

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL HISTORICAL WALKING TOUR

Sunday, June 12, 2016

POLICING IN CANADA



Credit: RCMP Historical Collections Unit / Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) / Government of Canada

History Told, Lives Celebrated

The Beechwood Cemetery Foundation presents:

This tour is held annually to acknowledge and applaud the contributions and accomplishments of the various people buried at Beechwood Cemetery. The men and women profiled in this booklet are being recognized because they chose to dedicate their lives to serving their community and country, upholding the law and keeping the peace. They chose their profession knowing they would daily find themselves in dangerous, difficult situations that they might not survive, and in some cases this was sadly the case.

More notable people buried at Beechwood can be found in our Historical Portraits booklet, available both on our website and in hard copy at our main office. We welcome any suggestions you may have for additional people we can include there, and we're also always looking for suggestions for themes for future tours.

Thank you for joining us in 2016, and we hope you'll be back again next year.



280 Beechwood Avenue
P.O. Box 7025
Ottawa ON K1L 8E2

Tel: (613) 741-9530

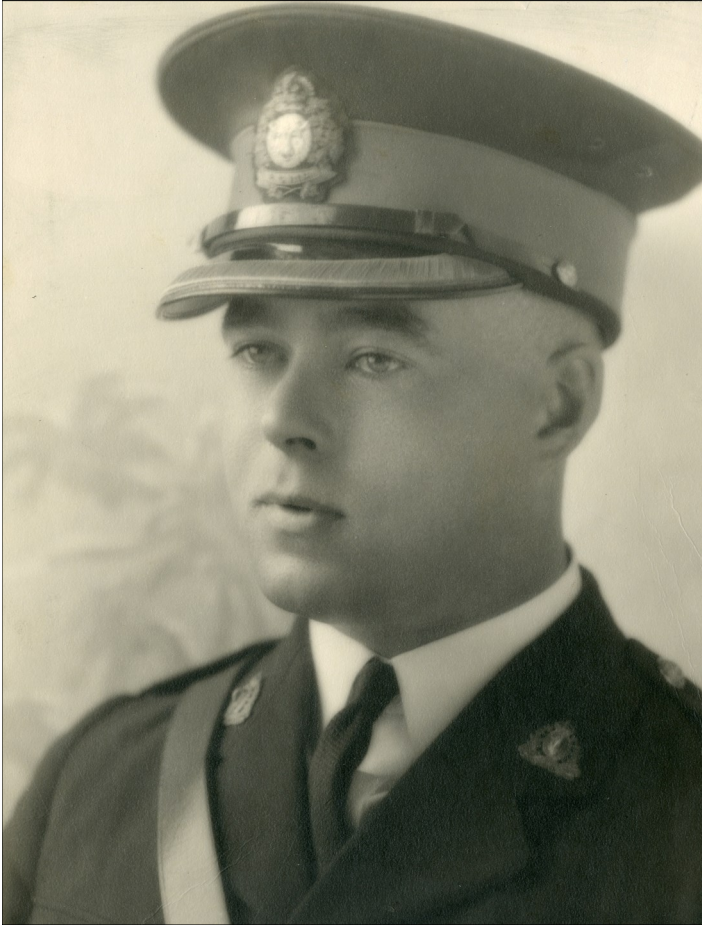
Fax: (613) 741-8584

E-mail: info@beechwoodottawa.ca

On the front page: Chief Commissioner Sir A.P. Sherwood posed with members of the Dominion Police (Cat No.1973.247.1)

ALAN THOMAS BELCHER*

Section 21, Range 25, PC 109



Credit: RCMP Historical Collections Unit / Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) / Government of Canada

Alan Thomas Belcher was, quite literally, born to serve in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. He arrived in the world on 8 March 1903 at the Calgary Division H.Q. of the R.C.M.P. where his father, later Deputy Commissioner T. S. Belcher, was stationed as a Sergeant Major.

Belcher joined the RCMP at the age of 16 in 1920, serving as a trumpeter. In 1925, as soon as he was old enough to enlist as a regular member, he did so, and attained his lifelong dream of being

posted to the high Arctic. Belcher was made an inspector in 1931, before becoming the officer in charge of the Great Slave District. He continued to have a deep affinity for the region even after his advancing rank precluded further service in the Far North. Belcher was held in high esteem not only by his fellow RCMP members, but also by the native Inuit and non-native trappers and traders who lived in the Arctic. His regular dog-sled patrols were arduous, but made to seem routine as a result of his knowledge, skill and thoroughness.

An incident during Belcher's northern service contributed a place-name in the Dease Strait when the ship Ptarmigan under his command suffered an engine failure during a storm. As the boat went ashore an Eskimo woman passenger gave birth to a child, and although the vessel could not be salvaged, the mother and child were. The point of land where this incident occurred is now known as Ptarmigan Point.

In 1936, Belcher was given command of the RCMP Musical Ride, and by 1950 he was as an Assistant Commissioner, in command of all provincial detachments. In 1954 he was appointed to the position of deputy commissioner, which he held until his retirement in 1956. After, Belcher became executive director of the Arctic Institute of North

America and served until 1960.

Belcher was known throughout the RCMP as a strict disciplinarian, but was respected and loved for his gift of understanding the viewpoints of others, even when he might not share their opinions. His long service in such a demanding and difficult region, combined with strength of character produced an officer and individual of exceptional calibre. Alan Belcher died in Ottawa on October 14, 1966.

*Attentive and repeat tour attendees may notice that Alan Thomas Belcher's bio appear in the 2015 tour, "Adventurers and Explorers." While we make every effort to profile new individuals each year, sometimes it is impossible to avoid overlap. We apologize for the duplication, but felt we would be remiss in excluding A/Commr. Belcher from a tour focusing on policing.

ALBERT JOHN CAWDRON

Section 24, Lot 72 SW



Credit: RCMP Historical Collections Unit / Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) / Government of Canada

Albert John Cawdron was born in 1873 in Ottawa. As a young man, he joined the Dominion Police in 1897, and shortly after enlisting with the first Canadian Contingent, he was 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.


RUFUS GARDINER CHAMBERLIN

Section 29, Lot 117 SW

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.



DR. DONALD RUSSELL CHERRY

Section 50, Lot 56 NE

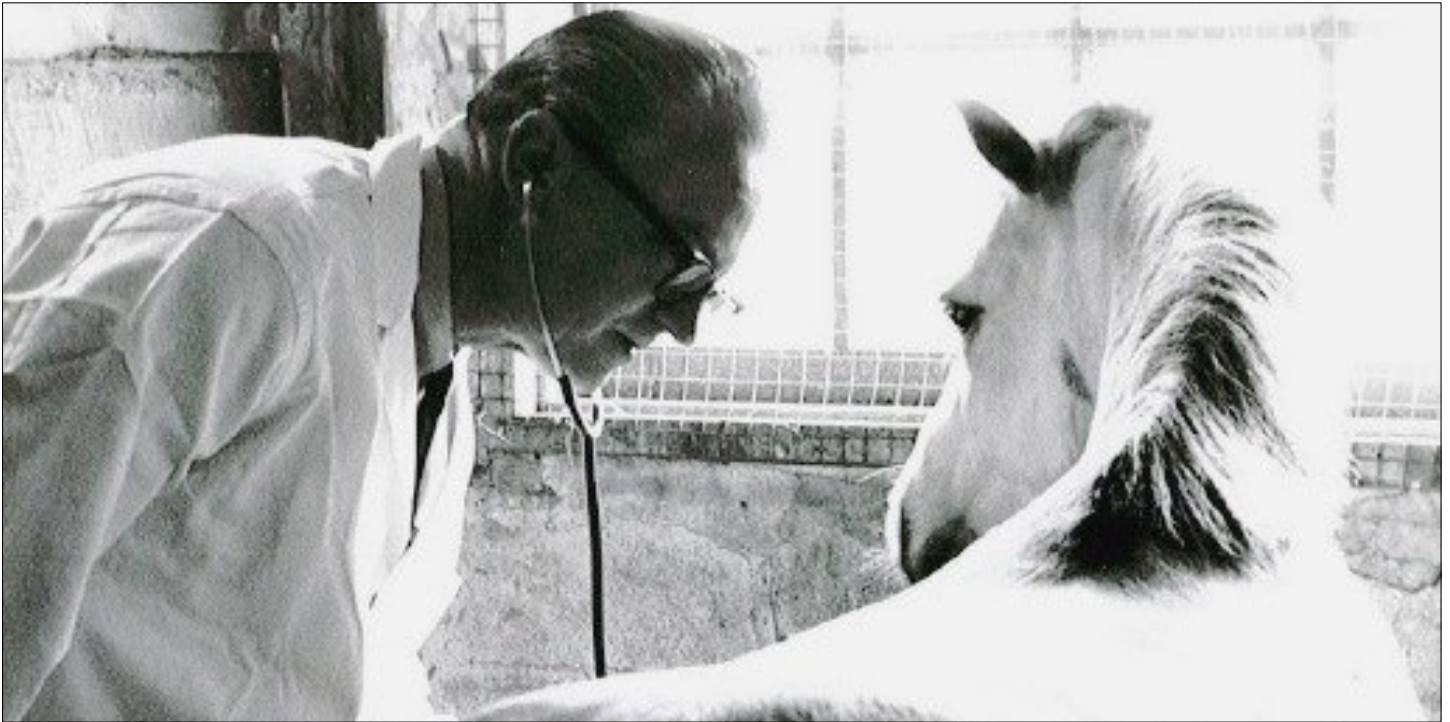


Photo courtesy of Mrs. Harriet Cherry

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 Osgoode, Ontario. He was the official veterinarian and chairman of the Ottawa winter fair and the Central Canada Exhibition for many years.

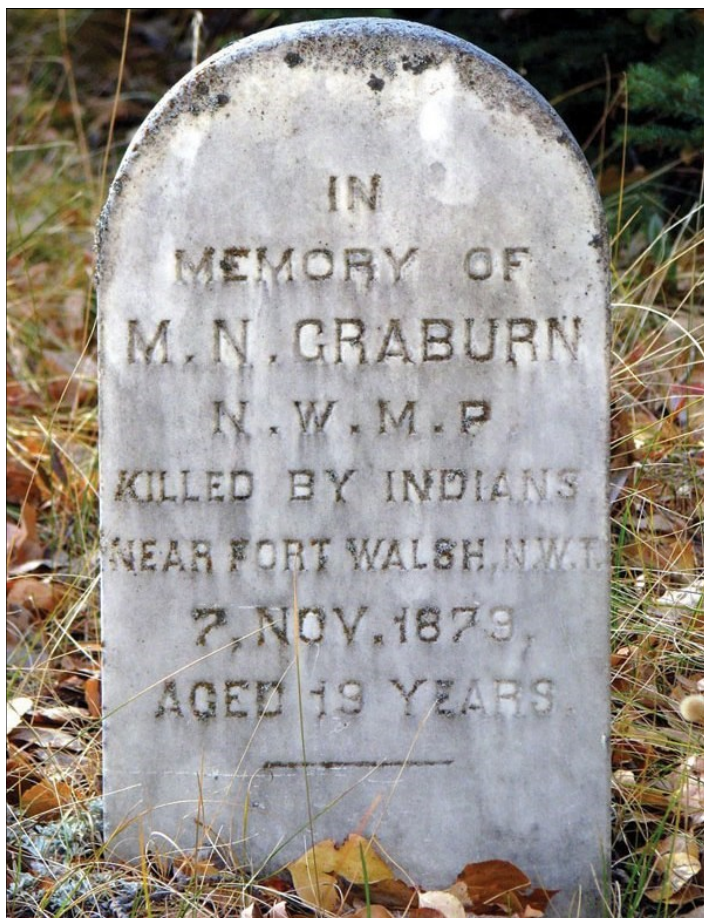
Dr. Cherry was also the official veterinarian to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police musical ride “N” division Rockcliffe from 1945 to shortly before his death in 2000. Among his many clients was Olympian show-jumper Ian Miller and his horses.

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.

MARMADUKE GRABURN

RCMP Cemetery, Fort Walsh SK



Cst Graburn's headstone in the RCMP Cemetery at Fort Walsh, SK, courtesy of the Glenbow Museum Calgary, AB.

Constable Marmaduke Graburn was born in Ottawa in 1860 and was the son of Captain Marmaduke Graburn of the Marine and Fisheries Department. As a teenager, Graburn served as a sailor, likely with his father.

On June 9, 1879 Graburn enlisted in the Northwest Mounted Police at Ottawa, Ontario, and was sworn in at Fort Walsh, Northwest Territories. He was assigned to the horse camp in the Cypress Hills where the horses of the Force were kept for rehabilitation and

rest. The camp was located in the valley of Battle Creek.

On November 17th, during the afternoon, Graburn had a verbal confrontation with a Blood Indian named Starchild, who persistently asked for food. It ended with Graburn ordering Starchild out of the camp. Later that day, Graburn's horse returned to the detachment still saddled and bridled, but Graburn failed to return. A search party was organized by Supt. Crozier and led by NWMP guide and interpreter, Jerry Potts. The tracks of two "barefoot" ponies (meaning they were unshod, unlike most European-owned horses during the time) were followed for a distance, then lost in the snow. Subsequently Graburn's forage cap was found and, further along the trail, Graburn's body was discovered in a bush covered coulee. He had been shot at close range through the back of the head.

Subsequent investigations indicated that Starchild had left the Indian camp for Montana. There was also evidence from other Blood Indians that Starchild was Graburn's killer. Several unsuccessful attempts were made to return Starchild from the States until May of 1881. Some eighteen months later, Starchild was located in a camp near Fort Walsh and after a violent struggle,

was taken into custody. On October 18, 1881, Starchild was brought to trial before a jury of six local ranchers. Due to a lack of firm evidence, he was found not guilty.

Cst. Graburn was the first member of the Force to die a violent death and he is buried at Fort Walsh, which is now a national historic site. His place of death is marked by a cairn in the Cypress Hills Park a few miles east of Elkwater, Alberta. The coulee where he died is now known as Graburn's Gap. His troopmates also erected a memorial stone at the Beechwood Cemetery in Ottawa.

In part the inscription reads: "Marmaduke Graburn - Primus Moriri (First to die)." Starchild was convicted of horse stealing some time later and sentenced to four years in Stony Mountain Penitentiary. In later years he became a scout for the Northwest Mounted Police.


[Source: <http://www.edmrcmpvets.ca/Wall/graburn.m.pdf>]

SIR JAMES HOWDEN MACBRIEN

Section 63, Lot 1



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, a position he held 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.



FLORA (CAMPBELL) MCLAUGHLIN

Section 24, TG 89



Courtesy of the Ottawa Police Service

Born in 1883 in Ottawa, Flora Campbell worked as a Probation Officer and Superintendent of the Women's Hostel. She became the first Police Woman ever hired by the Ottawa Police Service on December 31, 1913.

Although her duties were supposed to be the same as those of her male counterparts, Flora Campbell was unarmed and did not wear a badge of authority or uniform. And, while she was

given arrest powers, she seldom made arrests.

Her actual role was dealing with charged women appearing in court. In many cases where the women were first time offenders, charges were dismissed and Police Woman Campbell was tasked with helping them find employment. Her approach towards women and the law was to resolve as many conflicts as possible without stepping into a courtroom (similar to the 'Restorative Justice' process today). As part of her position, she was also tasked with investigating allegations of child neglect or abuse.

Flora died in 1961. Her years of service demonstrated the value of women in policing to both the Police Commission and the community.

SIR ARTHUR PERCY SHERWOOD

Section 48, Lot 1




Credit: Topley Studio / Library and Archives Canada / PA-

Sir Percy Sherwood was born in Bytown on March 18, 1854 and attended the Ottawa Grammar School. He joined the local Bytown militia in his early twenties, and in 1877, at the young age of 23, he was appointed deputy sheriff of Carleton County. Sherwood 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, he 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. A conscientious and thorough investigator, Sherwood was known for investigating every case that came across his desk, no matter how trivial or preposterous. He also travelled frequently to carry out various secret high-level investigations. One such instance was the Bering Sea fishing dispute in 1893, when the US and Britain (and Canada) were embroiled in a disagreement over the unlawful seizure of Canadian sealers in that area by US ships. Delegates from the three countries met in Paris, while Sherwood carried out his investigation, successfully obtaining necessary evidence useful in arbitration. The British and Canadians were awarded compensation for damages in the end.

As Chief of the Dominion Police, Sherwood was responsible for the safety of the Prince and Princess of Wales during their visit to Canada in 1901. He arranged police escorts across the country, and personally accompanied the royal party on their trip – his work in this was so excellent that he was complimented on his abilities by the Prince in a letter to the



Governor-General. When His Royal Highness visited Quebec again in 1908, Sherwood was picked as his aide-de-camp. He went on to serve as aide-de-camp to four Governors-General: Lord Minto, Earl Grey, HRH the Duke of Connaught and the Duke of Devonshire.

Sherwood's rapid rise in the police force paralleled his rise in the militia: he 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. He was also quite popular with his neighbours and fellow citizens, and was widely known in Ottawa. He was an active sportsman and played football for the Ottawa team, later the Rough Riders, and spent many summers relaxing, swimming and playing with his children at the family cottage on Blue Sea Lake in Quebec.

Sherwood passed away in Ottawa in 1940.



DETECTIVE THOMAS STONEMAN

Section 37, Lot 4SE



Courtesy of the Ottawa Police Service

Detective Thomas Stoneman was a well-loved and gregarious man. He was a husband and father of one-year-old twins. He also had an entrepreneurial spirit that led him to own and operate a sawmill in his off hours. He showed an enduring dedication to his family, helping put his two brothers through engineering

school.

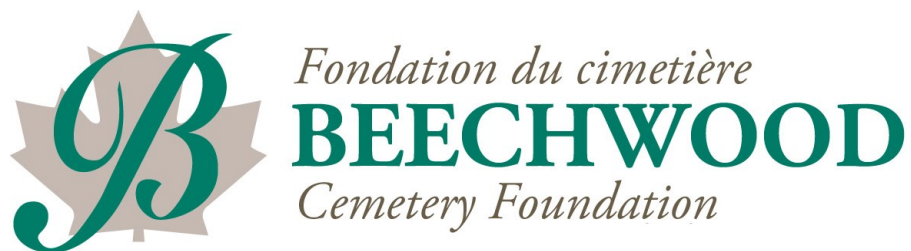
On the night of October 24, 1945, Detective Stoneman was on patrol with Constable Russell Berndt. Shortly after 1:00AM, the officers confronted three suspects who had been reported for breaking into cars. One of the suspects turned and shot Detective Stoneman in the chest. As other officers arrived on scene, a short gun battle broke out. An hour later, all three suspects had been arrested. For the next five days, Detective Stoneman fought for his life, but died on October 29 at the age of 37, leaving behind his wife Lois and children Richard and Jill. Thousands of Ottawa residents gathered to mourn his loss on November 1, as the city's first police funeral procession passed through the streets of downtown. In 1945, Detective Stoneman was posthumously honoured with the King's Police Medal. His murderer was sentenced to death and was the last man executed at the Nicholas Street Jail.

SPECIAL THANKS

The Beechwood Cemetery Foundation would like to gratefully acknowledge the financial support of the **City of Ottawa**, the **RCMP HQ General Mess**, the **RCMP Veterans' Association—Ottawa Division** and the **Ottawa Police Senior Officers' Association** for our tour. We also extend very warm and heartfelt thanks to director and producer Kathi Langston and script writer Susan Flemming for their long-standing commitment to making this event truly spectacular. All the actors and musicians also do a fantastic job, and we are grateful for their involvement!

Kathi Langston would like to thank OYP Theatre School, Biz and Barry MacDonald, Susan Flemming, Inspectors Inspectors Paul Gallant and Chris Rheame, Nicole Bedard, Erika Wagner and everyone at Beechwood Cemetery.





280 Beechwood Avenue

P.O. Box 7025

Ottawa ON K1L 8E2

Tel: (613) 741-9530

Fax: (613) 741-8584

E-mail: info@beechwoodottawa.ca