

A CANADIAN REMEMBRANCE DAY. UNITARIANS, 11 NOV 18, ARMISTICE PLUS 100

Service starts at 11, therefore CBC will be up on the screen from 1050 till 1105. All to arrive with poppies, early. Stand for the 2 minutes silence.

(at 1045) piano prelude, "Men of Harlech", Welsh National Hymn and regimental march of many units, including The Ontario Regiment (116 Bn and 182nd in WW1), The Governor-General's Horse Guards (4 CMR in WW1) and The Royal Canadian Hussars (MMG Brigade in WW1, the first Commonwealth mechanised unit).

Light the chalice as the trumpet sounds Reveille, saying "Reveille wakes us in the morning, as day enlightens, let us visualize our flame one with that in front of the Peace Tower in Ottawa".

Opening words, from Kipling's Recessional, invoke the Unitarian sixth principle, judging our nation "Judge of the nations, spare us yet, lest we forget, lest we forget".

Concerns and joys, especially about war remembrance. Offertory.

When World War Two ended in 1945, Canada had the most mechanized army and the #3 navy, with 434 ships, in the world. At the time of WW1, the navy was brand new. Today is the 100th anniversary of the end of that War to End All Wars.

(choir) Naval "Hymn of the Day".

Dr. John McCrae of Guelph served in the Second Boer War, and re-enrolled for WW1. He wrote "In Flanders Fields" after the second Ypres battle, having just conducted the burial of his friend Lt Alexis Helmer. When Sgt-Maj Allinson insisted, he submitted it to The Spectator, who declined it, but Punch printed it later in 1915. In Jan 1918, Col McCrae caught pneumonia and died.

In Flanders Fields (sung, a duet)

CANADA, MILITARY HISTORY...100 Victoria Crosses

Colonel George FG Stanley wrote "Canada's Soldiers, 1604-1954", and was the designer of the Canadian flag. He was a Rhodes Scholar, Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, Historian of the Canadian Army during WW2, professor at Mt Allison, and Dean of Arts at RMC.

This is a handout by Major Russ Baird, who met Stanley when he hosted the 50th anniversary celebrations of the Royal Canadian Armoured Corps, as LG of NB. Use: background for the tasked "Unitarian" version of a Remembrance Day service on Sunday Nov 11, 2018, the Centennial of the Great Armistice, at the 11th hour, of the 11th day, of the 11th month. What that tasking meant was not defined, so Baird will assume Unitarian characteristics, and try to make it more thought-provoking,

controversial, novel, or informative that what we have heard since the Remembrance Day Act of 1931, when Nov 11 replaced Decoration Day. The June 2, 1866 Battle of Ridgeway, an action right here in Niagara was the occasion for Decoration Day.

The 1931 act ostensibly stripped Ensign Malcolm McEachren of the Queen's Own Rifles, of the distinction of being the first fatality of the newly formed Canadian Army, when the Ridgeway action caused 35 Canadian dead and 37 to be seriously wounded. Alexander Muir served there, and wrote The Maple Leaf Forever. By 1931, Decoration Day had also been honouring those who fought in the Northwest Rebellion, the Boer War, and WW1. Ten Canadians received the Victoria Cross before WW1, serving the empire in Crimea, the Bay of Bengal, Lucknow, Delhi, Sudan, and South Africa. Lt Alexander Dunn of Toronto won his at the Charge of the Light Brigade. Lt de Montmorency of Montreal won his VC in Sudan, 1898. Decoration Day is, however still celebrated here in Niagara. Memorial Day in Newfoundland is July 1 because The Newfoundland Regiment was decimated at Beaumont-Hamel on July 1, 1916, 33 years before Newfoundland joined Canada.

"Decoration Day is a Canadian holiday that recognizes [veterans](#) of [Canada's military](#).

Decoration Day began on 2 June 1890 inaugurated by veterans of the [Battle of Ridgeway](#) who felt that their contributions to the protection of Canada during [The Fenian Raids](#) were being overlooked by the government. The veterans placed decorations at the Canadian Volunteers Monument near Queen's Park in [Toronto](#) on the anniversary of the battle.^[1] There were thirty thousand participants in 1891, the 25th anniversary of the Battle of Ridgeway, and up to fifty thousand watched the accompanying parade.^[2] This became an annual event, taking place on the weekend nearest the original date and accumulating more participants as further conflicts resulted in a larger body of Canadian veterans.^[1] Participants included veterans of the Fenian Raids, the [North-West Rebellion](#), the [Second Boer War](#), and the [First World War](#).

The actions of these veterans resulted in the British creation of service medals recognizing participants in the pre-First World War Canadian conflicts. Canada provided compensation to veterans of the rebellions, but not the Fenian raids; Ontario did provide some recognition at the provincial level.^[2] Commemoration of Decoration Day dwindled in the early 1900s, regaining support when the First World War began. A Ridgeway monument was created in 1916 and was made a National Historic Battlefield in 1921.^[2] In 1931, the [Armistice Remembrance Day Act](#) established 11 November as the official day commemorating military service in Canada.^[1] However, some recognition of Decoration Day persists."

For 262 years before the Canadian Army began in 1866 we had, per Col Stanley, "Canada's Soldiers, 1604-1954". "Canada" is, from what Donnacona told Cartier at Stadacona in 1537, a word for "a collection of huts"; but it became a place, going immediately onto maps and soon receiving newcomers from France. The Peacemaker apparently had a vision of a large territory for the Iroquois peoples, his

dream of a unified country, perhaps. But they were at war, constantly, the Iroquois and the Algonquians. The Hochelaga village which Cartier visited in 1535 at what is now called Montreal, was long gone as a result of these wars, when Jeanne Mance came with Chomedey de Maisonneuve to found Ville-Marie in 1642. American history calls "The Beaver Wars" those 50 years of warfare embattling the Hurons, Algonquins, and many peoples who were completely annihilated, against the Iroquois, ending with The Great Peace of Montreal, in 1701.

Here is the story of a battle from the Beaver Wars which involved a detachment of 17 from Montreal, with Algonquins and Hurons, protecting Ville-Marie from an invading force of Iroquois:

May 16, 1660. LEST WE FORGET "Canada's Horatio at the Bridge"

Ville-Marie was founded as a mission to evangelize on May 17, 1642 by Jeanne Mance and her order of mystic nuns of Societe Notre-Dame, over the objections of the Governor (Montmagny, "Onontio", who dubbed it "the foolhardy enterprise") and the Jesuits. They employed Paul Chomedey de Maisonneuve with some soldiers to protect them. Chomedey is credited with founding Montreal. On May 16, 1660 when Montreal was 18, his replacement was a lieutenant named Adam Dollard. The French sided against the Iroquois with the Hurons and Algonquins. Dollard's 17 were with a force of them against a host of Iroquois who were heading for Montreal along the Ottawa River. He hoped to prevent them from wiping out the new mission, and he put up such a resistance that they came no further, paying the supreme sacrifice. Here is part of a poem about the heroes by the great poet Archibald Lampman.

"AT THE LONG SAULT"(final section)

All night by the foot of the mountain

The little town lieth at rest,

The sentries are peacefully pacing;

And neither from East nor from West

Is there rumour of death or of danger;

None dreameth tonight in his bed

That ruin was near and the heroes

That met it and stemmed it are dead.

But afar in the ring of the forest,

**Where the air is so tender with May
And the waters are wild in the moonlight,
They lie in their silence of clay.
The numberless stars out of heaven
Look down with a pitiful glance;
And the lilies asleep in the forest
Are closed like our lilies of France.**

This we Remember, especially in Quebec, as La Fete de Dollard, the May 24 holiday. On Montreal Island is La Ville de Dollard-des-Ormeaux, honouring the brave heroes. I lived in DDO 1978-84.

"The Beaver Wars, also known as the Iroquois Wars or the French and Iroquois Wars, encompass a series of conflicts fought intermittently, during the 17th century, the Beaver Wars were battles throughout the [St. Lawrence River valley](#) and the lower [Great Lakes](#) region. The wars were between the [Iroquois](#) trying to take control of the fur trade from the Hurons, the northern [Algonquians](#), and their Canadian allies.

The Iroquois sought to expand their territory and monopolize the [fur trade](#) and the trade between European markets and the tribes of the western [Great Lakes region](#). They were an aboriginal confederation of five nations—[Mohawk](#), [Oneida](#), [Onondaga](#), [Cayuga](#) and [Seneca](#). (The Tuscarora joined later). Each of these nations has beliefs in tribal sovereignty and a collective body called a league. The Iroquois were armed by their Dutch and English trading partners; the Algonquian were backed by the French, their chief trading partner.

The wars were brutal. As the Iroquois destroyed several large tribal confederacies—including the [Huron](#), [Neutral](#), [Erie](#), [Susquehannock](#), and [Shawnee](#), they became dominant in the region and enlarged their territory, realigning the tribal geography of North America. They pushed some eastern tribes to the west of the [Mississippi River](#), or southward into the [Carolinas](#). The Iroquois gained control of the [Ohio River](#) valley lands as hunting ground, from about 1670 onward. The [Ohio Country](#) and the [Lower Peninsula of Michigan](#) had become virtually empty of Native people as refugees fled westward to escape the Iroquois warriors."

1667-9. LEST WE FORGET the destruction of Huronia, 1667-69 by Senecas and Mohawks, memorialized by The Martyrs Shrine at Midland, Ontario. Saint Jean Brebeuf, who wrote "The Huron Carol" in 1642 in the Huron/Wendat language, is remembered there with his companions. That same year, 1669, Louis XIV ordered that all male Canadiens 16-60 be organized into a militia.

1701. THE GREAT PEACE OF MONTREAL



One of the most significant diplomatic events in the history of North America took place in 1701 when New France and more than 30 First Nations signed the Great Peace Treaty of Montréal, officially ending nearly a century of conflict and introducing a new era of peace between the French, their First Nations allies and the Iroquois. On August 3, 2001, Canada Post will issue a single domestic rate commemorative stamp to mark the 300th anniversary of the Great Peace.

Frontenac died before the Great Peace was finalized, but it gave a long time of relative peace. Louis-Hector de Calliere, (1648-1703), his successor, signed it with 1300 representatives of 39 nations. Chief of the Hurons, Kondiaronk, died after his oratory which finalized the agreement, and enmity dissipated with all nations paying great honour at his funeral. The peace included the Iroquois agreeing to founding Detroit that year. Cadillac founded it, and soon, Louis-Thomas Joncaire became the king's ambassador to the Iroquois and established Niagara.

LEST WE FORGET, The fall of Acadia, mostly in 1713; Cape Breton Island and Louisbourg in 1758 during...

THE SEVEN YEARS WAR which lasted at least 9 years, 1754-63. Montcalm and Wolfe fell at The Plains of Abraham, with Levis regaining Quebec from the new governor under the British Raj, Gen Murray, in the Battle of Ste-Foye in April 1760. Montreal fell in Sept 1760; Vaudreuil fils, the Governor, surrendered the whole colony. Canada's first veterans organization, now called the ANAVETS, served vets of all sides.

1776. LEST WE FORGET the American Revolution. Canada gained an English-speaking population of people who opposed the rebels, including The Queen's Rangers under Simcoe, who built York, and Butler's Rangers here. They became The Lincoln and Welland Regiment. Canada lost everything south of the Great Lakes, including Fort Niagara, Detroit and Pittsburgh (Fort Duquesne), which had gone back and forth between the French and British, then the Americans, and experienced

Pontiac's War. Many Canadiens moved north to avoid the cultural genocide of losing their language under the American regime. (those in Detroit actually moved south, because Windsor is south of Detroit). Some studies call 1755-1815 a Sixty Year War, and it was certainly that for the First Nations who had the greatest and longest commitment including Pontiac's War and his siege of Pittsburgh.

War of 1812. LET US REMEMBER GENERAL BROCK, killed by a sniper, and all other casualties, Nishnabe (autochtone), American, Canadian, and British. Mohawks walked from Montreal to Thorold, and defeated the Americans at the Battle of Beaver Dams, Laura Secord having warned of their approach. Perform: The Ballad of Billy Green/MacDonnell on the Heights, by Stan Rogers.

1837. LEST WE FORGET THE REBELLION, led by Mackenzie and Papineau. Sacrifice paved the way to our democracy thirty years later. The Orangemen protected the scaffolders for the unpopular execution of Peter Matthews and Samuel Lount in Toronto. 70 Patriots died in The Battle of St-Eustache.

1866. LEST WE FORGET. The Militia Act and The Fenian Raids. Canada passed The Militia Act in 1866, with John A. Macdonald as Minister of Militia, to show we were planning to take responsibility for our own defence as Confederation loomed. The only VC ever won in Canada, was earned by Tim O'Hea, an Irish soldier of The Rifle Brigade, for saving an ammo-laden train from exploding in Canada East, during the Fenian Raids. At the Battle of Ridgeway, June 2, 1866, 35 of us met death and 37 were seriously wounded. Alex Muir served at Ridgeway and wrote "The Maple Leaf Forever". Ensign Malcolm McEachren of the Queen's Own Rifles was the first Killed In Action of the newly organized Canadian Army.

LEST WE FORGET, all participants in the Northwest Rebellion of 1885.

LEST WE FORGET The Boer War 1899-1902, Canada's first foreign war, where 7000 of us served, 270 died, and 5 won VCs.

LEST WE FORGET. 1914-1918, the Canadian Expeditionary Force of The Great War (later called World War One) and the sailors of the new Royal Canadian Navy, all soldiers and airmen, the Battle Honours of the regiments, including the RCMP, and the 73 brave VCs, in particular those awarded posthumously. 650,000 served, 62,000 killed, 172,000 wounded. The RCAF did not yet exist, so the (British) Royal Flying Corps received 16,000 from Canada including ace William Stephenson of Winnipeg, who became Intrepid for WW2.

LEST WE FORGET. those who stayed on for the Russian civil warfare and those who served, including the Mackenzie-Papineau Battalion, whose flag "1837-1937" and motto "the spirit of 1837 lives on" linked our push for democracy with Spain's fight against fascism.

LEST WE FORGET 16 VCs and 44,000 deaths when 1.1 million of us served in World War Two...the sailors, soldiers, airmen, merchant marine and all the war effort in Canada, including those in factories, at air training schools and POW camps (as well as our own PWs overseas). Remember Camp X, whose Intrepid, Sir William Stephenson of Winnipeg (and the WW1 RFC), may have made the greatest contribution to victory, and his Alan Turing. Let us pause for victims of hatred and prejudice, including the Holocaust, and including computer pioneer Turing who broke the Enigma code but was harassed to actual death by homophobia.

LEST WE FORGET those who served and those who died on United Nations and NATO duties, including the Korean War, where 25,000 of us served, and 516 died. Among them were Cyprus, the middle east, and Vietnam. Remember Afghanistan, where 159 died. Mali is a current UN tasking.

LEST WE FORGET all who served, and especially those who died or suffered as a result of service, including all public service and training, coast guard, police, and the local militia Argylls' Nathan Cirillo, recently killed protecting the National War Monument, the focus of our Remembrance Day.

LEST WE FORGET today's war on terror, all discrimination including the effects of the residential schools, cultural genocide, "Metis sweeps", and marginalization. The 6th principle of Unitarianism guides us.

Lest We Forget ("Recessional", Rudyard Kipling, 1897) (responsive reading, congregation does 2 last lines of verses)

**God of our fathers, known of old,
Lord of our far-flung battle-line,
Beneath whose awful Hand we hold
dominion over palm and pine—**

**Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!**

**The tumult and the shouting dies;
The Captains and the Kings depart:
Still stands Thine ancient sacrifice,
An humble and a contrite heart.**

**Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!**

Far-called, our navies melt away;

On dune and headland sinks the fire:

Lo, all our pomp of yesterday

Is one with Nineveh and Tyre!

**Judge of the Nations, spare us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!**

**If, drunk with sight of power, we loose
Wild tongues that have not Thee in awe,
Such boastings as the Gentiles use,
Or lesser breeds without the Law—**

**Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!**

"Recessional" was Kipling's contribution, an "afterword", to Queen Victoria's 1897 Golden Jubilee, a caution on imperialism

For the Fallen (in part) Lawrence Binyon, 1914, on the cliffs, North Cornwall.

**They went with songs to the battle, they were young
Straight of limb, true of eye, steady and aglow.
They were staunch to the end against odds uncounted,
They fell with their faces to the foe.**

(congregation reads)

**They shall grow not old, as we that are left grow old:
Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn.
At the going down of the sun and in the morning,
We will remember them.**

**They mingle not with their laughing comrades again;
They sit no more at familiar tables of home;
They have no lot in our labour of the day-time;
They sleep beyond England's foam. (all repeat second verse)**

One World (choir)

Extinguish the chalice to these closing words "At the going down of the sun, and in the morning, we will remember them, and may we remember that the flame in front of the peace tower is perpetual. May our own light ever be so".

Announcements

**Postlude: (the March of the Royal Canadian Chaplain Corps) ODE TO JOY, Beethoven.
Chaplains, former chaplains, and Veterans please stand for this regimental march.**

