

S. J. McKee Archives



Education Building

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions8277>

Part Of: BUPC 2 Campus buildings

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: 2.7

GMD: graphic

Date Range: 1967-1978

Physical Description: 10 photographs

History /

Biographical:

The Education Building was completed in 1966. It is located between Clark Hall and the Health Studies Complex.

Scope and Content:

Sub-series consists of photographs of the Education Building.



Original Music Building and Queen Elizabeth II Music Building

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions8278>

Part Of: BUPC 2 Campus buildings

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: 2.8

GMD: graphic

Date Range: 1960s - c.1990

Physical Description: 26 photographs

History /

Biographical:

The Original Music Building was completed in 1963. The School of Music moved to the Queen Elizabeth II Music Building in 1985. From c.1986 until 1997, the Original Music Building housed Student Services. Since 1997, the building has been used by the School of Health Studies; a new segment was added to the Original Music Building in 2003 to create the Health Studies Complex.

Scope and Content:

Sub-series consists of photographs of the Original Music Building and the Queen Elizabeth II Music Building.

Notes: Queen Elizabeth II Music Building has been abbreviated to QEII Music Building.

Arrangement:

All photographs of the Health Studies Complex, which includes the Original Music Building, are part of BUPC sub-series 2.10.



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

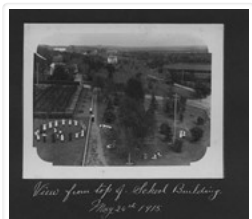
History /

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.



View from top of school building

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions12710>

Part Of: Herbert Goodland collection

Description Level: Item

Item Number: 17-2011.1

Accession Number: 17-2011

GMD: graphic

Date Range: May 24, 1915

Physical Description: 4.25" x 3.25" (b/w)

Custodial History:

For custodial history see collection level description.

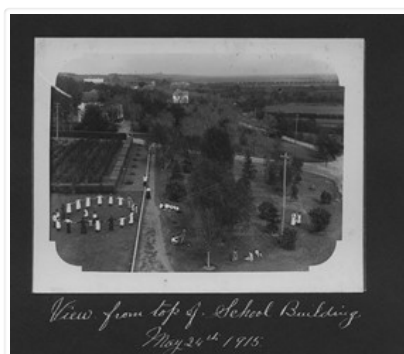
Scope and Content:

Photo is looking east from the top of the Brandon Indian Residential School building.

Subject Access: residential schools

Storage Location: 2011 accessions

Images



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 facade 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





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.



Physical Plant buildings

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions8281>

Part Of: BUPC 2 Campus buildings

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: 2.12

GMD: graphic

Date Range: 1962 - 2010

Physical Description: 30 photographs

History /

Biographical:

Physical Plant provides security, workplace health and safety, building maintenance, utilities, cleaning, groundskeeping, and key storage services, as well as capital project management for the Brandon University campus. It includes the new Physical Plant building and new steam plant on 20th Street and the Site Services building on the corner of 20th Street and Louise Avenue. Prior to the opening of the new Physical Plant building in 2010, services were operated out of World War II era H-Huts in the centre of campus. The original steam plant (1962-1990s) was sold following the construction of the new steam plant.

Scope and Content:

Sub-series consists of photographs of Physical Plant buildings including: the original Steam Plant; the (new) Steam Plant; the Site Services Building; the Physical Plant H-Hut; and the new Physical Plant building.