

TWELTH ANNUAL HISTORICAL WALKING TOUR

Military



Fondation du Cimetière
Beechwood
Cemetery Foundation

JOHN EMILIUS FAUQUIER

Born and educated in Ottawa, John Fauquier worked as a broker in Montreal in the 1920s but his first love was flying. He started a commercial flying venture at Noranda, Quebec and when war broke out in September 1939, he offered his services to the Royal Canadian Air Force (RCAF). Given his experience, he first served as an instructor until posted overseas in June 1941.

John Fauquier had an outstanding war record. In September 1941, he joined 405 Squadron, the first Canadian bomber squadron formed overseas; he assumed command of the squadron in February 1942. The following spring, Fauquier was assigned to the Pathfinders, one of the Royal Air Force's elite squadrons. In August 1943, he was given the task of destroying the V-1 rocket installations at Peenemunde and his success in this mission brought further honours and awards. Promoted to Air Commodore and a desk job, Fauquier reverted to the rank of Group Captain and was assigned to 617 Squadron, RAF, the famous Dambusters. Once again, he proved to be a leader of extraordinary ability.

By the end of the war, John Fauquier was the only Canadian to be awarded the Distinguished Service Order three times; he also earned the Distinguished Flying Cross, was "mentioned in despatches" and was honoured by France for his magnificent war record.

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

ERNEST GEORGE FOSBERY

Born in Ottawa, Ontario on December 29, 1874, Ernest 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, he 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 portraits of two Canadian Victoria Cross recipients.

Following the war, he 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 else- where.

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

MINNIE GALLAHER

Minnie Gallaher was the first of ten children born to John Gallaher, a Presbyterian preacher, and Maude Logan. She trained as a nurse and on September 2, 1915, she signed her attestation papers and was now a member of the Canadian Expeditionary Force as a Nursing Sister.

Nursing Sister Gallaher departed Canada on September 27, 1915 and was soon in England. Her 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 and over the course of the next two years, she served at several hospitals and casualty clearing stations at or near the front lines.

In March 1918, Minnie was posted to the LLANDOVERY CASTLE, a 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 this was not true for the LLANDOVERY CASTLE. After completing four voyages to and from Canada, she was on a return trip to England when struck by an enemy torpedo on June 27, 1918. Minnie Gallaher was missing and presumed drowned.

Many Canadian families contributed daughters and sons to the war – in the case of the Gallahers, two sons, Joseph and Oscar served with the CEF (Joseph was a veteran of the South African War, 1899-1902) and two daughters, Minnie and Maud both served overseas as Nursing Sisters. They all survived the war except for Minnie.

SARAH LAMPLOUGH

Sarah Wilkins was born in Orangeville, Ontario on April 27, 1870, the daughter of John Wilkins and Elizabeth Alderson. 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, when he was killed in action on September 5, 1915; he was 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 that National War Memorial in Ottawa in recognition of her loss and the loss experience 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.

Sarah Lamplough died at Ottawa on September 12, 1958.

SIR DONALD ALEXANDER MACDONALD

Born in Cornwall, Canada West on October 31, 1845, Macdonald joined the Cornwall Rifle Company, Volunteer Militia, in 1863; he was commissioned Lieutenant with the 59th Regiment in 1865 and promoted to Captain the following year. In 1866, he was called out with this 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 despatched to Manitoba to put down a rebellion led by Louis Riel.

In November 1873, Macdonald was appointed to a position in the Stores Department 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, he was promoted to the rank of 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 until his retirement on October 31, 1917. He was knighted the following year in recognition of his service to the country. For over fifty years, Sir Donald was closely associated with Canada's military operations at home and abroad.

Sir Donald Macdonald died at his residence, the Chateau Laurier hotel, on May 4, 1920.

ANDREW GEORGE LATTA McNAUGHTON

Born in Moosmin, Saskatchewan on February 25, 1887, son of Robert Duncan McNaughton and Christina Armour. Andrew graduated from McGill University in 1912 with a degree in electrical engineering. He volunteered to serve with the Canadian Expeditionary Force (CEF) in September 1914 and 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 peace-time 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.

Andrew McNaughton was a scientist, a military commander and a diplomat, any outstanding Canadian by any measure. He died at Montebello, Quebec on July 11 1966.

CHARLES WILLIAM MITCHELL

Born in Gibraltar, 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 through- out 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 Beverly 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.

WILLIAM OSGOODE & JOHN ROGERS

They were two young men from very different backgrounds, both were eager to volunteer with the Ottawa Sharpshooters in the spring of 1885, both died while doing their duty.

William Osgoode was born in Buckingham, Quebec in January 1861, the only son of Jeremiah and Ann Osgoode. The Osgoodes relocated to New Edinburgh in the 1870s and prior to 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.

John Rogers had a very different history. Born in Barbados, the son of James Rogers and Mary Kidney, John followed his brother, Christopher Rogers, to Ottawa in 1882, and found employment in the civil service. Brother Christopher was one of the original members of the Governor General's Foot Guards and soon after his arrival in the capital, John followed suit and joined the Guards.

When the call went out for volunteers for the Ottawa Sharpshooters, William and John were amongst the first to respond. Both were 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 with full military hon- ours. Both were commemorated with church windows in 1886 B. William Osgoode at St. Bartholomew's Church, New Edinburgh, John Rogers at Trinity Church in Ottawa South. William Osgoode and John Rogers fought and died together – comrades in arms, comrades in death.

SAMUEL MAYNARD ROGERS

Born in Plymouth, England on April 14, 1862, son of 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 the 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 1898. Rogers commanded "D" Company, 2nd Special Service Battalion, 1889- 1900. From 1905 to 1907, he was chief of staff officer in charge of the Rockcliffe military camp; 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, Maynard 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.

Samuel Maynard Rogers, long associated with Canada's military history, lived to see the out- break of another war; he died at Ottawa on June 30, 1940.

CHARLES F. WINTER

Born in Montreal on February 3, 1863, the son of 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, returned to Canada in 1883 and joined the civil service at Ottawa where he held positions in several departments, including Marine and Fisheries, Interior, and Militia and Defence. He joined the Governor General's Foot Guards and with his British Army experience, Winter was a valuable addition to the Ottawa Sharpshooters when volunteers were called for in May 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 civil service career while devoting considerable time to his militia duties. He was commissioned with the Foot Guards and served as Adjutant from 1896 to 1906. During the South African War, 1899-1902, he served 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 the Militia and Defence, Sam Hughes. Charles Winter, now a Brigadier-General, retired in 1922, wrote a biography of Sir Sam Hughes and maintained a lively interest in military matters for the remainder of his life. He died at Ottawa on October 20, 1946.



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♦ HISTORY TOLD, LIVES CELEBRATED ♦
♦ L'HISTOIRE RACONTÉE, DES VIES CÉLÉBRÉES ♦

