

S. J. McKee Archives



Ruth and Archie MacLachlan fonds

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions10093>

Part Of:	RG 1 Brandon College fonds
Description Level:	Sub-series
Series Number:	MG 2 2.33
Accession Number:	23-2009
GMD:	multiple media
Date Range:	1930-1934
Physical Description:	27 cm textual records 13 b/w photographs
Physical Condition:	Very good. Some of the letters written in pencil are a little faded.

History /

Biographical:

Ruth Alverda Wade was born July 11, 1912 in Brandon, MB to James and Etta Alverda. She had two younger siblings: sister Gwen and brother Sherry. The Wade family resided at 1837 Princess Avenue, Brandon, MB. Ruth graduated from Brandon College with the Class of 1933.

During her time at Brandon College Ruth met Archie MacLachlan. Archibald James MacLachlan was born in Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan in 1907. He had four brothers: Howard, Edgar, Bruce, Curly and Stirling. When Archie was quite young the MacLachlan family moved to Alberta. Archie came to Brandon c. 1930 to attend Brandon College. During the summers of his years at Brandon College Archie held pastoral charges in Alberta. The first two summers were spent in the Peace River Country and the second two in Etzikom in Southern Alberta. This is the period during which the letters in the fonds were written.

Ruth Wade married Archie MacLachlan on September 19, 1934 in Brandon, MB. Following the wedding the couple moved to Hamilton, ON. Archie graduated from McMaster University with his Bachelor of Divinity degree in 1937. During this period their daughter Joann Ruth was born. After his ordination as a Baptist Minister the family moved to North Bay where Archie was minister for four years. The next six years were spent in Vancouver as Archie worked as minister at Fairview Baptist Church in Vancouver. The couple's sons Archibald James and Lachlan Wade were also born during this period.

At the end of the Second World War Archie decided to go back to school. The family travelled to Brandon, where Ruth and the children remained for part of a year while Archie went ahead to Andover Newton to enroll and find a parish that would support him while he went to school. The family was reunited in Penacook, New Hampshire; they lived there for two years while Archie completed his Masters in Sacred Theology. After a brief additional period of study at Harvard University, the MacLachlan family returned to Canada, settling in Toronto while Archie finished his second Masters degree (Psychology) and held positions as interim minister and then assistant minister at York Minster Church. Following the two years in Toronto they moved to Winnipeg.

Eventually Archie left the church ministry and became Chaplain at the Hamilton Psychiatric Hospital. He also continued to train students in Pastoral Education through the courses he had begun at the Divinity College of McMaster University. He remained at the Hospital until his retirement.

During their married life Ruth was kept busy raising the couple's children and with her work as a minister's wife, particularly her work in the community. She sat on a number of community boards, including positions as President of the Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec and a member of the Board of Governors for McMaster University's Divinity School.

Ruth MacLachlan died on October 29, 1983 in Mississauga, ON.

Archie married Kathleen Marie (Green) French (b. January 22, 1908, d. June 1, 1998) on June 20, 1987. Archie MacLachlan died in December 1997.

Custodial History:

Records were in the possession of Ruth and Archie MacLachlan until their deaths. At that time the records were inherited by their daughter Joann. Joann MacLachlan donated the records to the McKee Archives on October 24, 2009 at a donation event held as part of Homecoming 2009.

Scope and Content:

Fonds consists of approximately 197 letters written by Ruth and Archie to each other during the spring and summers of 1932, 1933 and 1934. The letters were written during the courtship of the couple and contain details not only on about their lives in Brandon and Alberta but also more personal information about their relationship, families and future plans. Because Ruth and Archie were students at Brandon College during this period the letters also often reflect on events and personalities related to the College, as well as their own personal studies.

Fonds also contains a scrapbook compiled by Ruth during her Brandon College years. It includes photographs, newspaper clippings, graduation cards, event programs, place cards and other ephemera. There are also a few miscellaneous documents - McMaster University examination papers, handwritten sheet music, postcards - that appear to have belonged to Archie. Fonds also contains a graduation photograph of Ruth.

Notes:	Description by Christy Henry. History/Bio information taken from Joann MacLachlan's book Ruth and Archie: Brandon and Brandon College 1932-1934.
Name Access:	Ruth Wade Ruth MacLachlan Archie MacLachlan Addrene Edwards Dorreene McGuinness Brandon Brandon College Trochu, Alberta Etzikom, Alberta First Baptist Church

Subject Access:	land vehicles Christianity city life rural life convocations Correspondence crime post-secondary education mountains pastoral activities postal service parsons religious officials Radio Broadcasts tennis rail transportation weather social events music clothing theology hobbies liberal arts horses road transportation travels touring depression era
Language Note:	Some of the letters contain German phrases.
Storage Location:	Textual records: 23-2009
Related Material:	Photographs: RG 5 photograph storage drawer Ruth and Archie's daughter Joann edited the letters into a book entitled Ruth and Archie: Brandon and Brandon College 1932-1934. A copy of the book is located in the Rare Book collection of the John E. Robbins Library, Brandon University. William Ridley Sheridan Wade collection (28-2007)
Arrangement:	<p>The letters are arranged in chronological order with all of Archie's letters to Ruth for a particular year grouped together, followed by Ruth's letters to Archie for that same year. For preservation purposes photographs in the scrapbook have been removed and placed in photograph storage, with their corresponding scrapbook page number noted on the back. Because of the fragile condition of the scrapbook a note has been made concerning the original location of many items that have become detached from their original location in the scrapbook. These items remain with the remnants of the scrapbook in one archival housing. Note that Ruth did not place items on every page so the numbering is not sequential for scrapbook items. Some items were loose at the back of the scrapbook and therefore have no corresponding page number.</p>



Brandon flood

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions10136>

Part Of: RG 12 Brandon and Area Photograph Collection

Creator: Photographer: H.H. Allen

Description Level: Item

Series Number: 2

Item Number: BAPC 2.24

GMD: graphic

Date Range: 1922

Physical Description: 9.5" x 7.5" (b/w)

Material Details: On matting

Physical Condition: Some spotting on the image

History /

Biographical:

The "flats" refers to the Assiniboine River floodplane from 18th Street to First Street on either side of the river. See p. 223 of G.F. Barker's *Brandon: A City* for a description of the 1922 flood.

Custodial History:

The photo was owned by Mrs. Wes Railton prior to its donation to the Archives.

Scope and Content:

Photograph contains an image of houses on the Assiboine floodplane (Brandon's "flats") submerged in flood-waters.

Name Access: Brandon

Assiniboine River

Subject Access: northend

floods

natural phenomena

Storage Location: BAPC oversize storage drawer

Images





MPE C 6 Livestock Co-operative Division

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions10553>

Part Of: RG 4 Manitoba Pool Elevator fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: MPE C.6

GMD: textual records

Date Range: 1926-1991

Physical Description: 26cm

History /

Biographical:

The Pool livestock advisory boards and livestock markets were organized under the MPE when MPE merged with the Manitoba Co-operative Livestock Producers Ltd in 1948. The livestock pools operated in much the same way the grain pools did. The MPE Livestock Division was overseen by the Canadian Livestock Co-operative (Western) Limited (known as the C.L.C.). Local shipping associations shipped livestock to a central selling agency in St. Boniface, although this changed with the development of the rural highway system in Manitoba and the founding of Pool Packers.

See also fonds level description of RG 4 for history/bio of MPE

Scope and Content:

This sub-series consists of Livestock Division records, Virden Auction Market records, Brandon Livestock Advisory Committee records, Elkhorn Co-operative Livestock records, and Swan River Livestock Association Ltd.

Notes: Description by Jillian Sutherland (2010)

Name Access: Livestock Division

Elkhorn

Brandon

Virden

Swan River

Subject Access: Livestock

Marketing

Storage Location: RG 4 Manitoba Pool Elevator fonds

Series C: Subsidiary Companies and Co-operatives



Palmolive's Happy Gang Family Foto

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions13973>

Part Of: Fred McGuinness collection

Description Level: Item

Series Number: McG 9

Item Number: 1-2015.44

Accession Number: 1-2015

GMD: graphic

Date Range: [1949]

Physical Description: 8" x 8" (b/w)

History /

Biographical:

According to the Canadian Old-time Radio Alliance website, the Happy Gang radio show was established by Bert Pearl for the CBC in 1937. The show remained on the air until 1959. Colgate Palmolive was the radio show's first sponsor. Other sponsors included Carnation Milk, Mills' Flower, and Red Rose.

Custodial History:

Photograph sent to Fred McGuinness from Lillie S. Wilkins of Killarney, MB

Scope and Content:

Photograph shows a group portrait of the "The Happy Gang" family. The promotional photograph was produced for the 143rd anniversary of the Colgate-Palmolive company.

Notes: Members of the Happy Gang are identified on the back of the photograph along with "a message" from Bert Pearl, the M.C. for the Happy Gang. Date of photograph determined from Colgate-Palmolive company history.

Name Access: Palmolive's Happy Gang Family
Colgate Palmolive Company
Bert Pearl

Subject Access: portraits
advertising
Radio Broadcasts

Storage Location: RG 5 photograph storage drawer 2 (hanging photos)

Arrangement:

McG RR #1 - loose (see McG 1.2 File 33)

Images





Brandon flood

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions14163>

Part Of: Fred McGuinness collection

Description Level: Item

Series Number: McG 9

Item Number: 1-2015.232

Accession Number: 1-2015

GMD: graphic

Date Range: 1955

Physical Description: 5" x 3.5" (b/w)

Custodial History:

Photograph given to Fred McGuinness by J. Bilinski of Brandon

Scope and Content:

Photograph shows flood waters covering a road. Telephone poles show water marks designated flood levels.

Notes: Writing on the back of the photograph reads: Flood 55, Over 18th St., J. Bilinski RR#1 Bdn MB

Name Access: Brandon

City of Brandon

18th Street

Subject Access: floods

disasters

Storage Location: RG 5 photograph storage drawer 2 (hanging photos)

Arrangement:

Cigar box photographs

Images



Errol Black collection

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions3992>

Part Of: RG 6 Brandon University fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: MG 3 1.1

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 1909-2010

Physical Description: 4.2 m textual records; 5 cassette tapes; 2 cd roms, 110 photographs (colour and b/w) various sizes

History /

Biographical:

Errol Black was born on September 8, 1939 in Brandon, Manitoba. He was the son of Thomas Alexander Black, who immigrated to Canada from Limerick, Ireland in 1929, and Roberta Jean (nee Groat) Black, a native of Chatham, New Brunswick. Black attended King George Elementary, Earl Haig Junior High, Brandon Collegiate Institute for Grade 10, and completed high school through correspondence courses for Grades 11 and 12. He left school in 1956 to work a variety of jobs in Brandon, Calgary and on the west coast. He spent a short time in the Royal Canadian Navy. Errol Black undertook post-secondary education at Brandon College (1963-1965, graduated with a B.A.), the University of Alberta (1965-1967, graduated 1973 with an M.A. in economics) and Warwick University (1975-1977). Black taught economics at Brandon University from 1970 until his retirement in 2002. Following retirement he was granted Professor Emeritus status in 2003.

Errol Black has published three books, as well as many articles and reports in leading academic journals. He has a longstanding interest in the history of organized labour and working-class politics in Brandon. These remain important themes in his research and writing. He served on the Executive of the Brandon University Faculty Association for many years, and was President of the Manitoba Organization of Faculty Associations for two years. Black is also a member of the Brandon District Labour Council, a founding member of the Manitoba branch of the Canadian centre for Policy Alternatives, and a board member of the Brandon Regional Health Authority (2000-2006). He was elected to Brandon City Council in 1998, and for a second term in 2001. In 1999 he was the federal NDP candidate for Brandon-Souris.

Black married Margaret Millard from Waskada, MB in 1961, with whom he had three sons: Sean, Dennis and Tom.

Custodial History:

Accession 17-1997 was originally owned by Jim Davis, brother to Communist activist Stanley Forkin. Taimi Davis, Jim Davis' wife, mailed the collection from her residence in Ontario to Errol Black in 1994. Professor Black donated the collection to the McKee Archives. Accession 02-2003 was donated to the Archives in November 2002 by Errol Black. Accession 15-2003 was donated to the Archives on April 30, 2003 by Errol Black. Accession 17-2003 was donated to the Archives on July 15, 2003 by Errol Black.

Scope and Content:

The collection consists of a number of accessions. Accession 17-1997, dating from 1935-1936, consists of twelve of the thirteen issues of the "Unemployed Worker," published in Brandon in the 1930s. The "Unemployed Worker" was the organ of the Brandon Unemployed Workers' Council. This Council, like its counterparts in other communities, was created by Canadian Communist Party militants. The "Unemployed Worker" covered the activities of the Unemployed Workers' Council, the plight of Brandon's unemployed, efforts by the city's unemployed to improve their lives, and City Council decisions, specifically those regarding relief policy.

Accession 02-2003, dating 1917, 1936-1939, 1970-2002 (predominant 1970-2002), contains extensive correspondence from former Brandon University Economic Professor Don Wheeler to Errol Black. In addition, the accession contains an important body of correspondence received by Professor Black from Taimi Davis written by Pat Forkin and his wife Pheobe Forkin to family members in Canada during the years 1936-1939, while Pat was a Moscow based correspondent for the Canadian Communist Party Clarion. The accession also contains personal correspondence of Errol Black dating from ca. 1970, drafts of papers, newspaper clippings, pamphlets related to labour and labour political matters. Two publications of note include: "Labour in Brandon" published by the Brandon and District Labour Council and a

student guide to labour law written by George MacDowell. The accession also contains several documents related to Black's involvement in the provincial Industrial Adjustment Committee.

Accession 15-2003, dating 1930-2002 (predominant 1930-1939; 1971-2002), contains extensive clippings from the Canadian Communist Party publications "The Worker" and the "Daily Clarion" from the years 1930-1939; twenty-one personal and family photographs (b/w 3x5) of the Forkin family of Brandon, many of whom were active in the Canadian Communist Party; various historical photographs (b/w 8x10) related to the history of labour in Brandon, Manitoba; personal files containing correspondence, letters and opinion pieces to various newspapers, course outlines, research materials and draft publications, arbitration awards and documents related to Black's involvement with the Manitoba Organization of Faculty Associations (MOFA).

Accession 17-2003, dating 1970-2002, contains correspondence, a manuscript of an autobiography written by Black's father Tom Black, research files, letters to the editor and draft publications by Errol Black.

Accession 3-2011, dating 1909-2010, contains an extensive record of newspaper clippings often of Professor Black's correspondence with the Brandon Sun from the early 1970s through to 2011. Clippings relate to civic issues, labour relations, social justice, economic questions. Documents (membership cards, cards of thanks, stamps) of various kinds, and photographs of Professor Black, family members, and various labour related events including parades and rallies, appear throughout these clippings. Collection includes miscellaneous files relating to the 75th Anniversary of the Winnipeg General Strike including the Brandon Sympathetic Strike of 1919, the Brandon Greys Baseball team, the Assiniboine College BMHC lobby campaign, Brandon and Area Environmental Council, the Brandon East NDP Constituency Association. Editions (1925-31) of the Sons of England - Official Organ of the Sons of England Benefit Society - published in Oshawa, Ontario, and copies of documents related to the Commission of Inquiry (1928) into labour issues at the Brandon Mental Hospital are included. Collection also contains extensive correspondence associated with Professor Black's activities as a department member, scholar, and activist in the Department of Economics at Brandon University. Collection contains as well research materials related to the Brandon labour movement, strikes at A.E. McKenzie Seed Company 1940s, cd roms containing research materials - clippings and images - for Labour Council Anniversary book (2006), and civic politics in Brandon. Records also contain research materials on various members of the Forkin family - in particular the Pat Forkin, Tom Forkin, and Stephen Forkin (aka Jim Davis) - who were active members of the Canadian Communist Party during their adult lives. A collection of family photographs and six tape cassettes containing accounts of the experiences of single unemployed men during the Great Depression and the funeral of Stephen Forkin (Jim Davis) and correspondence from Taimi Davis the widow of Stephen Forkin (Jim Davis) supplement the sources on the Forkin family.

Notes: Photographs of Joe Forkin, Pat Forkin, Stan Forkin, Jim Davis and other members of the Forkin family are contained in Box 3 (15-2003) and Box 10 (3-2011).

Name Access:	<p>Errol Black</p> <p>Stanley Forkin</p> <p>Stephem Forkin (a.k.a Jim Davies)</p> <p>Assiniboine Community College</p> <p>Brandon Greys Baseball Team</p> <p>Brandon Mental Hospital</p> <p>Brandon Unemployed Workers' Council</p> <p>Canadian Communist Party</p> <p>Brandon</p> <p>Don Wheeler</p> <p>Phoebe Forkin</p> <p>Pat Forkin</p> <p>Daily Clarion</p> <p>A. E. Mckenzie</p> <p>The Worker</p> <p>Industrial Adjustment Committee (Manitoba)</p> <p>Manitoba Organization of Faculty Associations</p> <p>Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives</p> <p>Sons of England</p>
Subject Access:	<p>The Great Depression</p> <p>unemployment</p> <p>radical press</p> <p>Brandon</p> <p>labour</p> <p>Communism</p> <p>industrial relations</p> <p>collective bargaining</p>
Accruals:	Further accruals are expected.
Access Restriction:	Some restrictions. Consult the University Archivist for access.
Repro Restriction:	Researchers are responsible for observing Canadian copyright restrictions.
Storage Location:	<p>MG 3 Brandon University Teaching and Administration</p> <p>1.1 Errol Black</p>
Related Material:	<p>MG 3 1.12 contains additional records related to George MacDowell; RG 6, Series 15 (BUFA) contains additional records on the Brandon University Faculty Association; RG 6, Series 7, Sub sub series 7.1.5 (Department of Economics) contains additional records related to the Department of Economics at Brandon University; RG 6, Series 7, Sub-series 7.1 (Dean of Arts) contains files on Don Wheeler and George MacDowell.</p>



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

this belief in physical fitness led to the development in 1900 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 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.



Westman Oral History collection

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions4350>

Part Of:	RG 5 Western Manitoba Manuscript Collection
Description Level:	Collection
Accession Number:	35-1998
GMD:	multiple media
Date Range:	1981-1984
Physical Description:	3 meters
Material Details:	335 cassette tapes 310 files

History /

Biographical:

The Westman Oral History collection was a project of the Westman Oral History Association and ran from 1980-84. The Westman Oral History Association was created on August 12, 1980, by a steering committee of the Assiniboine Historical Society. The Oral History Association undertook a project called "Voices of Yesteryear." The project was created in order to record and preserve the lives and experiences of early settlers to the Westman area. Work began in 1981, and included interviews conducted with approximately seventy senior citizens from over twenty communities in western Manitoba. The Association held a training session for committee members on April 11, 1981, where 125 participants learned how to conduct an effective interview and how to operate the recorders used in the interviews. The chairman of the Westman Oral History Association was Effie McPhail, the coordinator was Sally Cunningham, and the secretary was Bob Coates. Some of the interviews recorded were used in the early months of 1982 on a local radio station, CKLQ, as part of a program called "Centennial Memories." The project resulted in the creation of the Westman Oral History Collection.

Custodial History:

This collection was accessioned by the McKee Archives in 1998. The original tapes from the Westman Oral History project were deposited in the Brandon Public Library. Copies of these originals were made by Margaret Pollex of the Brandon University Language Lab at the request of Eileen McFadden, University Archivist in the early 1990s. These copies compose the collection held in the McKee Archives.

Scope and Content:

The collection includes the audiotapes used to record the interviews, as well as corresponding files for each interview subject. The files contain facts about the interviewees, including date and place of birth, occupations, and marital status. The files also include a summary of the interview heard on each tape.

The interviews were done with men and women pioneers from the Westman area of Manitoba, and describe the daily lives of common people during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. The topics covered in the interviews include the following: Agriculture, Associations and Clubs, Churches and Church Life, Cultural Events, Early Politics, Education, Health Services, Immigration, Local Businesses, Native-White Relations, Pioneer Settlements, Pioneer Way of Life, Social Life, Sports, Transportation, and War Brides. This collection includes interviews with residents from the following communities: Brandon, Boissevain, Brookdale, Carberry, Deloraine, Douglas, Elkhorn, Erickson, Forrest, Glenboro, Hamiota, Hartney, Justice, Kenton, Killarney, Melita, Minnedosa, Neepawa, Ninette, Oak Lake, Rapid City, Reston, Rivers, Shoal Lake, Sioux Valley Reserve, Souris, Strathclair, Virden, and Wawanessa. The interviews also disclose the unique experiences of pioneer women in rural areas. Many of the interviewees provide brief family histories during their interviews.

Notes: Some of the files include photocopied pictures of the interviewees.
Description written by Robyn Mitchell (2001).

Name Access: Mr. & Mrs. Alex Adams
Elizabeth Adams
Evelina Adams
Ethel Allen
Floyd Amos
Frank Anderson
Hans Anderson
Valere Andries
Herman Arason
Dorothy Armstrong
Elmer Armstrong
Hugh Armstrong
Edward Arnold
Verlie Arnott
Hilton Ashton
T. Roy Bailey
Ann Barter
John G. Beddome
Howard Bedford
Myrtle Irene Bell
Rev. Linda Bergan
J. Melvin Berg
E.H. Birkinshaw
Alex Black
Jack Blatchford
Marfesia Bobinsky
Walter Borotsik
Roselle Boudreau
Edward P. Boyle

Emmeline Bradley
Allan W. Brigden
Harry Brindle
Hugh Broadfoot
Dorothy Broomhall
David Brown
Clara M. Bulloch
Betty Burton
Irene Calvert
Glen Campbell
Robert J. Campbell
Wilfrid D. Campbell
Elsie Carnahan
Beatrice Carr
Lorne Carruthers
Rex Carter
Margaret Catley
Gordon Chalmers
Violette Chapman
Cliff Clark
Harold Cleaver
Robert Coates
Robert John Coates
Roy Gordon Coates
J. Walters Collinson
Eveline Conley
Phyllis Field Cooper
Mary Jane Cosgrove
Mark Cousins
Fred C. Coutrice
Flora C. Cowan
Jim Cowan
Selia Cram
George Crighton
Charles Curle
Earle M. Currie
Eva Roddick Davis
Ivan R. Day
Catherine Dennis
Mrs. W. C. Stubbs Dixon
Edward I. Dow
Myrna Hicks Dring
Leween Drysdale
Georgina Morgan Duce
Eva Duncan

Kate Stronach Duncan
Lorne Dunn
Bernice C. East
Laurie O. East
Mary E. Edwards
Frank Ernest Ellis
Donald Jacob Engel
W. Joseph English
Clayton Farley
Marion Ferguson
Faith Flay
W. George Flay
Nellie Forbes
Arthur Galbraith
William Geiler
Tom Gibbs
Betty Gibson
Stanley Gilbert
James Gilmour
Mabel R. Godfrey
Helen Goethe
Eric B. Gowler
Andy Graham
Stella Freeborn Grant
George A. Grieve
Lesly Grundy
James Guild
Ethel Hall
Marion Hannah
R. H. Hannah
William Hardwick
Fred Heeney
Isabelle Heeney
A. Earle Henderson
J. Stan Henry
John Hepworth
Florence M. Hinch
Frank C. Hitchcock
Don E. Hockley
Victor Hockley
G. Albert Hodson
Arlie Hogg
Lloyd A. Horn
Aubrey Hume
Stanley Hunt

John Hunter
Thomas W. Jeffrey
Reg L. Johnson
Myrtle Johnston
F. Lloyd Jones
Richard Jones
William Jordan
Martin Kavanagh
Duncan E. Kennedy
Mrs. A. W. Kent
Midred Kilburn
Harvey Kindree
C. Jack Kingsmill
Ronald Kitchen
Arthur Koping
Jacob Krueger
Jean Landreth
Norah E. K. Lane
Marjorie Lange
Lillian Lawson
Herb Lazenby
Violet Leeson
Matilda Legg
Clarence Lennon
Albert Leronowich
Gertrude Leslie
Jake Loewen
Rev. Lloyd Lovering
Harold Lund
Jean Lyall
Edward Lykens
Marie MacDonald
Pearl MacDonald
Chester James MacFadden
Harvey MacFarlane
Mary MacIntosh
Frank S. MacKay
Mrs. W.K. MacKenzie
Grace Magnacca
Jean Cameron Mains
Molly Malinowsky
Peter Martens
Thomas H. Martin
Lewis Mathie
Alice May

Frank May
Harriet R. McCall
John D. McDonald
Eileen McFadden
Edward McGill
Estelle McGregor
John T. McGregor
Norman McGregor
James D. McKeand
Tulley McKenzie
Doug McKinney
Raymond McLaughlin
Annie McLean
Clarence W. McLean
Gerald Norman McLeod
Alex McPhail
Effie McPhail
Agnes McQuarrie
Harold Medd
Harry Miller
Mary Milroy
A. B. Mitchell
Tom Mitchell
Mabel Montgomery
William J. Montgomery
Gordon Mooney
Lillian Mummery
Vera Couling Munn
Earl Murray
Mildred G. Musgrove
Lillie H. Musselwhite
Andrew Fred Mutter
Jack Naismith
Robert Neilson
Eva Nelson
Maria Nelson
Ella Kerr Nicholson
Winnie North
John Oldcorn
Stan Oleson
Mildred Oriss
Patrick J. O'Sullivan
Muriel I. Outhaite
Donald Parrott
Phyllis Paskewitz

Daisy Patmore
Muriel Patmore
Gordon Patterson
Howard Patterson
Elmer Peeler
Jacob Penner
A. B. Pernal
John Peters
Emma Pratt
Frank Presunka
Jean Purdie
Mary Rauliuk
Jack H. Renton
Louis Richard
Lorne Rogers
Tranna Rogers
Dr. Crawford Rose
Simon Rosenman
Ralph Rowan
Kaye Rowe
Charles Sage
Clara Scott
Dorothy Scott
Thomas Seens
Janet Seward
Gladys Mary Sharpe
Hallard Shelvey
William Sheridan
Beverly Sherman
Ermina Shier
Lynn Shier
Nelson Shoemaker
Esther Short
C. Lem Shuttleworth
Joseph Shwaluk
Rev. Anthony Simbalist
Bessie Simmons
Eleanor Siple
Rev. Michael Skrumeda
G.M. Bay Smith
Hazel Smith
Margaret Scarrow Smith
Robert Smith
Vella Smith
Alvie R. Spafford

Clarence B. Spurr
Robert Strath
Einar Sundmark
Willard H. Switzer
Elsie Taylor
Ruth E. Tester
George Thomas
Joanne Titus
J. Harvey Tolton
E.A. Travis
Stewart Trites
Charles Robert Turner
Edward Turner
Sybil S. Tuthill
Edith Vallender
William G. Vallender
Molly Vance
Jack Vickers
Gladys Ward
Eleanor Warren
Irene Wasylyshyn
Harold E. Watson
Lena G. Wayte
Ada Whitmore Wells
Frank Wereham
Margaret Whetherhill
Allen John Whetter
Ruth Whitlaw
Jessie Whyte
Dave Willey
Kenneth Williams
W.D. Wilson
Kathleen Winters
Marjorie Wolfe
Edythe May Wood
Norah Wright
James M. Young
Stanely Young
G.H. Younge
Brandon
Boissevain
Brookdale
Carberry
Deloraine
Douglas

Elkhorn
Erickson
Forrest
Glenboro
Hamiota
Hartney
Justice
Kenton
Killarney
Melita
Minnedosa
Neepawa
Ninette
Oak Lake
Rapid City
Reston
Rivers
Shoal Lake
Sioux Valley Reserve
Souris
Strathclair
Virden
Wawanesa
Agriculture
Associations and Clubs
Churches and Church Life
Cultural Events
Early Politics
Education
Health Services
Immigration
Local Businesses
Native-White Relations
Oral History
Pioneers
Pioneer Settlements
Pioneer Way of Life
Social Life
Sports
Transportation
War Brides
Creators
Westman Oral History Association
J.E. Bateman
Mary Booth-Kipling
Gladys Bray

Kay Briggs
Irene Brown
Bill Burgess
Phyllis Cairns
Eva Cassils
Winnie Cheetham
K. Cochrane
F.M. Collinson
Elsie Cory
Hilda Curry
Marge Deschambault
Margaret Dickie
Ola Duncan
Cliff Findlay
Marjorie Fitton
Jean Flay
John Forsyth
Elwood Gorrie
Phillis Hallett
Audrey Harburn
Amy Harrison
Wilma Hatch
A.L. Henderson
Lloyd Henderson
Stan Henry
Ron Heritage
Gwen Hickson
Shirley Hunt
E. John
Mae Johnson
Isla Kennedy
W.J.L. Kilkenny
Irene Lazenby
Phillis Long
Blair Loree
Ray MacNeill
Effie MacPhail
Dorothy Martin
Marion Martin
Marion Mayert
John Miller
John Moore
Hazel Patmore
Velma Patterson
William Patterson

James Penhale
 Terry Penton
 Bernice Pettypiece
 Edith Poole
 Roberta Poole
 Hazel Rose
 Gordon Sefton
 Jack Senchuk
 Gordon Shanks
 Gladly Sharpe
 Mervin Smire
 Delbert Spurr
 Dr. David Stewart
 Rosalyn Sutley
 Margaret Switzer
 Mary Thomas
 Charles Turner
 Nora Turner

Location Original: The Minutes for the collection are held at the Brandon Public Library.
 Storage Location: 1000 Wilkes
 Storage Range: 1980-1985
 Related Material: The Minutes for the meetings of the Westman Oral History Association from 1980-85 are located at the Daly House Museum in Brandon, Manitoba.



Ruby Miles collection

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions4844>

Part Of: RG 5 Western Manitoba Manuscript Collection
 Description Level: Collection
 Accession Number: 14-2003
 GMD: multiple media
 Date Range: 1910-2003; predominant 1920-1945
 Physical Description: 60 photographs (b/w) and 18 negatives; 3 cm textual records
 History /
 Biographical:

Rubina Isabella Miles (née McGregor) was born October 9th, 1909, in Maple Creek, Saskatchewan, the only child of Kate (née Rowe) and William McGregor. Her father, William Thom McGregor was a native of Scotland who, before coming to Canada, travelled to Australia and New Zealand, and served in the Boer War. Ruby Miles and her parents migrated to Australia in 1921. In 1925, the family moved to Papua New Guinea where Mr. McGregor was employed as Head Stockman on the Giligili Estate, part of the Commonwealth Copra Company. The family returned to Canada in 1929. In 1940, Ruby married Leonard "Len" Miles, a native of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan. Following the Second World War, they settled in Brandon, Manitoba. Ruby spent her adult life as a homemaker. She died in April 2003.

Custodial History:

The records came into Ruby Miles' possession through her husband (correspondence while he was overseas) and through the death of various family members. Following the death of Ruby Miles, the collection was donated to the S.J. McKee Archives by Errol Black, the executor of her estate.

Scope and Content:

Collection includes c. 15 letters from Kate McGregor, to her parents Mr. and Mrs. A.A. Rowe of Brandon, Manitoba. The letters were written in the years 1925-1929, when Mrs. McGregor and her family were living in Papua New Guinea. Collection also includes photographs and photographic negatives containing images of the Giligili Estate in New Guinea. Collection contains correspondence with Len Miles during his service overseas in the Second World War, as well as Len Miles' service record, death certificate and various memorabilia from his time in military service. Finally, the collection includes various news clippings, documents and correspondence received or retained by Ruby Miles.

Notes: CAIN No. 202595. Description by Mike White.

Name Access: Kate McGregor
Ruby Miles
Len Miles
A.A.Rowe
Papua New Guinea
Brandon
Manitoba
Giligili Estate
Commonwealth Copra Company Ltd

Subject Access: emigration
Second World War
plantation agriculture
Boer war

Storage Location: 2003 accessions

Storage Range: 2003 accessions