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BYLAW NO. 182-2005
-of-
THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BRANTFORD

A Bylaw to designate the Bell Memorial as having cultural heritage value or interest, and to repeal Bylaw 132-2005

WHEREAS Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act, Chapter 0.18, R.S.O. 1990, authorizes the Council of a municipality to enact bylaws to designate real property, including all of the buildings or structures thereon, to be of cultural heritage value or interest;


AND WHEREAS the Council of the Corporation of the City of Brantford, on the recommendation of the Brantford Heritage Committee, has carried out the required Notice of Intention to Designate the Bell Memorial:

AND WHEREAS no notice of objection to the said designation has been served upon the Clerk of the Municipality;

NOW THEREFORE THE COUNCIL OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BRANTFORD ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

1. **THAT** there is designated as being of cultural heritage value the real property known as Bell Memorial in the City of Brantford, as described in Schedule 'B' attached hereto and forming part of this Bylaw;
2. **THAT** the City Solicitor is hereby authorized to cause a copy of the Bylaw to be registered against the property described in Schedule 'A' attached hereto in the proper land registry office;
3. **THAT** the Clerk is hereby authorized to cause a copy of this Bylaw to be served on the registered owner of the aforesaid property and the Ontario Heritage Foundation, and to carry out the public notice as required by the Ontario Heritage Act;
4. **THAT** the City shall enter into an agreement with the registered owner for the installation and maintenance of a plaque distinguishing the property as a designated structure.

READ A FIRST TIME	OCTOBER 31, 2005 _____
READ A SECOND TIME	OCTOBER 31, 2005 _____
PASSED	OCTOBER 31, 2005 _____



MAYOR



CLERK

THIS IS SCHEDULE "A"

To

BYLAW NO. 182-2005

DESCRIPTION:

In the City of Brantford, County of Brant and being composed of Plan Brantford
Part Block 7 Bridge.

THIS IS SCHEDULE "B" TO BYLAW NO. 182-2005

**STATEMENT OF THE REASONS FOR THE DESIGNATION OF
THE BELL MEMORIAL BRANTFORD**

Reason for Designation

The Bell Memorial is recommended for designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act for its cultural heritage value.

The Bell Memorial is a monument located within a formal park, the Bell Memorial Park. The memorial commemorates the invention of the telephone by Alexander Graham Bell in Brantford. Designed by the renowned sculptor, Walter S. Allward, the granite and bronze monument was commissioned with Alexander Graham Bell's permission. During the unveiling ceremony on Oct. 24, 1917, Bell confirmed the invention of the telephone occurred in Brantford in 1874.

Description of the Heritage Attributes

In 1906 the Bell Telephone Memorial Association was formed for the purpose of commemorating the invention of the telephone in Brantford and perpetuating the name of the inventor. The request for funds produced generous results with \$65,000 collected, enough to build the monument, purchase the Bell Homestead and purchase the park where the monument was to be erected. By 1908, invitations were sent to sculptors in Europe, the United States and Canada inviting submissions of models for the memorial. Nine models were received and the winning entry was the work of Walter S. Allward, one of Canada's greatest sculptors who also designed the Brant War Memorial and Canada's Vimy Memorial in France.

In a local history book, The Sampler A Book About Brantford, page 70, there is a description of the proposed Bell Monument by the sculptor. His own description of his proposal for the monument follows:

**"SKETCH- MODEL No. 8
Description to Accompany Sketch Model of
Proposed Bell Telephone Memorial**

In making this model I have tried to cover as much space as possible, owing to the large area of the proposed site, and to create a design which would be interesting and expressive in outline from any point of view. The design has been purposely made as wide as possible so as to express the idea of great space between the two allegorical figures representing the speaker and the listener.

I have treated the subject in simple, broad way in order that it might be expressive and easily understood by the average observer.

To the left of the large panel it is that there shall be a large portrait in relief of Bell, modeled from life. The head is only suggested in the model as I did not have a satisfactory photograph.

The dominant notes I have tried to express are: first, man discovering this power to transmit sound through space. This is shown in the large sculptured panel, the three figures representing three messengers, "Knowledge, Joy and Sorrow." Secondly, the two Heroic figures at either side represent Humanity, sending and receiving messages. On the back of the design are four pilasters and at the top of each might be placed emblems of the most important nations in the world. Between these run the line of the telephone and binding the whole is the line of the earth's curvature, expressing the world-wide use of the telephone. The figure of "man" could be draped should there be any objection to the nude. Inscriptions would be placed on the monument according to the wishes of your committee.

MATERIAL AND COST

Granite Work -The pedestal to be built of granite cut and erected in the best possible manner, free from all defects in material, workmanship or construction.

Sculpture- The two figures of "Humanity" at the extremes of the design (left and right) also the relief of "Bell", and that of his invention to be cast in standard bronze.

The large panel in relief containing five figures to be carved in fine granite.

The whole to cost twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000.00). "

The design of the monument includes a series of steps to a huge mass of white granite with a large casting of a heroic size figure of a man reclining and in deep thought. Over the figure there hovers another figure representing Inspiration with an uplifted arm pointing to three shadowy figures outlined at the far end of the panels as if speeding through air and indicate man discovering his power to transmit sound through space. These figures represent messengers of Knowledge, Joy and Sorrow. On each side of the large panel and separated by a great distance, 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. The two Heroic figures represent Humanity, sending and receiving messages. Between these run the line of a telephone and binding the whole is the line of the earth's curvature, expressing the world-wide use of the telephone. The sculptor conveyed the story of distance conquered by the telephone. The rear of the monument has a stone fountain with bullfrog gargoyles, while cut in stone on the pilasters are representations of the British Crown and the Maple Leaf.

During the unveiling ceremony on Oct. 24, 1917, Alexander Graham Bell addressed the gathering and confirmed that the telephone was invented here. The first long distance transmission was made between Brantford and Paris. The instruments were placed miles apart and speech was successfully transmitted during experiments in August 1876. The

transmitting instrument was placed in Brantford, the receiving instrument in Paris and several persons present spoke and sang into the transmitting instrument and sounds were received in Paris. These were the first experiments in the world which sounds were received at a distance of many miles.

Walter S. Allward (1875 – 1955) was Canada's most important monumental sculptor. Born in Toronto, he attended Central Technical School, and then studied under William Cruikshank and Emmanuel Hahn, prominent Canadian sculptors, and later in London and Paris. Originally employed as a draftsman for an architectural firm, his first commission was for the figure of Peace for the North West Rebellion Monument at Queen's Park, Toronto, 1894. He also received commissions for portrait monuments, the Simcoe Monument, Sir Oliver Mowat and J.S. MacDonald, all at Queen's Park. However, Allward preferred a more allegorical interpretation as seen in his South African War Memorial on University Avenue in Toronto and the Baldwin-Lafontaine Monument on Parliament Hill in Ottawa. His most notable early success was the Bell Monument (1907-1917) in Brantford and he also designed the Brant War Memorial. In 1912 he was awarded the contract for the King Edward VII memorial in Ottawa of which only two figures, Truth and Justice, were cast in 1923 and which are located in front of the Supreme Court in Ottawa. It was Allward's achievement of the Bell Memorial that influenced his commission for the most important, well-known monument sculpted by Allward, the monument to Canadians killed in the First World War at Vimy, France, a project that began in 1921 and continued until its unveiling in 1936. His work is represented in the National Gallery, Ottawa.