

S. J. McKee Archives



Martin Kavanagh fonds

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

Part Of: RG 5 Western Manitoba Manuscript Collection

Description Level: Collection

Accession Number: 10-2004

GMD: textual records

Date Range: 1971-1987

Physical Description: 12.5 cm

History /

Biographical:

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

Custodial History:

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

Scope and Content:

Fonds contains an unpublished autobiography written by Martin Kavanagh and several draft narratives for a slide presentation based on Kavanagh's biography of La Verendrye.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

Notes: CAIN No. 202577

Subject Access: Martin Kavanagh

La Verendrye

Manitoba

Brandon

New France

settlement

exploration

biography

Storage Location: 2004 accessions

Storage Range: 2004 accessions

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



Raymond R. Bailey fonds

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions4229>

Part Of: RG 1 Brandon College fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: MG 2 2.7

Accession Number: 10-2006, 11-2006.

GMD: textual records

Date Range: 1940-1944, 2005

Physical Description: 1 file (0.5 cm)
1 book, 491 pp.(3.75 cm)
3 yearbooks

Physical Condition: Very good

History /

Biographical:

Ray Bailey was born in Brandon Manitoba in 1922. A Bachelor of Science degree from Brandon College in 1944 completed his education there. Following a short stint as a Chemist he entered the University of Manitoba. There, in 1946, he earned a Diploma in Education. Subsequent study brought a Master of Education degree in 1966. In 1973, he was awarded a Canada Council grant for additional studies.

He began his teaching career at Killarney, MB in March 1946, teaching science. Later he held teaching and administrative positions in Melita, Morris and Seven Oaks School Divisions. He retired as Principal of Arthur E. Wright Elementary School in 1986. Bailey was active in the Manitoba Teachers Society and the Manitoba Library Trustees Association. In 1973, the city of Winnipeg gave him a community service award. In 2005, he was a recipient of the Brandon University Alumni Association's Distinguished Alumni Award.

He married Joan Pettipher in 1949. They had four children, Ronald, Ann, Mary and Robert. Joan Bailey died in 1988. Raymond Bailey lived in Winnipeg with his wife Barbara until his death on July 23, 2015.

Custodial History:

Book was acquired at a book launch sponsored by Pennywise Books, Brandon, Manitoba in January 2006. The Brandon College documents were probably collected by Bailey during his time as a student in the early 1940s. He donated them to the McKee Archives in November 1994. The yearbooks were delivered to the Archives by Gerald Brown for Bailey in April 2008.

Scope and Content:

Fonds consists of an autographed copy of Bailey's book "tadpole to Little Frong (in a big pond)." It also includes three Brandon Collegiate Institute yearbooks the New Era for 1938-40, one file of Brandon College records, including eligibility lists for the Students' Association, a Physics IV test, a letter to Bailey excusing him from non-combat duty due to his work as an assistant in the Chemistry Department, a dance program for the Valentine Formal (1943), a freshman reception list and a program/invitation to a musical evening at the home of Martin Johns, Professor in the Physics Department.

Notes: History/Bio information taken from the author description in Bailey's book.
Description by Christy Henry.

Name Access: Raymond Bailey

Subject Access: autobiography
 the Depression
 Manitoba history
 War years
 Brandon College

Location Copy: Photocopies of some of the lists are located in the file with the originals.

Storage Location: MG 2 Brandon College Students
 2.7 Raymond R. Bailey



William Wallace fonds

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

Part Of: RG 5 Western Manitoba Manuscript Collection

Description Level: Collection

Accession Number: 47-1997

GMD: textual records

Date Range: 1881-1904

Physical Description: 30 cm

History /

Biographical:

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

Custodial History:

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

Scope and Content:

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

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

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



Bertha School District #861 fonds

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions4815>

Part Of: RG 5 Western Manitoba Manuscript Collection

Description Level: Collection

Accession Number: 8-1998

GMD: textual records

Date Range: 1896-1961

Physical Description: 24 cm

History /

Biographical:

The Bertha School District, located south of Brandon in the Rural Municipality of Oakland, was established in 1896. It was integrated into the School District of Nesbitt in 1961. Subsequently, it became part of the Souris Valley School Division.

Custodial History:

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

Scope and Content:

Fonds consists of annual registers (1910-1961), minute books (1896-1962), account books (1896-1911, 1924-1956), an award of a Board of Arbitration (1961), a petition for consolidation with the School District of Nesbitt (1961), a financial report (1961), a map of the Souris Valley School Division showing rural school districts, and one debenture certificate (1896).

Notes: CAIN No. 202658

Subject Access: Rural Municipality of Oakland
Nesbitt School District
Souris Valley School Division
Rural Manitoba
schooling
history of Education

Storage Location: 1998 accessions

Storage Range: 1998 accessions

Related Material: Berbank Church fonds (28-1997), Berbank Ladies Aid fonds (27-1997) and Riverbank/Berbank Red Cross fonds (18-1997).



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



Manitoba Genealogical Society fonds

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions4814>

Part Of: RG 5 Western Manitoba Manuscript Collection

Description Level: Collection

Accession Number: 9-1998

GMD: textual records

Date Range: c.1880 to c.1980

Physical Description: 30 cm

History /

Biographical:

The Southwest Branch of the Manitoba Genealogical Society was established in 1978. The Branch was formed following a meeting with members of the Manitoba Genealogical Association formed in 1977. The organization was created to assist individuals interested in doing genealogical research through the provision of genealogical data and archival resources. Since its creation the Southwest Branch has also issued a newsletter and published a series of census summaries based on the 1901 Canadian census.

Custodial History:

These records were donated to the McKee archives in 1990 by J.D. Wall on behalf of the Southwest Branch of the Manitoba Genealogical Society.

Scope and Content:

Fonds includes transcripts of the records transcribed from cemetery headstones located in cemeteries throughout southwestern Manitoba. Each transcript includes details about the cemetery records and all details including names, dates, and inscriptions from each headstone. The collection includes a "Cemetery Transcript List" detailing those cemeteries for which transcripts exist. Transcripts include those for the following cemeteries: Alexander, Birdtail Sioux Indian Reserve, Blenheim Church, Glencoe, Boissevain, Brandon, Brandon Hills Church Cemetery, Brookdale, Carberry District, Coultervale, Elgin, Elkhorn, Humesville, Lauder, Kerfoot (Gregg Cemetery), Icelandic Gravesite (Tilston), History of Kingsley Cemetery near Somerset, Madford Cemetery, Old Medora Cemetery, Melgund, Millford Cemetery, Noble Cemetery, Methven, Millord Cemetery, Roseville Anglican Church Cemetery, St. Savior's Anglican Church, St. George's Anglican Church, Rounthwaite, Souris (Glenwood Cemetery), Skalholt, Wellwood, Woodville (Lund, Kola, Bennett, Two Creeks), Patterson (near Nesbitt), Sparling (near Justice), Tilston (near Sinclair), Royal Canadian Air Force Memorial (20 miles north of Rivers).

Notes: CAIN No. 202662

Subject Access: cemetery records

Genealogy

Brandon

Manitoba

Storage Location: 1998 accessions

Storage Range: 1998 accessions



Western Manitoba Centennial Auditorium collection

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions4848>

Part Of: RG 5 Western Manitoba Manuscript Collection

Description Level: Collection

Accession Number: 1-1998

GMD: textual records

Date Range: 1966-1968

Physical Description: 6 cm

History /

Biographical:

The construction of the Western Manitoba Centennial Auditorium was considered first during a meeting of the Brandon City Council in 1953. In 1962, the City of Brandon was given permission by Manitoba Premier Duff Roblin to proceed with the construction of the auditorium as a centennial project to celebrate Canada's centennial in 1967. Constructed on the Brandon University campus, the auditorium was completed in early 1969.

Custodial History:

This collection was accessioned by the McKee Archives in 1998. Previous custodial history is unknown.

Scope and Content:

Collection consists of one scrapbook with newspaper clippings and pamphlets about the Western Manitoba Centennial Auditorium and its construction.

Notes: CAIN No. 202571

Subject Access: Princess Alexandra

Mr. D. R. MacKay

Mayor Magnacca

Western Manitoba Centennial Auditorium

Brandon

Manitoba

centennial projects

auditoriums

Storage Location: 1998 accessions

Storage Range: 1998 accessions



Charles Wayland Lightbody

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions4394>

Part Of: Brandon University Photograph Collection

Description Level: Item

Series Number: 8

Item Number: 8.L.14

GMD: graphic

Date Range: c.1963

Physical Description: 7"x 9.75" (b/w)

History /

Biographical:

For biographical information see BUPC 8.L.12.

Scope and Content:

Portrait of Charles Lightbody.

Name Access: Charles Lightbody

Subject Access: History Department



Manitoba Hardware and Lumber Company, Hamiota

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions13908>

Part Of: Fred McGuinness collection

Description Level: Item

Series Number: McG 9

Item Number: 20-2009.218

Accession Number: 20-2009

GMD: graphic

Date Range: 1900s

Physical Description: 7" x 5" (b/w)

Material Details: reproduction

Custodial History:

Given to Fred McGuinness by George Creighton, 1980?

Scope and Content:

Photograph shows two men seated in a sleigh pulled by two oxen. Behind the men is a wooden building with a M.H. & L Co. Ltd. sign on its side.

Notes: Writing on the front of the photograph reads: 7.3.80. file family letters. picture of dad's store at Hamiota. M.H. & L. > Manitoba Hardware & Lumber Co. George Creighton gave me this. McG.

Name Access: Manitoba Hardware and Lumber Company

Hamiota, Manitoba

Subject Access: hardware stores

lumber manufacturing

winter

Transportation

early transportation

Rural Manitoba

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

Arrangement:

From 20-2009 #4 plastic envelope #2

Images





Art Gallery of Southwestern Manitoba fonds

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions4857>

Part Of: RG 5 Western Manitoba Manuscript Collection

Description Level: Collection

Accession Number: 2-1998; 3-2001

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 1904-1993; predominant 1960-1970

Physical Description: 1.2 m

History /

Biographical:

The Brandon Art Club was founded in November 1907, and operated in an art studio on the top floor of the Brandon College Women's Residence. The club appears to have been the creation of Miss. H. Hancock, who became the Director of the Department of Art at Brandon College c. 1907. The club moved to larger facilities made available at the First Methodist Church; the organization remained there until sometime during the Great War when the club relocated to St. Paul's Presbyterian Church and then in 1921, to the Prince Edward Hotel. The club's first public art exhibitions were held at the Prince Edward Hotel. Art classes were held for the first time in 1928. In 1968, the Brandon Art Club merged with the Allied Arts Center, which had been formed in 1959. The Allied Arts Center was located at 1036 Louise Avenue. In April 1984, the Allied Arts Center was moved to new facilities at the Arts Center of Western Manitoba located at 638 Princess Avenue. In 1989, it was renamed the Art Gallery of Southwestern Manitoba, and began to function as a "professional, regional art gallery." The Art Gallery of Southwestern Manitoba relocated to 2-710 Rosser Ave. c. 2001.

Custodial History:

These records were created at different times between 1907 and 1993, and remained in the possession of the administration of the above mentioned organizations until May 2001, when they were donated to the McKee Archives.

Scope and Content:

Fonds contains administrative records, minutes, personal files, correspondence, newsletters, photographs, summaries of collections and exhibits, scrapbooks, programs, submitted papers, and other miscellaneous records. All are a record of the growth and evolution of the Art Club, its administration, and of the art community in Brandon.

Notes: CAIN No. 202584

Subject Access: H. Hancock

Brandon Allied Arts Council

Art Gallery of Southwestern Manitoba

Brandon College

Storage Location: 1998 accessions

Storage Range: 1998 accessions

Related Material: The A.E. McKenzie Company fonds (RG 3 MG 1, 1.3) located in the McKee Archives contains some records, primarily correspondence and minutes, relating to the Brandon Allied Arts Council.



Brandon Centennial Committee Letter

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions9871>

Part Of: RG 11 Lawrence Stuckey fonds

Description Level: Item

Series Number: 3.1

Item Number: 1-2002.3.1NA5

Accession Number: 1-2002

GMD: graphic

Date Range: 1967

Physical Description: 3 1/2" x 5"

Material Details: Negative

History /

Biographical:

Contract for producing and framing 100 historical photos was awarded to myself as proprietor Clark Smith Studio. This gallery of photos is displayed in Neelin High School. LAS.

Custodial History:

For custodial history see the collection level description of the Lawrence Stuckey collection.

Scope and Content:

Letter outlining projects of National Centennial Committee of Brandon.

Name Access: Brandon Centennial Committee Letter

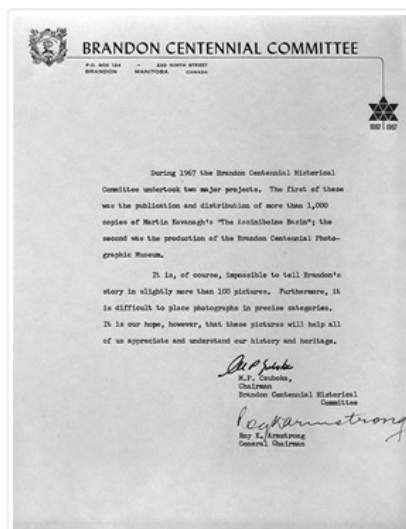
Neelin High School

Subject Access: Brandon Miscellaneous History

Repro Restriction: The McKee Archives is the copyright holder for the Stuckey materials.

Storage Location: Lawrence Stuckey collection

Images





Small Dining Room Presentation of "History of the City of Rome in the Middle Ages"

<http://archives.bradonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions90>

Part Of: Brandon University Photograph Collection

Description Level: Item

Series Number: 1

File Number: 1.2.4

Item Number: 1.2.4

Date Range: Late 1960s

Physical Description: b/w, 18.5 cm x 12.8 cm

Scope and Content:

Gregorovius History of the City of Rome in the Middle Ages. Small Dining Room presentation of Gregorovius History of the City of Rome in the Middle Ages. L to R Dr. C.W. Lightbody, History, E.M. McFadden, Library, Dr. J.E. Robbins, President, L.D. Whitehead, Publisher, Brandon Sun, donor

Name Access: Dr. C.W. Lightbody

E.M. McFadden

Dr. J.E. Robbins

L.D. Whitehead

Subject Access: Gregorovius

History of Rome



RG 11 Lawrence Stuckey fonds

<http://archives.bradonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions4795>

Part Of: RG 11 Lawrence Stuckey fonds

Description Level: Fonds

Accession Number: 1-2002

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 1849-2001 (predominant 1935-2001)

Physical Description: 1.2 m of textual records;
c. 2700 photographs -- Primarily black and white;
c. 42,500 stamps

History /

Biographical:

Lawrence Adne Stuckey was born in Brandon, Manitoba in 1921 to Adne and Catherine Stuckey, and was the grandson of a Brandon pioneer family, the Gilmours. Stuckey attended both Fleming and Earl Oxford schools, as well as the Brandon Collegiate Institute. In May 1941, he began working for the CPR as a wiper/fireman. In October of the following year he joined the RCAF. During World War II, Stuckey served overseas as a Navigator/Bomb Aimer and was promoted to the rank of Flight Sergeant. He continued his work with the CPR after the war, and was promoted to fireman/engineer in 1950. Stuckey left the CPR in January of 1958 to purchase Clark-Smith Photo Studio in Brandon.

Stuckey and his wife Mavis, whom he married in 1946, ran the studio until their retirement in the mid 1980s. Throughout his life Stuckey pursued a number of interests, such as botany, history, photography and politics and was active in many local, provincial and national organizations. He was a member of the Brandon Stamp Club, the Allied Arts Council, Brandon Horticultural Society, Brandon Model Railroad Club, the Brandon Historical Society, and the Fort Whyte Centre. Stuckey was also the author of four books, as well as numerous articles on horticulture, railways, and Brandon area history. In 1987 he received the Manitoba Order of the Buffalo Hunt and in 1997 he was awarded an honorary Doctorate of Laws Degree from Brandon University. Lawrence Stuckey passed away on June 13, 2001.

Custodial History:

The entire collection was housed in Mr. Stuckey's residence at 658 11th St. Brandon, Manitoba, prior to its transfer to the McKee Archives. A portion of the stamp collection was donated to the Archives in August 2001. The balance of the materials were deposited in the Archives following Mr. Stuckey's death.

Scope and Content:

Collection consists of a variety of materials, both textual and graphic.

The philately collection is the largest part of the Stuckey Collection and covers a wide geographical and temporal range. The majority of the stamps are from the United States, the British Commonwealth, France and the French Empire. There are also a number of stamps portraying animals, art and flowers.

The slide collection includes approximately 10,000 images of various topics, such as landscapes, flora and fauna of North America and Expo 1967.

The Stuckey photograph collection is perhaps the best collection of Brandon and Southwestern Manitoba photographs in one place. Images include grain elevators and historical buildings of the northern United States and western Canada, railways, the City of Brandon, as well as ships and boats, sporting activities, portraits, animals, flora and fauna, landscapes and farming/homestead photographs. This series also includes a large number of negatives, including glass plate negatives.

The textual materials within the collection include personal journals written by Stuckey covering the years 1935-2001. These journals are autobiographical and act as a key to the rest of the collection in that they provide general time frames and the motivations behind Stuckey's activities. In addition to the journals, the collection consists of copies of Stuckey's four books and a few papers he wrote for the committees and clubs he belonged to. Other textual materials included are a small amount of personal correspondence, and research materials on a number of topics such as the CPR and Brandon area history. There are also three scrapbooks created by Stuckey dealing with his various interests. The collection also contains certificates presented to Stuckey by a number of the organizations he belonged to, as well as his honorary degree from Brandon University and his Order of the Buffalo Hunt award. A number of books, newspapers and articles on various topics, such as stamp collecting and horticulture are included in the collection.

Notes:	CAIN No. 202573. Description by Christy Henry.
Name Access:	Ed Radcliffe
	Clark-Smith Studios - Brandon
Subject Access:	Mavis Stuckey (nee Vanstone)
	George Harris
	Doug Bottley
	Georges Cesari
	Clark-Smith Studios
	City of Brandon
	Canadian Pacific Railway
	Canadian Northern Railway
	Manitoba and Northwest Railway
	Expo 1967
	Manitoba Naturalists Society
	Brandon Historical Society
	Brandon University
	Assiniboine Community College
	Manitoba Pool Elevators
	Austin Agriculture Museum
	Brandon Camera Club
	Canadian National Railway
	Royal Canadian Air Force
	Kellock Royal Commission
	Millwood Family
	Natural History Photography
	Railway Photography
	Landscape Photography
	Personal Journals
	Brandon Photography
	Railway History
	Brandon History
	Horticulture
Repro Restriction:	The McKee Archives is the copyright holder for the Stuckey materials.
Finding Aid:	A copy of the photograph inventory is in the blue binder on the reference shelf in the reading room.
Related Material:	Alf Fowler collection 6-1999 (Brandon photographs) and the BU Art Exhibitions Committee fonds 69-1997 (Georges Cesari).
Arrangement:	A description for the photograph collection has been entered as a separate series of the Lawrence Stuckey collection. The collection remains in original order.

RG 4 Manitoba Pool Elevator fonds

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions4344>



Part Of: RG 4 Manitoba Pool Elevator fonds
Description Level: Fonds
Accession Number: 16-1998, 28-1998, 16-2002
GMD: multiple media
Date Range: 1874-2001, predominant 1930-1970
Physical Description: 64.69 m textual records
photographs
slides
audiovisual materials

History /

Biographical:

The forerunner of Manitoba Pool Elevators (MPE), the Manitoba Wheat Pool was created in 1924 as a mechanism to allow for the co-operative marketing of wheat by Manitoba producers by the United Farmers of Manitoba. The Manitoba Wheat Pool was initially intended to be a provisional organization until the establishment of an interprovincial Pool, but when Alberta and Saskatchewan established their own permanent Pools the United Farmers decided to do the same. The Manitoba Pool was different from the SK and AB Pools in that the municipality was the primary unit of organization; members belonged to their municipal Pool associations first, rather than having direct membership with the central Manitoba Wheat Pool. Manitoba Pool Elevators was established in 1925 as a subsidiary of the Pool in response to local members complaints about the unfair business practices of privately owned elevators. The private elevators also slowed up the shipment of grain to the Central Selling Agency employed by the Wheat Pool, acting as a barrier between the local Pools and the Manitoba Wheat Pool. Once established MPE quickly began to build new elevators and acquire privately owned elevators.

MPE's approach to marketing grain promised to stabilize the market price of grain and ensure a fair market price to producers. Initially the Manitoba Wheat Pool was very successful. However, in 1930, the Manitoba Wheat Pool found itself burdened with an unsold surplus from the preceding year that had been bought from the farmers at a price that was significantly higher than any possible return during the Depression. As a result, in 1931 the Manitoba Wheat Pool's Central Selling Agency defaulted on its bank loans. Despite attempts to save the organization, it was forced to declare bankruptcy in November 1932. The financial difficulties of the Wheat Pool had little to no effect on the Pool Elevators, and so this former subsidiary organization became the main Manitoba Pool organization. This change meant MPE had to reorganize, which they were able to do with funds from the provincial government. The company was successful enough in subsequent years that it was able to finish repaying the Manitoba government a full year early in 1949.

MPE did not limit itself to grain handling; they wished to enrich the lives of rural families through education and to provide economic stability through diversification.

MPE established a lending reference library for members and a traveling library for rural families in 1926. With the passing of the Public Libraries Act in 1948, the province took over responsibility for providing rural families with books. MPE decided that since their traveling library would no longer be needed when rural libraries were established, the best course of action was to donate their library to the Provincial government. They also established and supported programs that educated young people about agriculture and ag business.

Subsidiary companies that dealt with course grains, livestock, packing and fertilizer were established by MPE to streamline and stabilize business for its members.

1961 marked the high water mark for the number of local associations within Manitoba Pool Elevators with 225 local associations. After this date the associations began to amalgamate and consolidate. Improvements in rural roads and rail systems and increases in the size of

farms and mechanization of farm labour meant that fewer elevators were needed to service all members and regions. These changes led to an organizational restructuring of Manitoba Pool Elevators in 1968. Membership became direct, and the main unit of organization became the central office. The central office administrated the Pool through districts, which were further subdivided into sub-districts. The locals which were formally the main organizational unit came under the immediate direction of the sub-district they were located in. Local association could opt out of this system if they wished, but by 1975 all but 29 associations had become part of the new structure.

In 1998 Manitoba Pool Elevators merged with the Alberta Wheat Pool to form Agricare Co-operative, Ltd. In 2001 this organization merged with the United Grain Growers to become Agricare United, and in 2007 AU was taken over by the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool; the new company is currently known as Viterra.

Custodial History:

The bulk of this fonds was accessioned in 1975, when the forerunner to the McKee Archives at Brandon University, the Rural Resource Center, was founded. The original mandate of the Rural Resource Center was to house the records of the Manitoba Pool Elevators. Previous to this, most of the fonds was stored at MPE's head office in Winnipeg. Many accruals to this collection have since taken place, with some of the larger ones being received in 1997, 2001, and 2002.

Scope and Content:

Fonds contains records dealing with every aspect of the Manitoba Pool Elevators organization, from the events leading to its formation in the 1920's, to its amalgamation as part of Agricare beginning in the late 1990's.

Fonds includes records of the local co-operative elevator associations established in the period 1925 - 1968 under the Co-operative Associations Act including: organizational papers; minutes of executive boards; minutes of shareholders annual meetings; financial statements; correspondence; membership lists; and miscellaneous documents.

Also to be found are: documents related to the Royal Commission re the Manitoba Pool Elevators Limited ca. 1931; miscellaneous reports and submissions documents (1925 -1952); central office papers consisting of annual reports, circulars to local co-operative elevator associations and documents related to various other activities of the Manitoba Pool Elevators organization. Fonds also contains documents pertaining to the Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing Association Limited and its successor, the Manitoba Dairy and Poultry Co-operative Limited, and related agencies.

Other items in the fonds (dating from the 1890's to 2001) include: books acquired for the Manitoba Pool Elevator Library, including a complete run of both the Scoop Shovel (MPE's first newspaper) and the Manitoba Cooperator; photographs; slides; audiotapes; and reel-to-reel videos.

Finally, the fonds contains a small number of miscellaneous items such as banners, and company issued briefcases.

This fonds is organized into four series, (A) Local Association records, (B) Central Office Records, (C) Subsidiary Companies and Co-operatives, (D) Commissions, Committees and Inquiries

Notes:	<p>Description by Mike White (2002), revised and enlarged by Jillian Sutherland (2009-2010).</p> <p>History/Bio taken from F.W. Hamilton, "Service at Cost: A History of the Manitoba Pool Elevators 1925-1975" (Saskatoon: Modern Press) and from records within the fonds.</p> <p>Preparation of this description made possible in part by a generous grant from the Brandon University Student's Union Work Study Program 2009.</p>
Name Access:	<p>F.W. Hamilton</p> <p>Paul F. Bredt</p> <p>Colin H. Burnell</p> <p>John I. McFarland</p> <p>A.J. McPhail</p> <p>J.R. Murray</p> <p>W.J. Parker</p> <p>Henry W. Wood</p>
Subject Access:	<p>Manitoba Co-operator</p> <p>Canadian Agriculture</p> <p>Cooperative Unions</p> <p>Grain Trade</p> <p>The Scoop Shovel</p> <p>Winnipeg Grain Exchange</p> <p>Agricore</p> <p>United Grain Growers</p> <p>Manitoba Wheat Pool</p> <p>Canadian Cooperative Wheat Producers Ltd</p> <p>Canadian Wheat Board</p> <p>Alberta Wheat Pool</p> <p>Border Fertilizer Ltd</p> <p>Canadian Council of Agriculture</p> <p>Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Company</p> <p>Saskatchewan Wheat Pool</p> <p>United Farmers of Manitoba</p> <p>United Farmers of Alberta</p>
Repro Restriction:	<p>Researchers are responsible for observing Canadian copyright restrictions.</p>
Finding Aid:	<p>File level inventory available for some boxes. The Pool Elevator library and publications are available online through the Brandon University Library catalogue.</p>
Storage Location:	<p>RG 4 Manitoba Pool Elevator fonds</p>



Stanley Park

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions9863>

Part Of: RG 11 Lawrence Stuckey fonds

Description Level: Item

Series Number: 3.1

Item Number: 1-2002.3.1N5

Accession Number: 1-2002

GMD: graphic

Date Range: [ca. 1912]

Physical Description: 3 1/2" x 5"

Material Details: Negative

Custodial History:

For custodial history see the collection level description of the Lawrence Stuckey collection.

Scope and Content:

Stanley Park from old PC.

Notes: Shows bandstand

[By "PC" Mr. Stuckey likely meant to indicate Park School (built 1904, demolished 1978). Park School was, at the time the photo was taken, located directly across Lorne Avenue from Stanley Park. P.E. 22/07/09]

Name Access: Stanley Park

Subject Access: parks

Brandon Miscellaneous History

Repro Restriction: The McKee Archives is the copyright holder for the Stuckey materials.

Storage Location: Lawrence Stuckey collection

Images





Skyline from Eighteenth Street Overpass

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions9865>

Part Of: RG 11 Lawrence Stuckey fonds

Creator: L.A. Stuckey

Description Level: Item

Series Number: 3.1

Item Number: 1-2002.3.1N7

Accession Number: 1-2002

GMD: graphic

Date Range: July 23, 1991

Physical Description: 2 1/2" x 2 1/2"

Material Details: Negative

Custodial History:

For custodial history see the collection level description of the Lawrence Stuckey collection.

Scope and Content:

Skyline of core-area from the Eighteenth Street overpass

Notes: [looking south-east]

Name Access: Brandon Skyline

Subject Access: bridges

Brandon Miscellaneous History

Repro Restriction: The McKee Archives is the copyright holder for the Stuckey materials.

Storage Location: Lawrence Stuckey collection

Images





View of Skyline from NW Flats

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions9868>

Part Of: RG 11 Lawrence Stuckey fonds

Creator: L.A. Stuckey

Description Level: Item

Series Number: 3.1

Item Number: 1-2002.3.1NA3

Accession Number: 1-2002

GMD: graphic

Date Range: November 19, 1976

Physical Description: 2 1/2" x 2 1/2"

Material Details: Negative

Custodial History:

For custodial history see the collection level description of the Lawrence Stuckey collection.

Scope and Content:

Core Area from northwest Flats

Notes: View includes Eighteenth Street Overpass, and grain elevators on the CPR.

Name Access: Brandon Skyline

Subject Access: bridges

Brandon Miscellaneous History

Repro Restriction: The McKee Archives is the copyright holder for the Stuckey materials.

Storage Location: Lawrence Stuckey collection

Images



John Indian's Bush

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions9869>

Part Of: RG 11 Lawrence Stuckey fonds

Creator: L.A. Stuckey

Description Level: Item

Series Number: 3.1

Item Number: 1-2002.3.1NA4(1)
Accession Number: 1-2002
GMD: graphic
Date Range: July 18, 1978
Physical Description: 2 1/2" x 2 1/2"
Material Details: Negative

History /

Biographical:

This wedge-shaped tract of woodland was located west of 34th Street on the south side of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It was formerly owned by the Great Northern Railway, and was acquired by the CPR when the GN line was abandoned in 1936. In 1978 Marathon Realty (CPR) sold this 7 acre property to a developer who planned to build condominiums. However this residential development was objected to for two reasons: [The proposed location] was home to many species of flora & fauna, and it was too close to the CPR mainline. Local residents took out a petition against the development. [Mr. Stuckey] wrote a letter to the editor of the Brandon Sun, [expressing the] attitudes of CPR officials, and read a statement to the Provincial Planning Board suggesting development be refused and the area become an undeveloped park. These efforts would prove successful - see file on same.

Custodial History:

For custodial history see the collection level description of the Lawrence Stuckey collection.

Scope and Content:

John Indian's Bush (also known as Bang's Bush)

Notes: Additional historical information provided by the Fred McGuinness collection (20-2009). Stuckey's letter to the editor appears in the July 22, 1978 issue of The Brandon Sun.

Name Access: John Indian's Bush
Bang's Bush

Subject Access: parks
Brandon Miscellaneous History

Repro Restriction: The McKee Archives is the copyright holder for the Stuckey materials.

Storage Location: Lawrence Stuckey collection

Arrangement:

[Mr. Stuckey had put two negatives in the same envelope. They are now separated as NA4(1) and NA4(2).]

Images





John Indian's Bush

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions9870>

Part Of: RG 11 Lawrence Stuckey fonds

Creator: L.A. Stuckey

Description Level: Item

Series Number: 3.1

Item Number: 1-2002.3.1NA4(2)

Accession Number: 1-2002

GMD: graphic

Date Range: July 18, 1978

Physical Description: 2 1/2" x 2 1/2"

Material Details: Negative

History /

Biographical:

This wedge-shaped tract of woodland was located west of 34th Street on the south side of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It was formerly owned by the Great Northern Railway, and was acquired by the CPR when the GN line was abandoned in 1936. In 1978 Marathon Realty (CPR) sold this 7 acre property to a developer who planned to build condominiums. However this residential development was objected to for two reasons: [The proposed location] was home to many species of flora & fauna, and it was too close to the CPR mainline. Local residents took out a petition against the development. [Mr. Stuckey] wrote a letter to the editor of the Brandon Sun, [expressed the] attitudes of CPR officials, and read a statement to the provincial planning board suggesting development be refused and the area become an undeveloped park. These efforts would prove successful - see file on same.

Custodial History:

For custodial history see the collection level description of the Lawrence Stuckey collection.

Scope and Content:

John Indian's Bush (also known as Bang's Bush).

Notes: Additional historical information provided by the Fred McGuinness collection (20-2009). Stuckey's letter to the editor appears in the July 22, 1978 issue of The Brandon Sun.

Name Access: John Indian's Bush

Bang's Bush

Subject Access: parks

Brandon Miscellaneous History

Repro Restriction: The McKee Archives is the copyright holder for the Stuckey materials.

Storage Location: Lawrence Stuckey collection

Arrangement:

[Mr. Stuckey had put two negatives in the same envelope. They are now separated as NA4(1) and NA4(2).]

Images



Thomas Hector McLeod

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions4300>

Part Of: RG 1 Brandon College fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: MG 1 1.6

GMD: textual records

Date Range: 1995

Physical Description: 0.5 cm

History /

Biographical:

Thomas Hector MacDonald McLeod (Tommy) was born in Weyburn, Saskatchewan in August 1918. During his youth in Weyburn, McLeod was a member of Tommy Douglas' Baptist congregation; it was Douglas who encouraged McLeod to attend Brandon College. McLeod attended Brandon College from 1937 to 1940. While there, he received scholarships in Bible, Economics, and General Efficiency, as well as receiving the Medal in Sociology during his final year. Following graduation in 1940, McLeod studied economics at the University of Indiana, receiving his M.A. in 1941. Later that year he returned to Brandon College to teach economics and sociology. From 1941 until 1944, he also acted as the Resident Master. He remained at Brandon College for three years. McLeod married Beryl (Pentland) Thompson c. 1943 and together they had five children: Beth, Ellen, Ian, Brian and Morna.

Following the election of Tommy Douglas as Premier of Saskatchewan, McLeod was employed in a variety of senior positions in the Saskatchewan civil service. In 1952, McLeod was named the Dean of Commerce at the University of Saskatchewan, Regina Campus.

In 1961, he served as the Chief Consultant (Ford Foundation) to the Turkish Government. In 1962, McLeod was the supervisor of an eight man team advising the Iranian government on Economic Planning Activities. He has also served as a Special Advisor in Public Administration and Higher Education for the Canadian Development Agency.

In 1963, he became the chairman of the Saskatchewan Royal Commission on Taxation. McLeod accepted the position of Dean of the College of Arts and Science, Regina Campus at the University of Saskatchewan on May 15, 1964. In May 1965, he became Vice-Principal of the University of Saskatchewan, Regina Campus.

McLeod had a Ph.D. in Government and Economics from Harvard. As well, he was a past recipient of the Vanier Medal (1971) for outstanding contribution to public administration in Canada. In 1987, McLeod wrote a book entitled "Tommy Douglas: the Road to Jerusalem." Also in 1987, McLeod was awarded an honorary degree from Brandon University. In 2003, McLeod was awarded the Order of Canada.

Thomas Hector MacDonald McLeod died on January 1, 2008 in Victoria, BC.

Custodial History:

McLeod donated a copy of the paper, subsequently published in Manitoba History, to the McKee Archives c. 1995.

Scope and Content:

Thomas McLeod's records consist of a paper written in 1995, entitled "S.J. McKee of Brandon College: A Biographical Note on a Man and an Institution." This paper is a brief history of Brandon College and S.J. McKee's role in the formation of it. Beginning with the foundation of the short-lived Canada Baptist College, as well as the foundation of the Canadian Literary Institute, McLeod traces the history of Baptists and higher education. The paper is a fairly good guide to researchers wanting to know a bit of the background behind Brandon College. The bibliography in the back also gives researchers several ideas on where to look for additional information.

Notes:

Obituary is in the January 5, 2008 Globe and Mail. H. Clare Pentland and Tommy McLeod studied economics together at Brandon College under W.T. Easterbrook, who later taught at the University of Toronto.

Name Access:

Tommy McLeod
Brandon College
S.J. McKee

Subject Access:	Baptist education educational history
Storage Location:	MG 1 Brandon College Teaching and Administration 1.6 Thomas Hector McLeod
Related Material:	W. T. Easterbrook, "Clare Pentland-Brandon College, 1937-1940," Canadian Journal of Political and Social Theory, vol. 3, no. 2 (Spring- Summer 1979), p. 101.