

*Souvenir of the Dedication
of the
Brant
War Memorial*

*Thursday
May - twenty - fifth
1933*





HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF BESSBOROUGH, P. C., G. C. M. G.
AND
HER EXCELLENCY THE COUNTESS OF BESSBOROUGH

The Brant War Memorial



IN 1921 the need for an appropriate commemoration of the valorous deeds of the men from Brantford and Brant County who served in the Great War, and particularly of those who died for their country, was generally realized, and citizens of all classes united in the creation of the Brant War Memorial Association. During the succeeding years, the men and women participating in the movement have seen the project evolve through successive stages until final accomplishment and the dedication by His Excellency the Governor-General.

As the result of initial conferences it was decided that the tribute should take the form of a monument, to be erected amid suitable surroundings, and the design was allotted to Walter Allward, Canada's recognized foremost sculptor who evolved the beautiful Bell Memorial and was selected by the Canadian Government to execute the Vimy Memorial in France, a work not yet completed, but which, it is recognized, will rank as one of the three finest in Europe.

The site of the local tribute has been most happily chosen. Close to the Dufferin Rifles Armouries and surrounded by a well laid out garden, it fronts a triangular space which was formerly used as a parade ground by the many hundreds who left from here for the front. To the direct north there is also another small park with only a roadway between and within a small converging area is the Bell Memorial, which commemorates the invention here of the telephone, and the monument to Brantford heroes who fell in the Boer War, while almost within a stone's

throw glides the Grand River, once a highway for the canoes of Indian warriors who were the early occupants of this region. Thus there is an exceedingly suitable historical environment.

The pylons are really the dominant note in the design of the monument. Their great mass gives dignity and solemnity and a sense of guardianship over the stone of remembrance. This consists of a raised slab, ornamented with poppies and bearing the inscription "In memory of the men who gave their lives for humanity, 1914-1918". Immediately above this remembrance stone there is a cross, deeply cut in the main pylon. To the left of the monument the design includes a group "Humanity" in bronze, depicting the wounded figure of a recumbent youth gazing up at the cross, while a mother, with head held high, typifies unbroken faith and patriotic fervor; a third figure is in the attitude of prayer. To the right, in order to impart a more direct military touch, there is depicted a piece of crippled field artillery. Some of the minor details have yet to be completed, but the finished design will be as outlined. On one of the pylons, the names are inscribed of the 701 from Brantford and Brant County, who so heroically gave their lives at the call of King and Country. Leaving all that was dear to them, they endured unparalleled hardships, faced tremendous dangers and finally passed out of the sight of men by the path of duty and sacrifice, giving up their own lives that others might live in freedom.

At the front of the monument base are the words "They gave their lives for humanity, 1914-1918", and the interstice between the pylons exhibits the flaming torch of patriotism.



THE TRIBUTE TO BRANT HEROES OF THE GREAT WAR

Record of Participation of Brant County in the World War

<i>Killed, died of wounds or through service.....</i>	<i>701</i>
<i>Missing or prisoners.....</i>	<i>58</i>
<i>Officers—Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, Engineer, Tanks.....</i>	<i>227</i>
<i>Medical Officers.....</i>	<i>24</i>
<i>Royal Air Force Officers.....</i>	<i>68</i>
<i>Chaplains.....</i>	<i>14</i>

<i>Nursing Sisters.....</i>	<i>37</i>
<i>British Reservists.....</i>	<i>44</i>
<i>N. C. O's and men enlisted, not previously included.....</i>	<i>4491</i>
<i>Total enlisted.....</i>	<i>5571</i>
<i>Decorations or "Mentioned in Despatches".....</i>	<i>143</i>
<i>Officers who rose from ranks.....</i>	<i>50</i>



COUNTY of Brant, including the City of Brantford and Town of Paris, had, in the eventful year 1914, a population of approximately 44,000. During the four years following, from that population, 5,571 donned the khaki of the army or the blue of the navy. Not all of these took the voyage overseas, for some of them did not pass the test after going to the training camps at Valcartier, Niagara, and Borden, but the number who did go to England, and after thorough training, to France, was large, and Brant can well claim to have set a Canadian per capita record in enlistments.

Nor was it alone in such enlistments that Brant gloried. From the first of the war to the last, Brant County men were in the thick of the fighting. As British reservists, there were Brant representatives in the retreat from Mons, one of the most heroic fights ever staged by the British army. They were found ready and not wanting when the need came at the second battle of Ypres, to foil the German drive for the French coast ports. Local men were also members of the Fourth Battalion which saved the day by a counter-attack on the Germans who had taken advantage of the debacle of French colonial troops, when they fled before the mysterious wave of green gas which swept over their trenches near Ypres, in Belgium—the first time that the enemy had used the arts of the chemist in an endeavor to sweep away the forces which held them back from world domination. Local men were likewise through all the struggles on the western front in which the Canadians participated, and men from Brant were found in as widely separated fighting fields as Saloniki and Mesopotamia, Palestine and Italy, Vladivostock and the seven seas.

The casualties which Brant suffered were in keeping with the enlistments and the stern fighting in which the Canadians engaged. In all, 701 from

Brant and its constituent municipalities met death either on the field of battle through enemy action, in the hospitals behind the lines or from illnesses contracted during overseas service. In addition, 58 men were reported prisoners or missing. Of the men who went over, 50 won commissions, and stepped up from the ranks, while 143 officers and men received decorations or mention in despatches.

When the war broke out in 1914 it found Brant County and the City of Brantford with four units of the militia, of which three had headquarters at Brantford, the 38th Dufferin Rifles, infantry, the 25th Brant Dragoons, cavalry, and the 32nd Battery, artillery; the last named having but a few months before been gazetted, with no organization at the time that the first call for men for overseas service was received. The 2nd Dragoons previously had two squadrons in the county, but was otherwise not at the time a Brant regiment. In addition, two Brant Battalions were raised during the war—the 125th and 215th—and the 84th Battalion, which had winter training quarters in the city, had three Brant County men among the officers and 142 Brant County men in the ranks.

The splendid work which these units did in supplying men for overseas forces was of such a nature as to merit and receive high praise from the senior officers of the Canadian militia, and the able training which officers and men alike had received was shown by the distinctions won by Brantford men overseas in the fighting against the foe.

The military history of Brant dates back to the time when the Six Nations, every man a warrior, first came to this district, as has been narrated elsewhere. From that time forward, the record will be found to compare most favorably with that of any other section of the Dominion.

County of Brant Honor Roll

Those Who Gave Their Lives in the Great War : 1914 - 1918

"dulce et decorum est pro patria mori"

Nursing Sister

Dorothy M. Baldwin

Nursing Sister

K. Maude M. Macdonald

Abbott, T. D.

Acret, W. M.

Adams, Jack

Adams, Reg.

Adams, T. C.

Adams, U.

Aitcheson, Ernest

Allen, W. A.

Anderson, Archie

Anderson, Clarence

Andrews, G. A.

Andrews, G.

Angelo, Louis

Angus, Andrew

Arding, Victor

Armstrong, Walter N.

Astle, K. M.

Atkins, R. A.

Atkinson, W. W.

Backer, Walter

Badcock, Henry A.

Bailey, H. E.

Bailey, George T.

Baker, Patrick

Balfour, P.

Ball, Charles

Ballachey, P. P.

Ballachey, F. A.

Ballinger, A. C.

Barber, Albert

Barker, Carl

Barker, Earl

Barlow, Charles

Barnes, Arthur F.

Barr, Joseph R.

Bates, George

Battersby, W. F.

Bayley, A.

Beattie, Harold

Becker, W.

Beckett, A.

Bell, Joseph

Bell, Wilfred A.

Bell, M. C.

Bellman, W. D.

Beney, Amos

Benson, James

Benton, Alfred

Berkett, W.

Best, T.

Betts, Frank G.

Betts, William H.

Biffin, William C.

Birley, Cecil

Blackman, W. A.

Blake, W. N.

Blake, H. W.

Blanchard, John W.

Blaney, N.

Blaney, James

Bleakley, T. C.

Blue, Bert.

Blyth, George

Bonte, John

Booth, T. D.

Boughner, Claude

Bradbury, Walter

Bradley, H. E.

Brander, Gerald B.

Bray, Robert

Breech, F. J.

Breed, Fred J.

Breedon, F. W.

Breedon, John S.

Brewis, Joseph

Brewster, Harold S.

Brier, C. Ray

Brierley, Norman

Briscoe, Harry

Brooker, W. E.

Brooks, Frederick R.

Brown, Alex.

Brown, A. J.

Brown, Clement J.
Brown, George
Brown, John
Brown, W.
Brown, W. A.
Brown, Thomas W.
Bruce, James H.
Bull, G.
Bull, Jack
Bull, J. E.
Bunndy, Jack
Bunston, Melvin
Burgess, Clifford
Burgess, E. F.
Burgess, Gladstone
Burkhard, Frank
Byatt, John

Cahill, T. J.
Cahill, J. W.
Cahill, E. W.
Cahill, Herbert C.
Caile, George A.
Campbell, James G.
Carle, G. E.
Carnegie, Brisbane
Carr, W.
Carroll, C. H.
Cassidy, Arthur

Cassell, Arthur
Caudle, P. M.
Cerswell, Gordon
Chalmers, A.
Chambers, J. A.
Chapman, J.
Chapman, W.
Chapple, Red
Charles, George H.
Charlton, Claude F.
Chicagian, S.
Claringbould, T. H.
Clark, Edward
Clark, A.
Clause, J. F.
Clawsey, Richard
Clawsey, F. C.
Clegg, Lewis
Cleghorn, A. M.
Cleghorn, John
Cockshutt, Harvey W.
Colhoun, William L.
Collins, Albert J.
Colquhoun, Wyn J.
Connell, Blake
Connely, Mike
Cooper, A. E.
Costain, H. H.
Coutis, Lavern

Coutts, Milton R.
Cowling, Herbert
Cox, Harry
Cracknell, George
Craig, R. J.
Crawford, James
Crawford, William
Criess, Louis, J.
Cromwell, Richard E.
Crooks, Dewey
Crowley, J.
Crozier, Charles
Curie, L. C.
Curl, Sidney
Currie, Thomas
Currie, James
Curtis, W.

Daiken, Arden
Daniels,
Danskin, A. W.
Davenport, James
Davies, E. B. P.
Davis, Charles
Davis, William
Davis, George
Dawson, J.
Dawson, S.
Dean, W. J.

Denny, W.
Dewar, C. H.
Dick, William H.
Dockray, Joseph
Dodwell, Clare H.
Dougherty, D. C.
Drake, Lewis E.
Draper, Richard B.
Dudden, C. G.
Dumble, George
Dunnette,
Dunningham, N.
Dupny, Harry L.
Duval, E. C.
Dye, Asa

Eadie, Shaver
Eastman, H.
Eckern,
Edwards, Alfred
Edwards, C.
Edwards, I.
Elliott, Gordon S.
Elliott, Ernest
Ellis, F. A.
English, William
Epps, Cecil H.
Evans, Jack
Evans, Edward

Fearman, O.
Fenton, H.
Ferris, Alex H.
Fewson, Walter
Field, C. G.
Fields, Cecil
Findlay, James B.
Finnemore, James
Finnerty, G. H.
Finston, E.
Fish, Warren
Fisher, Harry
Fisher, E. E.
Fleming, William C.
Foot, Alfred
Ford, C. E.
Foster, A. J.
Franks, Charles A.
Fraser, Finley D.
Fry, Reginald
Fuller, W. T.

Gatenby, W.
General, H.
Gibbons, Arthur
Gilham, C. H.
Gill, P.
Gillen, Charles
Gillies, Robert

Gilmore, Chester
Ginn, Alfred G.
Girdlestone, E. V.
Girdlestone, R. G.
Glover, John F.
Goodfellow, A. N.
Graham, T. Fleck
Graham, Hugh
Gray, Allan
Greenaway, Wilbert
Gregory, Thomas R.
Groggins, John
Gullen, W. R.
Guy, James
Guylee, A.
Guylie, Sidney

Hainer, Lorne P.
Hall, W.
Hamilton, Charles R.
Hamilton, Albert
Hamilton, Douglas
Hammond, H. J.
Hammond, Gordon
Hannon, W. E.
Harding, W. S.
Harding, Alfred J.
Harper, George
Harradine, William

Harradine, George
Harrington, C.
Harris, J.
Harris, Simon P.
Harrison, A. T.
Harrop, R.
Hartley, Harold
Harwood, Arthur
Hatelly, John
Hawke, John
Hawken, George
Hawkings, Charles W.
Hayden, Victor
Heap, J.
Heath, F. J.
Heath, Edgar
Henderson, Albert
Henry, R. E. G.
Henson, W. E.
Henzlewood, James
Herriott, James R.
Herriott, J. A.
Hickman, H.
Hill, R. R.
Hill, H.
Hillman, Weedon
Hinchcliffe, William H.
Hird, T. J.
Hitchman, Frank

Hodder, Joseph A.
Hoe, Thomas
Holder, William
Holdsworth, J. A.
Hollister, E.
Holton, T. B.
Hone, James G.
Horner, E.
Houison, Alex. F. L.
Houison, George W.
House, S.
Houser, Earl
Howe, W.
Howell, Leonard
Howell, T.
Hubert, John
Huggins, James
Huggins, George
Hughes, R.
Huke, J. W.
Hunt, Alfred
Hunt, Curran
Hunter, Robert
Hutchings, Edward —
Hynes, J.
Ireland, T. W.
Irwin, Fred
Jackson, Ambrose

Jenkerson, J. V.
Jenkins, H.
Jex, Alfred
John, J. D. E.
Johns, E.
Johnson, Arthur
Johnston, J. D. E.
Jones, A.
Jones, Harry
Jones, William J.
Jordan, Arthur

Karn, J.
Keighley, James
Keith, James
Kelly, Clifford
Kelly, James
Kelly, William
Kenney, James
Ketchen, Edward F.
King, Edward
Kirby, W.
Kitchen, Leonard R.
Kitchen, Wesley A.

Lacey, Fred
Lacy, Percy
Ladd, Ernest E.
Lamb, James G.

Lamb, John R.
Lark, A. C.
Lawrison,
Lea, C.
Lee, Thomas
Lee, John B.
Leitch, James
Leonard, Robert A.
Linnington, Spencer A.
Livingston, W.
Livingston, Hugh D.
Lofty, William
Logan, Herbert J.
Loney, Charles
Long, Walter
Long, Charles
Loveys, Arthur
Lowe, George E.
Lowe, James H.
Lowis, Elgin
Ludlow, Roy
Lyall, A.
Lynch, J. W.

MacDonald, S.
MacDonald, William S.
MacDonald, J. L.
Mack, Thomas
Maloney, Thomas

Markham, B.
Marr, Wallace
Marriott, Arthur B.
Marshall, G. H.
Martin, C.
Mathewson, W.
Matthews, George F.
Matthews, A. D. D.
Matthews, Geo. S.
Matthews, C. H.
Matthews, Harold
Matthews, H. S.
Matthews, Joseph
Matthews, S.
Matthias, J. C.
Mattingly, H.
Maus, Daniel S.
Maus, Jairus
McCosh, William
McCoun, Harry T.
McCoy, George
McCoy, A. H.
McCuaig, Benjamin
McDonald, A. J.
McDonald, Edward J.
McDouell, G.
McFadden, Samuel
McGowan, James
McHugh, Sydney

McIntyre, A. N.
McKenzie, J. N. Stuart
McKenzie, Stewart
McKie, Charles
McKie, Frank M.
McKinnon, Urban
McKinnon, Franklin
McLaughlin, Fergus G.
McLean, J. H.
McLellan, Lawrence H.
McLeod, K. A.
McNamara, W. H.
Mears, Albert
Mears, Leonard
Melligan, John P.
Mellor, Frank
Metcalf, A. E.
Miller, J. L.
Milton, Eric
Misener, Milburne S.
Mitchell, Roy
Moon, Harry
Moore, W.
Moore, Lawrence
Morris, James
Morris, Joseph
Mott, J. E.
Mott, A. J.
Mounfield, K. R.

Mountjoy, Joseph
Moyer, Percy
Moyle, William
Munday, John
Munn, Percy J.
Murphy, John
Murray, Ivor H.

Nelles, Norman
Nellor, Frank
Newbrooke, R. D.
Newcomb, Bert
Newstead, R.
Noble, Herbert
Noss, G. W.

O'Brien, Richard
O'Neill, Pierce R.
O'Neill, Venor S.
Orr, John R.
Ott, F.
Otts, John R.
Overton, Matthew

Palemtor, G.
Parker, Fred
Parker, E.
Parker, Ray
Patten, Edgar W. G.

Patten, Edgar N.
Patten, Bertie B.
Patterson, C. F.
Pearce, Reg. R.
Pearson, Alfred N.
Peel, David R.
Pell, Henry
Pennell, Albert E.
Perry, Walter
Perry, Frank C.
Peters, John M.
Phillipson, N.
Philpott, William J.
Philpott, Arthur E.
Pickell, B. P.
Pifher, Ernest
Pinnell, J. H.
Pitcher, E. P.
Podd, Thomas H.
Poole, LeRoy B.
Postill, Vernon F.
Potts, James
Powers, J.
Preston, Harold B.

Qua, A. Harper
Quinton, W. C.

Race, Harry

Rance, Harry
Ransom, James
Ratcliffe, Gilbert
Reansbury, Joseph
Rehder, Lorne H.
Reid, G.
Reinhard, Howard
Reyl, R. T.
Richards, H.
Richardson, George
Richardson, Alfred
Richardson, Lloyd
Riches, W. A.
Ridley, Steve
Rising, Arthur
Roberts, Arthur
Robinson, A. C.
Robinson, A. E. F.
Rose, Thomas D.
Ross, Thomas
Rowe, Walter
Rowe, Edward
Rowe, G. A.
Rowland, Thomas
Royle, T.
Russell, G.
Ryan, William

Sage, Albert N.

Sandell, T. H.
Sass, Rudolph H.
Saunders, Lorne
Schell, Stanley F.
Schragg, E. J.
Scott, A.
Scott, G. H.
Scott, John
Scott, Robert
Sears, Thomas H.
Sears, Reg.
Seebring, C.
Servers, Charles
Sewell, Roy
Shannon, Joseph
Sharp, Robert
Shaver, Cecil H.
Shaw, W. I.
Shawcross, James
Sheldrake, W. V.
Shellington, Leslie
Shellington, P. G.
Sholters, Herbert
Sickler,
Simpson, W. E.
Simpson, William
Skinner, George
Sleeth, D.
Small, Victor L.

Smith, Absalom
Smith, Arthur
Smith, E. C.
Smith, E. W.
Smith, Francis E.
Smith, H. D. S.
Smith, Jack
Smith, James R.
Smith, L.
Smith, Ransom
Smith, Ralph
Smith, Sydney
Smith, William E.
Smith, T. A. M.
Smyth, S. R.
Sole, Jack
Southern, H.
Sowers, Abraham
Speechley, Albert
Spence, Gordon M.
Spencer, W.
Sporne, W. F.
Spragg, W.
Springle, Ernest F.
Staley, Edwin
Standing, C. T.
Standish, P. G.
Stephenson, Albert
Stephenson, H. Mc L.

Stevens, George H.
Stevens, William G. C.
Stevenson, Ben.
Stevenson, James
Steves, W. G.
Stewart, John
Stewart, Mackie
Stokes, H. J.
Stokes, S. T.
Stratford, Joseph
Stratford, George S.
Stuart, Stanley
Sumbly, James
Sundy, A.

Taylor, Ernest S.
Taylor, George
Teasdale, Thomas
Tennant, Oswald
Theal, Howard
Thomas, William
Thomas, E. W.
Thomas, William S.
Thompson, William
Thompson, Fred C.
Thompson, E. W.
Thompson, James
Thorn, Frank G.
Thurston, F. W.

Thwaites, Harry
Tolhurst, Freeman
Tolhurst, James
Towers, N. E.
Tucker, John G.
Turner, Harry
Twyman, Steve.
Tyrrell, George A.

VanAllen, K. Marsdon
VanFleet, D.
Vaughan, Egerton
Vesey, E. J.

Walker, J.
Wall, Bertram A.
Wallace, Cowan
Wallace, Walter
Wallace, Waldron
Walley, Percy
Ward, Leslie W.
Ward, J. H. E.
Watson, Leo.
Watts, R. Edward
Watts, W. J.
Weatherson, James
Weaymouth, R. P.
Webb, Jack
Webb, Fred

Webster, Tommy
Webster, Charles
Webster, George
Weekley, Isaac
Weir, Arthur
West, W.
Westbrook, Ralph
White, Arthur J.
White, M. B.
White, William H.
White, H. S.
White, Percy
Whitman, Harold
Whittaker, Raymond B.
Whyte, John
Wilbee, S. C.
Wilford, Hugh
Wilkes, Maurice F.
Wilkin, C.
Wilkinson, Gordon K.
Williams, B. C.
Willets, John
Willis, Harry
Willis, John
Wilson, Russell
Wilson, W. H.
Wilson, Matthew
Wilsen, Henry
Winter, Walter

Wolfe, Harry
Wood, A.
Woodcock, Bertram A.
Woods, Thomas
Woods, John
Wray, E. C.
Wright, T. C.
Wyatt, Alfred V.

Yates, Henry B.
Yates, William
Yates, W. Burney
Young, Adam
Young, Harold J.
Young, Joseph

SIX NATIONS

Aaron, William
Brant, Cameron D.
Claus, Issac
Curley, Lloyd
Fish, Reuben
Garlow, James
Goosey, David
Groat, Samuel B.
Hill, Hiram
Hill, Roy
Homer, Harrison

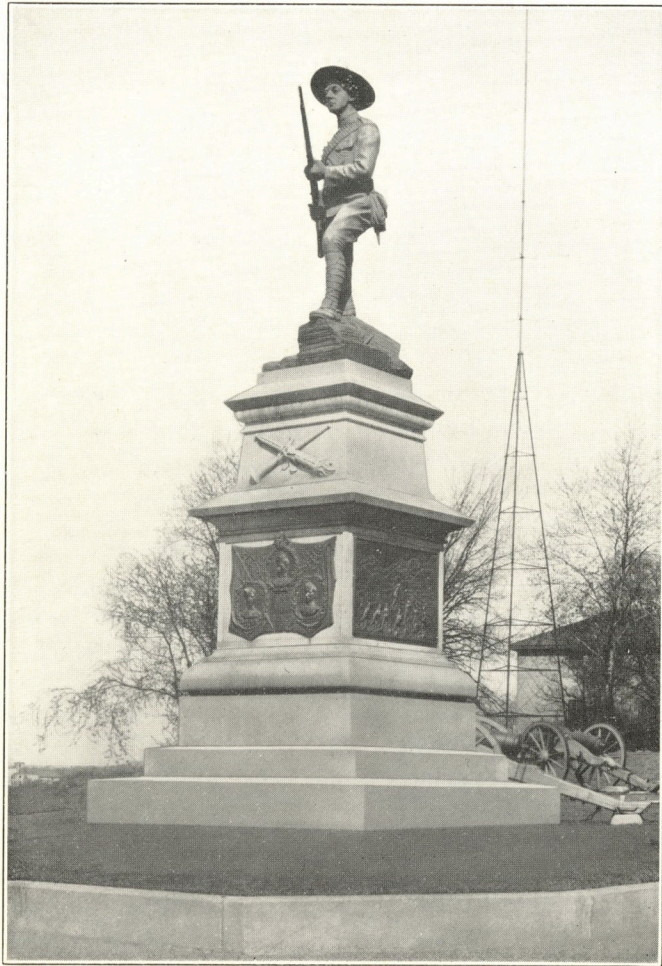
Isaac, Frank
Isaac, Jacob
Jamieson, Arthur
John, Paul
Johnson, James W.
Johnson, Percy
Johnson, William H.

Lickers, Roy
Lickers, Thomas
Lickers, William
Lottridge, Welby

Martin, Walter
Miller, Huron S.
Montour, William
Moses, James D.

Newhouse, Henry
Peters, Alex.
Sandy, Adam
Smith, William
Staats, Frank
Thomas, Charles
Tobicoe, Maxwell
VanEvery, Fred
Vyce, James
Walker, Frank
Wilson, John
Wilson, James
Wilson, Simon
Yellow, Newton





Boer War Memorial

THE first Empire struggle away from the shores of Canada, in which Brantford men shared, was the Boer War. Immediately after intimation was given to the Government of the Dominion that a Canadian force would be accepted, the response was speedy. In all, three Brantford men gave their lives for the cause of the Empire in the struggle in South Africa, and in their memory, was erected the Soldiers' Monument on Jubilee Terrace, Lieut. J. Woodburn Osborne, Corp. Alfred Sherritt and Lieut. N. T. Builder. The memorial is surmounted by the figure of a soldier and the four panels show the attack on the Boer position at Spion Kop where Lieut. Osborne fell; Hart's River, where Corporal Sherritt lost his life; the defence of the British guns at the battle of Belfast where Lieut. Builder suffered fatal injuries, and plaques of the three Brantford heroes.

The Brant County and Brantford City men who formed a part of the various contingents in the Boer War were:—Alfred Sherritt, A. C. Tresham, D. A. Noble, A. R. McLean, H. Burgar, J. Breedon, Marley McNich, J. Woodburn Osborne, Reginald Howell, W. E. Molasky, George E. England, Emerson Baldwin, Oakland; Taylor, N. T. Bowman, N. T. Builder, R. H. G. Agassiz, C. M. Nelles (now General Nelles); A. E. Christie, and the following from Paris: John Jefferson, George Sheppard, A. E. Hume, Arthur Flanagan, T. F. Best, then general secretary of the Y.M.C.A. here, the first Y.M.C.A. representative officially with any force on active service.

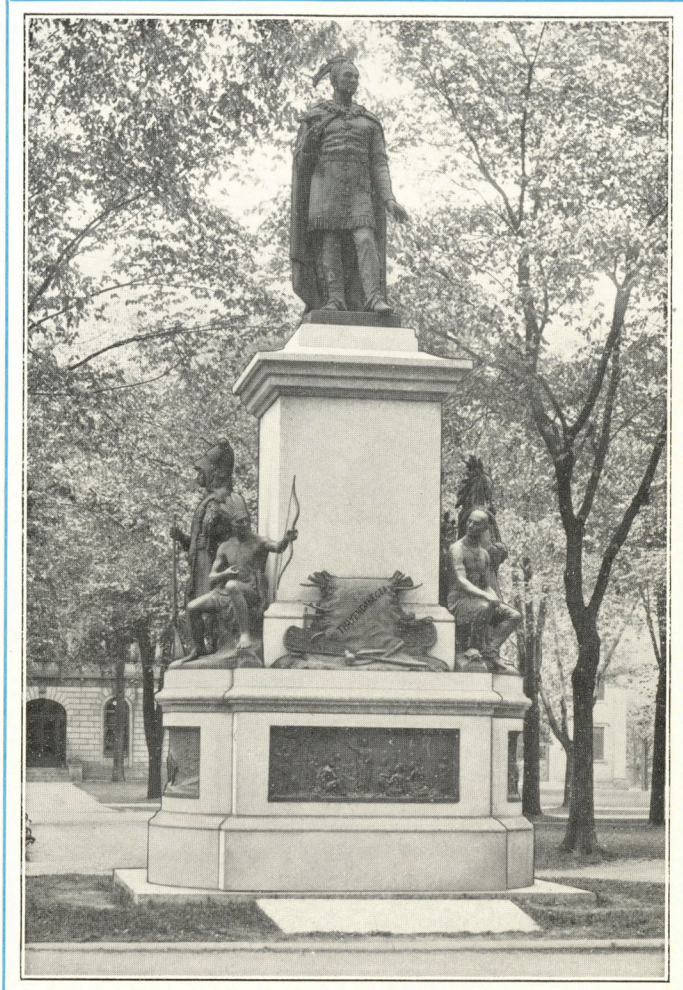
The Memorial, the work of Mr. Hamilton McCarthy of Ottawa, was dedicated on May 24, 1903, in connection with the greatest military demonstration in the history of the city, the Queen's Own Rifles of Toronto and the 13th Battalion of Hamilton participating with the local units in the program of the day. The unveiling was performed by Hon. Sir Frederick Borden, K.C.M.G., Dominion Minister of Militia and Defence.

Monument to Brant

BRANT, or “Thayendanegea” (two sticks of wood bound closely together) has been classed by one well known writer as “the most remarkable Indian known to history”. In the American War of Rebellion, he was a forceful leader of the Six Nations Indians on behalf of the British cause. He and his braves came to Canada in 1784 to occupy the land, granted them on each side of the Grand River, for their loyalty, and the head “Mohawk Village” was located not far from this city. Brant had supervisory charge of the affairs of his compatriots and he also made frequent visits to the United States, as his services were in much demand with regard to Indian matters there. On these trips he forded the Grand River at a point not far below the present Lorne Bridge. Hence the villagers of this place adopted the name “Brant’s Ford” which afterwards became “Brantford”, and when a county was formed, the name “Brant” was likewise chosen.

The corner stone of the monument was laid on August 11, 1886, Indian Chiefs officiating, and the unveiling was on October 13, 1886, Lieutenant-Governor Robinson of Ontario performing the ceremony.

It is universally agreed that the late Percy Wood, of London, England, succeeded in evolving a work which is an artistic triumph. The commanding figure of Brant surmounts six figures in two groups which flank each side of the pedestal and represent the Six Nations—Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, Senecas and Tuscaroras, while the four bas reliefs depict a war dance, a council, a bear and a wolf. The figures and reliefs are all of bronze secured from guns used at Waterloo or in the Crimea. They were donated by the British Government in Imperial realization of the fact that the memorial was to a leader and people who had rendered loyal service to the Empire.



Mohawk Church

MOHAWK Church was the result of a pledge by Haldimand "A church shall be built wherever the Mohawks shall settle, and a clergyman be established for them". The erection of the edifice was a portion of the reward to the Six Nations because of their loyalty to the British Crown in the rebellion period and was coupled with the main recognition, the allotment to them of land "Six miles deep from each side of the Grand River".

The timber for the building was cut in the neighborhood of Paris and floated down the Grand to the chosen site. On arrival it was sawn into desired lengths and the clap boards beaded by hand. When originally constructed, the entrance was at the east end and there was a large pew for Joseph Brant and his family, the celebrated Indian leader then occupying a residence near the church where he lived in an affluent manner with two slaves to wait on table. Facing the altar, two pews were reserved for white settlers and the remainder of the space was occupied by the Indians. The pew sittings were of the old fashioned high box type. An inscription on the right hand side of the entrance reads: "Saint Paul's, His Majesty's Chapel of the Mohawks, Erected by King George III, 1785. The First Church Built in Ontario".

The first bell, bearing the inscription "John Warner Fleet Street, London, 1786", is located under a wooden canopy to the left of the edifice. Its tongue sounded the first call to worship in this province. The Bible and Silver Communion Service, kept at the adjacent Mohawk Institute, bear the inscription, "The Gift of Her Majesty Anne, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain and Ireland, and her plantations in North America, Queen, to Her Indian Chapel of the Mohawks, 1712". The bestowal was made when the



Six Nations still resided in Mohawk Valley of the present New York State.

In the churchyard is the tomb of Brant, surrounded by a heavy iron railing. He died at Wellington Square, now Burlington, November 24, 1807, and his remains were re-interred close to his old place of worship in 1850.

Unveiling and Dedication of the Brant War Memorial

MAY 25th, 1933, at 2.45 p. m.

BY

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF BESSBOROUGH, P. C., G. C. M. G.

ORDER OF SERVICE

HIS HONOUR JUDGE A. D. HARDY WILL PRESIDE

"O CANADA"

Led by the "Schubert Choir", accompanied by the regimental band of
the 10th Brant Dragoons.

ADDRESSES

His Honour Judge A. D. Hardy, President of The Brant War Memorial
Association.

His Worship The Mayor, Mr. Morrison M. MacBride.
Mr. W. Ross Macdonald, President Brantford Branch, No. 90
The Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L.

INVOCATION

Capt., The Ven. Archdeacon A. L. G. Clarke, L. Th.
Chaplain Dufferin Rifles of Canada.

HYMN:—"O GOD OUR HELP IN AGES PAST"

Led by the "Schubert Choir", accompanied by the Band
of the Canadian Legion

LESSON

Capt., The Rev. H. F. Cocks, M. C., Chaplain 10th Brant Dragoons

UNVEILING OF MEMORIAL

His Excellency The Governor General

GENERAL SALUTE

Guard of Honour (Dufferin Rifles of Canada)

DEDICATORY ADDRESS

His Excellency The Governor General

DEDICATORY PRAYER

Rev. E. C. McCullagh, Chaplain The Canadian Legion

PLACING OF WREATH

Mrs. W. C. Livingstone, President Women's Section Brant War
Memorial Association.

LAST POST—REVEILLE

Buglers of Dufferin Rifles of Canada

HYMN:—"O VALIANT HEARTS"

Led by the "Schubert Choir", accompanied by the Band
of the Canadian Legion

BENEDICTION

The Rev. Father Ferguson

"GOD SAVE THE KING"

Regimental Band Dufferin Rifles of Canada

The Brant War Memorial Association

Executive Committee

His Honour Judge A. D. Hardy, *President*

John H. Spence, *Vice-Pres.* Mrs. W. C. Livingston, *2nd Vice-Pres.*

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Arthur B. Burnley
Alexander Ballantyne

Charles M. Thompson
W. B. Preston
C. Glen Ellis
Joseph M. Shuttleworth
Christopher Cook

W.S. Brewster, K.C., (*Deceased*)
George H. Shuttleworth
C. Gordon Cockshutt
George S. Matthews
E. M. Blacker

City of Brantford Council — 1933

Mayor M. M. MacBride
Thos. Cooper
N. F. Ford
C. H. Lewis

T. Linscott
J. H. Matthews
J. C. Middleton
J. H. Minshall

W. E. McLaughlin
J. McL. Reycraft
W. H. Robertson
J. P. Ryan

W. M. Ryerson
S. Sloan
W. M. Smith
G. F. Sterne

Walter S. Allward, Toronto and London, England.....*Designer and Sculptor*
Hugh L. Allward, Toronto.....*Architect in charge*
MacIntosh Granite Co. Ltd., Toronto.....*Monument Contractors*
Schultz Construction Co. Ltd., Brantford.....*Foundations*
H. Dunnington Grubb, Toronto.....*Landscape Architect*



THE BELL MEMORIAL

Brantford, the Birthplace of the Telephone



LOCAL memorials include a very fine and most artistic tribute to Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, and this work is also the production of Mr. Allward. In 1870, Melville Bell, himself a recognized authority with regard to speech and speech production, moved with his family from the Old Land to Canada. He had lost two of his sons and Graham, then in his 24th year, was also in such delicate health that medical advisers had recommended a more bracing climate. It was finally decided to settle in this community, and to purchase from Robert Morton, a house on Tutela Heights, since known as the "Bell Homestead". It was in this building that the telephone was invented. At the unveiling of the memorial on Wednesday, October 24, 1917, Graham Bell related in detail his many local experiments. At the conclusion he turned to the Duke of Devonshire, then Governor-General, who presided at the unveiling, and said: "I wish to say, on behalf of the Bell Telephone Memorial Association, that I have great pleasure in presenting to His Excellency a silver telephone and I hope that in using this he will remember that the telephone originated in Brantford and that the first transmission to a distance was made here between Brantford and Paris."

The symbolism which Mr. Allward had in view, and has conveyed with such consummate skill, is the annihilation of space.

Surmounting a series of steps is the main portion of the monument—a huge mass of white granite. This is faced by an exceptionally large bronze casting upon which there is outlined, in heroic size, the reclining figure of a man in an attitude of deep thought and over whom there hovers another figure—Inspiration—with gracefully uplifted arm pointing to three shadowy figures outlined at the far end of the panel as speeding through the air—the messengers of Knowledge, Joy and Sorrow. On each side of the central portion and separated by a distance of many feet, there are two large figures in bronze, on granite bases, one in the attitude of sending and the other in the attitude of receiving a message. Thus by a stroke of true genius, the sculptor, without even the slightest indication of the mechanical part of the telephone, has, with great subtlety and skill conveyed the story of the annihilation of distance by this modern Mercury.

The homestead was also acquired by the Bell Memorial Association, and presented to the city as public property for all time to come. In one of the large rooms there are many of the original devices used in the primitive days of the telephone, and in the grounds the two trees are still pointed out between which Bell's hammock used to swing as he was seeking to win back his health while indulging in the vision which afterwards became such a wonderful world triumph.



THE BELL HOMESTEAD