The Royal Canadian Mounted Police – National Memorial Cemetery

Set in stone - Marmaduke Graburn monument

Celebrating RCMP’s service to Canada – A historic event

82,000 stories to be told - The forgotten assistant commissioner of the RCMP
Letter from the editor

Dear loyal Beechwood readership,

This issue may shock many of you who have been avid readers of the Beechwood Way, as everything about this issue is different. From the colouring, to the text, we have decided to rebrand and restructure everything about The Beechwood Way. Canada 150 has brought on the reflection of who we are as Canadians and as a country. We here at The Beechwood Way reflected over the direction of where the magazine was headed. We decided, much like Canada, to move forward into the future. That starts with creating something new and dynamic. What better way to give ourselves a new beginning then to start with a special edition?

This special edition issue focuses on the RCMP section and how the section is being given a special upgrade. Beechwood Cemetery has always been lucky to have a great relationship with the RCMP and RCMP Veterans. We have been together since Beechwood opened its doors in 1873 and we have been moving forward together ever since.

On September 23rd, the RCMP National Memorial Cemetery at Beechwood will be unveiling three very special pillars reflecting on the RCMP’s impact on Canada. The event will be a true culmination of our joint history and in my opinion, a truly moving ceremony.

This rebranding will really look to provide all Canadians with news from the National Cemetery of Canada and connect that to their lives and their own history. As one of Canada’s best-kept secrets, it is time that all Canadians share in the beauty, the history and the wonders that live within the ground of Beechwood Cemetery. The hope is that Beechwood, as Canada’s National Cemetery, will eventually be a symbol of the Canadian identity - a place for all Canadians to discover and experience their history.

I hope everyone enjoys this new issue.

Nick McCarthy
The RCMP (then the North West Mounted Police) and Beechwood Cemetery began in 1873 and grew to become two of Canada’s most respected institutions.

Why a cemetery? A cemetery is a history of people – a perpetual record of yesterday. To quote then Governor General Michâelle Jean: “Whenever I enter a cemetery, I feel as though I am opening the door to a library. Every tombstone is a book; every person at rest, a story”.

Beechwood is such a Library. Beechwood is an all-inclusive, multi-faith cemetery whose mandate is to serve all religions, nationalities and beliefs. Home to the National Military Cemetery of the Canadian Forces and the Veterans’ and War dead, it was logical that the RCMP, a regiment in its own right, should locate one of its cemeteries within the grounds of Beechwood.

In 2001, the RCMP Veterans’ association (RCMPVA) researched the possibility of establishing an RCMP cemetery in Ottawa, the birthplace of the original Force.

A bilateral agreement was signed by the RCMPVA and Beechwood, marking the official opening of the RCMP Memorial Cemetery in October 2004. Beechwood was meant to complement the RCMP Regimental Cemetery at Depot Division in Regina. Other RCMP Cemeteries can also be found at: Dawson, Yukon (Rededicated on May 23rd 2017); Fort Saskatchewan; Fort Macleod, and Herschel Islands.

Marmaduke Graburn, Reg # 335 of the NWMP killed on duty is buried at Fort Walsh but is honoured by his troop mates with a monument raised at Beechwood, part of the living history of Canada and the Force.

In 2006, a tri-partite partnership composed of the RCMP, RCMP Veterans Association and Beechwood Foundation was established.

The RCMP National Memorial cemetery is unique because it is for all serving, retired, former civilian and regular members of the RCMP, Public Service employees, special constables as well as their families.

An Act of Parliament in 2002 made Beechwood the National Cemetery of Canada which memorialized people who built Canada. A fitting resting place for the RCMP family who, for almost 150 years, have dedicated their lives to providing peace and order to fellow Canadians and have been instrumental in the development of Canada.

In 2008, the addition of the Beechwood National Memorial Center featuring a Sacred Space – a multifaith worship centre and the Hall of Colours that served the memorial needs of our members was most welcome and signifies that Beechwood Cemetery is a truly a place of honor for all Canadians.

Al Rivard
President
RCMP Veterans’ Association
Set in a prominent location along the road in the south-eastern corner of the RCMP National Memorial Cemetery at Beechwood is the memorial for Marmaduke Graburn. As a memorial should, it brings thoughts of the person, and then leads to speculation about the context of his or her life.

On June 9, 1879 Graburn enlisted in the Northwest Mounted Police in Ottawa, Ontario, and was assigned to the horse camp in the Cypress Hills.

On November 17th 1879, during the afternoon, Graburn had a verbal confrontation with a Blood Indian named Starchild, who persistently asked for food. The fight ended with Graburn ordering Starchild out of the camp. Later that day, Graburn’s horse returned to the detachment still saddled and bridled, but without its rider.

Cst. Graburn was the first member of the Force to die a violent death and he is buried at Fort Walsh, Saskatchewan, now a national historic site. His troopermates 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 fourteen years in Stony Mountain Penitentiary. In later years he became a scout for the Northwest Mounted Police.

His spirit might inquire, ‘What is the RCMP?’ - since he had joined the NWMP in 1879. He would also not recognise Saskatchewan, whose membership and delineation of borders in Confederation lay far ahead in the following century. Sir John A. was still alive and a dominating presence; living in Ottawa, had Marmaduke encountered Macdonald? Probably. What were the Saskatchewan landscapes he saw? What peoples did he encounter? The journey from Ottawa to duty in Saskatchewan must have been a formidable experience.

As our lives progress we come to realise that twelve years is a short span!

Graburn was an Ottawa man and the monument was raised from subscription by his colleagues and family. Initially installed in another section of the cemetery, the monument was moved to the RCMP Section and refurbished by RCMP Veterans when their section was established.

Contemplating the memorial it brings to mind that height was obviously important to Victorians. It is an obelisk, reaching to the sky. It is a fine piece of limestone, a sedimentary rock, and the swirls of the variously shaded sediments laid down in an ancient sea are clearly visible. Seen on a sunny day, there is a remarkable contrast between the sides of the obelisk. The sunny side is glowing, almost white, while the obverse is dark, almost a gloomy grey. Variations in the texture of the rock are also visible, from smooth to relatively gritty. Could it be that these contrasts reflect the reality of life, the rough and the smooth, the light and the dark?

It also strikes my mind that the Victorians may have been a little more creative in the names assigned to children than we are, at least among anglophones. Marmaduke is very distinctive (forget about the cartoon canine!). Another monument in the cemetery remembers a couple named Rudolphus and Rosalinda; the lady’s name resonates with me almost poetically. A worthy monument leads to such speculation!

From whichever direction one approaches this monument it is imposed in the mind and memory, a suitable memorial to a person who knew Confederation as a real event in his life.

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DID YOU KNOW:

Beechwood Cemetery and the RCMP were established in 1873.
The RCMP National Memorial Cemetery has developed a very special and unique addition to mark the sacred ground that holds fallen RCMP officers. On September 23rd, 2017, in celebration of Canada’s 150th anniversary and as part of the Canadian Police and Peace Officers Memorial Service weekend, the RCMP Veterans Association- Ottawa Division will be lighting a commemorative torch at Parliament Hill. Given life from Centennial Flame this commemorative torch will then be transported across Ottawa via a walk, run relay and march to the RCMP National Memorial Cemetery located at Beechwood, Canada’s National Cemetery.

The commemorative torch was developed to represent the legacy of the RCMP and therefore will include the four historical crests of the North-West Mounted Police, Royal Northwest Mounted Police, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Royal Canadian Mounted Police Veterans. Additionally each RCMP Division’s Ensigns will be engraved on the torch in order to represent Canada from Sea, to Sea to Sea.

Once the torch has arrived at Beechwood, RCMP Members, Veterans, their families and friends will gather to witness the passing of the Centennial Flame to the new Memorial Flame atop a granite pillar. This flame will serve as constant reminder of our profound respect for those who have passed before us; those who have made the ultimate sacrifice supporting the RCMP legacy and who participated in the unfolding of Canada’s history.

Alongside the pillar with the Memorial Flame will be two additional granite pillars, each with their own unique symbolism. One pillar will depict a globe, representing the RCMP as an international police service, with involvement in peacekeeping, international policing missions and international Liaison Officers worldwide. The third pillar “Scales of Justice” is representative of our “raison d’être” or “our reason for being.” The central feature will be the Memorial Flame which will have the RCMP Veterans crest engraved on the front and will be lit during RCMP funerals.

The intention is to have the ceremonial torch kept in the Hall of colours at Beechwood Cemetery and to have it be an integral part of future RCMP burial services. The RCMP Musical Ride farrier has built a stand from old horseshoes to hold the torch.

Did You Know:
The RCMP National Memorial Cemetery was established in 2002.
DID YOU KNOW:

The RCMP National Memorial Cemetery is the only RCMP Cemetery open to RCMP members and their families. It recognizes the sacrifice undertaken by all family members.

MONTHLY STROLLS

Discover Beechwood!

Join us on our monthly tours of Beechwood, held at 1:00PM on the fourth Sunday of each month. We are also pleased to offer guided tours for small or large groups as requested.

To RSVP for our monthly tours or to book a private tour for your group, contact us at 613-741-9530 or at foundation@beechwoodottawa.ca.

THE REMAINING STROLLS TAKE PLACE ON:

Sunday August 27th at 1pm
Sunday September 24th at 1pm
Sunday October 22nd at 1pm
Sunday November 26th at 1pm
The Bison heads at the entrance of the section are life size, weigh 800 pounds each and are in reinforced columns with over 10,000 pounds of concrete.

**DID YOU KNOW:** The RCMP statue is made of reinforced bronze and weigh nearly 1200 pounds.

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The gardens design surrounding the existing bison head pillars are meant to represent the wild meadows of the Canadian prairies. For ease of maintenance, we chose not to specify native plant varieties, however some of the Perennials chosen were hybrid versions of the original native Canadian plants such as Echinacea (Coneflower), Rudbeckia (Black eyed Susan), and Coreopsis (Tickseed). Ornamental grasses and dwarf Willow shrubs were chosen to add texture throughout the summer into the fall, alongside the perennials, which will bloom in different seasons.

**DID YOU KNOW:** The gardens surrounding the existing Cenotaph are meant to reflect a sense of structure, tradition, and formality. Opposed to the wild flower gardens surrounding the Bison head pillars, these gardens are symmetrical and organized—paying respect to the center focal feature, the Cenotaph. The row of round Globe Cedars add structural integrity to gardens, representing a sense of coordination. As these are coniferous, they will be present and green throughout all seasons. The bloom colours chosen (red, blue, yellow), were meant to represent the RCMP’s official colours. It was important to choose a plant that would maintain its red bloom throughout the entire season, therefore the red Annual Geranium—represents the concept of red Poppies. The yellow is present with the Yarrow plant which also has a long blooming period. The blue is represented by the Salvia, an early summer blooming Perennial.
Working in the Beechwood Foundation, I have come to learn a lot about those who are buried in our grounds. Primarily because of the work I do on the Historical Portraits Book, but many times the most interesting stories come from those just visiting loved ones. One of these intriguing stories is that of Alexander Neville Eames.

Mr. John Healy, whose life’s work is to find RCMP graves and help maintain our memories of them, came to Beechwood in the Summer of 2016 and asked if I would go with him to the RCMP section. Once there he took me over to a small black granite headstone and began to tell me the tale of Assistant Commissioner Eames.

Born December 26, 1883 in Abergavenny, Wales, Eames was the fourth of six children to William and Sarah Eames. At the age of twenty-nine, Eames joined the Royal North West Mounted Police and in April 1918, Eames 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 Inspector and was selected to open Pincher Creek Detachment in Alberta. It was during this 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 seven weeks into 1932 after 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 and amazingly tracked him through blizzards and -40 degree weather. It was Eames’ 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 was 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 eventually was promoted to Assistant Commissioner of the RCMP. Eames then enjoyed retirement on Canada’s west coast for almost 20 years with his wife. He passed at age 81 on January 13th, 1965.

His notoriety in Canadian history is not the only reason his story is so interesting. This once famous inspector, whose manhunt appeared in newspapers across Canada, had been forgotten in death. Mr. Healy, an avid and devoted fan of inspector Eames, could not find where Eames had been buried. After researching he discovered a tragic secret. RCMP Assistant Commissioner Eames’ remains had been forgotten about at a funeral home in BC. His ashes cremated, no came to pick them up after his death in 1965.

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

It is not only the bravery he displayed in life that makes him famous, but also the mystery of why he was forgotten.