Company. MacLachlan-Wood Limited was based in the Keefer Building in Montreal. Wood was elected president of the Montreal Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association on December 17, 1936, as he continued his active involvement in the lumber business.

World War II began with Germany's invasion of Poland on September 1, 1939; Wood enlisted shortly after on November 10, 1939, in the Royal Canadian Air Force (RCAF). On May 11, 1940, he was offered a commission in the RCAF Administrative Branch and, upon his acceptance, he was to report to RCAF Station Trenton, Ontario on June 1, 1940, at the age of 44. His service number with the RCAF was C1979. Shortly after, Wood received his "wings" at RCAF Station Uplands.

Where Wood met his eventual wife Rauha Ilona Sunila is unknown, probably in Montreal since Rauha worked there as a Trained Attendant. They were married February 25, 1942, by Flight Lieutenant G M Grant (C3457) in Montreal.

During World War II, Wood served in Montreal, Trenton, Labrador, and Ottawa. He rose through the officer ranks to Squadron Leader (S/L), Wing Commander (W/C), and eventually to Group Captain (G/C), Director of

Postings and Careers, based at Uplands (Ottawa). On June 8, 1944, Wood was recognized for his service during World War I and World War II by being awarded the Order of the British Empire (OBE), as an Additional Officer of the Military Division. This was part of the King's Birthday Celebrations that year.

With the war over, Wood and other senior officers in the military travelled to London, England, in May 1945, for a brief period to oversee the return to Canada of personnel and equipment. Wood officially left the RCAF on August 21, 1945. After the end of World War II, Wood rejoined the lumber business and travelled throughout Ontario and Quebec.

On April 12, 1952, Harry Bartram Wood died from a stroke in Grenville. It was Wood's third stroke and medical records indicate that he had very high blood pressure, which Rauha always attributed to his being gassed in World War I and his overall military service.

ALEXANDER SMYTH WOODBURN

Section 36, Lot 6

(J & P)

Alexander Smyth Woodburn was born in Northern Ireland in 1832. In 1842, his family immigrated to Canada and settled in Gloucester, Ontario. As a young man he learned the printing trade, and by 1863 he had established a printing and publishing firm on Elgin Street with his partner, John George Bell. By 1875, he had his own printing and bookbinding firm, also on Elgin Street, which printed the Ottawa City Directory for a number of years.

In 1885, he founded the *Ottawa Evening Journal*. Publication began on December 10, 1885 with a four-page paper, seven columns wide. By the paper's second year, Woodburn sold half-ownership to Philip Dansken Ross. A few years later, the printing business was failing. By 1893, Woodburn had sold the rest of the newspaper to Ross and joined the paper's staff. He maintained his connection with the *Journal* until his death.

Woodburn helped to promote early agricultural exhibitions in Ottawa and 1871 he was elected to represent Wellington Ward on the Ottawa City Council. He had numerous philanthropic interests, among which were the Sons of Temperance Lodge in Ottawa. Woodburn also helped found the Protestant Benevolent Society and the Protestant Home for the Aged. Woodburn died on April 1, 1904.

JAMES W. WOODS

Corridor B, Room A, Crypt C

(B & Mil)

Born in Kildare, Quebec on April 10, 1863, Woods was the son of a local farmer and lumberman. He was educated in Montreal, and started his career there working for various firms.

In 1885, Woods established his own outdoor supply company, and by 1895 he was running the largest and most successful contractors' and lumberman's supply company in Canada. Known as Woods Manufacturing Co., the firm occupied a large factory in Hull, QC and produced items such as tents, sleeping bags, and canvas bags of all kinds. A large part of Woods' success was due to his innovative new light canvas – the material was so effective in its waterproofing that it was not long before his company's reputation was international.

Woods' company was chief supplier of canvas to British forces during the Boer War (1899–1902). The company outfitted troops with almost everything, including tents, clothing and horse blankets. Woods' products were also much in demand back in Canada – his packs, tents and other supplies were popular with

Klondike prospectors. In 1898, notable geologist and mining consultant Joseph Burr Tyrrell wrote to Woods to "testify to the excellence of the Eiderdown sleeping bag obtained from you," which he declared "the most comfortable bed that I have ever had in the field." Through his connections with both the National Geographic Society and the Royal Geographic Society in the U.K., Woods Manufacturing Co. outfitted many of the most important exploratory ventures of the early 20th century, including Amundsen's successful navigation of the Northwest Passage in 1906, the Roosevelt Field Expedition through Central Asia and the first ascent of Canada's highest peak, Mount Logan, in 1925. The company was also a major supplier of tents and other goods for Allied soldiers in both World Wars and created the first gas masks for the Canadian army.

Woods was also very involved in charitable and civic concerns, and owned extensive real estate in Ottawa. At various times, Woods was the Vice-President of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, President of Ashbury College, President of the Ottawa Board of Trade from 1907 to 1908 and was involved with the raising of \$200,000 for the YMCA of Ottawa. Woods was also a lieutenant colonel in the Governor General's Foot Guards.

Woods passed away on December 20, 1930.

COL HENRY JOSEPH WOODSIDE

Section 17, PC 252

(J & Mil)

Born in Canada West on November 6, 1858, Woodside began his career at 18, contributing to the *Thunder Bay Sentinel*. He later became principal proprietor and managing editor of the Manitoba *Liberal*, which was the leading paper west of Winnipeg. Woodside was also a local and special correspondent for the *Free Press* and other Winnipeg dailies.

In 1898, he went to the Klondike as a special correspondent for many papers, including the *Free Press*, the *Montreal Star* and the New York *Commercial Advertiser*. In the following year, he became managing editor of the Yukon *Sun* and later of the Klondike *Miner*, making him the first Canadian editor in the Yukon.

In 1901-1902 Woodside joined the 2nd Regiment, Canadian Mounted Rifles, and saw action in South Africa during the Boer War, earning the rank of major.

He came to Ottawa in 1906, where he was appointed city manager of the Imperial Guarantee & Accident Company of Toronto. During World War I, he served again with the rank of colonel in the 5th Regiment, Canadian Mounted Rifles, and was wounded in France in May 1916. He remained an extensive contributor to the press from Dawson to Halifax and wrote articles for the *Wide World Outing*, a Canadian magazine.

Woodside died in Ottawa on November 8, 1929.

ALEXANDER WORKMAN

Section 49, Lot 23

(B, M & P)

Born in Lisburn, Ireland on May 28, 1798, Workman came to Canada in 1820 and gained great success as an educator in Montreal. In 1845, he travelled to Ottawa and founded the Workman & Griffin (later Workman) Company, a hardware merchant business. He acted as a member of the school board and superintendent of schools, as well as city alderman for 14 years.

Serving as mayor of Ottawa from 1860 to 1862, Workman entertained the Prince of Wales when the prince laid the cornerstone of the Parliament Buildings. Workman passed away on December 12, 1891.

ALONZO WRIGHT

Section 48, Lot 29

(B & P)

Born in Wright's Town on February 26, 1825, Wright was the grandson of its founder, Philemon Wright. He worked in the lumber business on the east side of the Gatineau River near Farmer's Rapids, on a large property inherited from his father, Tiberius. In 1848, he married Mary Sparks, the elder daughter of Nicholas Sparks of Bytown.

In 1863, Wright was elected to the Lower Canada legislature as a representative of Ottawa County and held this seat until Confederation in 1867. From 1867 to 1891, he was affectionately known as "the King of the Gatineau" by his constituents and indeed by all across the Dominion. Wright passed away on January 7, 1894.

WILLIAM WASHINGTON WYLIE

Section 40, Lot 90 W Ctr

(Bus)

William Washington Wylie was born to Scottish parents on May 17, 1860 in Ovalle, Chile. As a young man, he was sent back to Scotland for his education, after which he was apprenticed to the carriage trade in Paisley. He went on to work for three years in Liverpool, England building street cars, before emigrating to Montreal at the age of 22, where he found employment as a railway coach builder for the Grand Trunk Corporation for two years.

In the mid 1880s, Wylie travelled to Ottawa, where he began working in partnership with Richard Shore, who owned a small carriage shop on Queen Street, behind Davidson & Thackeray's mill. Shore & Co., after the fires of 1890 and 1891, moved to the corner of Slater and Kent Streets, where they quickly built a three-story building to house the operation. The second fire may have proven too much for Shore, who retired not long after, leaving Wylie to run the business on his own. He continued to build carriages, busses and sleighs, and soon started to build cars for the Ottawa Electric Railway Company, founded that same year. Initially the OERC brought in several dozen streetcars in from St. Catherines; but Wylie's work proved to be of equal quality, and having the streetcars produced locally saved the OERC a great deal of money.

By mid-1891, Wylie had been approached by several stockholders of the OERC, proposing that he expand the company to create a new branch dedicated entirely to producing streetcars. Wylie did just that in September, starting the Ottawa Car Company (Limited), where he served as Vice-President and managing director. The company's first board boasted several notable Ottawa names (many of whom are also buried at Beechwood), including Thomas Ahearn and Warren Soper. By 1893, the OERC bought the Ottawa Car Company, keeping Wylie on in the same position.

The business continued to grow – fifty to sixty streetcars were being made each year, and were shipped to cities across Canada. Wylie became "one of the most expert, successful and widely known car and carriage builders in Canada." By 1904, the company had grown in leaps and bounds – from the original 35-man staff of Shore & Co. in the early 1890s, the Ottawa Car Company employed 185 men, and was "one of the most progressive and flourishing industrial establishments of the capital." And from the three-story building on the corner of Slater and Kent, the company had expanded to cover fully two-thirds of the block, occupying almost nine city lots (then broken down in parcels of 66'x99').

In 1911, Wylie retired from building his streetcars, and built a house at 190 Carling Ave (now Glebe Ave). He died in Ottawa on June 24, 1921.

X

Y

ROBERT EVANS YOUNG

Section 21, Lot 52 NE Ctr.

(E & Lit)

Born in Georgetown, Canada West on March 17, 1861, Young became a land surveyor. From 1882 to 1902, he was superintendent of railway lands with the Department of the Interior in Ottawa, and in 1910 he became chief geographer of the department. He was the author of *Canada's Fertile Northland* (1909). He died in Ottawa on October 24, 1911.

WILLIAM YOUNG

Section 37, Lot 75 E Ctr

(Misc)

William Young was appointed Ottawa's first fire chief in 1874. He had 18 professional fire fighters under his command, working on a 24-hour schedule at five stations. Each station was equipped with one two-wheeled reel holding 500 feet of hose and drawn by one horse. Young passed away on March 10, 1913.

Z

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