

S. J. McKee Archives



Daphne Marshall fonds

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions8868>

Part Of:	RG 6 Brandon University fonds
Description Level:	Sub-series
Series Number:	MG 4 4.2
Accession Number:	4-2008
GMD:	multiple media
Date Range:	[1926?]-2002; predominant 1942-1985
Physical Description:	34 photographs 1 cm textual records 1 audio recording 2 artifacts

Custodial History:

Records in the fonds were primarily collected by Ms. Jean Walsh, a good friend of Miss Marshall's. Ms. Walsh compiled these records from items that she collected herself and from the personal effects that she received upon her friend's death (2002). She transferred these records to the McKee Archives in a series of installments after this death occurred. Mr. Charlie Cookson (also a friend of Miss Marshall's), helped with this transfer and provided the copy of Miss Marshall's obituary. This donation was done through Cindy Yacyshen, Department of Institutional Advancement, Brandon University.

Scope and Content:

Fonds consists of images and textual records generated by Daphne Marshall in the course of her career as a performer and teacher. Fonds includes 34 photographs, textual records (newspaper clippings, personal and official correspondence, diplomas, certificates, an original poem, a convocation invitation and ticket, and a copy of Miss Marshall's obituary), and two artifacts (soldier's service book and service ribbon). Fonds also contains one audio recording featuring Daphne Marshall on CBC Radio's War Dispatches, discussing her impressions of life on the Italian front during World War II.

Storage Location:	MG 4 Brandon University Students 4.2 Daphne Marshall
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Arrangement:

Photograph and textual records were removed from an album. Original order was mainly respected.



Beverley Nicholson fonds

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions10179>

Part Of: Beverley Nicholson fonds

Description Level: Fonds

Fonds Number: 1-2010

Accession Number: 1-2010

GMD: multiple media

Scope and Content:

Fonds has been divided into 14 series corresponding to geographic areas/locales.



Lorelei Cederstrom fonds

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions3989>

Part Of: RG 6 Brandon University fonds
Description Level: Sub-series
Series Number: MG 3 1.4
Accession Number: 14-2005
GMD: textual records
Date Range: 1972-1998
Physical Description: 98 cm

History /

Biographical:

Lorelei Cederstrom (nee Sajeck) was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin on August 16, 1938. She obtained her B.A. from Valparaiso University in 1959 with majors in English and Music, and her M.A. in English from Carleton University in 1969. She was employed by the University of Manitoba as a teaching assistant in the English Department and Lecturer in the Evening and Extension Division from 1971 - c. 1979. In 1980, she began her career at Brandon University as an Assistant English Professor with BUNTEP/Impacte.

With James C. Cederstrom she had two children, a son and a daughter. Lorelei Cederstrom passed away in Brandon, Manitoba on July 27, 2002.

Scope and Content:

Fonds contains course materials, course outlines, grades, notebooks, correspondence, memos, minutes for various University committees, English Department records, publications and research. The latter includes material on Doris Lessing and Walt Whitman.

Name Access: Lorelei Cederstrom
Subject Access: English Department
Accruals: None expected
Access Restriction: Permission of the Archivist required for access to the files.
Storage Location: MG 3 Brandon University Teaching and Administration
1.4 Lorelei Cederstrom
Related Material: RG 6 Brandon University fonds
Series 7: Faculties and Schools
7.1 Faculty of Arts



John Mallea fonds

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions3994>

Part Of: RG 6 Brandon University fonds
Description Level: Sub-series
Series Number: MG 3 1.2
Accession Number: 12-2003, 18-2007
GMD: multiple media
Date Range: 1979-1999, 2006-2007 (predominant 1985-1989)
Physical Description: 15 cm textual records; 48 photographs; 10 medals; 1 plaque
Physical Condition: Good

History /

Biographical:

See RG 6, series 3, sub sub series 3.1.5 (Office of the President - President's files - John Mallea) for biographical information on John Mallea.

Custodial History:

Accession 12-2003 was donated to the McKee Archives by John Mallea on March 15, 2003. The materials in accession 18-2007 were donated to the Archives by Mallea in August 2003 and in 2006. Materials in accession 5-2010 were sent to Charlotte Magee, President's Office, who transferred them to the Archives on December 19, 2007.

Scope and Content:

Fonds consists of a number of accessions.

Accession 12-2003 includes 1 b/w photograph; ca. 40 parchments, many commemorating Dr. Mallea's installation as President of Brandon University in 1985; three books written by, edited by or containing work by Dr. Mallea; five article length publications by Dr. Mallea; one file of press clippings ca. 1985-1986, dealing with Brandon University matters; one file of Presidential correspondence dealing with planning and priorities ca. 1986-1989; one scrapbook from the Chinese University of Hong Kong as a memento for Dr. Mallea on the occasion of a lecture given by him at that institution in 1999.

Accession 18-2007 includes an external review of technical universities in Mexico; several participation certificates; ten medals; a photograph album (30 4 x 6 color photos) of the International Evaluation Team for Technological University System of Mexico 1996; one photograph (7.75 x 5" color) of the 1996 Distinguished Education Award Recipients - The Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, University of Toronto.

Medals include: (1) The Pre-Congres Conference of the Fourth World Congress; (2) Tor Vergata; (3) Beiging Normal University China; (4) Xian Jiaotong University; (5) The People's University of China; (6) Universidad Autonoma de Guadalajara; (7) Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia; (8) Bessenyei Gyorgy Tanarkepzo Foiskola; (9) Universitas Helsingiensis; and (10) Universidad Tecnologica de Nezhualcoyotl. The majority of the medals are in their original boxes.

Accession 5-2010 Consists of a copy of Mallea's curriculum vitae, three certificates from La Asociacion Mexicana Para la Educacion Internacional otorga el presente and a copy of Las Universidades Tecnologicas Mexicanas - Un modelo eficaz, una inversion publica exitosa, un sistema a fortalecer.

Name Access:	John Mallea Brandon University Chinese University of Hong Kong
Subject Access:	president
Language Note:	Some materials are in Spanish. Others are in Chinese
Storage Location:	MG 3 Brandon University Teaching and Administration 1.2 John Mallea
Related Material:	Additional material relating to Dr. John Mallea are located in RG 9, series 3, sub sub series 3.1.5 (President's Office - President's files - John Mallea).

Henri Francq fonds



<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions3998>

Part Of: RG 6 Brandon University fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: MG 3 1.8

Accession Number: 12-1999

GMD: textual records

Date Range: 1965-1990

Physical Description: 81.5 cm

Physical Condition: Excellent

History /

Biographical:

Henri Georges Francq was born September 11, 1904 in Charleroi, Belgium. He was educated at Licencie L.S.C. in Antwerp (1924) before joining he father's import/export firm. He lived in France, Algeria and Spain before emigrating to Canada in the early 1960s. Francq obtained Canadian citizenship in 1975.

In 1963-1964, Francq taught French at Swan River Collegiate, before joining the faculty of Brandon University in 1964. For the next ten years Francq taught French, Linguistics and French Literature, and from 1970-1972 he was Acting Head of the Department of French. Francq also organized several French festivals in Brandon and lectures of visiting professors from France and the University of Alberta, and introduced the program of Voix et Images de France at Brandon University. After his retirement in 1974, he was accorded the status of Professor Emeritus (French).

During his career Francq was also the head of the Department of French at the Banff Summer School of Fine Arts (1968), and invited to give lectures and poetry recitals (in French) at: St. Boniface College; the University of Calgary; the University of Regina; the University of Saskatchewan (Saskatoon); Simon Fraser University; the University of Victoria; and the University of Western Ontario. In addition to these activities, Francq was also a prolific writer; he is the author of approximately fourteen fiction and non-fiction books in both English and French, as well as numerous articles. His wide interests included satire and history, as well as fiction.

Henri Francq, who was survived by his wife Yvonne, died in Brandon on May 5, 1991.

Custodial History:

The records in accession 12-1999 were donated to the McKee Archives in May 1990.

Scope and Content:

Fonds consists of correspondence, original manuscripts and published versions of fiction, non-fiction works and research materials.

Repro Restriction: Copyright for this material remains with the Francq estate.

Storage Location: MG 3 Brandon University Teaching and Administration
1.8 Henri Francq

Related Material: RG 6, Series 7, Sub-series 7.1 (Dean of Arts) contains a file on Henri Francq.

Documents



John Welsted fonds

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions4050>

Part Of:	RG 6 Brandon University fonds
Description Level:	Sub-series
Series Number:	MG 3 1.7
Accession Number:	21-2003, 04-2007
GMD:	textual records
Date Range:	1965-2001
Physical Description:	21 pages of textual records; approximately 4500 slides
Physical Condition:	Excellent
History / Biographical:	

John Welsted was born in Norwich, England on December 6, 1935. In 1958, he received his B.Sc. from the University of Bristol. He obtained his M.Sc. from McGill University in 1960, and his post-graduate certificate in Education from the University of Bristol in 1961. He completed his Ph.D. at the University of Bristol in 1971.

In the early 1960s, Welsted taught at high schools in Midenhead, England and in Oromocto, New Brunswick. In 1964-1965, he was an Instructor in the Geography Department at the University of Bristol, and in the summers of 1965-1967, he completed fieldwork in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Welsted joined the faculty of Brandon College/University in 1965, as a member of the Geography Department. There he taught courses and served as Acting Head in 1968. John Welsted retired from Brandon University in 1997.

With his wife June, Welsted had two children: Alison and Ian. He later married Kathleen Georgison and became stepfather to Kjiirsten, Paul, Peter and Hayley. John Welsted died in Victoria, BC on September 21, 2009.

Custodial History:

The document was donated to the Archives on November 5, 2001 by Dr. John Welsted of the Geography Department. The slides were donated by Welsted in August 2006.

Scope and Content:

Fonds consists of a paper, 21 pages in length, titled "Geography at Brandon University: 1962-2001."

It also contains human and physical geography slides of Manitoba and areas other than Manitoba. The slides were created by John Welsted as visual aids for use in his teaching and for use in publications by himself and the Geography Department. They constitute a unique record of the geography of southwestern Manitoba in the later half of the twentieth century.

Notes: All commercially produced slides were culled. An inventory by subject and by box is available.

Subject Access: **geography, slides**

Storage Location: MG 3 Brandon University Teaching and Administration
1.7 John Welsted

Arrangement:

Welsted organized the slides topically and we have adhered to his original order in the arrangement of the slides in our arrangement.



D.R. MacKay fonds

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions4052>

Part Of: RG 6 Brandon University fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Accession Number: 14-2000

Other Numbers: MG 3 1.9

GMD: **textual records**

Physical Condition: Good

History /

Biographical:

See RG 6, series 4, sub-series 4.2 (Office of the Vice-President (Administration & Finance)) for biographical information on D.R. MacKay.

Custodial History:

Records were accessioned by the McKee Archives in 2000. Previous custodial history is unknown.

Scope and Content:

Fonds consists of personal correspondence and financial records of D.R. MacKay.

Access Restriction: Personal correspondence is restricted. Consult the Archivist for access.

Related Material: Additional records relating to D.R. MacKay are located in RG 6, series 4, sub-series 4.2 (Office of the Vice-President (Administration & Finance)); and RG 6, series 10 (Office of Development).



Donald Wheeler fonds

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions4069>

Part Of: RG 6 Brandon University fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: MG 3 1.13

GMD: textual records

Date Range: 1934-1994

Physical Description: 2.5 cm

History /

Biographical:

Donald N. Wheeler taught Economics at Brandon University between 1970-1980. He received his B.A. from Reed College in 1935 and two years later graduated with a B.A. First Class in the Final Honour School of Philosophy, Politics, and Economics at Oxford. From 1937-1938, he pursued studies as a Candidate for Doctorat en Droit in the Faculty of Law at the University of Paris. He received his M.A. and Ph.D. (1975) from Oxford University.

Upon his return to the United States in 1933, Wheeler became an Instructor of Government at Yale University. From 1939 through 1941, he was a research economist for the U.S. Treasury department and the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. With the outbreak of World War Two, Wheeler was assigned to the State Department, where he worked as a section chief in the Research and Analysis Branch of the OSS until 1946. Following the war, Wheeler became a casualty of McCarthyism and spent the majority of the next twenty years farming in Washington State.

Wheeler returned to academic life in 1965, as a professor of Economics at Franconia College; he resigned from the position in 1968 and returned to Oxford University as a Candidate for a Doctorate in Philosophy.

While at Brandon University, Wheeler was a member of the Senate, and served on committees of BUFA, the Faculty of Arts and the Board of Governors. He taught courses in economic development, economic history, the history of economic thought and agricultural economics. Wheeler was named Professor Emeritus of Brandon University in 1986.

Donald Wheeler died in Seattle on November 8, 2002.

Custodial History:

Following the death of Professor Wheeler, his daughter put together a collection of his writings. A copy was given to Errol Black, who then donated it to the Archives on March 31, 2006.

Scope and Content:

Fonds consists of "The Collected Writings of Donald Niven Wheeler" edited by Honeybee Wheeler Burns, transcribed by Susan E. Wheeler and published by Linda M. Elias. Fonds also includes a draft of Imperialism and Revolution in Afganistan prepared by Wheeler and dated April 1, 1986.

Notes: Some of the biographical information on Donald Wheeler was taken from an article in "The Quill" (December 11, 1986).

Storage Location: RG 6 Brandon University fonds
MG 3 Brandon University Teaching and Administration
1.13 Donald Wheeler

Related Material: Wheeler's papers are in the Archives of the University of Washington and his library will be donated to the George A. Meyers Collection at Frostburg University in Maryland.

There is a great deal of correspondence between Wheeler and Errol Black in the Errol Black fonds (MG 3 1.1).



Dale Lakevold fonds

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions4225>

Part Of: RG 6 Brandon University fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: MG 3 1.11

Accession Number: 7-1999

GMD: textual records

Date Range: ca. 1999

Physical Description: 1 document

History /

Biographical:

Dale Lakevold lives in Minnedosa, Manitoba. His work has been produced primarily in Manitoba, including the North. He was a finalist for the John Hirsch Award in 1999. Alder and Ringe published his play *Misty Lake*, written with Darrell Racine, in 2001 and by Kingfisher in the anthology *Voice of the Drum* in 2000. Loon Books (MB) will publish *Misty Lake* in a new edition in 2005. Dale's play *Track Records* won the Du Maurier National Playwriting Competition for One-Act Play in 1996. He has been a member of the Manitoba Association of Playwrights since 1993. Dale teaches English and creative writing part-time at Brandon University and is a member of the Manitoba Association of Playwrights and the Playwrights' Guild of Canada.

Scope and Content:

Fonds consists of a copy of "Tales from Brandon University 1899-1999," a script for a performance during the 1999 Brandon University Foundation dinner.

Notes: Information in the History/Bio field was taken from the Brandon University website at http://www.brandonu.ca/News/article.asp?A_ID=631 (February 16, 2006).

Name Access: Brandon University Foundation

Repro Restriction: Copyright: Dale Lakevold

Storage Location: MG 3 Brandon University Teaching and Administration
1.15 Dale Lakevold



Brandon College fonds

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions4236>

Part Of: RG 1 Brandon College fonds

Description Level: Fonds

Accession Number: R81-30

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 1899-1967

Physical Description: 25.5 m textual records and photographs

History /

Biographical:

JOHN CRAWFORD AND PRAIRIE COLLEGE:

Although Brandon College was officially created in 1899, its roots go back much further to the late 1870's and early 1880's. It was during this time that Reverend John Crawford built Prairie College which was located in Rapid City, Manitoba .

Rev. John Crawford was born in Castledawson, Ireland. While he was at boarding school in Belfast he was converted to the Baptist faith. His later education took place at Edinburgh University, Stephany College, and Regent Park Baptist College, all of which are located in Great Britain. He became a pastor in London, England, which is where he met his wife, a prominent and cultured lady.

Crawford felt that his calling was in the backwoods of Canada, so he soon moved his wife and family to a farm near Toronto where he continued to preach. He was asked to join the faculty of the Canadian Literary Institute, a Baptist institution located in Toronto. He accepted the position and taught there for several years. The CLI, as it was commonly known, was a Baptist theological college. It was renamed Woodstock College in 1883.

In 1879, Crawford saw the need for Baptist preachers in the newly opening territories of Western Canada. He felt that a self-sustaining college was the answer. Young men could work the land and gain religious education to prepare them for the ministry at the same time. He chose Rapid City, Manitoba as the site for his new college, because it was then recognized as an integral hub of the Northwest. It was also on the proposed transcontinental railway route. The students would build the college and cultivate the land. The Ontario Baptist Convention, while shying away from giving him official approval for the proposed college, did allow Crawford the liberty to canvass the Baptist churches in order to raise up to \$2000 for the venture.

Crawford secured the help of Reverend G.B. Davis, a student at Woodstock and a graduate of Morgan Park College, Chicago, to teach and help train the students. In the summer of 1879, Davis and nine students reached Rapid City. During that summer they cultivated the land and built a two-story college building out of local stone. The following spring, Rev. John Crawford sold his house in Toronto for an estimated \$4000 and moved with his family to Rapid City to take up residence at the new college.

The newly formed Prairie College opened in the fall of 1880 with 15 missionary students. Rev. Crawford was the Principal, Rev. Davis was the Vice-Principal, while Misses Emily and Fanny Crawford were teachers. Although the school was a success missionarywise, it did not do well financially. In 1883, Prairie College closed, partly due to financial troubles and partly due to the Ontario Baptists deciding that one Baptist Theological College in Canada was enough, and it was located in Toronto. The students at Prairie College were urged to finish their education in Toronto . This college would soon be known as McMaster University.

S.J. MCKEE AND RAPID CITY ACADEMY:

After the closing of Prairie College, Rev. Crawford left for the United States. However, Rev. Davis still saw a need for education in Rapid City and began to build another school. The Rapid City Academy opened in 1884. Because Davis accepted a pulpit in Moose Jaw soon after, he prevailed upon his brother-in-law, S.J. McKee , to come and take charge of the academy. McKee accepted the position, and the school flourished under his guidance.

In 1890, McKee decided that the school would do better and reach more people if it was located in Brandon, Manitoba, where the railway had eventually gone through. He moved the Academy, and it was housed in various buildings in the city, until he found a permanent resting spot on the third floor of the Stewart Block on Rosser Avenue and Ninth Street .

BRANDON COLLEGE:

During the 1890's the Baptists began to reconsider their decision of having just one

theological college. With the settlement of the West, the Baptists were looking to increase their congregation. It was thought that higher education for potential ministry students would greatly help the Baptist cause. Rev. A. J. Vining, who was the Baptist Superintendent of Missions for Manitoba and the Northwest at the time, strongly advocated a Baptist College in Manitoba.

In 1898, Vining interviewed Mr. William Davies, a prominent Baptist, in Toronto. Davies agreed to pledge \$3500 a year for five years towards the establishment of a college in the West. His sister, Mrs. Emily Davies agreed to add \$1500 to this amount. These pledges encouraged the 1898 meeting of the Manitoba Convention in Winnipeg to begin organization of a Baptist College to be located in Manitoba. A five member committee was chosen to consider the benefits of a Baptist college in Manitoba. Their report was to be read the following summer at the Portage La Prairie Convention.

At the 1899 meeting of the Convention, the five member committee recommended:

1. "That we proceed to inaugurate a movement for the establishment of a denominational school at once.
2. "That we extend a call to Dr. A.P. McDiarmid to act as Principal.
3. "That we appoint a committee of twenty-one directors.
4. "That at present the question of the site be left with the President and Board of Directors but that no site be considered permanent till endorsed by this Convention at a regular or special meeting.

On July 21st, 1899 it was resolved:

1. That we proceed to establish and develop an educational school at Brandon.
2. That the school be known as "Brandon College".
3. That the quorum of the Board of Directors be fixed at eleven .

Because S.J. McKee already had a thriving academy in Brandon, and he was a staunch Baptist, it was decided to merge Professor McKee's Academy with the newly formed Brandon College. The classes would take place in the Stewart Block, the site of the Academy. S.J. McKee was hired as professor in Classics, Mental Science and French, while also acting as the unofficial vice-principal. He also had a position on the Board of Directors. Arthur W. Vining, Howard P. Whidden, J.B. Beveridge, and Miss Annie Beveridge rounded out the first faculty of Brandon College.

The 1900 Brandon College Calendar states:

The College aims at not only the mental culture of its students, but at the development of right character. It recognizes the supreme importance of surrounding the student during the period of college life with positive Christian influences, and to keep before him distinctively Christian ideals. The transcendent worth of character is kept in view in molding the life of the College, while the best possible intellectual training is sought. Though Christian, the College is in no sense sectarian. Students of all denominations will enjoy equal privileges. In every department the professors and teachers must be members of some evangelical church; in the Theological Department alone it will be required that they shall be members of the Baptist denomination. The College in all its departments is open to students of both sexes. The faculty will have watchful regard to the best interests of the students in every respect. Those whose conduct and influence are found to be injurious to the welfare of the College will be dismissed if milder disciplinary methods fail to effect reform .

While the school would be run by the Baptists, it was always non-sectarian and co-educational. Students of all denominations were invited to attend Brandon College. The development of a person with the right character was as important as the mental culture of the students. Classes commenced on October 2, 1899. There were 110 students, 81 men and 29 women. Thirteen of these students had plans to enter the ministry. It soon became apparent that the building Brandon College occupied was far too small for its increasing numbers. Plans were drawn up in early 1900 to build a spacious college on the west edge of Brandon. Hugh McCowan was hired as architect and T.M. Harrington of Winnipeg was asked to build the school.

A charter creating Brandon College was written. This Act briefly defined the purposes, jurisdiction, and administrative framework of the College. The "Act to Incorporate Brandon College" was approved by the Province of Manitoba and assented to on June 1, 1900. It granted the Baptist Convention authority over all College affairs. This authority included the appointment of the College Directors and professors, the creation of rules and bylaws, as well as control over the school's curriculum. While the Board of Directors had control over financial matters, all Board decisions had to be approved by the Convention .

The cornerstone for the new building was laid on July 13, 1900 by Mrs. William Davies. The College commenced classes in the new building, located at 270-18th street, on October 2, 1901. It cost approximately \$44 000 to build. There was residence for 70-80 men as well as a dining room, kitchen, science laboratory, reception room, office, library and nine classrooms. The College consisted of an Academic Department, and Arts Department, a Theological Department, and a Business and Stenographic Department.

The Commercial courses were discontinued in 1916 due to financial difficulties during the war. In 1922, the Business Department of Brandon College was discontinued because the College could no longer afford to keep it operating.

The Academic Department consisted of Grades 9 through 12. Although it was a large and popular aspect of Brandon College, it began to decrease in size with the advent of secondary schools. Up until the early part of the twentieth century, most public schools stopped at around grade eight. After that, there were Normal schools that students could go to to become a teacher. Many students wishing to attend secondary school came to Brandon College, where a full secondary course was offered. By the 1920's and 1930's however, collegiates were becoming more commonplace. Students often didn't have to travel as far to receive a higher education. By the early 1930's most of the Academic Department had been discontinued because of lack of need and finances. By 1932, only the Grade Twelve course was still in operation.

Although one of the main intents behind building Brandon College had been to prepare students for the Baptist ministry, the Theological Department was always one of the smaller departments. By 1915, the Board of Directors had assumed authority over all College operations. However, the Baptist Union still maintained control over theological education, through the Committee on Ministerial Education created in 1908. In 1916, the department was curtailed considerably because of the war. An Educational Secretary, hired in 1919, managed the teaching of theology at Brandon College. The Educational Secretary also controlled the College Maintenance Fund, which was specifically set aside to ensure the financial health of theological education. The Baptist Union's residual power over theological education led to the creation of the Brandon College Commission in 1923. This joint commission of the Baptist Union and College Senate examined several instructors, including Harris MacNeill, for alleged improper Biblical interpretations. These claims stemmed from Fundamentalist Baptists, who believed that the theological students at Brandon College were being taught by Modernists. The Commission found little evidence to support these allegations, and the instructors were later exonerated of all charges. Even with this decision, the College had to discontinue the Theological Department in 1927 due to lack of funds.

The College's financial situation was very poor when Dr. Evans assumed control in 1928. The support from the Baptists was shaky, especially since the Fundamentalist-Modernist argument during the early 1920s. The Baptist Union Educational Committee recommended the Arts department be maintained as a significant training course for Christian leadership. The Committee wanted the re-establishment of the Department of Theology. In 1933, in an attempt to regain Baptist support, Rev. Ross C. Eaton was hired as Lecturer in Bible to help bring religious study back to the College. In 1934, John B. McLaurin was hired as Acting Professor in Theology. Dr. F.W. Pattison gave a Practical Theology course, while Dr. Evans made plans to increase the religious department even more. In 1935 Dr. C.B. Lumsden was appointed Professor of Theology, and in 1936, Rev. E.M. Whidden was appointed Head of the Department of Theology.

In 1905, plans commenced for the building of a Women's Residence to adjoin Brandon College. On May 24th, 1906 Mrs. A.P. McDiarmid laid the cornerstone for what was to become known as Clark Hall. The building was named for C.W. Clark, a Winnipeg doctor who gave \$30 000 of the \$40 000 dollars needed to build the residence. Dr. Clark gave the money to Brandon College because he believed that women should have every chance to receive higher education. On October 18th of the same year, Clark Hall was officially opened, with room for 50 women.

With the expansion of the women's department came programs that were geared towards young women of the era. A Music and Art Department was added to the College as was an Expression and Physical Culture Department. The heads of these departments were Abbie Helmer Vining, H. Hancock, and Gertrude Trotter. Miss Ernestine R. Whiteside was hired as Lady Principal and teacher of German and English.

With the rise in immigration during this time came the chance of expansion at Brandon College. There were large numbers of Scandinavian settlements in Manitoba, and it was thought that introducing a Scandinavian Department at the College would entice prospective Swedish missionary students. The students would return to their settlements after being educated by the Baptists, and it was hoped that they would spread the Baptist word among the Scandinavian settlers. Mr. Emil Lundquist was hired in 1907 to head the newly formed Scandinavian Department.

Physical fitness was stressed at Brandon College. Students were encouraged and expected to exercise. It was thought that a healthy body helped to create a healthy mind. There was more behind this ideal than simply healthy minds though, at least for the women students. During this period in history, it was often believed that women were not physically capable of learning to a great extent. It was thought that studying created too much of a stress on the female body, often leading to illness or permanent invalids. Before a girl was accepted to Brandon College, she had to furnish a letter from her doctor stating that she was physically able to go to school and study. As well, women were subjected to the "Clark Hall Line", a daily two mile walk which was mandatory to all women. No matter what the weather was like they would pair up and, in a long line, walk down the streets of Brandon to the edge of the city. This line was often the cause of much amusement for the men of Brandon College. There were plenty of other sports offered at Brandon College for both men and women in an effort to keep the students physically active. This belief in physical fitness led to the development in 1908 of what was to become an annual College Field Day.

In 1908, the Baptist Convention of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories became the Baptist Union of Western Canada. This change reflected a restructuring of the Baptist organization. The Union had a meeting every three years that consisted of delegates sent from Baptist churches throughout western Canada. The Baptist Union Board carried on the affairs of the Union and met semi-annually. Each year the Board created a budget based on the needs of the Union, then allocated funds to Provincial and Conference Boards. These other Boards had the responsibility of financing their local institutions and projects. The Baptist Union was not in direct control over these expenditures. If the budget was not raised, the Union had to incur the

provincial deficits. This situation of mounting debts continued for several years.

Principal McDiarmid's title was changed to President McDiarmid in 1910. There is no document explaining this change, but it follows a trend in other colleges and universities during that period when the head of the school was known as the president.

Up until 1910, the College had been loosely affiliated with the University of Manitoba. The Baptists refused to accept the University of Manitoba model of a higher institution, and they continuously sought to get a separate University charter that would give Brandon College degree-granting privileges. It was because of the Baptists' firm belief in the separation of church and state that they could not accept the University of Manitoba model, as it would place the College under state control. The college could not secure a charter of its own, so it was decided in 1910 that Brandon College would affiliate with McMaster University.

Brandon College was in debt following the construction of their first two buildings, and it became increasingly clear to the College Board that they could no longer rely solely on funding from the Baptist Union. In order to carry out their financial campaign and increase their administrative efficiency the Board felt it should control the College. In 1911 the Baptist Union was confronted with a proposal from Brandon College stating:

...in our confirmed judgment the work of the College should be under the immediate and unfettered direction of its own Board of Directors and Senate—that its Board of Directors, subject to the expressed general policy of the Baptist Union, control its business administration, and that its Senate should have direction of its education policies and work, viz., the determination of its courses of study, its curricula, its instruction, its examinations, etc.

It appears after this date that Brandon College was much more in control of its curricula and courses of study. However, the school still relied almost completely on the Union for financial support.

World War One began in 1914 and affected Brandon College greatly. Students were very patriotic to England, reflecting the ideals and propaganda of the time in their thoughts and actions. Classes shrunk as men enlisted, and military drilling in front of the College buildings became a commonplace scene. This was due to the fact that in 1915, a Canadian Officers Training Corps unit was established at Brandon College. A Brandon College platoon was organized as part of the Western Universities Battalion, the 196th.

Over thirty Brandon College men were killed during World War One. After the cessation of hostilities in Europe, the students at Brandon College began fundraising to build a memorial gymnasium to honor their classmates who died during the war.

Brandon College began to consider expansion in 1920, when an extension fund campaign was started in an effort to raise money to build a science building. Meanwhile, Dr. Whidden was involved in a continuous effort to maintain the College financially. That year, Mr. William Davies died, and in his will he left \$100 000 dollars to Brandon College, on the condition that people in the west could match the amount dollar for dollar.

Contributions to the College increased substantially with the 1923 arrival of Dr. Sweet, the new College President. He quickly gained the confidence of the Board of Directors, the faculty, the students, the community, and the Baptists. The motto of Brandon College up to this point in time seemed to have been "Speaking the Truth in Love". But with the arrival of Dr. Sweet the motto appears to have been changed to "Education Crowned by Reverence".

After the Stock Market crash in 1929, the financial situation of the College grew even worse. The Great Depression severely limited charitable contributions for both Brandon College and the Baptist Union during the 1930's.

In 1931, the Baptist Union indicated by resolution that Brandon College would be closed at the end of the 1930-1931 school year unless the College could find a way to pay its own maintenance bills. The final announcement from the Baptist Union Board stated:

'RESOLVED that the Board of Brandon College be requested to endeavor to continue the College in operation until the close of the current College year, and that in view of the inability of the Baptist Union to make provision for adequate financial support, that the College cease to operate at the end of the current College year.'

It was at this time the businessmen of Brandon, through the Brandon Board of Trade, began to get involved in the College situation. An organization called the Brandon College Citizens Campaign submitted a by-law that would raise \$20 000 for the College for at least five years. The by-law had to be accepted by 60% of the ratepayers before it would be instituted. Despite a huge campaign effort, the by-law was rejected, mainly by the large working-class society in the city who did not see the need for higher education and who resented not being hired to do contract work there. After the by-law failed Brandon citizens raised \$20 000 on their own to keep the school open for at least another year.

By 1937, the College was still financially unstable, and although the Western Baptists supported the institution, they could no longer afford to help with the costs. In 1938 the Baptist Union passed a resolution withdrawing completely from any financial responsibility for Brandon College.

BRANDON COLLEGE AS A NON-DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL:

The citizens of Brandon began to look for ways to keep the College open. A delegation of 60 representatives from towns in southwestern Manitoba asked Premier John Bracken and the Minister of Education for assistance to help keep Brandon College open as a Western Manitoba Arts College under the direction of an independent Board and on a non-denominational basis. The Brandon Board of Trade created a Brandon College Committee. Its members looked into ways the College could be saved. A.E. McKenzie was one of the central figures in this fight to save Brandon College.

In July, McKenzie put up an offer of a \$100 000 endowment for Brandon College. Shortly after that he upped the endowment to \$300 000. The provincial government agreed to give the College \$15 000 annually on the condition that the city of Brandon raise that amount as well and the \$300 000 endowment was accepted. In September, McKenzie increased the endowment to \$500 000 dollars, \$100 000 of which would be revenue-bearing at 3%, which would raise \$3000 a year for twenty years. Brandon was disappointed that the provincial government only offered \$15 000, as they had originally asked for quite a bit more. However, they set about on a campaign to raise their share of the funds so that Brandon College could open for the fall term.

In September of 1938, Brandon College reopened under the affiliation of the University of Manitoba. A provisional Board of Directors, consisting of Dr. J.R.C. Evans, Mayor F.H. Young, A.E. McKenzie, N.W. Kerr, K.C., E.M. Warren, H.O. McDiarmid, M.D., A.G. Buckingham, K.C., F.R. Longworth, and R.B. Alexander, was responsible for the administering of the affairs of the college. These men were all prominent Brandon citizens who had been involved in the fight to save Brandon College. They tried to complete the campaign to cover financial obligations and assure permanency of the college. The provincial government said that they would raise their support from \$15 000 to \$22 500 per year if Brandon could pass a by-law guaranteeing support of the college.

On April 17, 1939, Bill 104 received assent as an Act of the Provincial Legislature incorporating Brandon College Incorporated. On June 6, a Brandon Bylaw was passed that approved the levying of one mill on the dollar from taxpayers for the next twenty years to help support Brandon College. This Bylaw assured that Brandon taxpayers would raise \$5000

during the first year that it was levied, and this amount would increase during subsequent years as Brandon grew and prospered. On June 13, the Board of Directors approved recording of the Bill as the Charter of Corporation. The A.E. McKenzie endowment was authorized by Bylaw #5 of the corporation on December 19.

With the outbreak of World War II in 1939 came the resurrection of the C.O.T.C. at Brandon College in 1940. Enrollment went down as young men and women joined the Armed Forces to go overseas. In order to keep the college out of debt, Dr. Evans created the War Emergency Fund in 1941. This fund raised \$15 000 from 1941 to 1946. Scholarships were restarted at the college to help boost enrollment. Many of the scholarships were contingent on the recipient being a resident student in order to help raise residence numbers.

In 1945, the A.E. McKenzie Trust of 1939 was canceled, and 90% of A.E. McKenzie's stockholdings were transferred to the control of the Province of Manitoba. The A.E. McKenzie Foundation was established using the annual declared dividends from the 90% of the stock. This foundation was administered by the Minister of Education of Manitoba, the President of Brandon College, and a third person to be decided on by both parties. The annual grant of \$10 000 from the foundation would be increased by \$4000 if a Social Science Chair was established at the college.

In 1946 that Brandon College hired its first Director of Public Relations. This man was Walter G. Dinsdale, a 1937 Brandon College graduate. A Guidance Committee was created in 1948. It was also during this year that Brandon College became an associate member of the National Conference of Canadian Universities. A Social Science Department was added in 1948, and the Biology Department was reorganized. In 1949 a Department of Political Science was created.

The Board of Directors passed a resolution in 1949 to create a committee to hire a director for a financial campaign. The campaign went poorly. Brandon College, although not in the same position as it had been a decade earlier, was still not secure financially. The citizens of Brandon, having been through the Depression and the war years, did not have much left to give to the College.

In 1951, the Federal Government provided the first of an annual fund of \$8 000 000 to be divided between Canada's universities and colleges based on enrollment figures. During this first year, Brandon College received \$18 000 from the government.

Education was first offered at Brandon College in 1952 with the co-operation of the Department of Education and the University of Manitoba. In 1953, Brandon College became an associate member of the Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth.

The mortgage that had been assumed from the Baptists in 1939 was paid off in 1954. It was also during this year that Brandon College received its first new building since the 1922 Science Building. An "H-Hut" was moved onto the property and placed behind the Science Building. It was redecorated and used for student functions, a library, and a recreation area.

The Board of Directors increased from twenty one to thirty six in 1955. The provincial grant of \$22 500 was raised to \$50 000.

In 1957 the Brandon College Faculty Association was formed. This marked the beginning of the end of the 'family' structure of the college. A salary schedule was created in 1957 for the Arts and Science Departments. In November of 1958, the Expansion Committee of the Board of Directors was authorized to proceed with all aspects of expansion. By 1959, a new Arts and Library building was being planned.

On Thursday, July 23, 1959, Dr. Evans died suddenly while on holiday in Robson, British Columbia. Before he died he had managed to secure funding and plans for the new Arts and

Columbia. Before he died he had managed to secure funding and plans for the new Arts and Library building and Lecture Theatre. The Manitoba Government granted \$500 000 and the Canada Council \$102 000 towards the building of a new Arts and Library Building and Lecture Theatre.

The new Arts and Library Building and the J.R.C. Evans Lecture Theatre were officially opened on January 6, 1961 by Mrs. John G. Diefenbaker (Olive Freeman, Class of 1923). It was also during 1961, that Brandon College welcomed its first overseas student. As well, J.E. Brodie, the former president of Great West Coal made a \$200 000 gift to Brandon College, and gave \$50 000 to the Expansion Fund.

The next several years were full of expansion for Brandon College. The Men's Residence, Dining Hall and Heating Plant were opened in 1962. In 1963, a Women's Residence and the Music Building were opened. A Gymnasium was opened in 1965.

The Board of Directors changed dramatically in the early 1960's, becoming more influenced by the distribution of funds from government sources. Legislation in 1966 revised the Brandon College Act to reduce the number of members on the Board of Directors from thirty-six down to twelve. Seven of these twelve would be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council, and three would be appointed by the Brandon College Corporation. One member would be elected by the Alumni Association, and the College President would be a member ex-officio.

BRANDON COLLEGE BECOMES BRANDON UNIVERSITY:

1967 was an important year for Brandon College. Not only was a new Education Building opened, but the College ceased to exist. This was because a university charter had been granted to Brandon College. On July 1, 1967, Brandon College became Brandon University. Dr. John E. Robbins was appointed to be its first president. The university would enjoy a certain amount of freedom from the financial hardships it had endured over the past 68 years. As well, the university would no longer have its curriculum dictated to it from other institutions as it had during affiliation with McMaster University and the University of Manitoba.

Custodial History:

The records have been located in a number of areas around the University including Clark Hall, the old Science building, the A.E. McKenzie building, and "the trailer", which was a very old addition to Clark Hall and has now been removed from campus. The records are now in the S.J. McKee Archives located on the Brandon University campus.

Scope and Content:

The fond consists of minutes, reports, correspondence, invoices, printed material, clippings and photographs. The collection spans from S.J. McKee's personal papers from Rapid City Academy in the 1880's through to the decision to grant university charter to Brandon College in 1967. It is a very interesting source for the history of Western Canada.

Several different themes emerge in the fond. A very central theme concerns Baptist higher education in Western Canada, higher education in general, the development of curriculum in Canada, and the Baptist Western Movement. The development of religious higher education, especially Baptist training, is well-documented.

Areas such as student associations, student life on campus, and women's education are detailed in the collection. There is a very detailed look at the social aspects of college life, especially the difference between the genders in the realm of higher education. These themes can be found in the various Clark Hall scrapbooks and "Saturday Books" written by the lady principal.

An economic theme is prevalent for much of the early history of Brandon College due to various financial restraints that the College and Western Canada faced. These themes are especially noticed in the Bursar and Registrar records.

The administration of the corporation can be followed closely through the minutes and certain correspondence from the Board of Directors. A more in-depth look at the people involved in the running of an institution of higher learning can be found in the various personal papers of the presidents of the College.

There are also several military files, dealing with the creation and operation of a C.O.T.C. regiment on campus during both the First and Second World Wars. The fond also provides a glimpse of how the wars affected daily life on campus and their after-effects on the College.

The fonds also examines the effects that affiliation with other universities can have on curriculum, regulations and other aspects of College life.

Notes:	The RG 1 Brandon College fonds description and finding aid were prepared by Karyn Taylor (nee Riedel) in August 1998.
Name Access:	Duff Roblin Tommy Douglas Stanley Knowles Brandon Manitoba McMaster University University of Manitoba Baptist Union of Western Canada
Subject Access:	post-secondary education Baptist Church universities co-educational institutions
Access Restriction:	See series level for access restrictions.
Repro Restriction:	Copyright provisions apply.
Finding Aid:	Available
Storage Location:	RG 1 Brandon College fonds

Related Material: McKee Archives: RG 6 Brandon University fonds. The Canadian Baptist Archives at McMaster University contain the following records related to Brandon College: Correspondence (1911-1936); McMaster Chancellor's Correspondence (1895-1926); McMaster Chancellor's Reports; History (1962); Stone & Garnet History (1969); Calendars (1899-1938); Report of Commission 1923 (pamphlet); Fact Concerning 1922 (pamphlet); Jesuit Methods (pamphlet); an incomplete set of the Quill; and exams. They also have The Western Baptist and the Yearbooks of the Baptist Union of Western Canada (1907-1996). (Source: Correspondence between Judith Colwell, Archivist, Canadian Baptist Archives and Thomas H. McLeod. Date: October 8, 1996).

Arrangement:

The fonds is divided into fifteen series and two associated fonds.



James Struthers fonds

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions4307>

Other Title Info: Was previously named the Paul McKinnon fonds.
Part Of: RG 1 Brandon College fonds
Description Level: Sub-series
Series Number: MG 2 2.4
Accession Number: 10-2003, 21-2007
GMD: multiple media
Date Range: c. 1951 - 1953
Physical Description: 2 cm textual records
1 sound recording

Custodial History:

The custodial history of both items in the collection is unknown prior to their accession by the McKee Archives.

Scope and Content:

Accession 10-2003 contains the words and music for a musical "The Saga of Brandon" written by James Struthers, with music by Ken Gunning, and performed at the Brandon City Hall Auditorium February 28th, March 1st and 2nd 1951. Fonds also includes two playbills (one is signed by cast and crew members) advertising the production, an excerpt from the 1951 Brandon College Sickle describing the production and two press releases.

Accession 21-2007 contains a sound recording of excerpts of "Mr. College Spirit" by J. Struthers & K. Gunning, Chorus under direction of Lorne Watson. The recording was made at Radiolabs Institute Winnipeg. Mr. College Spirit was presented by the Brandon College Literary Board. The production was reviewed in the March 6, 1953 edition of the Quill.

Notes: The scope and content attribution of authorship is based on a telephone conversation Tom Michell had with James Struthers (September 24, 2006). A review of the play, written by Kay Rowe, appeared in the March 6, 1953 issue of the Quill. Description by Christy Henry and Tom Mitchell.

Repro Restriction: Copyright provisions apply

Storage Location: MG 2 Brandon College Students
2.4 James Struthers

Related Material: Maureen Johnson collection (14-2009) contains a second sound recording of Mr. College Spirit as well as the programme for the production.



A.E. McKenzie fonds

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions4337>

Part Of: RG 3 A.E. McKenzie Company fonds

Description Level: Series

Series Number: MG 5

GMD: textual records

Date Range: 1887-1989; prredominantly 1887-1968

Physical Description: 31 cm

History /

Biographical:

See biographical sketch of A.E. McKenzie under RG 3 Series 2 (Office of the President/General Manager), sub-series 1 (A.E. McKenzie).

Custodial History:

See fonds level description of custodial history of A.E. McKenzie Seed Co. Ltd.

Scope and Content:

The manuscript group contains records pertaining to A.E. McKenzie's personal life, such as personal correspondence and family documents. Records dealing with McKenzie's involvement with Brandon College, the Brandon Allied Arts Council and the Brandon Board of Trade are also included.

It has been divided into five sub-series, including: (1) Brandon College Inc.; (2) A.E. McKenzie Foundation; (3) Brandon Allied Arts Council; (4) Brandon Board of Trade; and (5) Miscellaneous.

Storage Location: RG 3 A.E. McKenzie Seed Co. Ltd. fonds
MG 5 A.E. McKenzie fonds

Related Material: RG 1 Brandon College fonds in the McKee Archives contains additional information on A.E. McKenzie, particularly his involvement with Brandon College.

A photograph of A.E. McKenzie is located in oversized drawer #5 of the Brandon College photograph series.



Greenway fair fonds

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions4711>

Part Of: RG 5 Western Manitoba Manuscript Collection

Description Level: Collection

Accession Number: 35-2006

GMD: textual records

Date Range: 1923, 1945-1990

Physical Description: 12.5 cm

History /

Biographical:

Greenway was located seven miles east of Baldur in southwestern Manitoba. The hamlet started out as a branch point in a railway spur and took its name from Thomas Greenway, one of the early premiers of Manitoba. The Greenway Fair was held annually in Greenway until 1973, when it was moved to Baldur where better facilities were available.

Custodial History:

The records were donated to the Archives by Glen Olmstead prior to 1997 (approximately 1990). The fonds was originally in the possession of Doris Stone.

Scope and Content:

Fonds consists of newspaper clippings, a membership to the Greenway Agricultural Society, a paper napkin from the 60th Anniversary (1914-1974) of the Greenway United Church, "The History of Greenway 1889-1975", the program for the Manitoba Centennial Service 1970 held at Glenora Anglican Church, Greenway Agricultural Society prize lists from 1923, 1945-1951, 1953-1954, 1957-1990, two publications on the standards for judging foods, clothing and handicrafts at fairs and exhibitions and a copy of the program for the Greenway cairn dedication.

Notes: Description by Christy Henry.

Storage Location: 2006 accessions

Storage Range: 2006 accessions



J.R.C. Evans fonds

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions4724>

Part Of: RG 1 Brandon College fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: MG 1 1.10

Accession Number: 7-2004

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 1918-1961

Physical Description: 5.5 cm textual records
1 photograph

History /

Biographical:

See RG 1 Brandon College fonds, series 2 (Office of the President), sub-series 2.5 (John Robert Charles Evans) for History/Bio information.

Custodial History:

Records were donated to the McKee Archives by Keith Evans, son of J.R.C. Evans, in June 1991.

Scope and Content:

Fonds contains newspaper clippings dealing with Brandon College events and the death of Marion Doig, and a variety of pamphlets, including ones for piano/musical recitals held by Brandon College or independent performers, Brandon College's Annual Graduating Banquet (1959), Brandon College Library and Arts Building Cornerstone Laying Ceremony (1960), The Crucifixion and the D-6(?) Day Observance. Fonds also includes statistics regarding Brandon College Enrollment by departments 1899-1934, miscellaneous writings by J.R.C. Evans, a list of contributors to the J.R.C. Evans Student Loan Fund, the media kit for the 10th Eckhardt-Gramatté Music Competition, a copy of Gently Smiling Jaws by Alma Perry, a photo of Wilma Taylor, a felt book cover and a Brandon College pennant.

Notes: Description available on CAIN. Copies of the Brandon Daily Sun: Tuesday February 2, 1960 and the Brandon Sun: Monday September 10, 1962, Saturday October 12, 1963 were culled as duplicates. The Brandon College pennant has been placed in the map drawers in the McKee Reading Room.

Storage Location: MG 1 Brandon College Teaching and Administration
1.10 J.R.C. Evans



Class of 1953 fonds

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions4728>

Part Of: RG 1 Brandon College fonds
Description Level: Sub-series
Series Number: MG 2 2.10
Accession Number: 09-1999
GMD: textual records
Date Range: ca. 1953
Physical Description: 1 King James version Bible
Physical Condition: good, although the spine is cracking
Scope and Content:

Fonds consists of a large print King James version Bible presented to Brandon College by graduating class of 1953.

Notes: Description by Christy Henry.
Storage Location: MG 2 Brandon College Students
2.10 Class of 1953



Elizabeth Kovach fonds

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions4730>

Part Of: RG 1 Brandon College fonds
Description Level: Sub-series
Series Number: MG 2 2.11
Accession Number: 07-2000
GMD: graphic
Date Range: ca. 1925-1927
Physical Description: 6 b/w photographs
Physical Condition: Good
Scope and Content:

The fonds contains informal photographs of students and faculty at Brandon College in the mid-1920s. The photographs are the following sizes: 2 at 6.5x11 cm; 1 at 8.5x11 cm ; 1 at 6.5 x 9 cm ; 1 at 8.5 x 6 cm ; 1 at 7 x 7.5 cm.

Notes: Description by Christy Henry.
Storage Location: MG 2 Brandon College Students
2.11 Elizabeth Kovach



G.R. Rowe fonds

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions4799>

Part Of: RG 5 Western Manitoba Manuscript Collection

Description Level: Collection

Accession Number: 60-1997

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 1897-1984

Physical Description: 6 cm

History /

Biographical:

Gabriel Richard Rowe was born in Coleman, P.E.I. in 1897. In 1918, he enlisted in the Canadian Army. After the Great War, he moved to Viscount, Saskatchewan where he was principal of a high school. In 1924, Rowe moved to Brandon where he served as principal for various schools until his retirement in 1964. G.R. Rowe attended the University of Manitoba graduating with a Bachelor of Arts in 1935, a Bachelor of Education 1952, and a Master of Education degree in 1957. Rowe also studied at the University of Minnesota, Harvard, and the University of British Columbia. Rowe served as President of the Manitoba Teachers' Society from 1948 to 1949. He served as a member of the International School Master Association, the Brandon's Citizens' Committee of the Arts, and the Brandon General Hospital Board. He died in Brandon on January 6th, 1968.

Custodial History:

This fonds was accessioned in 1997 by the McKee Archives. Prior custodial history is unknown.

Scope and Content:

Fonds includes photographs, certificates and diplomas, career resumes, testimonials, draft obituaries, and correspondence, relating to G.R. Rowe's professional teaching career, and in small part to his personal life.

Notes: CAIN No. 202649

Subject Access: Brandon School Division
history of education
educational administration
Earl Oxford Junior High

Storage Location: 1997 accessions

Storage Range: 1997 accessions



William Wallace fonds

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions4801>

Part Of: RG 5 Western Manitoba Manuscript Collection

Description Level: Collection

Accession Number: 47-1997

GMD: textual records

Date Range: 1881-1904

Physical Description: 30 cm

History /

Biographical:

William Wallace was born in Scotland around 1859. In 1881, when William was twenty-two, he emigrated to Canada with his father and brother. Once here they settled near what is today Forrest, Manitoba. The following spring they moved to the northwest margin of settlement in Manitoba, homesteading in the Shellmouth area. Wallace remained a resident of the region for the rest of his life. William Wallace was active in community affairs. He was appointed to the post of Secretary-Treasurer of the Shellmouth Municipality in 1887, and he held the position until 1904. In 1909, Wallace was injured in a railway accident, and he had to give up farming. He moved to Shellmouth and took up the position of postmaster, which he held for twenty-seven years. He died in 1945, and is buried at Shellmouth cemetery, Manitoba.

Custodial History:

The letters contained in the fonds remained in the possession of Margaret Wallace, who was the original recipient of the correspondence. She emigrated to Canada in 1904. At some point the letters passed to William Wallace who kept them in his possession in Shellmouth. In 1941, William contacted Professor E. J. Westcott of Brandon College regarding the fonds. He offered it to the College for safekeeping. Westcott accepted the letters. Westcott passed the letters on to various officers and staff at Brandon College and then Brandon University. Since 1982, the collection has resided in the S. J. McKee Archives at Brandon University.

Scope and Content:

Fonds consists of hundreds of letters that William Wallace and his brother, Andrew, wrote to their sister, Maggie, from 1881 until 1904. The first letter, dated 22 March 1881, was written by both William and Andrew aboard the S.S. Prussia as they sailed to North America from Scotland. The last letter was written on 4 January 1904 by William. It was written to inform Maggie and her husband that William had reserved a homestead in their name. This letter marks the end of the fonds. Later that spring Maggie and John emigrated to Canada to be with her family.

William was keenly interested in everything going on around him; his letters and Andrew's reveal what life was like for inexperienced settlers on the Canadian agricultural frontier in the last years of the nineteenth century. Fonds touches on a variety of social, political and economic themes.

Notes:	CAIN No. 202641. A partial accession of the Wallace collection was completed in 1992 by Eileen McFadden.
Subject Access:	Maggie Wallace Andrew Wallace Peter Wallace prairie settlement agriculture western Canada history Manitoba history rural development
Finding Aid:	An inventory for the correspondence is available. A copy of it is on the reference shelf in the reading room.
Storage Location:	1997 accessions
Storage Range:	1997 accessions
Related Material:	William R. Morrison fonds (MG 3 1.5)



Roseland Church fonds

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions4802>

Part Of: RG 5 Western Manitoba Manuscript Collection

Description Level: Collection

Accession Number: 41-1997

GMD: textual records

Date Range: 1882-1971

Physical Description: 4 cm

History /

Biographical:

The Roseland Church was built in 1883 as a Presbyterian church, funded in large part by the Roseland Ladies Aid Society. In 1912, thirteen years before formal union between these two denominations took place, the Roseland Presbyterian Church was united with a local Methodist congregation. The Roseland Church was closed for a few years following the Second World War. However, the Church was revived and it continued to function until 1969, when it was officially closed. Subsequently, the building was sold and moved, and a cairn was placed where the church had been located.

Custodial History:

This fonds was accessioned by the McKee Archives in 1997. Prior custodial history is unknown.

Scope and Content:

Fonds contains a minute book for the Roseland Church from 1882-1969, a summary of the organization and development of the Roseland Church, clippings dealing with the history of the community of Roseland, and a summary history of the Roseland Curling Rink.

Notes: CAIN No. 202637

Subject Access: United Church of Canada
Methodist
Presbyterian
Roseland Curling Rink
evangelical Christianity
religion

Storage Location: 1997 accessions

Storage Range: 1997 accessions

Related Material: Records on the community of Roseland are held in the offices of the Whitehead Municipality in Alexander, Manitoba.



Martin Kavanagh fonds

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions4812>

Part Of: RG 5 Western Manitoba Manuscript Collection

Description Level: Collection

Accession Number: 10-2004

GMD: textual records

Date Range: 1971-1987

Physical Description: 12.5 cm

History /

Biographical:

Martin Kavanagh was born in Wicklow, Ireland in 1895. He was educated in Wexford, Dublin and London. Following his arrival in Canada in 1923, Kavanagh was employed as the Principal of Treherene High School. In 1929, he joined the staff of Brandon Collegiate Institute. He taught Latin and Geography at the Collegiate until 1963. In 1946, Kavanagh published *The Assiniboine Basin: A Study of Discovery, Exploration and settlement*. In 1963, he published *La verendrye - His Life and Times*. Martin Kavanagh died in 1987.

Custodial History:

Fonds remained in the possession of Kevin Kavanagh and James Wall following Martin Kavanagh's death. Wall donated his portion of the fonds to the McKee Archives in November 2004. Kevin Kavanagh donated his portion of the fonds in December 2004.

Scope and Content:

Fonds contains an unpublished autobiography written by Martin Kavanagh and several draft narratives for a slide presentation based on Kavanagh's biography of La Verendrye. Fonds also contains one file of business correspondence c. 1971.

Notes: CAIN No. 202577

Subject Access: Martin Kavanagh

La Verendrye

Manitoba

Brandon

New France

settlement

exploration

biography

Storage Location: 2004 accessions

Storage Range: 2004 accessions

Related Material: Martin Kavanagh is listed in the Westman Oral History collection (35-1998).