

S. J. McKee Archives



Brandon College Building and Clark Hall

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions8273>

Part Of: BUPC 2 Campus buildings
Description Level: Sub-series
Series Number: 2.2
GMD: graphic
Date Range: c.1909 - 1996; predominant 1960s - 1996
Physical Description: 116 photographs

History /

Biographical:

BRANDON COLLEGE BUILDING

The construction of the Brandon College Building, also known as the Original Building, was primarily financed by Mr. and Mrs. William Davies, a Toronto based Baptist meat packer, and his sister Mrs. Emily Davies, also of Toronto, who pledged \$5,000 a year for five years to the new Baptist College. Four city blocks between 18th and 20th streets were purchased for the College campus and the tender of Messrs. T.M. Harrington of Winnipeg was accepted in the spring of 1900; Mr. Hugh McCowan of Winnipeg appointed as architect. Mrs. Davies laid the cornerstone for the Brandon College Building on July 13, 1900.

The Brandon College Building was conceived as a substantial five story brick structure with a stone basement. The Tyndall Manitoba quarries, located thirty miles northeast of Winnipeg, supplied the stone and presented the College with the stone steps at the main entrance. The basement contained the dining room, kitchen, laundry, furnace room, a science laboratory, and maids' rooms. The first floor housed the reception room, office, library, four classrooms and the teachers' cloak rooms. The second floor had five classrooms, a reading room, five rooms for resident students and a resident teacher. Teachers' rooms and seventeen rooms for students comprised the third floor; and additional thirteen rooms for residents took up the fourth floor. The residence was to house 70 men. The total cost of the building and furnishings was \$44,000. The Brandon College Building was ready for occupancy by October 1, 1901.

CLARK HALL

The cornerstone of Clark Hall was laid by Mrs. A.P. McDiarmid, wife of the Principal of Brandon College, on May 24, 1906. The residence was officially opened on Thanksgiving Day, October 18, of the same year. The construction of the building grew out of a demand for a ladies' college. A canvass made in Eastern Canada had resulted in subscriptions totaling \$10,000. When Dr. McDiarmid reported the results of the canvass to the Chairman of the Board, Dr. C.W. Clark of Winnipeg, Clark proposed that he and his wife be allowed to provide the balance of the funds, some \$30,000. While presenting the building at the opening ceremony, Clark stated that the reason for his donation was his belief in the power of cultured womanhood - he believed "that refined and Christian mothers were the strength of a nation and that he wished to see in Brandon a school of learning for women in which every Christian virtue and grace might be illustrated."

Clark Hall was built immediately north of the Brandon College Building and was connected to it

by classrooms and the iron door with its door bell, which was rung by gentlemen before being admitted. It is a five story brick building, with fittings of imported Georgia pine. In the basement was the gymnasium, studios and maids' rooms. On the main floor was a spacious reception room furnished by the Honorable A.C. Rutherford, the Premier of Alberta and the Lady Principal's suite, furnished by Mrs. N. Wolverston, wife of the treasurer of the College Board. Music studios and the offices of the resident matron were also on the main floor. The second and third floors were dormitories. The fourth floor was meant to be art studios, but due to registration demands, it was divided into students' rooms. The residence was designed to house fifty students and seven teachers. Piano practice areas were also designated on the west side of the building and on the groundlevel half way between the basement and the first floor.

BRANDON COLLEGE BUILDING AND CLARK HALL RESTORATION PROJECT

By the early 1990s, it was clear that major reconstruction work on the Brandon College Building and Clark Hall was necessary if the buildings were to remain in use. The alternative was to demolish both buildings and construct a new central administrative structure for the campus. Because of the historic character of the two original campus buildings, the decision was taken to mount a complete restoration of the structures that involved a complete removal of everything except for the surrounding brick fascade and the construction of new buildings within the old external walls. This project was financed by the Provincial government of Manitoba, who granted the University approximately 10 million dollars. The Chief Architect for the restoration was George Cibinal. Work began in 1996 and was completed by the fall of 1997. In addition to the restoration of the Brandon College Building and Clark Hall, a new entrance was built on the west side of the buildings, as well as an addition to Clark Hall, which included a skywalk connecting it to the A.E. McKenzie Building.

Scope and Content:

Sub-series consists of photographs of the Brandon College Building and Clark Hall.

Notes: History/Bio information was taken from Brandon College: A History, 1899-1967 by C.G. Stone and F. Joan Garnett (Brandon, Manitoba: Brandon University, 1969), chapters 2 and 3. Tom Mitchell provided history/bio information on the restoration project.

Images





Aerial views and campus photographs

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions6>

Part Of: BUPC 2 Campus buildings

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: 2.1

GMD: graphic

Date Range: c.1920s; c.1950s - c.2000

Physical Description: 146 photographs

History /

Biographical:

Aerial photographs of the campus were generally commissioned by the College/University to record important milestones, such as centennials, changes in status, and building projects. The general campus photographs were placed in this sub-series because the composition of the images made it difficult to place them with individual buildings.

Scope and Content:

Sub-series consists of photographs of the Brandon College and Brandon University campus.

Name Access: Flora Cowan Residence

Subject Access: Aerial views Brandon College



Residences and dining rooms

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions8284>

Part Of: BUPC 2 Campus buildings
Description Level: Sub-series
Series Number: 2.6
GMD: graphic
Date Range: late 1950s - early 1990s; predominant 1961-1978
Physical Description: 60 photographs
History /
Biographical:

DARRACH HALL

Darrach Hall is the men's residence and was completed in 1961. It is named after Robert and Sarah Darrach.

FLORA COWAN HALL

Flora Cowan Hall is the women's residence and was completed in 1962. It is named after Flora Cowan.

MCMASTER HALL

McMaster Hall is the co-ed residence and was completed in 1971. It is named in honour of Brandon College's association with McMaster University

DINING ROOMS

The Main Dining Room was completed in 1961 and is connected to all three residences either by a link (Flora Cowan Hall), the McMaster main concourse (McMaster Hall) or a hallway (Darrach Hall). Within the Main Dining room is the Louis Riel Room. The Louis Riel Room was previously the Small Dining Room, and later the Private Dining Room. It was renamed the Louis Riel Room in 2008 in honour of the Métis leader's contribution to Manitoba history and heritage, as well as in honour of ongoing contributions to the University made by the Manitoba Métis Federation and the Louis Riel Institute. The room is often used to host dignitary dinners, awards and recognition ceremonies, seminar and conference sessions and other special events.

Scope and Content:

Sub-series consists of photographs of Brandon College/University's three residences: Darrach Hall, Flora Cowan Hall and McMaster Hall, as well as images of the dining rooms.

Notes: History/Bio information for the Louis Riel Room was taken from the Brandon University website, available at: <http://www.brandonu.ca/news> (February 2008).



A.E. McKenzie Building and George T. Richardson Centre

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions949>

Part Of: BUPC 2 Campus buildings

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: 2.4

GMD: graphic

Date Range: c. 1959 - 1995

Physical Description: 43 photographs

History /

Biographical:

The J.R.C. Evans Lecture Theatre and the A.E. McKenzie Building were both completed in 1960. The Evans Theatre is named for John Robert Charles Evans, who served as president of Brandon College from 1928 to 1959. The A.E. McKenzie Building was originally the Library and Arts building, and was named for A.E. McKenzie, a local businessman and supporter of the College. The George T. Richardson Centre, which includes the Evans Theatre and the John E. Robbins Library, was completed in 1993.

Scope and Content:

Sub-series consists of photographs of the A.E. McKenzie Building, the George T. Richardson Centre, the J.R.C. Evans Lecture Theatre, the John E. Robbins Library and the link between the Evans Theatre and the McKenzie Building.



Citizens' Science Building and Knowles-Douglas buildings

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions8274>

Part Of: BUPC 2 Campus buildings

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: 2.3

GMD: graphic

Date Range: c.1980s - c.1990s

Physical Description: 5 photographs

History /

Biographical:

The Citizens' Science Building was built in 1922 and financed by Brandon citizens. It was renamed the Knowles-Douglas Student Union Centre c. 1984 in honour of Brandon College graduates Stanley Knowles and Tommy Douglas, both of the Class of 1930. The Knowles-Douglas Addition was completed in 1987.

Scope and Content:

Sub-series consists of photographs of the Citizens' Science Building and the Knowles-Douglas buildings, which include the Knowles-Douglas Student Union Centre and the Knowles-Douglas Addition.



John R. Brodie Science Centre

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions8279>

Part Of: BUPC 2 Campus buildings
Description Level: Sub-series
Series Number: 2.9
GMD: graphic
Date Range: 1950s-1982; predominant 1970s
Physical Description: 20 photographs
History /
Biographical:

The John R. Brodie Science Centre was completed in 1971, with the official opening on May 7, 1972. It is located in the southeast corner of the campus and houses the Faculty of Science. The Brodie Building was named for John R. Brodie, a Brandon man who donated \$250,000 to Brandon College in 1963 with the stipulation that the money be used for a Science Centre.

Scope and Content:

Sub-series consists of photographs of the John R. Brodie Science Centre.

Notes: Additional biographical information on John R. Brodie is available in his bio file in the Reading Room.



H-Huts

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions8282>

Part Of: BUPC 2 Campus buildings
Description Level: Sub-series
Series Number: 2.13
GMD: graphic
Date Range: c.1975 - 1981
Physical Description: 4 photographs
History /
Biographical:

H-Huts refer to structures built to house military personnel at the Commonwealth Air Training Program just north of Brandon during World War II. The name H-Hut derives from the layout of the structures, which were built in an "H" formation. The original H-Huts were moved onto the Brandon College campus in 1956 to house the library and arts classrooms. Additional H-Huts have been located in various places and used for various departments and services on campus including Student Services, Continuing Education, and the carpenter's workshop. Only the Physical Plant H-Huts, located to the west of the Knowles-Douglas Student Union Centre, remain on campus in 2007.

Scope and Content:

Sub-series consists of photographs of various H-Huts on campus.

Fred McGuinness correspondence

Document Not
Available

(Copyright
Restrictions)

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions13657>

Other Title Info: Title based on the contents of the subseries
Part Of: Fred McGuinness collection
Description Level: Sub-series
Series Number: McG 1.2
Accession Number: 1-2015
GMD: textual records
Date Range: c. 1910 - 2010
Physical Description: Approximately 36 cm of textual records
1 artifact

History /

Biographical:

See collection level description for history/biography information on Frederick George McGuinness.

Custodial History:

Accession 1-2015 contains records created and collected over the course of McGuinness' career as a newspaper journalist and freelance writer. The Estate of Fred McGuinness donated the materials to the SJ McKee Archives circa 2011. The Archives accessioned the records in 2015.

Scope and Content:

Subseries consists of records created and collected by Fred McGuinness during his years in the Canadian navy, college, federal government (Unemployment Insurance Commission), Saskatchewan government (Saskatchewan Jubilee), and as a journalist, editor, and freelance writer.

The papers and letters include materials from some members of the McGuinness family who assisted McGuinness with his research, as well as reader correspondence and materials from workshop participants. Readers of McGuinness' columns often reminisced about Brandon's local history and enclosed newspapers clippings, photographs, and pamphlets with their correspondence. Participants from his memoir writing workshops submitted their personal or family memoirs for McGuinness to review, provide feedback, or add to his collection.

Records in the subseries consist of correspondence (letters, e-mail communications, facsimiles, invitations, telegrams), newspaper clippings, programmes, ticket stubs. There is a Medicine Hat News logo patch located within File 10 1955-1965 Medicine Hat News.

Notes: In the file level inventories, square brackets at end of file names reference the original location of the file in the unprocessed Fred McGuinness collection. The original location is also noted on the front of each file folder.

Accruals: Closed
Finding Aid: File level inventory is available
Storage Location: 2015 accessions

Related Material:

John Everitt collection

Clarence Hopkin collection

Lawrence Stuckey collection

Jack Stothard collection

William Wallace papers

It is possible research and additional correspondence pertaining to McGuinness' columns and research materials may be found in Personal papers (McG 1.1), Newspaper career (McG 2), Freelance (McG 3), Broadcasts, talks and workshops (McG 6). Photographs were pulled and added to McGuinness photographic collection (McG 9)

Arrangement:

Arrangement was artificially created by the Archives. Subseries has been re-arranged according to publication period.

Documents

Document Not
Available

(Copyright
Restrictions)

McG 1_2 Fred
McGuinness
correspondence
inventory.pdf

 Read PDF

 Download PDF

Document Not
Available

(Copyright
Restrictions)

Radio broadcast scripts

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions13679>

Other Title Info: Title based on the contents of the subseries

Part Of: Fred McGuinness collection

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: McG 6.1

Accession Number: 1-2015

GMD: textual records

Date Range: c. 1951? - 1987

Physical Description: Approximately 24 cm of textual records

History /

Biographical:

Fred McGuinness' broadcasting career began when he enrolled at St. Paul's College, an affiliate of the University of Manitoba. In 1945, he became chairman of the Radio Subcommittee working as the Director of the University Radio Series where he was responsible (i.e., writing, casting, directing) for a half-hour Saturday afternoon radio programme.

McGuinness sold his first manuscript to the CBC in 1947, recording a 14-minute broadcast titled the "Class A Circuit" about the Royal American tour. The script was based on work McGuinness had done as a Director of Publicity and Exploitation (1947 to 1952) for the Royal American Shows while the show toured with the fairs on the Canadian prairies.

McGuinness began developing broadcast scripts in earnest for the CBC when he returned to Manitoba in 1966. By the 1970s, McGuinness was writing copy for CBC's Radio Noon and Information Radio, as well as producing Ashgrove Farm, a CBC radio drama.

By 1980, McGuinness was hosting the CBC Radio broadcast Neighborly News from the Prairies. The radio program was cancelled by the CBC in 1983 after much outcry, but was resurrected with Altona broadcaster CFAM later that year with McGuinness at the helm. The radio show concluded its run in the summer of 1987.

In 1985, McGuinness returned to broadcast with the CBC and is popularly known for his "Manitoba Reports" that he delivered on CBC Radio's Morningside with Peter Gzowski. He held his position as the prairie correspondent for 12 years. In the final three to four years of the Morningside show, McGuinness was asked to write non-political essays for broadcast. These "Letters Assignments" would be later published in 1999 by Great Plains Publishing as Letters from Section 17: A Collection of Morningside Essays.

Custodial History:

Accession 1-2015 contains records created and collected over the course of McGuinness' career as a radio broadcaster, newspaper journalist and freelance writer. The Estate of Fred McGuinness donated the materials to the SJ McKee Archives circa 2011. The Archives accessioned the records in 2015.

Scope and Content:

Fred McGuinness was involved in a number of radio broadcasts in his life. The records in this subseries are the result of that work. The subseries contains drafts of possible broadcast scripts dating to the 1950s and early 1960s, drafts of CBC broadcast scripts for CBC's Radio Noon, Information Radio, Ashgrove Farms radio drama, and Neighborly News from the Prairies. McGuinness appears to have annotated his scripts to reflect breathing, pauses, and other factors that could impact the delivery of his script on air.

The S.J. McKee Archives does not appear to have broadcast scripts pertaining to McGuinness' CBC Morningside years.

Notes:

Information for the history/biography was obtained from documents in the Radio broadcast script subseries (McG 6.1), McGuinness' book Letters from Section 17 (published by Great Plains Publications in 1999), and his column "A Mourning Sigh for National Institution," Brandon Sun, May 29, 1997

Accruals:

Closed

Finding Aid:

A file level inventory is available

Storage Location:

2015 accessions

Related Material: Fred McGuinness would write/publish about a topic in a number of forums. Therefore, it is possible materials pertaining to his broadcast career may be found in other series of the Fred McGuinness collection. McGuinness' UofM student radio club certificates can be found in his scrapbook (McG 1.4). A sound recording of one of McGuinness' UofM broadcasts can be found in McG 7

CBC Radio Archives - Morningside

Trent University, Peter Gzowski fonds (99-015)

Arrangement:

Arrangement was artificially created by the Archives. Subseries has been re-arranged according to publication period

Documents



McGuinness family papers and letters

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions13656>

Other Title Info: Title based on the contents of the subseries

Part Of: Fred McGuinness collection

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: McG 1.1

Accession Number: 1-2015

GMD: textual records

Date Range: c. 1916 - 2010

Physical Description: Approximately 18 cm of textual records

History / Biographical:

See collection level description for history/biography information on Frederick George McGuinness.

Frederick George McGuinness' maternal grandparents were John POPE (b. 28 January 1852 – d. 24 January 1923) and Mary DABROCH (b. 24 May 1861 – d. 18 September 1942)

— d. 24 January 1929) and Mary DARRACH (b. 24 May 1901 – d. 10 September 1942). Canadian Census records for 1906 show John was born in England and immigrated to Canada in 1870. Mary was born in Wellington, Ontario.

John and Mary married in Brandon on 11 July 1888. The POPE family was considered one of Brandon's pioneer families and all nine children were born in Brandon: Fred McGUINNESS' mother Isabella Louisa POPE, John "Jack" Stuart/Stewart POPE, Annie Ruby POPE, Alice Jane POPE, George Campbell POPE, Henry Victor James POPE, Roy Clendon POPE, Hugh Edward POPE (b. 23 February 1901 – d. 9 November 1904), and Albert William POPE (b. 1 April 1903 – d. 17 November 1904).

According to the Brandon City Henderson Directories, maternal patriarch John POPE worked as a bartender in the Brunswick Hotel (in 1906), the King Edward Hotel (from 1907-1911), and the Royal George Hotel (by 1913-14). He later became an employee at the Empire Brewing Company (1921). The 1901 Canadian Census records both his brother George (b. 23 October 1843), working as a contractor, and his sister-in-law Ella DARROCH (b. 16 August 1872) as living with the POPE family. It appears George stayed with the family for a decade.

Isabella Louisa POPE (b. 09 July 1889 – 16 December 1966) worked as clerk and stenographer with the Dominion Express Company between 1907 and 1909. It was there that she likely met her future husband, William Frederick McGUINNESS, whom she married in Brandon on 2 November 1910. The 1911 Canadian Census shows William, Louisa and their one-month old daughter Mary Charlotte living with Louisa's parents on 629 9th Street in Brandon. William was working as cashier with Dominion Express Company at the time. [See William Frederick McGuinness below for more information about Louisa and William.]

By 1916, the POPE family was living at 708 10th Street, while Louisa and William McGUINNESS were living at their home at 337 17th Street. All of the Pope brothers listed the Tenth Street address as their home and their military accomplishments are mentioned in Fred McGuinness' popular short story "The Button Bag" that was read on CBC's Morningside radio program and later published in his book *Letters from Section 17* (1999).

John "Jack" Stuart/Stewart POPE (b. 18 March 1891 – 5 March 1971) managed the Empire Hotel's News Stand in 1909. From 1913 to 1914, he was a clerk with the Grand View Hotel. Jack married Helen Frances FINNEGAN on 1 May 1914. On 7 November 1916, Jack enlisted with the Canadian Field Artillery's 76th Depot Battery in Winnipeg (regimental # 12501611). His attestation papers list his occupation as a packer, likely with the Empire Brewing Company, a company to which he would return after the war. The 1921 Canadian Census lists Jack as single and living at his parent's Tenth Street home. By 1931, Jack was working as a foreman with the Empire Beverage Company. Jack's listings in Henderson's Brandon City Directories are sporadic throughout the 1930s and 1940s but it appears he was an employee with the Empire Beverage Company until 1941. Jack was listed as an engineer working at the Brandon Sanatorium from 1947 to 1949. Jack died on 5 March 1971 and was interred in the Veterans' Section of the Brandon Municipal Cemetery (Section 27, Block C, Plot 124); his grave marker affiliates him with the 181st Battalion.

Anna "Annie" Ruby POPE (3 August 1892 – 26 December 1971) was listed as a dressmaker in Henderson's Brandon City Directory for 1919. Shortly thereafter, she would become a long-term employee with Yaegers Furs (from 1921 onwards) working as an operator and fur finisher. After her father's death in 1923, Annie moved with her mother and brothers to 228 15th Street. She lived at that address until her death on 26 December 1971. She passed away in Yorkton, Saskatchewan (where her surviving sister Mrs. Alice Jane Murray lived), and was interred in the Brandon Municipal Cemetery (Section 6, Block B, Plot 11). The furrier Yaegers Furs Ltd. closed its shop early in her honour.

Alice Jane POPE (MURRAY) (b. 8 May 1894 – d. 11 May 1983) was a binder, folder, and stenographer with Cox Printing Copy from 1914 to 1919. She married Alexander Leo Murray

on 8 October 1919 and moved with her husband, a butcher and grocery merchant, to Kenora, Ontario. Alice died in 1983 in Yorkton, Saskatchewan.

George Campbell POPE (b. 13 December 1896 – d. 3 September 1918) was listed as an employee of the Empire Brewing Company from 1913 to 1914 in the Brandon City Henderson Directories. His attestation papers identify him as a chemist's assistant. George had been with 99th Manitoba Rangers for six years prior to enlisting with the 181st Battalion on 12 February 1916 (regimental # 855132). Once overseas, George was transferred to the 44th Battalion. He was killed in action six weeks before the war's end on 3 September 1918. His Commonwealth War Grave is in the Chapel Corner Cemetery (Pas de Calais, France).

Henry "Harry" Victor James POPE (b. 15 February 1897 – d. 18 September 1952) was another Pope brother to work with the Empire Brewing/Beverage Company. Harry became a long-term employee of the brewer, working with the company from 1917 to 1951. During that time, the Brandon City Henderson's Directories list Harry as a bottler (1925-31) and Vice President (1933, 1941-45). He briefly left the company in 1945 to work as a foreman with the Bell Bottling Company, and again in 1952. Harry never married. He lived with his sister in their family home until his death in 1952. He is interred in the Brandon Municipal Cemetery (Section 6, Block B, Plot 63).

Roy Clendon POPE (b. 4 April 1899 – d. 03 March 1966) enlisted with the City of Brandon's 181st Battalion on 3 April 1916 (regimental # 865466). He listed his occupation as bridge builder on his attestation papers. Once overseas, Roy was transferred to the 44th Battalion. He would survive the war and was awarded a Military Medal on 3 July 1919. After the war he became an employee with the Canadian Northern Railway (CNR) (1921-23). Roy became a carpenter by trade (1925-1945). He served as the secretary to the Kinsmen Club from 1931-33 and worked briefly with the RCAF as a laborer in 1943. By 1949 he had a wife, Anne, and moved from his family home to live at 623 23rd Street. He worked as a clerk and caretaker of the Land Titles Office from 1951-54. Roy is buried in the Brandon Municipal Cemetery (Section 6, Block B, Plot 65).

Fred McGuinness' paternal grandparents were Frederick Anthony McGUINNESS (b. August 1857-1862 – d. 5 March 1933) and Anna Charlotte GALLAGHER (b. 19 September 1861/1863/1864 – d. 10 March 1948). Born to Irish parents, Canadian Census records list England (1891, 1901) and Newfoundland (1911) as birthplaces for F.A. McGuinness. He immigrated to Canada in 1864 or 1865 and married Charlotte GALLAGHER in 1882. His wife, Charlotte, was born in Ontario. The couple had four children: William Frederick McGUINNESS, Ernest Albert McGUINNESS, Annie May McGUINNESS, and Frederick Gallagher McGUINNESS. The family moved to Manitoba in 1900 and while in Brandon, Frederick Anthony worked as a CPR conductor from 1906 to 1924/25. He would die in Brandon two weeks before his eldest son, William, succumbed to illness. He is interred in the Brandon Municipal Cemetery (Section 22, Block D, Plot 46).

William Frederick McGUINNESS (b. 22 August 1884 – d. 18 March 1933) was born in Ottawa and graduated with honors from the Willis School of Accountancy in that city. He moved with his family to Manitoba and worked as a cashier with the CPR Express Office from 1900 to 1905. From 1906 to 1911, he worked as a clerk with the Dominion Express Company. In 1910, William married Isabella Louisa POPE and they would have six children: Mary Charlotte, Dorreene Louise, Kathleen Ruth, Frederick George, Orma Grace, and Carol. From 1914-1919, W.F. McGuinness was the secretary-treasurer of the Hanbury Hardware Company; by 1921, he was the general manager. In 1925, W.F. McGuinness was manager of the Manitoba Hardware Company Limited and by 1927 he was the Company's secretary-treasurer. He was also a member of a number of service clubs and fraternal organizations. From 1919-1923, he served as a director of the Manitoba Winter Fair and Fat Stock Show, representing the Manitoba Poultry Association. He was also a Mason and was involved with Brandon's Council of the Board of Trade, Brandon Curling Club (1927 treasurer), and the Lawn Bowling Club. W.F. McGuinness passed away at the age of 49 after suffering from an infection for eight

months, a complication resulting from influenza. He is interred in the Brandon Municipal Cemetery (Section 22, Block D, Plot 48).

While in Brandon, Ernest Albert McGUINNESS (b. 10 July 1886 – d. 30 August 1943) worked as a CPR ticket agent from at least 1906 to 1916. He was also a well-known baritone in the community. Ernest married Evelina G. DOLMAGE in Souris on 7 August 1912. They would have three daughters: Anna Charlotte, Maire, and Mrs. Edward May. Ernest moved to Winnipeg with his family in 1916 and lived there until his death in 1943. He is interred in the McGUINNESS family plot in the Brandon Municipal Cemetery (Section 22, Block D, Plot 48).

Annie May McGUINNESS (b. 23 December 1888 – d. 23 March 1948) was born in Carleton, Ontario. She worked as a laundress at the Brandon Asylum in 1907. She became a stenographer and worked with a number of firms, including George White Sons and Company in 1913, A.G. Buckingham in 1917, Coldwell Coleman and Kerr from 1919-43, and Kerr, McQuarrie & Meighen in 1945. Annie was a member of the First Presbyterian Church and a charter member of the Heather Club. She died in Brandon at the age of 59, and was interred in the Brandon Municipal Cemetery (Section 22, Block D, Plot 22).

Frederick Gallagher McGUINNESS (b. 1891 – d. 23 May 1968) was born in Ottawa, Ontario. While in Brandon, he was a student (1911) and secretary of Boys' Work for the YMCA in 1913. He moved to Winnipeg where he graduated from the Manitoba Medical College in 1917. On 3 December 1917, Lieutenant F.G. McGuinness enlisted with the Canadian Army Medical Corps in Winnipeg. He served in France with the Royal Army Medical Corps and was a Medical Officer attached with the Ninth Royal Irish Fusiliers. Lt. McGuinness survived the war and returned to Winnipeg where he married Myrtle Eva WHITE in Winnipeg on 12 September 1922. They would have a son Jim "Jimmy" and a daughter Elizabeth (SHANNON). Dr. McGuinness practiced in Obstetrics and Gynecology and taught at the University of Manitoba's Medical School from 1923 onwards. He was instrumental in helping his nephew, Frederick George McGUINNESS return to school after he was injured in the Second World War. Dr. McGuinness died in Winnipeg at the Deer Lodge Hospital following a lengthy illness.

Frederick George McGUINNESS had five sisters, three older and two younger. The eldest sister, Mary Charlotte McGuinness (b. 1 May 1911 – d. 02 December 1973), was born in Portage la Prairie. While in Brandon, she worked as a music teacher from 1937 to 1943 and was an organist with Knox United Church from 1941 to 1943. She married Reverend Henry John Herbert OLDFIELD (b. 4 June 1914, Saanich – d. September 2007, Victoria). They had two sons, John and William Frederick "Fred" (b. 1945 – d. 21 August 1986). Mary passed away in Coquitlam, BC.

Dorreene "Doney" Louise McGUINNESS (b. 31 December 1912 – d. 16 February 1976) was born in Virden, Manitoba. She married Dr. Robert INGLIS (b. 17 April 1913 – d. November 1982) and had four children. Dorreene passed away in Estevan, Saskatchewan and is buried in Souris Valley Memorial Gardens.

Kathleen Ruth McGUINNESS (b. 12 September 1915 – d. 15 September 1963) was born in Brandon, Manitoba. She worked as an operator with Government Phones from 1937 to 1941 and as a clerk with CPR Telegraphs from 1943 to 1951. In 1951, she was President of the Trillium Business and Professional Women's Club. She died in Brandon at the age of 48, and was interred in the Brandon Municipal Cemetery (Section 22, Block D, Plot 50).

Orma Grace McGuinness (b. 13 January 1925 – d. 3 January 2013) was born in Brandon. She had trained as a nurse by 1947. She married George Edmond LONGPHEE (b. 9 September 1924, Souris, PEI – d. 7 May 2002, Sidney, BC) in Brandon on 1 June 1948. They had five children. Orma passed away in Sidney, BC.

Carol McGUINNESS married Herbert YOUNG on 16 January 1954 and had two children. She is the last surviving McGuinness sister of Frederick George McGuinness.

Custodial History:

Accession 1-2015 contains records created and collected over the course of McGuinness' career as a newspaper journalist and freelance writer. The Estate of Fred McGuinness donated the materials to the SJ McKee Archives circa 2011. The Archives accessioned the records in 2015.

Scope and Content:

Subseries consists of records created and collected by members of the McGuinness family, as well as records created and collected by Fred McGuinness during his years in the Canadian navy, college, and as a journalist, editor, and freelance writer. The papers and letters include materials from paternal and maternal sides of the McGuinness family.

Records in the subseries consist of newspaper clippings, correspondence, financial papers, legal documents, and military records .

Notes: Biographical information about the Pope-McGuinness families was obtained from the following: Manitoba Vital Statistics Database for birth, marriages, deaths; 1901, 1906, 1911 Canadian Censuses for immigration dates, addresses, occupations; Henderson's Brandon City Directory (1906-1955) for addresses and occupations; obituaries published in the Brandon Daily Sun, Brandon Sun, and Winnipeg Free Press.

Accruals: Closed

Finding Aid: File level inventory is available

Storage Location: 2015 accessions

Related Material: McGuinness wrote about his family and published snippets in his newspaper columns (see McG 2 Newspaper career series), articles (see McG 3.2 Miscellaneous freelance) and monographs (see McG 5 series). His book, Letters from Section 17: A Collection of Morningside Essays is autobiographical in nature
Trillium Business and Professional Women's Club records

Arrangement:

Arrangement was artificially created by the Archives. Subseries has been re-arranged according to publication period.

Documents

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McG 1_1 McGuinness
family papers and letters
inventory.pdf

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