

*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. Bay

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.  
Dupuy, 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  
Hately, 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 C.  
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.  
Lowes, James H.  
Lowis, Elgin  
Ludlow, Roy  
Lyll, 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, Vernon S.  
Orr, John R.  
Ott, F.  
Otts, John R.  
Overton, Matthew  
  
Palemor, 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  
Sumby, 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.  
Walls, R. Edward  
Walls, 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.  
Willetts, John  
Willis, Harry  
Willis, John  
Wilson, Russell  
Wilson, W. H.  
Wilson, Matthew  
Wilson, 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



HE 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. Bugar, 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 21, 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



RANT, 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.*

A. K. Bunnell, *Treas.*     Reginald Scarfe, *Chairman of Finance*

George Hatley (*Deceased*)     F. W. Thompson, *Secretary*

Frank Cockshutt  
Logan M. Waterous  
Arnold G. Hitchon  
John S. Dowling  
George G. Scott

A. M. Harley  
W. F. Cockshutt  
Col. M. A. Colquhoun, C.M.G., D.S.O.  
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

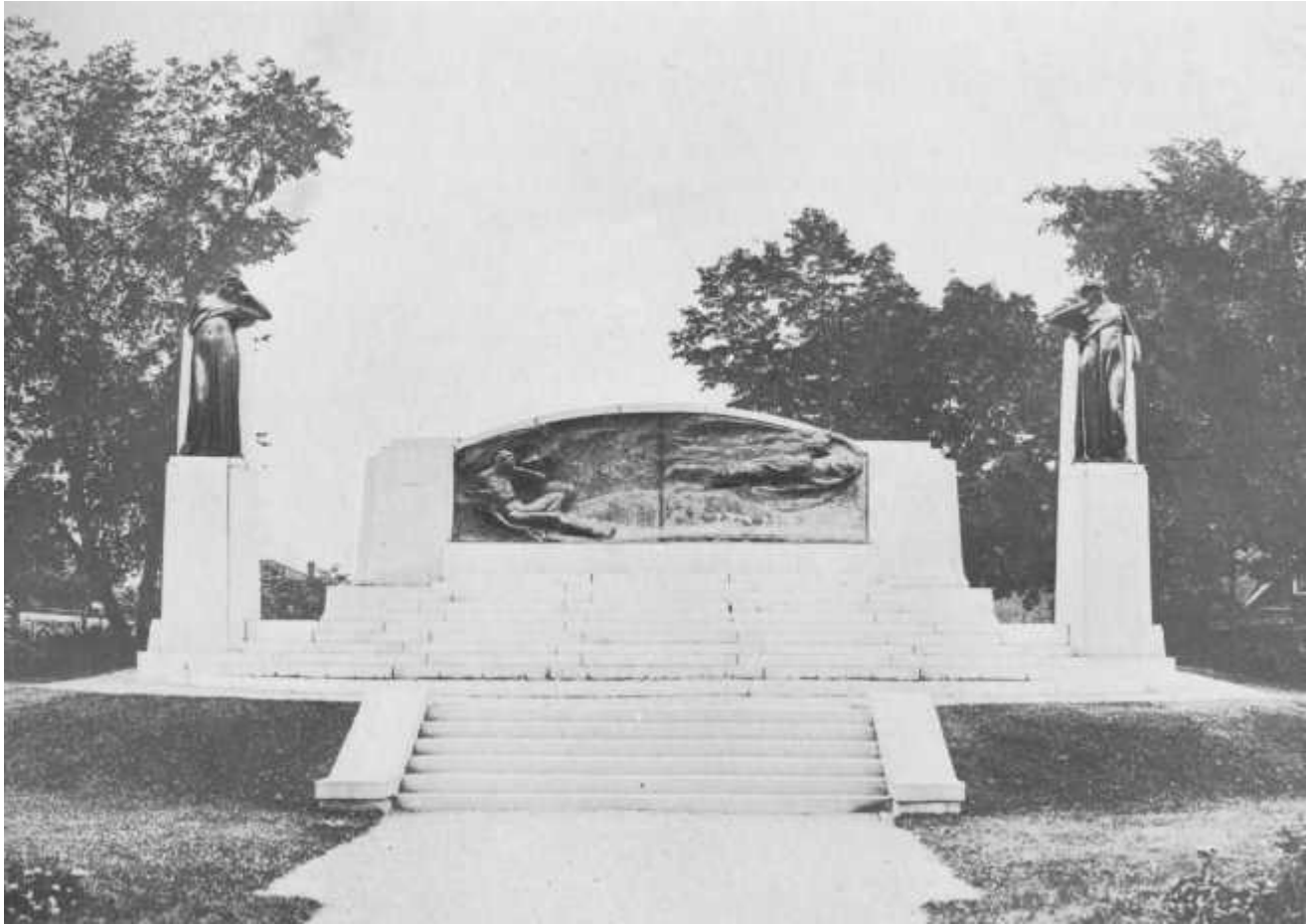
Mayor M.M. MacBride  
Thos. Cooper  
N. F. Ford  
C. H. Lewis

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