

# S. J. McKee Archives



## Toal Commission

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions14289>

Part Of: RG 5 Western Manitoba Manuscript Collection

Description Level: Fonds

Accession Number: 3-2013

GMD: textual records

Date Range: 1971-1972

Physical Description: 24 cm textual records

Material Details: Photocopies of originals

History /

Biographical:

The Toal Commission was a Commission of Inquiry conducted by James Toal at the Prince Edward Hotel in Brandon, MB from 1971-1972. The purpose of this inquiry was to investigate a report published by the Brandon Police Department entitled, "Problem Metis Families, City of Brandon," as well as allegations of police harassment in the City of Brandon from January 1, 1970, onward. The report was prepared by the Brandon Police Department following a petition submitted to Mayor Wilton. The petition, signed by approximately thirty residents of Brandon's East End, requested that the city prohibit the sale of homes in their neighborhood to Native families. A copy of the report was obtained by the Brandon Sun, which generated a considerable public response that resulted in the investigation in question.

Custodial History:

Records were ordered from the Archives of Manitoba by Brandon University Archivist Tom Mitchell and Brandon University history professor Jim Naylor in 2013.

Scope and Content:

Fonds consists of records created over the course of the Toal Commission. It includes copies of verbatim transcripts of the Toal Commission hearings, as well as a commission of inquiry, a report on the commission, and indexes, which list the witnesses and evidence presented for each day of the hearings.

Notes: Description by Jason Dooley (October 2016).

Name Access: James Toal

City of Brandon

Brandon Police Department

Brandon Sun

City of Winnipeg

Prince Edward Hotel

J.S. Walker

K.P. Regier

Chief Constable D.A. McNamee

Inspector L. White

Constable Keith Yorke

John Richard Bell

.. -

Alan Ross  
John Langston Tyman  
Mayor W.H.K. Wilton  
R.G. Lagimodiere  
Edith May Bryan  
C.W. Gordon  
Mr. Houle  
Archie Joseph Nabess  
The Canadian Native Justice League  
Manitoba Indian Brotherhood  
Andy Moir  
Brandon Friendship Center  
Indian Affairs Department  
Keystone Center  
Mr. Meighen  
Ronald Stoney  
Thomas Stoney  
Henry Hunter  
Marie Hunter  
Sharon Pompana  
Edgar Lee Pompana  
Howard Clyde Sandy  
Sanderson family  
Lorna Esther Wright  
Dorothy Sarah Watt  
Wayne James Clifford Desjarlais  
Elizabeth Edith Oudie  
Mary Wilma Wasicuna  
Beulah Faye Langford  
P. Schacter  
Donald James McKay  
Leo John Wayne Porter  
Isobel Grasby  
Gladys Pasche  
Harold Weitman  
George Munroe  
Dorothy Betz  
Roger Obansawin  
Peter Whitecloud  
Dr. Adam Cuthand  
Kenneth Neil McCaskill  
Rene Joseph Houle  
Carole Diane Lavalle  
Brian Norman Otis  
IMPACTE  
Indian Metis Project for Careers Through Teacher Education

Walter David Dennehardt

George Melvin Fleury

Frank Elding Price

Dr. Samuel W. Corrigan

Ruth McRae

Eddie Gosnold

William Wolski

Beth Cale

Clarence C. Mitchell

Ragnar B. Nygaard

Mrs. R. Nygaard

Marlene Brichon

Joseph A. Farion

Calvin Gerry

Helen Bell

Kenneth Bell

Angus Spence

J.W. Potter

Donald Pratt

Henry Carroll

Subject Access:

Aboriginals

First Nations

Metis

race relations

government commissions

indigenous peoples

Storage Location:

2013 accessions

Related Material:

Toal Commission Review - F.C. Muldoon Commissioner - Review the Toal Commission's conclusions - review report (handwritten and typed copy), notes on testimonies and correspondence, Library and Archives Canada Inventory no. 6822 Finding aid no. MSS2374

Toal Commission - Archives of Manitoba

John Langston Tyman fonds (70-1997 & 9-2001)

Audrey Silvius collection (21-2000)



## Frank Robb fonds

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions5133>

Part Of:

RG 5 Western Manitoba Manuscript Collection

Description Level:

Collection

Accession Number:

22-2007

GMD:

multiple media

Date Range:

1956 - c.1965

Physical Description: 0.5 cm textual records; 155 slides

History /

Biographical:

Frank Robb was Assistant Secretary Treasurer for School District of Brandon No. 129 and Curator of the B.J. Hales Natural History Museum exhibition for Brandon's 75th Anniversary (1957). Robb left Brandon ca. 1969 and relocated to Minaki, Ontario.

Custodial History:

Frank Robb sent the slides to Fred McGuiness ca. 1986. McGuiness gave them to Eileen McFadden at the McKee Archives in April 1986.

Scope and Content:

Fonds consists of 155 slides taken by Frank Robb, an inventory for the slides prepared by Robb and a letter from Robb to Fred McGuiness regarding the slides and memories of Brandon ca. 1950s.

Notes: Description by Christy Henry.

Name Access: Albert Hepinstall  
John Bojarski  
Frank Robb  
Doreen Walton (nee Rookes)  
Lily Harrison

Subject Access: B.J. Hales Museum  
Brandon 75th Anniversary  
Brandon Camera Club  
Royal Beardedde Ballet  
ladies' auxiliary  
First United Church  
School District of Brandon No. 129  
flooding  
summer fair  
T.A. Neelin High School  
Vincent Massey High School  
dam  
Experimental farm  
Bedford Drive  
Souris' swinging bridge  
Highway No. 1 by-pass  
School Teacher night classes  
18th Street

Storage Location: 2007 accessions

Storage Range: 2007 accessions

Arrangement:

Original order and numbering system.



## Greenway fair fonds

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

Part Of: RG 5 Western Manitoba Manuscript Collection

Description Level: Collection

Accession Number: 35-2006

GMD: textual records

Date Range: 1923, 1945-1990

Physical Description: 12.5 cm

History /

Biographical:

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

Custodial History:

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

Scope and Content:

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

Notes: Description by Christy Henry.

Storage Location: 2006 accessions

Storage Range: 2006 accessions



## Brandon Council of Women fonds

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions4823>

Part Of: RG 5 Western Manitoba Manuscript Collection  
Description Level: Collection  
Accession Number: 34-1998  
GMD: multiple media  
Date Range: 1952-1973  
Physical Description: 66 cm textual records;  
6 photographs

### History /

#### Biographical:

The Brandon Council of Women (BCW) was active between 1895 and 1927, when it disbanded. Principally through the efforts of Mrs. Kaye Rowe of Brandon, the BCW was officially reestablished in 1952. The Brandon Council of Women remained active until c. 1973. It brought together fifty-two women's organizations in Brandon, representing 2600 women.

#### Custodial History:

The Brandon Council of Women fonds was transferred to the McKee Archives during the 1970s. It was accessioned in 1998.

#### Scope and Content:

Fonds consists of papers and photographs of the International Council of Women (ICW), the National Council of Women of Canada (NCWC), the Manitoba Council of Women (MCW), and the Brandon Council of Women (BCW). The ICW papers include meeting minutes. The NCWC papers include meeting minutes, resolution lists, pamphlets, newsletters, correspondence, financial records, yearbooks, and copies of Acts pertaining to women. The MCW papers contain copies of the MCW constitution, meeting minutes, resolution lists, correspondence, and committee reports. The BCW materials comprise the largest part of the fonds, and include meeting minutes, committee reports, financial records, correspondence, short course agendas, posters, pamphlets, memos, resolution lists, newspaper clippings, manuscripts, photographs, and scrapbooks.

Notes: CAIN No. 202626  
Subject Access: Mrs. Kaye Rowe  
Brandon  
Manitoba  
National Council of Women of Canada  
Manitoba Council of Women  
International Council of Women  
Feminism  
Women's organizations  
Storage Location: 1998 accessions  
Storage Range: 1998 accessions



## Maureen Johnson collection

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions9012>

Part Of: RG 5 Western Manitoba Manuscript Collection

Description Level: Collection  
Accession Number: 10-2009, 14-2009  
GMD: multiple media  
Date Range: 1908-c.1965; predominant 1915-1921  
Physical Description: 32 photographs  
1 sound recording  
2 cm textual records  
Material Details: 17 photographs are digital records

History /

Biographical:

Maureen Johnson (nee Sills) was born in Brandon, MB in 1936 and grew up in western Manitoba. She spent three years in Ethiopia (1958-1961) and two years in Houston, Texas before taking up permanent residence in Winnipeg, MB. She attended Brandon College in 1953-1954, living in the Tower Room of Clark Hall.

From 1960-1979, Johnson raised her family, volunteered in the St. Vital community and was Secretary to the Manitoba Schools Science Symposium (1973-1977). She worked in the Office of the President at the University of Manitoba from 1980 to 1996.

Johnson is a visual artist and photographer, and is a member of the Winnipeg Sketch Club, Manitoba Society of Artists and Winnipeg South Photo Club. Her work is on permanent display at Medea Gallery ([www.medeagallery.ca](http://www.medeagallery.ca)) where she has been a member since 1985. She also has work in the Rental Program at the Winnipeg Art Gallery.

For biographical information on Sarah Persis Darrach see RG 1 Brandon College fonds, Series 9: Clark Hall women's residence.

Custodial History:

The original photographs in accession 10-2009 are in the custody of Maureen Johnson in Winnipeg, MB. Copies were digitally scanned by Johnson and sent to the Archives in March 2009. The 1921 photographs of Brandon College students were given to Johnson by Eileen McKenzie, her aunt, who attended Brandon College at that time. The photos of Sarah Persis Darrach (Johnson's great-aunt and maternal grandmother's sister) are from her family albums.

All of the records in accession 14-2009, except for the 1920 Quill and the Clark Hall Rules 1912, were collected by Johnson during her time at Brandon College. The Quill issue belonged to Johnson's aunt Eileen McKenzie, a student at Brandon College in the early 1920s. The records were in Johnson's possession at her home until their donation to the McKee Archives in May 2009.

#### Scope and Content:

Accession 10-2009 consists of seventeen digital photographs. Seven photographs are of Sarah Persis Darrach (nee Johnson), taken primarily during her time as a nursing sister during World War I. Two photographs are of Eileen McKenzie. The remaining photographs depict students and student activities at Brandon College in the early 1920s.

Accession 14-2009 consists of a copy of the sound recording and program for Mr. College Spirit, a musical comedy presented by the Brandon College Literary Board and written by James Struthers and Kenneth Gunning. Accession also includes fifteen photographs from 1953-1954, when Johnson attended Brandon College. Subjects include: Freshie King and Queen; Graduation Banquets (1955, 1956); senior and lady sticks; Jim Casey Trophy; Grand March 1954; Capettes basketball team 1954; Glee Club 1953; Variety Night - Men's Chorus; Caps Football Team; Caps Hockey Team 1954; Cheerleaders 1954; Caps Basketball 1954; and Touques.

Textual records include graduation banquet and commencement programs, news clippings, programs for Variety Night and Be Your Age, a list of football cheers and a copy of the Fall Number of the 1920 Quill. Textual records also include two color photocopies: Clark Hall Rules 1912 and Johnson's Arts and Science Departments, Brandon College Registration card.

|                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| Notes:             | History/Bio information and Custodial History provided by Maureen Johnson (April 2009). A review of the play, written by Kay Rowe, appeared in the March 6, 1953 issue of the Quill. |
| Name Access:       | Sarah Persis Darrach<br>Eileen McKenzie<br>Brandon College<br>Brandon General Hospital   |
| Subject Access:    | World War I<br>First World War<br>student activities<br>snowshoeing  |
| Location Original: | Maureen Johnson (Winnipeg)   |
| Storage Location:  | T:\Library\Archives\Shared.02\photos\2009 Accessions   |
| Related Material:  | RG 1 Brandon College fonds, Series 9: Clark Hall women's residence<br>MG 1 1.9 Sarah Persis Darrach fonds<br>MG 2 2.4 James Struthers fonds  |



## Michael Blonar collection

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions13616>

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| Part Of:              | MG 3 Brandon University Teaching & Administration |
| Description Level:    | Collection  |
| Accession Number:     | 15-2012   |
| GMD:                  | multiple media                                    |
| Date Range:           | 1966 -1968  |
| Physical Description: | 7 cm textual records<br>5 microfilm reels         |



#### History /

#### Biographical:

See RG 6 Brandon University fonds, Series 7 Faculties and Schools, Sub-series 7.1 Faculty of Arts, Sub sub series 7.1.1 Dean of Arts for biographical information for Michael Blanar.

#### Custodial History:

Collection was in the possession of Dr. Michael Blanar until he donated the records to the S.J. McKee Archives in May 2002.

#### Scope and Content:

Collection consists of textual records and five microfilm reels related to Dr. Blanar's post-graduate research. It is assumed that the records were collected during the course of Blanar's research for his dissertation entitled "Early British Travellers in French Canada (1960)."

Textual records include three Dominion of Canada notebooks containing handwritten Saulteaux verbs, and animate nouns. Included is a dark red booklet titled "Ojibwe." The book contains Ojibwa translations of English words. The book comes from St. Peter Clavers Industrial School in Spanish, Ontario, and may have acted as an instructional book as it also contains French and English. Collection also contains a transcript of an Ojibwa dictionary and three file folders titled "Manuscripts," "John Long Research," and "Maps" which contain additional research material. Contents of "Manuscript" folder are original typed manuscripts. "John Long" and "Maps" file folders contain copies of materials held at Library and Archives Canada, as well as hand drawn documents and hand written documents detailing contents of folders.

In addition to the textual records there are five microfilm reels. Three microfilm cases are labeled "The British Reference Division," one case labeled "Public Archives Canada, central microfilm operations," and the last case is from an unidentified source labeled "Longs voyages and travels". Four of the five microfilm cases are also numbered. The British Reference Division microfilm case numbered "1346 i 43" contains a copy of a book titled "The Cacique of Ontario." British Reference Division microfilm case numbered "104706640" contains a copy of a book titled "The Four Kings of Canada." British Reference Division microfilm case numbered "9073279" contains a copy of a book titled "The Indians." The Public Archives Canada microfilm case numbered "c-3006" contains copies of original documents in French and English. Documents include letters, diary pages, maps, and business ledgers. Microfilm case labeled "Longs voyages and travels" contains a copy of a book written by John Long titled "Voyages and Travels of Indian Interpreter and Trader."

#### Notes:

Description by Aaron McKay (October 2013). The Ojibwa language dictionary and notebook make references to Fredric Baraga (1797-1868), a missionary priest from Slovenia who recorded the Lake Superior Ojibwa language dialect. Baraga's findings were published into an Ojibwa language dictionary.

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| Name Access:      | Michael Blanar<br>John Long<br>Frederic Baraga<br>John Speed<br>John Rocque<br>Guy Lord Dorchester<br>St. Peter Clavers Industrial School<br>Mattaugwessawacks<br>Ojibwa<br>Ojibwe<br>Saulteaux<br>Lake Ontario<br>Lake Erie<br>Lake Huron<br>Hudson's Bay Company<br>Public Archives of Canada<br>Denoyer-Geppert<br>July Sessions 1788 |
| Subject Access:   | Aboriginal groups<br>Ojibwa<br>Saulteaux<br>fur trade<br>Hudson's Bay Company<br>Industrial Schools  |
| Language Note:    | Collection contains records written in French and the Ojibwa/Saulteaux languages.  |
| Storage Location: | 2012 accessions  |
| Related Material: | Records from Dr. Blanar's time as Brandon University Dean of Arts are located in RG 6 Brandon University fonds.  |



## Keystone Centre development and construction fonds

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions4854>

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| Part Of:              | RG 5 Western Manitoba Manuscript Collection |
| Description Level:    | Collection                                  |
| Accession Number:     | 22-1998                                     |
| GMD:                  | textual records                             |
| Date Range:           | 1957-1974; predominant 1970-1974            |
| Physical Description: | 36 cm                                       |

#### History /

##### Biographical:

The idea of the Keystone Centre was first mentioned in 1958, at a meeting of the board of directors of the Manitoba Winter Fair. The Manitoba Winter Fair wanted a new facility because the old Wheat City Arena had a leaking roof and a deteriorating west wall. The old facility also had limited space and the Winter Fair felt it needed more space for expansion. The Provincial Exhibition of Manitoba also had problems with their facilities, such as old barns and poor display areas. The idea of the Keystone Centre was put on hold until 1969, when the boards of the Provincial Exhibition and the Manitoba Winter Fair joined together as the Provincial Exhibition Association of Manitoba and the Wheat City Arena was sold and demolished. The original estimate for the cost of the Keystone Centre facilities was \$4.5 million and funding would be proportioned so that the federal and provincial governments would each put in one-third of the money, with the rest coming from local donations. The financial campaign for the Keystone Centre began in 1970, and construction began in November 1970. The grand opening of the Centre was in March 1973, and coincided with the Royal Manitoba Winter Fair of that year.

##### Custodial History:

This fonds was accessioned by the McKee Archives in 1998. Prior custodial history is unknown.

##### Scope and Content:

Fonds contains many folders full of correspondence, financial statements, meeting minutes and other documents relating to the development and construction of the Keystone Centre from 1970-1974, including those from the Keystone Executive Committee, as well as the Building Committee. Fonds also contains one folder that pertains to the Brandon Area Agricultural Development Survey from 1959. This folder contains the names and locations of all farmers in the Brandon area in 1959. The Brandon Area Agricultural Development Survey was created in 1959, in order to make farming in the Brandon area more profitable. The survey was aided by Doane Agricultural Service from St. Louis, Missouri, who had success creating agricultural development programs in the United States. Fonds also contains folders from the Provincial Exhibition with correspondence, pamphlets, estimates, and studies from the 1960's. There is also one folder belonging to the Manitoba Winter Fair, which contains correspondence and financial statements relating to the Wheat City Arena. Fonds also contains information pertaining to the proposals made in the 1960's, for the building of the Keystone Centre, as well as one folder about the Keystone campaign from 1970-73. There is also one folder about the opening of the Keystone Centre, which contains newspaper clippings and guest lists. Finally, the fonds contains information about a court case involving Albert Bobyk and Robert Stewart. Stewart was the project manager for the Building Committee and Bobyk worked on the Keystone Center. The fonds includes a report about the trial of the two men who were charged with fraud involving their work on the Keystone Centre.

##### Notes:

CAIN No. 202608

Subject Access: Ray Forbes  
 Fred McGuinness  
 Brandon Area Agricultural Development Survey  
 Doane Agricultural Service Inc  
 Agricultural & Homemaking School of Brandon  
 Royal Manitoba Winter Fair  
 Provincial Exhibition of Manitoba  
 South-Western District Agricultural Society  
 4-H  
 Manitoba Department of Agriculture  
 City of Brandon  
 Keystone Committee  
 Keystone Building Committee  
 agriculture  
 architecture  
 exhibitions  
 swine farming  
 sheep farming  
 cereal grain farming  
 rural life  
 winter fairs

Storage Location: 1998 accessions

Storage Range: 1998 accessions



## RG 2 Provincial Exhibition of Manitoba Association fonds

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions4351>

Part Of: RG 2 Provincial Exhibition of Manitoba Association fonds

Description Level: Fonds

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 1884-1992

Physical Description: 9.46 m textual records; 1919 photographs & graphics

History /  
 Biographical:

Brandon, Manitoba was incorporated as a city in 1881. In 1882, led by Charles Whitehead and a small Board of Directors that included J.W. Vantassel, Charles Pilling, George Halse, J.E. Smith, William Johnson, R.T. Evans, and Thomas Lockhart, it was decided to hold an agricultural exhibition. These men were all involved in the farm business in one way or another, and they wanted an opportunity to help residents realize the agricultural potential of the region. In October of that year, the fledgling community held its first agricultural exhibition. The fair was held in downtown Brandon at what was known as "Market Square." Market Square was two acres of land located on Princess Avenue between Eighth and Ninth Streets. Due to poor weather, and the fact that not many people were ready to show animals and grain, there was a relatively small turnout. The following year was much improved. There were 730 entries into the exhibition. By 1884, the Board of Directors of the Brandon Agricultural Society, which was in charge of the exhibition, realized that they were in poor financial shape, to the point of being

personally out of pocket. It was realized that October was not the best time for farmers to be leaving their farms to go to an exhibition. In 1888, it was decided to move the exhibition to the summer time, when it was much easier for people to attend.

The first Brandon Summer Fair was held in July 1889, and it was a resounding success. The Board of Directors had added many items of interest to appeal to the entire public, not just agricultural people. In 1892, the Western Agricultural and Arts Association (WAAA) was formally established to take over duties from the Brandon Agricultural Society. However, it was not until 1897 that the WAAA held its first meeting. There is no explanation as to why there is a five year gap between the formation and the first meeting of this organization. 1897 was the turning point of the Brandon Exhibition. The fair was now firmly established in Brandon, and the Board of Directors was instrumental in ensuring that it remained so. This was done by petitioning to both the municipal and provincial governments for grant money. As well, the Board booked midway and grandstand acts that would bring the city dwellers to the agricultural exhibition.

There were also early attempts at holding an agricultural exhibition in the winter. The first such attempt was in 1884. There was also a Spring Stallion show held in 1891. By 1904, however, a petition by J.D. McGregor had gone out to formally establish a winter exhibition. This effort also failed, but by 1906, it was decided by businessmen, politicians, and farm representatives in Brandon, including McGregor, to organize a winter fair. Rather than seeing this new fair as competition, the Board of Directors of the summer fair felt that it would complement their exhibition. The new fair would remain primarily agricultural. The first winter fair was held in 1906. While the two fairs were not amalgamated, they did share the same secretary-manager. The secretary-manager was responsible for the day to day management of the fair, as well as keeping track of meetings and decisions reached by the various fair boards and committees. In 1907, the Brandon Winter Fair and Livestock Association (BWFLA) was formed to act primarily as a land-holding joint stock company. The following year the Provincial Winter Fair and Fat Stock Association (PWFFSA), an entirely separate organization from the BWFLA, was formed to manage the activities of the winter fair. The PWFFSA name was soon changed to the Manitoba Winter Fair and Fat Stock Association (MWFFSA).

By 1906, Brandon could boast two full size exhibitions, one in the summer and one in the late winter, both of which were considered to be premiere events. In 1908, the Brandon summer fair was renamed the Inter-Provincial Exhibition, and in 1912 it held its first Traveller's Day, an event which would soon become an important addition to the fair and is still in existence today. It is thought that the name "Traveller's Day" came from the fact that it was held on a Saturday, a day when many people could travel to Brandon for the exhibition.

In 1913, Brandon was bestowed with the honour of hosting the Dominion Exhibition. This was a national exhibition sponsored by the federal government. It was held in a different city every year. There were several cities vying for the 1913 Dominion Exhibition, but it was Brandon that impressed the sponsors the most. With the government funds received for this honour, the Board of Directors supervised the building of a new grandstand, display buildings, and racetrack, as well as the general expansion and improvements to the fairgrounds.

In the spring of 1912, it was decided by the Board of Directors of the winter fair that the facilities they were currently housed in were inadequate for their needs. The mayor and city clerk of Brandon went to the provincial legislature in order to request that there be an amendment added to the Brandon city charter. This amendment would allow the city to guarantee bonds issued by the winter fair board to help pay for the construction of a new facility. This request was granted, and a \$70 000 addition was built next to the original winter fair building. The new building was opened in 1913.

Throughout the First World War, both the winter fair and Provincial Exhibition buildings were used for the war effort. There was one distinct difference however. The summer fair Board was able to negotiate a deal with the army that enabled it to reclaim the fair buildings during fair

week. The winter fair, however, had to give up the idea of holding fairs in 1915 and 1916. It was not until 1917, that the winter fair was able to resume.

During this time, due to the financial problems that had beset the winter fair, the two exhibitions considered amalgamation. The Board of Directors of the winter fair felt that because they were the smaller of the two fairs, their interests would be swallowed up by the summer fair. The winter fair withdrew from the negotiations to amalgamate. With this rather sudden turn of events, the Board of Directors of the summer fair petitioned the government to be allowed to incorporate. This was granted, and in 1920, the WAAA was incorporated as the Provincial Exhibition of Manitoba. From 1920, the summer fair was officially known as the Provincial Exhibition of Manitoba. This was the first time that the summer fair was incorporated, and received the "status and financial assistance" that came with incorporation.

More problems beset the winter fair in the 1920s. In 1920, a fire burned down the winter fair pavilion, located at the south end of the winter fair buildings, and caused the Board to cancel the 1921 winter fair. It was not until 1922, that a new building was completed. By 1929, both fairs were well regarded throughout Canada. In 1929, a decade long Depression hit the west. While many fairs closed during this time, Brandon struggled to keep its open. The Directors of both fairs felt that the agricultural shows "encouraged excellence at a time when faith and enthusiasm were at a low ebb." The summer fair proved to be quite successful during the Depression, likely as a result of the few moments one was able to forget one's troubles while there. The winter fair was not quite as successful, although both fairs received government grants and work relief projects. There was little new entertainment in these exhibitions.

There were changes about to manifest themselves at the summer fair, however. While the winter fair had representatives from various associations on its Board of Directors, the summer fair Board of Directors was a small close-knit group of men. Citizens saw entry into this elite group as elusive and difficult. To ward off the possibility of the Board becoming a "self-sustaining clique," that only chose Directors from within, it was decided by several citizens to try and elect some new blood into the fair Board. In 1933, there was a general election for the Board. Instead of the usual men shuffling positions, there were forty-four nominations for the twenty positions. When the voting was all over, seven new men sat on the Board. Despite some inner rumblings, especially on the summer fair Board over the next few years, both exhibitions survived the Depression.

During the Second World War the fairs once again were forced to operate under adversity. Once again, the buildings were requisitioned for the army, although they were released during fair week. The summer fair was forced to make several concessions, and the winter fair was relocated to the summer fair grounds for the duration.

The winter fair did not survive the Second World War intact. Due to financial reasons, in December of 1945, the Board of Directors turned the winter fair buildings over to the City of Brandon. By 1946, the BWFLA, which was the joint-stock land holding company, had ceased operations because the city now controlled the winter fair land and buildings.

The next fifteen years would be a time of rebuilding for both of Brandon's exhibitions. Children especially were more active participants in the agricultural exhibitions. The summer fair continued to diversify and look for new ways of entertaining the public at large. The winter fair remained primarily agricultural. By the end of the 1950s the winter fair, which was used to struggling, was now both successful and stable; and the summer fair, a perennial success, was starting to fade.

By 1969, both the winter and summer fair Boards had realized that amalgamation was the best possible decision, both practically and financially, for the future of the two fairs. On 29 October, 1969, the two exhibitions amalgamated to become the Manitoba Exhibition Association. The reconstituted Provincial Exhibition of Manitoba was now responsible for both the winter and summer fairs. A new building was erected on the summer fair grounds to house both of the

exhibitions. On 2 April 1973, the Keystone Centre was officially opened at the winter fair, although it had been in use since October of the preceding year.

In 1970, Manitoba's Centennial, it was decided that an organization in Manitoba would receive the title of "Royal," as a way to celebrate the centennial. Although many organizations applied for the honour, it was the Brandon winter fair that received the accolades. The winter fair was bestowed with the title "Royal", and became known as the Royal Manitoba Winter Fair.

In 1975, a third exhibition was added, this time a purely agricultural fall show known as the Agricultural Exhibition, or AgEx. This fair was partly organized on behalf of the cattle growers, who found that the summer and winter fairs did not give them adequate time and space to properly show their cattle. The return to a fall show, which had not existed since 1888, would be the return to a purely agricultural exhibition. This show was to be primarily a show and sale event. On 3 November 1975, the first AgEx was opened to resounding success.

The Provincial Exhibition of Manitoba, the Royal Manitoba Winter Fair and AgEx are all still in existence in Brandon. They are regarded as three of the most important events to take place annually in the city.

Custodial History:

These files were housed with the Manitoba Exhibition Association until c1986 when they were transferred to the S.J. McKee Archives at Brandon University.

Scope and Content:

The fonds consists of textual records and photographs comprised of the records from the three annual exhibitions that are held in Brandon, Manitoba: the Provincial Exhibition of Manitoba, the Royal Manitoba Winter Fair, and the Agricultural Exhibition (Ag-Ex). The textual records include prize lists, programs, minutes, financial, administrative files, original results, scrapbooks, tickets, news releases, contracts, by laws, documents as well as a miscellaneous section. There are approximately 1846 photographs that include scenes from these three exhibitions. These records provide a unique perspective on the development of agriculture and rural life in southwestern Manitoba. Fairs such as these have been and remain prime media of farm improvement, technological and scientific advancement in rural Canada, and the promoters of country living. These fairs also reflected the long tradition inherited from Britain and Europe of country fairs as centers of entertainment, social interchange and diversion. These records are a principal source of information about the most broadly based vocational, entertainment and social events held on an annual basis in southwestern Manitoba over the last century. The records are vital to academic research on agriculture or fairs, individual biography, or community history.

Notes: The RG 2 Provincial Exhibition of Manitoba Association finding aid was created by Karyn (Riedel) Taylor with the exception of Series 9 and the accompanying database, which were created by Donica Belisle. This finding aid was created in August 1999.

Name Access: Charles Whitehead  
J.W. Vantassel  
Charles Pilling  
George Halse

Subject Access: Brandon Agricultural Society  
Provincial Exhibition of Manitoba  
Royal Manitoba Winter Fair  
Agricultural Exhibition  
Brandon Manitoba  
AgEx

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| Repro Restriction: | Researchers are responsible for observing Canadian copyright restrictions.  |
| Finding Aid:       | Available   |
| Storage Location:  | RG 2 Provincial Exhibition of Manitoba Association fonds  |
| Storage Range:     | RG 2 Provincial Exhibition of Manitoba Association fonds  |
| Related Material:  | Additional records regarding the Provincial Exhibition of Manitoba, the Royal Manitoba Winter Fair, and AgEx are housed at the Provincial Exhibition of Manitoba Association offices. To gain access to these records, it is necessary to contact the general manager of the Provincial Exhibition of Manitoba Association. |



Arrangement:

The fonds is divided into sous-fonds by exhibition. There is a Provincial Exhibition sous-fonds, a Royal Manitoba Winter Fair sous-fonds, an Ag-Ex sous-fonds, and a Miscellaneous sous-fonds that holds information that could not be easily broken down into one exhibition. The arrangement is as follows:

RG 2 Provincial Exhibition Association of Manitoba fonds

RG2SF1 Provincial Exhibition of Manitoba

- 1.1 Documents
- 1.2 Minutes
- 1.3 Financial Records
- 1.4 Administrative Files
- 1.5 Prize Lists and Programs
- 1.6 News Releases
- 1.7 Original Results
- 1.8 Tickets
- 1.9 Photographs
- 1.10 Scrapbooks
- 1.11 Miscellaneous

RG2SF2 Royal Manitoba Winter Fair

- 2.1 Documents
- 2.2 Minutes
- 2.3 Financial Records
- 2.4 Administrative Files
- 2.5 Prize Lists and Programs
- 2.6 News Releases
- 2.7 Original Results
- 2.8 Tickets
- 2.9 Photographs
- 2.10 Scrapbooks
- 2.11 Miscellaneous

RG2SF3 AgEx

- 3.4 Administrative Files
- 3.5 Prize Lists and Programs
- 3.6 News Releases
- 3.7 Original Results
- 3.9 Photographs

RG2SF4 Miscellaneous

- 4.1 Documents
- 4.2 Minutes
- 4.3 Financial Records
- 4.4 Administrative Files
- 4.9 Photographs
- 4.10 Scrapbooks
- 4.11 Miscellaneous



## James Duncan McGregor collection

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions4820>

Part Of: RG 5 Western Manitoba Manuscript Collection  
Description Level: Collection  
Accession Number: 4-1998  
GMD: multiple media  
Date Range: 1899-1935; predominant c. 1899  
Physical Description: 20 cm textual records; 51 lantern slides (measuring 22 cm x 20.5 cm); 44 photographs (41 measuring 17.5 cm x 23 cm and 3 measuring 26.5 cm x 35 cm)

### History /

#### Biographical:

J.D. McGregor was a leading agriculturist from Brandon who served as Lieutenant Governor in the province of Manitoba during the 1930's. The Hon. J.D. McGregor was born in Amherstburg, Ontario August 29, 1860. He came west with his father in 1877, and entered the horse and cattle trade. McGregor established Glencarnock Farm north of Brandon and created one of the finest Aberdeen-Angus cattle herds in North America. In 1912 and 1913, his cattle (Glencarnock Victor and Glencarnock Victor II) were selected Grand Champions at the Chicago International. McGregor was a Liberal in politics with close ties to Clifford Sifton. From 1897-99, he served as mines inspector in the Klondike during the gold rush in that region. He also served as Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba from 1929-1934. James Duncan McGregor died March 15, 1935.

#### Custodial History:

This collection was donated to Brandon University in 1971 by McGregor's daughter Mrs. E.C. Harte. The collection was accessioned in 1998 by the McKee Archives.

#### Scope and Content:

Collection consists of photos and slides, principally of the Klondike during the gold rush era (1897-1902); Government House seating plans and speeches from a wide variety of events (1912-1934); correspondence of McGregor's, primarily from his time as Lieutenant Governor (1912-1934); a (23.75 oz.) gold bag; a state publication "Instructions for Lieutenant Governors;" documents pertaining to the history of the Manitoba Winter Fair; and documents dealing with the early career of Winston Churchill.

Notes: CAIN No. 202634  
Subject Access: Winston Churchill  
Soapy Smith  
L.T. Floyd  
Manitoba Winter Fair  
Government House  
Manitoba  
Klondike gold rush  
Lieutenant Governor  
Livestock  
Storage Location: 1998 accessions  
Storage Range: 1998 accessions



## Audrey Silvius collection

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions4841>

Part Of: RG 5 Western Manitoba Manuscript Collection  
Description Level: Collection  
Accession Number: 21-2000  
GMD: multiple media  
Date Range: 1959-1988; predominant 1963-1974  
Physical Description: 19 cm textual records; 4 photographs; 1 drawing

### History /

#### Biographical:

Born on February 10, 1924, in Elgin, Manitoba, Audrey Ellen Silvius (nee Honeyman) was raised in Fairfax, Manitoba on the Honeyman homestead. In 1964, she received her Indian name, Blue Star. Silvius completed her high school education in Fairfax before moving to Winnipeg in 1943, to earn her Nursing degree from Grace Hospital. She later completed her post-graduate degree in Psychiatric Nursing at the Brandon Mental Health Centre. Married to Merritt W. Silvius, Audrey Silvius raised four children, David, Kay, Lorna (Downie) and Gail (Campos) while working in her chosen field. In addition to her family and her career, she was also involved with the Brandon Council of Women and the United Church in Brandon. Silvius was the first executive director of the Brandon Indian-Metis Friendship Centre, a founding member of the local branches of the Marquis Project and Amnesty International and initiated a project called Tools for Peace. She was also involved in various other peace and human rights organizations. In 1987, she received the Order of the Buffalo Hunt from the Province of Manitoba in recognition of her work relating to women's issues. In 1992, she was awarded a Confederation medal for community service.

#### Custodial History:

The records found within the collection were collected by Audrey Silvius from a number of people, including Jean Halliday, Grace Godmaire and Norma Walmsley, involved in various projects with her throughout the years. Prior to their donation to the McKee Archives at Brandon University in October and November 2000, the records were stored at Mrs. Silvius' home.

#### Scope and Content:

Collection consists of meeting minutes, agendas, speeches, correspondence, newsletters, brochures, written publications and newspaper clippings. Four photographs and one pencil drawing are also included within the collection.

The records deal with the creation, activities, and history of the Brandon Indian-Metis Friendship Centre, as well as the activities of its Board of Directors. In addition, materials located within the collection can be divided into two areas: (1) those that relate to various organizations associated with the Friendship Centre itself, such as the Council of Christians and Jews and the Brandon Council of Women; (2) materials related to projects of important individuals involved with the Friendship Centre, such as the South Western Manitoba Recreation Council and the 4F Club of Minnedosa. Other records deal with general aboriginal issues in Canada during the time frame of the Audrey Silvius collection.

Notes: CAIN No. 202607. Description by Christy Henry (2000).

Subject Access: Council of Christians and Jews  
Brandon Council of Women  
4F Club  
Brandon Indian-Metis Friendship Centre  
cross cultural relations  
Aboriginal issues  
community development

Storage Location: 2000 accessions

Storage Range: 2000 accessions

Arrangement:

The collection is divided into ten (10) series:

1. The Brandon Indian-Metis Friendship Centre
2. The Scout – Friendship Centre newsletter
3. The Brandon Council of Women
4. Council of Christians and Jews
5. Aboriginal Glee Club/Dancers
6. The South Western Manitoba Recreation Council
7. 4F Club of Minnedosa
8. Miscellaneous Publications related to Aboriginal Issues
9. Miscellaneous Newspaper Clippings related to Aboriginal Issues
10. Photographs and pencil drawing



## Jack Stothard collection

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions4231>

Part Of: RG 5 Western Manitoba Manuscript Collection

Description Level: Collection

Accession Number: 1-2003, 12-2006, 8-2007, 8-2008, 18-2008, 11-2009, 4-2012, 4-2013, 8-2016

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: ca. 1900s, 2001-2003, 2007, 2008, 2016

Physical Description: 30 cm textual records  
9 b/w photograph

Physical Condition: Good

History /  
Biographical:

Jack Stothard was born on February 16, 1932 in Brandon, MB. He attended public schools in the city (Central School, Park School, and Earl Oxford) and graduated from Brandon Collegiate Institute (BCI). Stothard married Velma Pollock in 1957 and together they had two daughters: Debra and Kimberly. Stothard was employed in the plumbing and heating business until 1960, when he joined Manitoba Hydro. In the course of his employment with Manitoba Hydro, he became Station Superintendent of the Brandon Generating Station. Stothard retired in 1995. Stothard was a member of the Canadian Numismatic Association, the Canadian Association of Token Collectors and the Toronto Postcard Club. Jack Stothard died on November 3, 2021 in Brandon, MB.

#### Custodial History:

Accession 1-2003 was in the possession of Stothard until donated to the McKee Archives in 2003. Accession 12-2006 was acquired by Lawrence Stuckey at some point after the photograph was taken. Stuckey later sold a copy of the photograph. This copy was later acquired by Jack Stothard in the course of his collecting of Brandon postcards. Stothard donated the image to the McKee Archives in 2004. Accession 8-2007 was prepared by Jack Stothard in the course of 2007. He provided a copy to the Archives upon its completion. Accession 8-2008 was in the possession of Fred McGuinness until he gave it to Jack Stothard in February 2008. Stothard donated the records to the McKee Archives on February 12, 2008. Accession 18-2008 was donated to the McKee Archives by Stothard on August 18, 2008. Accession 11-2009 was donated to the McKee Archives by Stothard on February 20, 2009. Accession 4-2012 was donated to the McKee Archives by Stothard on August 24, 2011. Accession 4-2013 was donated to the McKee Archives by Stothard in March 2013. Accession 8-2016 was donated to the McKee Archives by Stothard on January 21, 2015.

#### Scope and Content:

Accession 1-2003 contains brief research reports prepared by Stothard on various topics concerning historical Brandon. These include: a listing of hotels, inns and motels that have operated in Brandon since the 1880s; reports dealing with the Café Aagard, Central United Church, the 1913 Dominion Exhibition, Brandon, the Empire Hotel, Brandon's Central Steam Heating System, the Post Office and the Clement Block. It also contains one booklet: Facts About Brandon: An Industrial Survey of the City of Brandon. Winnipeg: Department of Industry and Commerce [n.d.]

Accession 12-2006 consists of one photograph of the Great Northern Engine 208, built by Rogers Locomotive Company 1887. Cylinders 18 x 24, Drivers 63". G.N. line Church's Ferry, N.D. to Brandon, Manitoba. Opened 1906, Closed 1936.

Accession 8-2007 consists of a brief typed report entitled "The Day the Lights Went Out in Brandon - Strike of 1919" by Jack Stothard. Document provides an account of the sources and delivery of hydro electric power to Brandon beginning in the early 1900s and the brief power outage at the beginning of the Brandon General Strike May 25, 1919.

Accession 8-2008 consists of "The Brandon Sun Challenge Cup" ledger, which contains two b/w photographs, newspaper clippings and information on the history and first race (1908) of the cup; 3 additional b/w photographs of different races; and the Brandon Old Timers Association record book (c. 1900).

Accession 18-2008 consists of a copy of Stothard's Brandon Postcards index. The index is divided into various sub-headings and consists of colored reproductions of postcards in Stothard's collection. The index contains pages that were discarded by Stothard as he updated his inventory, therefore the index is only up to date as of August 18, 2008.

Accession 11-2009 consists of a typed research report entitled "Brandon Police Department Stations and Locations" by Jack Stothard. The report outlines the location of the Brandon Police Department from 1882 - 2008, and also includes a section on "What the Future Holds."

Accession 4-2012 consists of pages for Stothard's Brandon Postcards index (18-2008) and a photocopy of a Brandon Municipal Railway ticket.

Accession 4-2013 consists of eight binders of handwritten notes/facts about Brandon compiled by Jack Stothard. The notes are a collection of names, places, things, events and items related mostly to the first 100 years of Brandon (1882-1982), although the notes continue into the 2000's. Some notes centre on the late 1930's to early 1950's during the period of Stothard's youth. The information in the binders was taken from a variety of publications, while some notes are Stothard's own comments. A list of sources, as well as a cross reference index for all eight binders, can be found in Book No. 1.

The accession includes: Book No. 1 - Notes of Brandon (A to B); Book No. 2 - Notes of Brandon (C to F); Book No. 3 - Notes of Brandon (G to O); Book No. 4 - Notes of Brandon (P to Z); Book No. 5 - Notes of Brandon: Churches, Hospitals, Hotels; Book No. 6 - Notes of Brandon: Police Department, Fire Department; Book No. 7 - Notes of Brandon: Brandon City Council, City of Brandon etc.; Book No. 8 - Notes of Brandon: Brandon College/University, Brandon Schools, ACC, Brandon School Board. Accession also includes pages from Stothard's Brandon Postcards index (18-2008).

Accession 6-2016 consists of local history books, pamphlets, bakery tokens, local magazines, one binder containing handwritten notes/facts about Brandon compiled from the Brandon Sun's "Looking Back" column, and an accordion file box containing newspaper clippings about Brandon.

The accession includes the following local history books: Betty Watson's "One Day in Brandon Manitoba 9/9/99" (Brandon, Manitoba: Bart Art Books, 1999); P.N. Breton's "Popular Illustrated Guide to Canadian Coins, Medals, & . & .," (Winnipeg: Canadian Numismatic Publishing Institute, 1963 [reprint]); "Facts About Brandon: An Industrial Survey of the City of Brandon," (Province of Manitoba: Department of Industry and Commerce, [1946]); The Polish Gymnastic Association Sokol's "75th Anniversary: From the Past to the Future!" ([Brandon, Manitoba: Polish Gymnastic Association Sokol, 1988]); and Brandon Kinsmen Club's "'Together...Once Again': A History of the Kinsmen Club of Brandon, Manitoba, 1925-1975" (Brandon, Manitoba: The Historical Committee of the Kinsmen Club of Brandon, 1975).

Pamphlets and magazines include: Brandon Generating Station (1957) and (1969), The Brandon Quota Club presents...A Century in Revue (1982), Canadian Rail No. 168/July-August 1965 [featuring Brandon Municipal Railway], Prairie City Issue No. 3/1994, and Prairion May/June 1997.

The binder is titled Book No. 9 - "Year by year: miscellaneous items from 1969 to 2000"; an asterik (\*) indicates notes have been made on each subject or item in the other Books. Each section is housed in

The files in the accordion file box have been rehoused and include the following topics: banks, Brandon 125 beer, Behlen Industries, breweries, Brandon Shoppers' Mall, calendars, Canadian Motors Ltd., Canexus/Nexen, Canada Games - Summer and Winter, Canadian Tire, CKX Radio & TV/CKLQ, Corral Centre, flour mills, hospitals, Keystone, Maple Leaf, Fred McGuinness, miscellaneous, A.E. McKenzie, people, railways, Simplot, Westman Recycling (new facility), weather-storms-floods, and extra copies of postcards.

Notes: Description by Christy Henry. Accession 4-2013: Book No. 1 contains a photocopied photograph of Aagaard's Cafe, photographs of the Dominion Bank and Barney's Drive Inn and a photo reproduction of the Bass Building. Book No. 2 contains a photograph of the Provincial Goal. Book No. 3 contains photographs of T. Eaton Company (4 construction photos) and a photo reproduction of tents on the Exhibition grounds (c. 1940). Book No. 4 contains photographs of the Oak Theatre and Western Motors. There are also photopied photographs of The Fun Shop.

Name Access: Jack Stothard  
Cafe Aagard  
Great Northern Railway  
Aagaard's Cafe  
Lunch Counter  
A-4 Military Camp  
Alcoholism Foundation of Manitoba

Amberwood Village  
Anglo Canadian Oils Ltd.  
Applebee's Neighbourhood Grill & Bar  
The Brandon Armoury  
Army & Navy Store  
Art Gallery of Southwestern Manitoba  
Assiniboine River  
Atom-Jet Industries Ltd.  
Aub's B.A. Service Station  
Frederickson's B.A. Service Station  
A&W Restaurant  
A&W Drive-In  
Ayerst Organics Ltd.  
Bank of British North America  
Bank of Hamilton  
Bank of Montreal  
Bank of Nova Scotia  
Canadian Bank of Commerce  
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce (CIBC)  
Dominion Bank  
Imperial Bank of Canada  
Merchants' Bank of Canada  
The Northern Bank  
Royal Bank of Canada  
Toronto Dominion Bank (TD Bank)  
Union Bank of Canada  
Barney's Drive Inn  
Barney's Shoe Shine  
Bass Building  
Bass families  
Beacon Lunch  
Behlen Industries/Behlen-Wickes Co. Ltd.  
Belair Chinese Restaurant  
Belvedere Apartments  
Beresford Lumber Co.  
Bertrands Block  
Bertrand & Company  
Beverage Services Limited  
Coca-Cola Bottling Company  
Dr. Wilfred Bigelow  
Bing Jukes Drive Inn  
Binkley Motors  
Donald "Tiny" Bird  
Blackwood's Ltd.  
Blackwood Beverages Ltd.

Borbridge Block  
Boreham Park Apartments  
Bower's Esso Service  
The Brandon Bowl  
Recreation Bowling Alleys and Billiard Room  
Thunderbird Bowl  
Marsh Varcoe  
Woodbine Alleys Ltd.  
Box Brothers Ltd.  
Braecrest Estates  
Brandon Airport  
Brandon Aero Club  
Brandon Flying Club  
Brandon Allied Arts Centre  
Brandon Automobiles (1959) Limited  
Brandon Binder Twine Company  
Brandon Brewing Co.  
Brandon Business College  
Brandon Chamber of Commerce  
Brandon Clinic  
First Street Plaza  
The Brandon Club  
Brandon Consumer Co-operative Ltd. (Co-op)  
Brandon Construction Company Ltd.  
Brandon Correctional Institute  
Brandon Jail  
Brandon Creamery & Supply Co. Ltd.  
Brandon Creamery & Supply Co.  
Brandon Curling Club  
Brandon Eagles Gymnastics Centre  
Brandon Electric Light Company  
Manitoba Power Company  
Brandon Felt Works  
Brandon Fire Engine Co.  
The Brandon Fruit & Procude Co. Ltd.  
Brandon Gallery Shopping Centre  
Town Centre  
Brandon Golf & Country Club  
Brandon Hardware Co. Ltd.  
Ashdown's hardware  
Stylrite Hardware  
Brandon Heating and Plumbing  
Brandon Houseing Co-operative Ltd.  
Aspen Woods  
Brandon Humane Society



Brandon Machine Works  
Brandon Municipal Street Railway  
Brandon Museum Inc.  
Daly House Museum  
Brandon Musical Supply Company  
Brandon Packers Ltd.  
Brandon Scrap Iron & Metal Recycling Ltd.  
Brandon Ski Club  
Mt. Glenorky Ski Club  
Brandon Stock Car Club  
Brandon Sun  
The Sun Printing Co.  
Brandon Tennis Club  
Brandon Tourist Camp  
Brandon Transit Ltd.  
Brandon Transit System  
Handi Transit  
Brandon Woolen Mills  
Metev Woolen Mills  
Bliss Building  
Brazzell Motors  
Brentwood Village Mobile Home Court  
Breslauer & Warren Jewelers  
First Street Bridge  
1st Street Bridge  
Eighteenth Street Bridge  
18th Street Bridge  
Daly Overpass  
Thompson Bridge  
Eighteenth Street Overpass  
18th Street Overpass  
8th Street Bridge  
9th Street Bridge  
Eighth Street Bridge  
Pedestrian Bridge  
British Commonwealth Air Training plan  
British Commonwealth Air Training Plan Museum  
Bockie-Donovan  
Roy Brown  
La Plant Block  
Fraser Block  
Syndicate Block  
Laplont Block  
Johnson & Company Hardware  
Zink Block

Yukon Block  
Burchill & Howey  
Burns Foods Ltd.  
Burns Meats Ltd.  
Bus Depot  
Greyhound Bus Lines  
Grey Goose Bus Lines  
MacArthur & Son Ltd.  
CDC Home & Leisure Centre  
Campbell & Campbell Building  
Campbell & Ferguson Building  
Canada Safeway Ltd.  
Canada Summer Games  
Canada Winter Games  
Canadian Brown Steel Tank  
Canadian Steel Tank Ltd.  
Canadian Mental Health Association  
Canadian Motors Ltd.  
Canadian National Railway (CNR)  
Canadian Order of Foresters  
Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR)  
Canadian Phoenix Insurance Co.  
Canadian Stover Gasoline Engine Co.  
Canadian Tire Store  
Cancade Co. Ltd.  
Cancade Bros.  
Cancade Bros. Ltd.  
Cancade Company  
Cando Contracting Ltd.  
Cargill Grain Company  
Central Community Centre  
Central Park Lodge  
Valleyview Care Centre  
Central Sheet Metal Works  
Child & Family Services of Western Manitoba  
The Children's Aid Society  
Chrest's Dry Cleaners  
Chrest family  
Christie's Bookstore  
Christie's School Supply  
Christie Grant Store  
Sir Winston Churchill Park  
Circle Eight Drive Inn  
City Cafe  
City Golf Course

CKLQ  
CKX  
Clark Leatherdale Funeral Home  
Clement Block  
Cockshutt Plow Co.  
Codville & Co.  
Commodore Bakery Ltd.  
Trent's Bakery  
Coldwell Block  
Coronation Park  
Jubilee Park  
Corral Centre  
The Country Kitchen Restaurant  
Aunt Sarah's Family Restaurant  
Country Style Donuts  
Court House  
Crane Limited  
Crane Steel Structures Ltd.  
Crang's Grocery & Confectionery  
Dairyworld Foods  
Creelman's Shoe Store  
Cumming & Dobbie  
Curran Park  
Curtis Block  
Yaeger Block  
Daymin Court  
Bell Block  
De Bruyn & Verhoef Woodworks Ltd.  
De Fehr Furniture  
Denis Prefab Ltd.  
Diamond Waterworks  
Dinsdale Cartage & Storage (1968) Ltd.  
Dinsdale Park  
Doig & Robertson  
Rankin & Co.  
Doig, Rankin & Robertson  
Doig's Store Ltd.  
Double Bar S Burger & Dairy Ranch  
The Drewry's Ltd.  
Alexander Brown  
Brown's Drug Store  
Dufresne Furniture & Appliances  
Dutch Mill Bakery  
East End Community Centre  
Eastern Access Route (Highway 110)

Eaton's of Canada  
T. Eaton Company  
Edrans Brandon Pressed Brick Co.  
Eleanor Kidd Park  
Eleanor Kidd Gardens  
W.A. Elliott  
T.E. Elviss Company  
Empire Brewing Co. Ltd.  
Bell Bottling Co.  
Esquire Dance Hall  
Connaught Hall  
Evans, Matheson & Associates  
Experimental Farm  
Brandon Research Station  
Fairview Personal Care Home  
Feed Rite Mills Ltd.  
Federal Pioneer Ltd. (FPE)  
Federated Co-operatives Ltd.  
Fedoruk Groceteria  
Flash Barber Shop and Beauty Salon  
Alexander Fleming  
Fleming's Drug Store  
Fleming Block  
Fleming's Well  
Fort Brandon Museum  
A.C. Fraser & Co.  
Fraser & Ross  
Fred's Dry Cleaners  
Frost & Wood  
Brockie Funeral Home  
Campbell & Campbell  
Vincent & Macpherson  
Galaxy Computer Systems  
George's Food Bar  
George Jimas  
Gidding's Store  
Gillis & Warren Ltd.  
Golden Gate Cafe  
Gooden's Men's Wear  
Grand Stand  
Grand Valley Place  
The Great West Coal Copmany Ltd.  
Great Western Outerwear & Sportswear Ltd.  
Green Acres Community Centre  
Green Acres Lodge

Green Acres subdivision  
Habitat for Humanity  
B.J. Hales Natural History Museum  
Hamilton and Jones Ltd.  
Hanbury Manufacturing Co.  
Hanbury House  
T.M. Harrington  
Harry's Ukrainian Kitchen & Steak House  
Hedges Trucking  
Heise Block  
Heritage Co-op 1997 Ltd.  
Highland Park Mobile Home Estate Ltd.  
Hillcrest Place Personal Care Home  
Hillside Town Houses  
Manitoba Infrastructure & Transportation  
Highways Department  
Hobbs Manor  
Home Development Co. Ltd.  
Home Estates Ltd.  
Home Hardware  
Hopkins Bakery  
Horner's Busy Corners  
Hornor's Busy Corners  
Paterson House  
Matheson House  
Villa Louise  
Row House  
Hudson House  
Casa Maley  
Hughes & Long  
Hughes & Co.  
Husky Oil & Refining Ltd.  
Husky Travelcentre  
Husky House  
Locomart  
North Hill IGA  
West End IGA  
Sobey's  
Immigration Hall  
Imperial Square  
Indian and Metis Friendship Centre  
International Harvester Co. of Canada Ltd.  
Inventronics Ltd.  
Jacobson and Greiner Ltd.  
J&G

The Jo-Ann Accessory Shop  
John Deere Plow Company  
Johnson's Cafe  
Johnson's Hardware Store  
Kam Lung Restaurant & Cocktail Lounge  
Martin Kavanagh  
Keg Steakhouse & Bar  
Kelly Block  
Kelly & Co.  
P.A. Kennedy Co. Ltd.  
Keystone Centre  
Kinsmen Club  
Kinsmen Kiddies Korner  
Kinsmen Centennial Swimming Pool  
Kinsmen Outdoor Skating Rink  
Kinsmen Memorial Stadium  
Kinsmen Little League Stadium  
Kin Village  
Kinsmen Zoo  
Kip's Service Station  
Brigadier General James Kirkcaldy  
Kirkcaldy Heights (North Hill) sub-division  
Kiwanis Club  
Kiwanis Swimming Pool/Paddling Pool  
Kmart  
Knowlton's Boot Shop  
S.S. Kresge Co. Ltd.  
Kullberg's Furniture Store  
Lake Brandon  
Land Titles Office  
Lark Hill sub-division  
Larry's Studio  
Lawson Lodge  
Prairie Oasis  
Frank Lawson & Sons  
Leech Printing  
Lee's Implements Ltd.  
Brandon Public Library  
Centennial Library - Arts Centre  
Western Manitoba Regional Library  
Lindenberg Brothers Limited  
Linden Lanes  
Lions Club  
Lion's Manor  
Westman Lion's Manor Inc.

Linden Lanes Shopping Centre  
Red & White Store  
Lyceyn Tea Room  
MacArthur Transportation Co.  
Soo-Security Motorways Ltd.  
M.F. MacDonald  
Macey Foods Ltd.  
G.C. (Curly) MacKay  
MacLeods Store  
Magnacca Enterprises  
Manitoba Centennial 1970  
Manco  
Manitoba Cooperative Dairies Ltd.  
Manitoba Dairy and Poultry Cooperative Ltd.  
The Manitoba Hardware & Lumber Co. Ltd.  
Manitoba Emergency Services College  
Manitoba Engines Ltd.  
Manitoba Felt & Yarn Works - Brandon  
Manitoba Government Building  
Manitoba Housing & Renewal Corporation  
Manitoba Housing Authority  
Manitoba Motor Transit Ltd.  
Manitoba Pool Elevators  
Agricore  
Manitoba Public Insurance Corporation  
Autopac  
MPI  
The Manitoba Windmill & Pump Co. Ltd.  
Brandon Gas & Power Co. Ltd.  
Maple Leaf Flour Mills  
Maple Leaf Pork  
Maple Leaf Meats  
Maple Leaf Foods  
The Maples  
Mark's Work Wearhouse  
D. Marshall  
Massey-Harris Co. Ltd.  
Massey-Ferguson Building  
Massin Furs  
Frank Massin & Son Hide & Furs  
Masonic Temple  
Dr. J. Murray Matheson  
McCallum Jewellers  
McCallum Nursing Home  
McCall Frontenac

Texaco  
McDiarmid & Clark  
McDonald & Foreman  
John A. McDonald & Son  
McDowell & Doke Tinsmiths'  
McGregor's Livery Sale & Boarding Stable  
J.D. McGregor  
Malcolm McAdam McGregor  
Fred McGuinness  
A.E. McKenzie Seed Co. Ltd.  
A.E. McKenzie House  
Meadowlark Campground  
Memories Chapel and Pre-planning Centre  
Metropolitan Cafe  
Metropolitan Store  
Meyers Norris Penny  
Miladi's - The House of Ladies' Quality Apparel  
Mitrou Cafe & Candy Company  
Modern Dairies  
Monterey Estates  
Sunridge Homes Ltd.  
Morgon Motors  
Moxie's  
Blue Hills restaurant  
Perkin's Restaurant  
William Muir General Grocer  
Murray Chev Olds-Cadillac Ltd.  
Mutter Brothers  
Nation & Shewan  
National Store  
Neale, Stothard & Chapman  
The Newmount Medical Clinic  
Nexen Chemicals Inc.  
Canexus Ltd.  
New System Store  
North End Community Centre  
Northside Mazda  
Oddfellows Corner  
Ogilvie Co.  
Old Men's Home  
Charlton Lodge  
Olympia Cafe  
Orange Hall  
Grand Orange Lodge  
Orchard Hardware Co.



Oshkosh Filter and Softener Co.  
Pacific 66 Service Station  
Palladium Dance Hall  
Park Community Centre  
Parker's Restaurant  
Charlie Coyote's  
Park View Apartments  
George A. Paterson  
Patmore's  
Paul's Hauling Ltd.  
A.E. McKenzie  
Jack Hawson  
Christopher David Mitrou  
A. Reginald McDiarmid  
Tony Macialek  
Alex Mowat  
David Weiss  
Joseph Whitehead  
Steward Shultz  
Harry Cater  
Charles Pilling  
Robert Coombs  
William Henderson  
Arthur Johnson  
George W. Noble  
T.J. Beaubier  
Harry Brown  
Frank Massin  
H.L. Patmore  
Jack MacArthur  
Flora Cowan  
P.A. Kennedy  
George Fitton  
William Ferguson  
Jack Coleman  
A.E. Smith  
J.C.P. Mitchell  
Joseph Boyarski  
W.T. "Bud" Higgins  
Colonel Charles Whillier  
Benjamin Hales  
Fred Young  
Wilfred Bigelow  
Gabriel Charles (Barney) Mollot  
E.J. Tyler

Pierre Cancade  
George Sykes  
G.R. Rowe  
George Bass  
Ritchie (Bob) Macpherson  
Leslie Alexander McKay  
Herbert Samuel Sharpe  
Tom Ryles  
Harold George Dinsdale  
Paul Leon Regis Cancade  
Eleanor Kidd  
Cecil Webb  
Edmond Fotheringham  
Roy B. Hunter  
Jack Donnelly  
Ian M. Brown  
Charles Goucher  
Lenton James Rust  
Harold B. Smith  
Milton Tinline  
Keith Hurst  
Ernest Jerrett  
Pearl Treleaven  
Hugh Rice  
Cec Leech  
William Gooden  
William Samuel Gooden  
Sam Wong  
George Mason Henderson Bain  
William Webster Fotheringham  
Alex McPhail  
Richard Patmore  
Sandy Patterson  
J.R.C. Evans  
John Shurb  
Joseph Frederick  
Ronald Relf  
William Speakman  
David Norris  
Myheer Crystal  
Mrs. Joseph Whitehead  
Gus Hendzel  
Stuart Craig  
Krug Crawford  
Walter Hutchings

Lorne Duncan McDonald  
Max Szturm  
Henry Perdue  
Samuel Harris  
Charles Lightbody  
Boom Cristal  
Russell Fedoruk  
James Creighton  
Jack Kullberg  
D.R. MacKay  
W. Norman Hargreaves-Mawdsley  
Reg Poole  
Stephen William Bass  
A.B. Downing  
Ernestine Whiteside  
Albert St. Clair Rumball  
Alfred Veale  
Clive Porteous  
G.T. McNeil  
J. Stuart Thompson  
William Bertrand  
Stephen Magnacca  
Charles Unicume  
Franklin Williamson  
P.J. Harwood  
Donn Mitchell  
David Brownridge  
George Mutter  
J.E. Matthews  
Mary Waddell  
Alfred James Eamer  
Herbert Stuart  
Curly MacKay  
Betty Gibson  
Louisa Eagle  
Ewart Murray  
Marion Doig  
Arthur Gordon Buckingham  
Ernest Christie Whitehead  
Daniel Cristall  
Gordon Sefton  
Robert Brockway  
H.O. McDiarmid  
Glen Fowler  
Arthur Augustus Harris

James Munro  
Thomas Stark  
Howard B. Smith  
Reginald Edward Unicume  
Elwood Gorrie  
James "Skip" McFarlane Mitchell  
Turk Broda  
Henry Neudorf  
John Boyd Craig  
Walter Dinsdale  
A.B. Knowlton  
John R. Brodie  
Walter Shillinglaw  
Zena Hurst  
H. Vincent Kidd  
People's Market Place  
Perkins Family Restaurant  
Pizza Hut  
Pizza Place  
Planet KIA  
Ponderosa Steak House  
Pool Packers  
The Porteous Manufacturing Company  
Princess Auto Ltd.  
Princess Park Apartments  
Princess Towers Apartments  
Provincial Building  
Federal Building  
Pue's Interior Furnishings Ltd.  
Quality Groceteria  
Queen's Court  
Queen Elizabeth Park  
Ravenscourt Apartments  
R.C.A.F. No. 2 Manning Depot  
R.C.A.F. No. 12 Service Flying Training School  
Brandon Rec Centre  
Red Cross Drug Store  
Rehab Industries of Western Manitoba  
Reliance Machine and Motor Company  
Rendering Plant  
Ressor's Jewellery Store  
Richmond Gardens Apartments Ltd.  
Richmond Shoe Store  
Ricki's Ladies' Ready to Wear Store  
The Ricksha Restaurant

Rideau Park  
Rideau Park Personal Care Home  
Ritz Cafe  
Riverbank Discovery Centre  
Riverheights Terrace  
Riverview Curling Club  
Robins Donuts  
Rosenman's Furniture  
Royal Canadian Legion Brandon Branch No. 3  
Royal Canadian Legion Wheat City Branch No. 247  
RCMP  
Safety Service Station  
Don Gamble  
Sander's Drug Store  
Wellman's Drug Store  
Scotia Towers  
Scott Fruit Company  
Security Building  
Seniors for Seniors  
Tony's Shamrock Lunch  
Vic Sharpe  
Shaver's Furs Ltd.  
Simpson Sears/Sears Canada  
Shoppers Mall Brandon  
Brandon and Distric Shriner's Club  
Shur-Gro Farm Services Ltd.  
Simplot Canada Ltd.  
Koch Fertilizer Canada  
Thomas Sinclair  
Sixteenth Street Beach  
John E. Smith Block  
Smith & Burton  
Smith Carter Searle Associates  
Smith's Lumber Ltd.  
Smith's Tobacco Shop  
Smitty's Restaurant  
Snye Bridge/Snye River  
Sokol Hall  
Sokol Manor  
Somerville & Co.  
Soo's Chop Suey House  
South End Community Centre  
Spin Well Woolen Mills Co. Ltd.  
Sportsplex  
Harold Spratling

The Spruce Woods Housing Cooperative Ltd.  
Stanley Park  
West End Park  
Stan's IGA/Stan's Fine Foods  
Staples Business Depot  
O. Stark & Son  
Steel Store  
Strand Theatre  
Strathcona Apartments  
Isaiah Strome  
Stuarts News & Cigar Store  
Lawrence Stuckey  
Suburban Restaurant  
Sun Cafe  
The Sun Printing Company  
Superstore  
Super Thrifty Drugs  
Sykes Slide  
Ted Hill's Meat Market  
MTS  
Texaco-Lone Star Service Station  
Allen Theatre  
Bijou Theatre  
Capital Theatre  
Landmark Cinema  
Empire Theatre  
Green Acres Drive-In Theatre  
Lucky Star Drive-In Theatre  
Oak Theatre  
Orpheum Theatre  
Palace Theatre  
Princess Theatre  
Sherman Theatre  
Starland Theatre  
Town Cinema  
Willis Theatre  
The Avenue Groceteria  
The Fun Shop  
Thomas Mall  
Thompson Grocery  
Train Drive-In & Dairy Bar  
Trans-Canada Highway  
Travellers Day Parade  
Trotter & Trotter  
Tuberculosis Act

United Commercial Travellers of America  
UCT  
United Grill  
United Cafe  
United Pacific Company Ltd.  
United Services Recreation Centre  
Upton Apartments  
Valleyview Subdivision  
Velvet Dip  
Venice House Restaurant  
Victoria Curling Club  
Victoria Rink  
Victory Cafe  
The Vogue  
Waddell's Children's Store  
Wade & Sons Ltd.  
Wally Byam Caravan Club International  
Watt's Men's Wear  
Welder Supplies Ltd.  
Wendy's Restaurant  
West End Community Centre  
Westbran Stadium  
Neil Andrews Field  
Western cooperative Fertilizers Ltd.  
Western Concrete Products Ltd.  
Western Grocers Ltd.  
Western Manitoba Centennial Auditorium  
Western Medical Clinic  
Western Motors Ltd.  
Westman Communications Group  
Westman Media Cooperative  
Westman Kiwanis Courts  
Westoba Credit Union  
Wheat City Arena  
Winter Fair Building  
Wheat City Business College  
Wheat City Curling Club  
Wheat City Motors  
Whyte's Pantry Grocery  
White Rose Service Station  
Willingdon Apartments  
Willson Stationery Company  
Wilton Motors Ltd.  
Winnipeg House  
F.W. Woolworth Store

Wright & Wightman  
Yaeger's Furs  
YMCA  
YWCA  
Zenith Paving Ltd.  
Zeller's  
Zink's Grocery  
First Baptist Church  
Bethel Temple  
Pentecostal Tabernacle  
Bethel Christian Assembly  
McDiarmid Drive Alliance Church  
Calvary Temple  
St. Paul's Presbyterian Church  
St. Paul's United Church  
Central United Church  
First Church of Christ Scientist  
Church of the Nazarene  
First Christian Reformed Church  
First Church United  
First Methodist Church  
Methodist Church  
First Presbyterian Church  
Full Gospel Church  
Four Square Gospel Church  
Grace Lutheran Church  
Grace Mennonite Church  
Grand Valley Community Church  
Jewish Synagogue  
Kingdom Hall of Jehovah Witnesses  
Knox United Church  
Knox Presbyterian Church  
First Lutheran Church  
Lutheran Redeemer Church  
Madison Crescent Baptist Church  
Mennonite Mission Church  
Mevlana Canadian Heritage Islam Society  
Richmond Park Mennonite Brethren Church  
Saint Andrews Presbyterian Church  
St. Augustine's Church  
St. George's Anglican Church  
St. Hedwig's Catholic Church  
St. Joseph's Polish National Catholic Church  
St. Mary's Ukrainian Catholic Church  
St. Matthew's Cathedral



The Salvation Army  
Brandon Citadel Corps  
Eventide Home  
Bullock-Booth Home  
Dinsdale Personal Care Home  
St. Mary's Anglican Church  
Southminster Presbyterian Church  
Trinity United Church  
Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Holy Ghost  
Victoria Avenue Methodist Church  
Brandon General Hospital  
Assiniboine Hospital  
Brandon Regional Health Centre  
Brandon Regional Health Authority  
A4 Military Training Camp  
Fort Brandon Barracks  
Brandon Mental Health Centre (BMHC)  
Child & Adolescent Treatment Centre  
Albion Hotel  
American House  
Arlington Hotel  
Barney's Motel  
Beaubier House  
Beaubier Hotel  
Mr. Bee's Inn  
Best Western Brandon Inn  
Brandon Hotel  
Brandon House  
Brunswick House  
Canad Inns  
Canadian Inn  
Knights Inn  
Casa Blanca Motel  
Cecil Hotel  
Chalet Inn Motel  
Central Hotel  
Chester House  
City Hotel  
Coachman Inn Motel  
City Centre Hotel  
Colonial Inn  
Comfort Inn Motel  
Journey's End Motel  
Crystal Hotel  
Crystal's Grand View Hotel

Days Inn  
Douglas House  
Empire Hotel  
Edie House  
Grand Central Hotel  
Grand Union Hotel  
Harris House  
Highland Park Motor Lodge  
Hillcrest Motel  
Imperial Hotel  
Kelly House  
King Edward Hotel  
Keystone Motor Inn  
Lakeview Inn & Suites  
Lamp Lighter Motor Lodge  
Lambton House  
Langham Hotel  
Little Chalet Inn Motel  
Merchant's Hotel  
Midway Motel  
Motel Rambler  
Motel 6  
New Pacific Hotel  
Nite Rest Cabins  
North Hill Motel  
Ottawa Hotel  
Ontario House  
One & Ten Motel  
Pacific Hotel  
Palace Hotel  
Prince Edward Hotel  
Queens Hotel  
Ramada Inn  
Red Oak Inn  
Redwood Inn  
Redwood Motor Inn  
Redwood Travelodge  
Reno Hotel  
Rodeway Inn Motel  
Roseland Hotel  
Royal Arms Hotel  
Royal George Hotel  
Royal Hotel  
Royal Oak Inn  
The Scotsman Motel

Shore House  
Star & Garter Hotel  
Sunset Motel  
Starlight Motel  
Super 6 Motel  
Super 8 Motel  
Trails West Motor Inn  
Transit House  
Travelodge  
Twin Pines Motel  
Victorial Hotel  
Victoria Inn  
Western Motel  
Wheat City Hotel  
Windsor Hotel  
G.W. Alexander  
E.G. Wiswell  
John Richards  
Thomas Hudson  
John Melhuish  
Alexander Mowat  
George Bain  
Jack Carey  
Edward Polnick  
Gary Winters  
Rick Gregoire  
Brent Dane  
Archibald McMillan  
Peter Duncan  
Jack Foster  
Watson Boyd  
E.G. Berry  
Joseph Robert Hardy  
Charlie Goucher  
Harry Bernard Everett  
John Little  
Harry Collister  
Roger Hines  
David McNamee  
Ken Elliott  
Keith Buizer  
Brian Scott  
Dick Scott  
Richard Bruce  
Harley Bryson

Keith Atkinson  
Ian Grant  
City Hall  
Brandon City Council  
City of Brandon  
Brandon Cemetery  
Brandon School Board  
Brandon School Division  
Alexandra School  
Assiniboine Community College  
Assiniboine School  
Betty Gibson School  
Brandon Collegiate Institute (BCI)  
Central School  
Crocus Plains Regional Secondary School  
David Livingstone School  
Earl Haig School  
Earl Oxford School  
East Ward School  
Fleming School  
George Fitton School  
Green Acres School  
Harrison High School  
Harrison Middle School  
Christian Heritage School  
Indian Industrial School  
Indian Residential School  
King George School  
Kirkcaldy Heights School  
Linden Lanes School  
Lions School  
McLaren School  
Meadows Elementary School  
Neelin High School  
New Era School  
Brandon Normal School  
Brandon Agricultural & Homemaking School  
Agricultural Extension Centre  
North Ward School  
Park School  
J.R. Reid School  
Riverheights School  
Riverview Elementary School  
Sacred Heart School  
St. Augustine's School

St. Joseph's Academy  
St. Michael's Convent  
St. Michael's Academy  
Technical School  
Valleyview Centennial School  
Subject Access: Dominion Exhibition Brandon (1913)  
Vincent Massey High School  
armouries  
Waverly School  
bakeries  
West Ward School  
bowling alleys  
Brandon College  
breweries  
Brandon University  
bricks  
Brandon Generating Station  
brickyards  
Brandon Quota Club  
bridges  
Polish Gymnastic Association Sokol  
Buildings  
Sokol  
bus transportation  
Canada's centennial  
circuses  
creameries  
dairies  
druggists  
drug stores  
Grain elevators  
fairs  
exhibitions  
Flour mills  
funeral homes  
funeral chapels  
gasoline  
garbage dumps  
landfills  
recycling  
Transportation  
houses  
ice houses  
ice wagons  
IGA stores  
grocery stores  
infantile paralysis  
polio  
laundries  
manufactured gas  
street names  
natural gas  
newspapers  
public utilities

Brandon General Strike

hydro

police department

parking

parking meters

population

post offices

prohibition

alcohol regulations

rationing

roller rinks

skate board parks

floods

telephone services

theatres

highways

Housing

waterworks

sewers

weather

snowstorms

churches

hospitals

military hospitals

hotels

fire chiefs

fire department

police chiefs

judicial system

city boundaries

salaries

mayors

city engineers

city managers

Brandon's 75th Anniversary

Brandon's centennial

Storage Location: tokens  
2003 accessions  
4-2013 with 2013 accessions

Storage Range: 2003 accessions, 2013 accessions; loose photographs from the 8-2008  
accession are located in the RG 5 photograph storage drawer.

## Reg Forbes collection



<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions4843>

Part Of: RG 5 Western Manitoba Manuscript Collection  
Description Level: Collection  
Accession Number: 17-2002  
GMD: multiple media  
Date Range: 1970-1977; predominant 1975-1976  
Physical Description: 5 m textual records; approx. 30 photographs

History /

Biographical:

Reg Forbes was born September 16, 1924. He and his wife Clara have two children, Bob and Faye. Forbes served in the Royal Canadian Air Force as a Navigator during World War II. From 1945-1949, he attended the University of Manitoba where he received his B.Sc.A. While working as Village Councillor and as Secretary-Treasurer for the Pilot Mound Hospital, Forbes initiated the "Save the Soil Campaign," a soil conservation programme that became province-wide, between 1952-1962.

From 1956-1975, Forbes was the Principal of the Agricultural Extension Centre in Brandon, where he reorganized the Adult Education Centre into the Agricultural Extension Centre. During this period, Forbes was a founding member of the West-Man Regional Development Corporation and a founder of the Manitoba Committee on Rural Leadership. He was also instrumental in the amalgamation of the Royal Manitoba Winter Fair and the Provincial Exhibition and in the resulting construction of the Keystone Centre.

From 1975-1977 Forbes was a Commissioner for the Grain Handling and Transportation Commission (Hall Commission/GHTC). Following his work with the Commission, Forbes was employed as the General Manager of the Provincial Exhibition of Manitoba (1977-1979), the Director of the Grain Handling & Transportation Section of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture (1979-1983), the Industrial Commissioner for the Brandon Industrial Commission (1983-1986), and as the Westarc Group Inc. Project Director for delivery under contract of Canadian Rural Transition Programme in Manitoba.

Forbes also held a number of voluntary and elected positions, such as Long-term Director and President of the Royal Manitoba Winter Fair and of the Provincial Exhibition of Manitoba. In 1970-1971, he was the President of the Agricultural Institute of Canada, and from 1978-1981, Forbes was the first chairman of the Agricultural Advisory Committee of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. He was also a member of the Canada West Foundation Board, the Brandon University Board of Governors (1974-1976), and the Federal-Provincial Transportation and Industrial Development Advisory Committee (TIDAC). Forbes is also a Fellow of the Agricultural Institute of Canada. In 1977, he received the Jubilee Medal and in 1987, he was given the Distinguished Agrologist Award by the Manitoba Institute of Agrologists.

Custodial History:

Reg Forbes donated his working collection of briefs, correspondence and other documents relating to his work as a commissioner of the Grain Handling and Transportation Committee (GHTC) to the McKee Archives c. 1985.

Scope and Content:

The majority of the collection consists of records created and received by the Royal Commission on Grain Handling and Transportation (GHTC). Included are documents detailing numerous hearings from all four Western provinces. In addition to the GHTC hearings, there are also a number of documents given to the GHTC as reference material. These include information on the Snively Commission, documents for the province of Alberta, various reports, the Prairie Regional Studies in Economic Geography (No. 1-27) and General Information. The collection also includes two maps given to the GHTC.

Notes: CAIN No. 202599. Description by Christy Henry.

Subject Access: Justice Hall  
 Canadian Pacific Railway  
 Canadian National Railway  
 Grains Group  
 Royal Commissions  
 Agriculture  
 Grain Trade  
 Railroad Transportation

Storage Location: 2002 accessions

Storage Range: 2002 accessions



## Manitoba Women's Institute collection

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions4860>

Part Of: RG 5 Western Manitoba Manuscript Collection

Description Level: Collection

Accession Number: 8-2002

GMD: textual records

Date Range: c. 1935-1980's

Physical Description: 64 cm

History /  
 Biographical:

The first Women's Institute in Canada was created by Mrs. Adelaide Hunter Hoodless in Stoney Creek, Ontario, on February 19, 1897. The Women's Institute was created to unite rural women with the hopes that this would help women improve their homes and communities. The motto of the Women's Institute became, "a nation could not rise above the level of its homes." The group was to be non-partisan and non-sectarian to allow for maximum participation. The Women's Institute became one of the very few ways for rural women to meet and share ideas and problems with others. The Women's Institute spread throughout Canada and reached Manitoba in 1910, when Morris and Valley River, Manitoba, formed Women's Institute branches. The Women's Institute branches in Manitoba were known as Home Economics Societies until 1919, when they became branches of the Manitoba Women's Institute. The Home Economics Societies specialized in community service work. At first, the groups concentrated on home management and child care, and eventually they became involved with social and political issues. In addition to community work, the Women's Institute branches also invited many guest speakers to their meetings and promoted education and the dissemination of information to rural women on subjects such as canning, growing fruits and vegetables, dental hygiene and rural electrification. The Manitoba Women's Institute continues its work today.

### Custodial History:

This fonds was accessioned in 2002 by the McKee Archives. Prior custodial history is unknown.



#### Scope and Content:

This collection has been artificially created and consists of miscellaneous newspaper and magazine clippings, handbooks, newsletters, photos and song sheets collected by various unknown Manitoba Women's Institute branches. Some newsletters included in the collection are "Institute News" from the Manitoba Women's Institute, "National Farm Forum Guide", "Federated News" from the Federated Women's Institute of Canada and "The Country Woman" from Associated Women of the World. The newspaper clippings in the collection relate to Women's Institute branches around Manitoba and the rest of Canada.

Notes: CAIN No. 202660. Description by Robyn Mitchell.

Subject Access: Reverend M.L. Goodman

Manitoba Provincial Council of Women

National Council of Women in Canada

Manitoba Women's Institute

National Farm Forum

Federated Women's Institute of Canada`

Associated Country Women of the World

women's organizations

4-H

rural women

song sheets

credit unions

farm magazines

newsletters

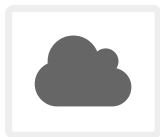
women's magazines

Storage Location: 2002 accessions

Storage Range: 2002 accessions

Related Material: Related women's institute collections in the McKee Archives include:

Manitoba Women's Institute; Minnedosa Women's Institute; Cordova Women's Institute; Clanwilliam Women's Institute; Rathwell Women's Institute; Strathclair Women's Institute; Crocus Women's Institute; Southwest A Region - Manitoba Women's Institute; Douglas Women's Institute



## Gerry Beaubier collection

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions13541>

Part Of: RG 5 Western Manitoba Manuscript Collection

Description Level: Collection

Accession Number: 11-2013

GMD: electronic records

Date Range: 1916-1917

Physical Description: 35 digital photographs

Material Details: JPEGs

## History /

### Biographical:

Gerry Beaubier was born in Wainwright, Alberta to Beatty and Babe Beaubier. He completed his high school in Saskatoon, before receiving a BSc in Geography from Brandon University.

Before attending university Gerry served in the army as a special reserve, while working as a night clerk at the Bessborough Hotel in Saskatoon. His post-graduate career consisted primarily of work for Canada Agriculture, under the PFRA Branch (Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration). Later he would work as an Executive Manager, helping develop forage and range management programs for several post secondary schools, including, Assiniboine Community College, as well as schools in Red Deer, Lethbridge, and Saskatoon.

Gerry Beaubier married Joyce Abercrombie, of Saskatoon. Together they had two sons: Neil and Dean. Neil, an Account Advisor for the Royal Bank, was born in Regina, and currently works in Swift Current. Dean was born in Swift Current, received his PhD in Education and currently lives in Forrest working at Elton Collegiate.

The Beaubiers, who were originally from Ireland, emigrated to the Canadian West, making Gerry part of the fourth generation of his family to call the region home. His great-grandfather, along with his grandfather and great uncle were amongst the first one hundred settlers in Brandon. Together they first built the Beaubier House, a boarding house for early settlers and travellers. After it burnt down they began construction on the Beaubier Hotel, which stood at the corner of 8th Street and Princess Avenue in Brandon until August 17th, 2008. His grandfather, David Wilson Beaubier, continued to build and operate hotels throughout the prairies, including the Empire Hotels (of Brandon and Saskatoon) and The Park (Moose Jaw).

David Wilson Beaubier served as a secretary of the Orange Lodge of Manitoba. As an Orange Lodge Colonel, he worked with other Orange Lodge members, to recruit throughout the prairies for the purpose of World War One. For his efforts, David was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, and later Captain of the 99th Manitoba Rangers. David's sons (Gerry's father, at University of Manitoba, and uncle at McGill), were both working towards undergraduate degrees when war broke out in 1914, and each would leave school to join their father at Camp Hughes.

### Custodial History:

Gerry Beaubier collected these photos primarily in the years 2000-2011, largely from family and friends who knew of his interest in the topic. They were donated to the S.J. McKee Archives in 2011.

### Scope and Content:

Collection consists of digital photographs of those who trained for battle in World War I at Camp Hughes and in Brandon, Manitoba. It also includes a digital copy of the cover of the Nominal Roll of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, who departed from Brandon in 1917.

The photos, taken primarily at Camp Hughes, are of a number of battalions, including the 34th, 100th, 108th, 181st and 214th. The photo, PT in England, is a postcard sent home from Beatty Beaubier. The Massey Harris building seen on the right side of, WW1 B parade0001, was used to house troops throughout the war. The man standing alone at the front of the parade in, 181 Parade, is David Wilson Beaubier.

Notes: Information for the biographical and custodial histories was provided by Gerry Beaubier on September 25, 2013. Description by Dustin Lane (October 2013).

Name Access: Gerald Beaubier  
Gerry Beaubier  
Beaubier family

Camp Hughes  
Brandon, MB  
Lieut. D. Slemin  
Capt. C. Smith  
Capt. J. Strong  
Capt. Ridgeway  
Lieut. W. Smith  
Lieut. T. Williams  
Lieut. H. Craig  
Capt. S.R. Wallace  
Lieut. D.H. Beaubier  
David Wilson Beaubier  
Capt. E.L. Abbott  
Major E.R.C. Wilcox  
Major N.F. McCahey  
Lt.-Col. Sutherland  
Lt.-Col. Foster  
Major Lawless  
Major Collier  
Capt. J.D. Young  
Capt. A.E. Vanderpump  
Capt. J.E. West  
Capt. Munro  
Lieut. Watson  
Lieut. Johnstone  
Lieut. McIntosh  
Lieut. Cherry  
Lieut. Bryan  
Lieut. J.L. Evans  
Lieut. J. Kavanaugh  
Lieut. I. Vipond  
Capt. Rutherford  
Lieut. Cluff  
Capt. Maples  
Lieut. Lane  
Lieut. E.C. Whitehead  
Lieut. R. Carleton  
Lieut. B.F. Beaubier  
Fincher  
Lieut. Beaver  
Lieut. McCool  
Lieut. A.P. Milk  
Lieut. Joseph Hardy  
Lieut. K. Spencer  
Lieut. J. Faulkner

|                   |                                       |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
|                   | Lieut. F. Keall                       |
|                   | 181st Battalion                       |
|                   | 181st Brandon Overseas Battalion Band |
|                   | A. Gov. Lines 108th                   |
|                   | No. 13 Platoon 108th Battalion        |
|                   | 184th Battalion                       |
|                   | 34th Fort Garry                       |
|                   | 100th Battalion                       |
|                   | 214th Battalion                       |
|                   | 108th Signallers                      |
|                   | Stretcher Bearer Section 108th        |
|                   | Machine Gun Section 108th Battalion   |
| Subject Access:   | 181st Brandon Overseas Battalion      |
|                   | armed forces                          |
|                   | military personnel                    |
|                   | barracks                              |
|                   | public ceremonies                     |
|                   | downtown                              |
|                   | historic sites                        |
|                   | railroads                             |
|                   | military services                     |
|                   | parades                               |
|                   | regional parks                        |
|                   | passenger trains                      |
|                   | Veterans                              |
|                   | railway stations                      |
|                   | train stations                        |
|                   | restaurants                           |
|                   | food services                         |
|                   | war                                   |
|                   | World War I                           |
|                   | World War One                         |
|                   | First World War                       |
|                   | The Great War                         |
| Storage Location: | T: drive/shared 02/web photos         |



## Brandon College/Brandon University Women's Auxiliary fonds

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions14290>

|                    |                            |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| Part Of:           | RG 1 Brandon College fonds |
| Description Level: | Fonds                      |
| Accession Number:  | 18-2016                    |
| GMD:               | textual records            |

Date Range: 1955-1975  
Physical Description: 24 cm of textual records  
3 scrapbooks containing newspaper clippings

History /

Biographical:

The Brandon College/Brandon University Women's Auxiliary was founded on February 17, 1955, with the purpose of a) foster[ing] good public relations between the university and the community, and to stress the importance of Brandon University to Western Manitoba; b) to gain a better knowledge of the functioning of Brandon University and; c) to improve the surroundings of the College/University's students and the university at large. They were to hold four regular meetings per annum, with an annual meeting in April, and one fund-raising tea a year. The organization raised money through these teas, as well as through receptions, with the intention of donating to the college/university and surrounding community, contributing to the furnishing of residences and offices at the college/ university, as well as facilitating an annual community visitation day for the public to tour the university. The organization's name was change from the Brandon College Women's Auxiliary to the Brandon University Women's Auxiliary along with the renaming of the school itself on July 1, 1967. The organization was sometimes referred to simply as the Women's Auxiliary.

The Auxiliary was run by an elected President and Board of Executives. Its members, who were all mothers of Brandon College/Brandon University students, paid an annual membership fee. Subcommittees within the organization included those in charge of social organization, membership management, program management, phoning management, press and publicity management and project management; all of these were fronted by their own individual leaders from within the members, under the board of executives. The organization ceased meeting in 1975; the minutes from the final meeting reference difficulties filling executive offices before a motion was carried to disband.

Custodial History:

Records were created and held by the Brandon College/Brandon University Women's Auxiliary until their dissolution on October 23, 1975, when a motion was passed to move the records to the McKee Archives.

Scope and Content:

Fonds consists of records that relate to the organization of and activities coordinated by the Women's Auxiliary, as well as records detailing the contribution that the organization made to the university and community of and around Brandon. The records span the entire existence of the Women's Auxiliary from 1955 to 1975.

Records include meeting minutes, treasurers' statements, financial bookkeeping, correspondence, a copy of the constitution, records of members, members' addresses and phone numbers, lists of members' children attending school and their respective degree, lists of council members, event memorabilia, organization letter heads, donation receipts, newspaper clippings, advertisements, publicity reports, meeting reports, visitation records, scrapbooks and scrapbook inventories.

Notes: History/Bio information taken from the records. Description by Kayliegh Penner (October 2016).

Name Access: Mrs. R.B. Alexander  
 Mrs. Cumming  
 Mrs. R.G. McDiarmid  
 Mrs. R.K. Leiteh  
 Mrs. Wesley Nelson  
 Mrs. Robert Ghidorie  
 Mrs. Barney Thordarson  
 Kathleen Thordarson  
 Mrs. Stuart Craig  
 Mrs. Doris Hunt

Subject Access: centennial visitation day  
 women's organizations

Storage Location: 2016 accessions

Related Material: Brandon University photograph collection (Observatory Opening)  
 Spring 1955 Alumni News (report on the founding of the organization)

Arrangement:  
 Records are arranged in chronological order in four (4) subseries: 1) treasurer's books; 2) minute books; 3) textual files; and 4) scrapbooks and miscellany



## Brandon College fonds

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

Part Of: RG 1 Brandon College fonds

Description Level: Fonds

Accession Number: R81-30

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 1899-1967

Physical Description: 25.5 m textual records and photographs

History /  
 Biographical:

### JOHN CRAWFORD AND PRAIRIE COLLEGE:

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### S.J. MCKEE AND RAPID CITY ACADEMY:

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

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

#### BRANDON COLLEGE:

During the 1890's the Baptists began to reconsider their decision of having just one theological college. With the settlement of the West, the Baptists were looking to increase their congregation. It was thought that higher education for potential ministry students would greatly help the Baptist cause. Rev. A. J. Vining, who was the Baptist Superintendent of Missions for Manitoba and the Northwest at the time, strongly advocated a Baptist College in Manitoba.

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

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

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

On July 21st, 1899 it was resolved:

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

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

The 1900 Brandon College Calendar states:

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

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

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



matters, all Board decisions had to be approved by the Convention .

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

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

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

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

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

In 1905, plans commenced for the building of a Women's Residence to adjoin Brandon College. On May 24th, 1906 Mrs. A.P. McDiarmid laid the cornerstone for what was to become known as Clark Hall. The building was named for C.W. Clark, a Winnipeg doctor who gave \$30 000 of the \$40 000 dollars needed to build the residence. Dr. Clark gave the money

to Brandon College because he believed that women should have every chance to receive higher education. On October 18th of the same year, Clark Hall was officially opened, with room for 50 women.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Brandon College was in debt following the construction of their first two buildings, and it became increasingly clear to the College Board that they could no longer rely solely on funding

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.



## Brandon University fonds

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions16>

Part Of: RG 6 Brandon University fonds

Creator: Brandon University

Description Level: Fonds

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 1967 - present

### History /

#### Biographical:

Brandon University received its charter on June 5, 1967, on the occasion of the visit of Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra and the Honourable Angus Ogilvie. The institution has its roots in Brandon College, which was established in 1899, by the Baptist Convention of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories and was administered by that authority until 1938. During these years it was an affiliate, first of the University of Manitoba and, from 1911 to 1938, of McMaster University. In 1938, it became a non-denominational affiliate of the University of Manitoba, under a board of directors elected by the Brandon College

Corporation, and it continued as such until it was made a provincial university in 1967.

1967-1968 was the first year of operation as Brandon University.

The University is a co-educational, non-denominational, government-supported institution within the Province of Manitoba. It is a member of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (AUCC) and the Association of Commonwealth Universities (ACU).

As stated in The Brandon University Act (1998), the purposes and objects of the university are: (a) the advancement of learning and the creation, preservation and dissemination of knowledge; and (b) the intellectual, social, ethical and physical development and improvement of its students and employees and of society. To further its purposes and objects the university may: (a) establish and maintain such colleges, faculties, schools, institutes, departments, chairs and courses of instruction as the board considers appropriate; (b) give instruction and training in all branches of learning; (c) grant degrees, including honorary degrees, diplomas and certificates of proficiency; (d) provide facilities for original research in every branch of learning, and conduct or facilitate the conducting of such research; and (e) generally promote and carry on the work of a university.

The mission statement of the University is to shape the whole person and enable students to make a positive difference as citizens and leaders. In a welcoming and supportive setting, the University emphasizes research, scholarship, critical thinking, performance, artistic creation, communication and participation, as a means of imparting value and meaning to society and contributing to the public good. The University nurtures and develops excellence in its programs, attracts an outstanding faculty, defends academic freedom, preserves knowledge and sustains a scholarly community where cultural differences are valued. The University strives to complement its primary mission of teaching and research by sharing the expertise of its staff, its information resources and its facilities with the greater community.

#### PROGRAM EVOLUTION:

1967 Brandon College became Brandon University with authority to grant degrees

1998 The Brandon University Act was passed by the Manitoba Legislature, replacing the Brandon University Regulations

#### Arts:

1902 First Arts graduates

1975 B.A. (4 year Specialist) degree

1983 B.A. (4 year General) degree

1990 Major in Business Administration

1991 Minor in Women's Studies

1992 Minor in Aboriginal Art

1996 Major in Business Administration (4 year)

1997 4 year Bachelor of Business Admin

#### Science:

1975 B.Sc. (4 year Spec)

1983 B.Sc. (4 year General)

1986 Post-Diploma degree for Registered Nurses and Registered Psychiatric Nurses

1995 4 year degree in Psychiatric Nursing

#### Education:

1952 Ed courses offered for the first time

1967 B.Ed. (5 year)

1969 B.Teaching (3 year)

1972 Project for the Education of Native Teachers (PENT) initiated

1974 Brandon University Northern Teacher Education Program (BUNTEP) initiated



1978 B.Ed (4 year)  
1981 B.Teaching (3 year) discontinued as at October 17, 1981  
1988 Concurrent B.Music/B.Ed (AD) degree program  
1990 M.Ed.  
1994 Brandon University Hutterian Education Programme (BUHEP) initiated

Music:

1906 Dept of Music (Conservatory) established  
1973 B.Mus. (4 year General)  
1977 B.Mus. (5 year Music Education)  
1980 Master of Music Degree offered for the first time in Manitoba  
1988 Concurrent B.Music/B.Ed (AD) degree program

Health Studies:

1998 School of Health Studies created and assumes responsibility for Bachelor of Science in Nursing, Bachelor of Science in Mental Health and Bachelor of Science in Psychiatric Nursing

Interdisciplinary degree programs:

1972 B.G.S.  
1998 Masters degree in Rural Development  
1998 Bachelor of First Nations and Aboriginal Counselling degree program

On December 19, 1985, the Board of Governors approved a set of recommendations regarding the administrative structure of the university. The recommendations renamed, abolished and instituted a number of positions at Brandon University.

Custodial History:

Records in the fonds were in the possession of the President's Office until 1980, at which point they were transferred to the McKee Archives upon its creation. Subsequently, additional records have been transferred from the President's Office, the Senate Office and some faculties. Most records transferred after 1980 have separate accession numbers.

Scope and Content:

Fonds consists of sixteen series, including: (1) Office of the Chancellor; (2) Board of Governors; (3) Office of the President; (4) Office of the Vice-President; (5) Office of the Registrar; (6) Brandon University Senate; (7) Faculties and Schools; (8) Library Services; (9) Department of Extension; (10) Office of Development; (11) Brandon University Foundation; (12) Student Services; (13) Miscellaneous Publications; (14) Brandon University Students' Union (BUSU); (15) Brandon University Faculty Association (BUFA); and (16) Brandon University/College Artifacts.

Notes:

Information for the History/Bio field was taken from Brandon University calendars 1967-2006, the Brandon University website (December 2005) and an article in "The Quill" (January 9, 1986). Description by Christy Henry, unless otherwise noted.



## Brandon Cinema Club fonds

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions4798>

Part Of: RG 5 Western Manitoba Manuscript Collection

Description Level: Collection

Accession Number: 9-1997

GMD: textual records

Date Range: 1952-1956

Physical Description: 1 cm

History /

Biographical:

The Cinema Club of Brandon was formally created in May 1954, and operated for two and one-half years before dissolving due to lack of interest. The club was formed for the purpose of providing private screenings, on a non-profit basis, of films that normally would not have been exhibited in commercial theatres in Brandon. Films had to be assessed by the club membership as outstanding in quality. During its existence, the club sponsored the screening of two to three movies every second Sunday.

Custodial History:

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

Scope and Content:

Fonds includes a minute book that contains a record of each meeting held by the Brandon Cinema Club and a list of the elected executives. It also includes a file of newspaper clippings from the Brandon Sun about the Cinema Club.

Notes: CAIN No. 202661

Subject Access: R.A. Clement  
Steffan Kossak  
Beryl Burtnick  
Walter Richardson  
Brandon  
Manitoba  
associations  
film  
recreation

Storage Location: 1997 accessions

Storage Range: 1997 accessions



## Brandon Women's Institute fonds

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions4879>

Part Of: RG 5 Western Manitoba Manuscript Collection

Description Level: Collection

Accession Number: 1-2006

GMD: textual records

Date Range: 1963-1992

Physical Description: 45 cm

History /

Biographical:

The Brandon Women's Institute was established in 1963, by several women residents in Brandon who had been associated with Women's Institutes in their home communities. The Brandon Women's Institute was established in 1963, received its charter in 1965, and continued in operation until 1992.

Custodial History:

Fonds was donated to the Daly House Museum by Mrs. Edna Hammond sometime in the 1990s. The records were retained by Daly House Museum until June 23, 2005, when they were donated to the S.J. McKee Archives.

Scope and Content:

Fonds contains records generated in the course of Institute activities including minutes, scrapbooks, miscellaneous reports, publications, newspaper clippings, photographs and correspondence.

Storage Location: 2006 accessions

Storage Range: 2006 accessions

Related Material: Related women's institute collections in the McKee Archives include:

Manitoba Women's Institute; Minnedosa Women's Institute; Cordova Women's Institute; Clanwilliam Women's Institute; Rathwell Women's Institute; Strathclair Women's Institute; Crocus Women's Institute; Southwest A Region - Manitoba Women's Institute; Douglas Women's Institute; Brandon Women's Institute



## Music and the Brandon Community fonds

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions14430>

Part Of: MG 4 Brandon University Students

Description Level: Fonds

Accession Number: 8-2015

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 2015

Physical Description: 5 audio recordings

1 cm textual records

6 electronic documents

Material Details: WAV files

Word documents

## History /

### Biographical:

Music in the Brandon Community was created by Brandon University student Richard Bee for the course Advanced Topics in Oral History. The project was conducted under advisement from Dr. Rhonda Hinthner, BU History Department. Interviews were conducted by Bee with members of the Brandon community - Bill Campbell, Elizabeth Grant, Bill and Sue-On Hillman, Ian Robinson and Bill Turner - between June 9-July 7, 2015, about their experiences in the local musical community.

Following the completion of the interviews, Bee created a transcript of the Hillman interview, at their request. Interview logs were created for all other interviews. Bee used the interviews to write an essay titled "Oral History and Community Music: A Case Study of Brandon, MB," which he submitted to Hinthner to meet course requirements.

### Custodial History:

As part of the ethics approval for the project, records created were slated for donation to the SJ McKee Archives. Bee donated the materials to the McKee Archives in July 2015.

### Scope and Content:

The collection consists of consent forms, interview logs, one interview transcript, a copy of Bee's case study and the six audio recordings of interviews conducted with community members.

All of the interviews detail the interviewee's experiences in and around Brandon regarding music in the community: Brent Campbell's interview discusses his life as a music teacher in Brandon, his life, and his participation in Brandon Jazz; Dr. Elizabeth Grant's interview discusses her life, her teaching career at Brandon University and her musical career, including the Brandon Conservatory Chorale, which she founded; Bill and Sue-On Hillman's interview discusses their lives individually and together, their careers, and how music influenced their lives; Ian Robinson's interview discusses the operation of Ted Good Music, his life and performances in Brandon; and Bill Turner's interview discusses his life, radio career, and the Brandon community.

Bee's case study primarily covers first-person accounts of people in the Brandon Community involved in music. It includes topics such as faculty at BU's School of Music, performance experiences, and personal experiences of interviewees in and around Brandon and Canada.

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| Notes:            | Description by Hope Penner (September 2018) and Christy Henry   |
| Finding Aid:      | The interviews and interview logs are available in Brandon University's institutional repository, IRBU at:<br><a href="https://irbu.arcabc.ca/islandora/object/irbu%3ARBeeC">https://irbu.arcabc.ca/islandora/object/irbu%3ARBeeC</a> |
| Storage Location: | 2015 accessions, Archives server, IRBU  |
| Related Material: | Western Manitoba Philharmonic fonds (8-2001)<br>Brandon Folk, Music & Art Society fonds (17-2008)   |