Monuments

• Landscape symbols
• Sites of memory
• Forms of sacred space
• Monument must endure changes in meaning
Monuments and Power

• Monuments help to project cultural power?
WWI War Memorials

- Landscape elements
- Allied ones tend to be grand in scale, dominating
- Mostly built in the 1920s
- Become places of official memory
Lutyens: Thiepval cenotaph
WWI War Memorials

- May sanitise war
  - noble sacrifice remembered, brutal horror forgotten
  - Confer purpose and meaning on often senseless slaughter
Beaumont-Hamel

• 1 July 1916, first day of the Somme offensive
  – British suffer 57,470 casualties
• 1st Newfoundland Regiment virtually annihilated:
  – lost 700 men trying to advance over 500m of open ground
Fred Varley 1918

- *For What?*
WWI War Memorials

• Product of official culture:
  – selected architects, sculptors, artists
  – officially-sanctioned symbols
Vimy Memorial

- Designed by Walter Allward
  - Sorrowing angels, mothers, fathers
Vimy unveiled 1936
Monuments and Monuments

• Grand schemes for monuments displaced earlier attempts to erect monuments
• Even at Vimy Ridge
Canada’s National Cenotaph

- Peace tower intended as a war memorial
- Temporary cenotaphs on Parliamentary steps
- National Cenotaph unveiled by King George VI in 1939
Vancouver

- Unveiled April 1924
London UK

- National cenotaph
- Designed by Lutyens
Commonwealth War-Graves Commission

• Began building WW1 cemeteries in 1919

• Each has:
  – Standardized grave stones
  – Sir Reginald Bloomfield’s Cross of Sacrifice (in 3 sizes)
  – Lutyen’s altar-like stone of remembrance
Their name liveth ...

- Bible verse chosen by Rudyard Kipling
  - Ecclesiasticus 44: 14
  - “Their bodies are buried in peace; but their name liveth for evermore.”
Lutyens: stone of remembrance
Port Stanley, Falkland Is
Toronto Cenotaph, 1925

- Dedicated 11 Nov 1925
- Erected on the spot where departing troops were given a civic farewell
- Canon H J Cody leads prayers, gives sermon – “a mystic shrine …”
• Canon Cody addresses the troops at Queen’s Park, 1916
Soldiers’ Tower, UofT

- Constructed 1919-1924
- Canon Cody leads prayers at laying of foundation stone, 1919
Canon Henry J Cody 1868-1951

- Rector of St Paul’s, Bloor St 1899-1932
- U of T
  - Chairman of Board of Governors
  - President 1932-1945
  - Chancellor 1944-1947
- Ontario Minister of Education 1918-1919
- Admired Italian fascism in early 1930s
Cody’s Speeches to the Empire Club

• 1908: Religious Contributions Toward Imperial Unity
• 1914: The Safeguarding of Imperial Democracy
• 1919: Empire Day
• 1920: The Forward Movement
• 1922: The Growth and Genius of the British Empire
• 1923: The Northland of Canada
• 1925: The Growth of Democracy
• 1929: Palestine, Today and Tomorrow
• 1932: Toronto University and the Public
• 1939: Guarding Our Heritage
St Paul’s Bloor St

- Built by Canon Cody
- The only Anglican church in the Toronto diocese to
  - Seat 3000
  - Have a rifle range in the basement
  - Have a Cross of Sacrifice (1931)
• Canon Cody was regimental chaplain to the Queens Own Rifles
Robert Tait McKenzie

• Canadian-born doctor and sculptor
• Served in WW1, Black Watch of Canada
  – Subsequently designed war memorials
• University of Pennsylvania Prof
  – Expert in sports and rehab medicine
• Cambridge UK
• Scottish-American WW1 memorial, – Edinburgh
Newfoundland Memorials

- The howling caribou
German WW1 Cemeteries

- German cemeteries subdued affairs
- Allies insisted that graves be black
Hidden Stories
War Memorials

• Blood sacrifice making the ground sacred to national memory?
• Symbolic landscapes strongly connected to power