

# S. J. McKee Archives



## Adelene Monica Bailey fonds

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions7944>

Part Of: RG 1 Brandon College fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: MG 2 2.27

Accession Number: 31-2007

GMD: textual records

Date Range: 1911, 1924

Physical Description: 2 diplomas

History /

Biographical:

Adelene Monica Bailey was the wife of J.R.C. Evans, president of Brandon College (1928-1959).

Custodial History:

Records were donated by Keith Evans, Adelene Bailey's son.

Scope and Content:

Fonds consists of Bailey's diploma awarded by Victoria Avenue Methodist Sunday School (1911), and her diploma certifying her completion of the post-graduate course of study prescribed in the Pianoforte department of Brandon College (1924)

Notes: The Brandon College diploma is signed by Franklin Sweet. Description by Christy Henry.

Storage Range: Reading room oversized drawer with Brandon University Photograph collection series 11: Documents, diplomas and certificates.



## Bertha Leith (nee Clark) fonds

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions3613>

Part Of: RG 1 Brandon College fonds

Creator: Bertha Clark

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: MG 2 2.31

Accession Number: 7-2009

GMD: graphic

Date Range: 1925-1929

Physical Description: 24 photographs (b/w)

History /

Biographical:

Bertha Miriam Clark was born on Prince Edward Island but attended public and high school in Brandon, MB. She was a member of the Class of 1929 and served as Lady Stick in her final year at Brandon College.

Clark married J. Scott Leith, Brandon College Class of 1928. Scott and Bertha Leith's son James Clark Leith is in the Canadian Who's Who.

Custodial History:

Album was sent to Pat Britton, Brandon University Director of Alumni Relations, by Bertha Leith in April 1991. Britton then transferred it to the McKee Archives.

Scope and Content:

Fonds consists of a small accordian style photograph album (7 x 10.5 x 3.5 cm) created by Bertha Clark during her years at Brandon College. The photographs, which measure 4" x 2.75", depict numerous people and events.

Notes: History/Bio information taken from the 1928-1929 Sickle.

Name Access: Bertha Clark  
Ruth Bingham  
Professor Richards  
Lil Bullman  
Clark Hall  
Brandon College Building  
Jean Hitchings  
Lloyd Bowler  
Kay Underwood  
Scott Leith  
Denis Phillpots  
Donald Ritchie  
Harold Cairns  
Andrew Clark  
Isabel Hitchings  
A. Foster  
Rundle McLachlan  
Carl Wickland  
Doris Bingham  
Doris Dowling  
Ella Whitmore  
Meta Mischpeter  
Vera Ulinder  
Josh Thompson  
Doris Cochrane  
Frank Kerr  
Cyril Richards  
Thomas Russell Wilkins  
Flo Turnbull  
Esther Magoon  
Hilda Harrison  
Doris Ireton  
Mrs. Richards  
W.L. Wright  
Annie Evans Wright  
Miss Hatch  
Jennie Turnbull  
Mrs. MacNeill  
Mrs. C.G. Stone  
Helen Duncan  
Constance Lamontagne  
Marian Bulloch  
Mabel Craig

Subject Access:	Class of 29' Sports Day 1925 English Club Graduation Lake Percy Arts 1929 CPR depot Brandon College boys 1925-1927 al(l)-bums "cat-chers" Sykes 18th Street Hill Class of 1928 Class of 1929 Class of 1930 Class of 1931 arts faculty outing
Storage Location:	MG 2 Brandon College Students 2.31 Bertha Leith (nee Clark)
Related Material:	Edward Lloyd Bowler collection (36-1999)



## 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 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

The Board of Directors passed a resolution in 1946 to create a committee to raise 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 handshakes it had endured over the past 69 years.

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.



## Canadian Officers Training Corps (C.O.T.C.)

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions8953>

Part Of: RG 1 Brandon College fonds

Creator: Photographer: Jerrett's

Description Level: Item

Series Number: MG 1 1.11

Item Number: 8-2009.1

Accession Number: 8-2009

GMD: graphic

Date Range: 1942

Physical Description: 5" x 8" (b/w)

History /

Biographical:

See RG 1 Brandon College fonds, Series 11: Brandon College military training programs for history/bio information for the Canadian Officers Training Corps at Brandon College.

Custodial History:

See MG 1 Brandon College Teaching and Administration, 1.11 Martin Johns fonds for custodial history.

Scope and Content:

Photograph of the members of the Brandon College Canadian Officers Training Corps (C.O.T.C.) during World War II. J.R.C. Evans is seated in the middle of the second row. Henry Stewart Perdue is seated to his right.

Notes: "With best wishes, J.R. Evans" is written on the back of the photograph.

Subject Access: Second World War

C.O.T.C.

Storage Location: Photographs: RG 5 photograph storage drawer

### Images

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## Charles H. Koester fonds

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions4727>

Part Of: RG 1 Brandon College fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: MG 2 2.17

Accession Number: 02-2007

GMD: textual records

Date Range: 1948

Physical Description: 1 cm

History /

Biographical:

According to the typed sheet in the back of the secondo score, the Blue and Gold March was an original composition written by a Third Year Arts student, Mr. Charles Koester. It was accepted and named "The Blue and Gold March of Brandon College" by President J.R.C. Evans in April 1948.

The piece was the result of many years of work. The melody first entered Koester's thoughts during the war when he was an RCAF Flight Lieutenant in North Africa. It was first played as a piano duet by Miss Zen Koester and Mr. Gordon Sefton at regular Chapel service. In his remarks at the occasion, Charles Koester acknowledge the assistance he received from Zen Koester, Gordon Sefton and Professor E. Savage in arranging the music.

Charles Henry Koester attended Brandon College ca. 1911-1916 and served in World War I.

Scope and Content:

Fonds consists of the original score of the Blue and Gold March of Brandon College written by Charles H. Koester and arranged by Elizabeth Z. Koester and Charles H. Koester. Written as a piano duet, there is sheet music for the primo and secondo parts. At the back of the secondo score, there is a brief history of the March and a copy of "Hail Our College" (music and lyrics). Fonds also includes the sheet music for the B flat saxophone part of the march.

Notes: Description by Christy Henry, with help from Donna Lowe (2007).

Accruals: The Faculty of Music is planning to record the March and donate a copy of the recording to the Archives.

Repro Restriction: While technically copyright remains with Charles Koester, it is clear that he wrote this music for use by Brandon College. Individuals or organizations other than Brandon College or Brandon University are limited by the copyright provisions affecting this composition.

Storage Location: MG 2 Brandon College Students  
2.17 Charles H. Koester



## Class of 1950 fonds

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions4922>

Part Of: RG 1 Brandon College fonds  
Description Level: Sub-series  
Series Number: MG 2 2.24  
Accession Number: 7-2016  
GMD: multiple media  
Date Range: 1950  
Physical Description: 1 plaque  
Physical Condition: Somewhat scratched and tarnished  
History /  
Biographical:

Arthur Hayward Foster was born in Picton Landing, Nova Scotia in 1872. Foster taught at Brandon College from 1931-1948. He died in Brandon on May 27, 1948.

Custodial History:

Accessioned in 2007 by the McKee Archives. Prior custodial history unknown.

Scope and Content:

Fonds consists of a brass plaque on wood that reads "In Memory of Arthur H. Foster, Professor of Classics and Religious Studies, Died May 27, 1948. Erected by Class '50."

Notes: Plaque measures 17.5 x 12.5 cm. Wood measures 20 x 15 x 2.5 cm.  
Description by Christy Henry.

Storage Location: 2016 accessions



## Class of 1953 fonds

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions4728>

Part Of: RG 1 Brandon College fonds  
Description Level: Sub-series  
Series Number: MG 2 2.10  
Accession Number: 09-1999  
GMD: textual records  
Date Range: ca. 1953  
Physical Description: 1 King James version Bible  
Physical Condition: good, although the spine is cracking  
Scope and Content:

Fonds consists of a large print King James version Bible presented to Brandon College by graduating class of 1953.

Notes: Description by Christy Henry.  
Storage Location: MG 2 Brandon College Students  
2.10 Class of 1953



## Dr. Robert Harvey fonds

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions4885>

Part Of: RG 1 Brandon College fonds  
Description Level: Sub-series  
Series Number: MG 2 2.18  
Accession Number: 3-1998  
GMD: textual records  
Date Range: 1912-1980; predominant 1912-1950  
Physical Description: 1.08 m  
History /  
Biographical:

Dr. Robert Harvey graduated from Brandon College in 1913 (McMaster Arts). He received a diploma in theology from Brandon College in 1915. Initially a minister in the Presbyterian Church, Dr. Harvey spent the greater part of his life as a minister in the service of the United Church of Canada.

### Custodial History:

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

### Scope and Content:

This fonds consists of manuscripts written by Dr. Robert Harvey, various newspaper clippings, primarily from the Brandon Sun, featuring articles written by Harvey. Fonds also contains war-time publications from the Soviet Union, United States of America, and Canada. Topics include: the armistice, biographical accounts of war-time figures, the history of the church in Canada, human rights, communism and fascism.

Notes: CAIN No. 202618  
Subject Access: United Church of Canada  
Brandon Sun  
WW II  
Soviet Union  
Storage Location: MG 2 Brandon College Students  
2.18 Dr. Robert Harvey  
Related Material: Brandon College registration cards



## Edith Laycock fonds

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions4886>

Part Of: RG 1 Brandon College fonds  
Description Level: Sub-series  
Series Number: MG 2 2.20  
Accession Number: 12-1998  
GMD: multiple media  
Date Range: 1934-1973  
Physical Description: 24 cm textual records  
12 photographs

#### History /

##### Biographical:

Edith Mary Laycock was born on June 25, 1913. She attended Brandon Collegiate from 1929 until her graduation in 1931. Ms. Laycock attended Brandon College from 1931-1934, graduating with a Bachelor of Arts degree. In 1935, she attended the Wheat City Business College and graduated from the Stenographic Course. Ms. Laycock was employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway as a stenographer for many years and belonged to the Canadian Pacific Expressmen's Mutual Benefit Society from 1939.

Edith Laycock was very interested in drama. While attending Brandon Collegiate and Brandon College she participated in school and college plays. She was involved in drama and theatre throughout her adult life. Edith Laycock directed many of Brandon College's major productions beginning in 1950. She was also the director of many of the plays put on by the Brandon Little Theatre from 1950. Ms. Laycock also performed in the Little Theatre productions when she was not directing.

Ms. Laycock was also involved in many other elements of Brandon life. She served alternatively as the vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and production manager of the Little Theatre throughout the 1940's and 1950's. She was the Social Manager for the Brandon Festival Committee in 1948, the Publicity Chairperson for the Brandon Music Festival Association in the 1950's, and the Secretary of the Brandon Overture Concert Association. Laycock also wrote play reviews for the Brandon Sun in the 1950's. She was the director of the Manitoba Delta Chapter of Beta Sigma Phi. In the 1960's Laycock was a member of the Brandon Council of Women and Chairperson of its Arts and Letters Committee. She was also the Vice-President of the Brandon Art Club in 1960. Edith Laycock also held a 12-week class in creative dramatics for children at the Allied Arts Centre in the early 1960's.

Edith Laycock died in Brandon on December 17, 1987.

##### Custodial History:

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

##### Scope and Content:

This fonds consists of memorabilia kept by Edith Laycock. A large part of the collection consists of programs from plays that Laycock performed in or directed during the 1950's and 1960's. There are also numerous newspaper clippings about Laycock's plays including reviews, pictures, and advertisements. This collection also includes a folder of programs from the Brandon Little Theatre productions in the 1950's, as well as clippings about the Little Theatre. There are also numerous articles about miscellaneous drama and art events throughout Brandon, Manitoba, and Canada. The fonds also includes Laycock's daybook from 1962, and travel notes from Laycock's 1952 trip to Great Britain and Europe. The latter contains a passenger list for the Empress of Scotland, August 5, 1952. The collection further includes Canadian Pacific Railway passes dating from 1947-1963 and a copy of the Canadian Pacific Pension Plan. Fonds also contains material from the various organizations that Laycock was involved with including the Brandon Council of Women and Beta Sigma Phi. Fonds includes 12 photos that appear to be family photos from Laycock's childhood. Finally, the fonds contains various copies of plays that Laycock performed in or directed.

##### Notes:

CAIN No. 202585

Subject Access: Edith Laycock  
 Kaye Rowe  
 Brian MacDonald  
 J.R.C. Evans  
 Brandon College  
 Brandon College Literary Board  
 Brandon Collegiate Dramatic Society  
 Brandon College Students' Association  
 Brandon Council of Women  
 Brandon Little Theatre  
 Canadian Pacific Railway  
 Beta Sigma Phi  
 drama  
 plays  
 travel  
 playscripts

Storage Location: MG 2 Brandon College Students  
 2.20 Edith Laycock



## Elizabeth Kovach fonds

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions4730>

Part Of: RG 1 Brandon College fonds  
 Description Level: Sub-series  
 Series Number: MG 2 2.11  
 Accession Number: 07-2000  
 GMD: graphic  
 Date Range: ca. 1925-1927  
 Physical Description: 6 b/w photographs  
 Physical Condition: Good  
 Scope and Content:

The fonds contains informal photographs of students and faculty at Brandon College in the mid-1920s. The photographs are the following sizes: 2 at 6.5x11 cm; 1 at 8.5x11 cm; 1 at 6.5 x 9 cm; 1 at 8.5 x 6 cm; 1 at 7 x 7.5 cm.

Notes: Description by Christy Henry.  
 Storage Location: MG 2 Brandon College Students  
 2.11 Elizabeth Kovach



## Evan McDonald Whidden fonds

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions4228>

Part Of: RG 1 Brandon College fonds

Description Level: Sub-series  
Series Number: MG 1 1.8  
Accession Number: 1-2001, 8-2003, 9-2006  
GMD: multiple media  
Date Range: 1915-1936; predominant 1917-1922.  
Physical Description: 6 cm. textual records; 1921 Brandon College Quill (Commencement Number); approx. 150 photographs

History /

Biographical:

Evan McDonald Whidden (1898-1980) was born in Galt, Ontario. He was educated at Brandon College. Following service in the Great War he graduated with a Bachelor of Arts from McMaster University (Brandon College) in 1921. He obtained a Master of Arts in history (McMaster [n.d.]) and in 1928, a Bachelor of Divinity degree from Yale. Whidden married Frances Margaret Billington in 1941. Together they had three children: Howard John (b.1943), Roberta Katherine (b. 1945) and Eric Christopher (b. 1947).

Dr. Whidden served in Baptist churches in Saskatchewan and Manitoba before joining the faculty of Brandon College in 1936. In 1938, he was appointed Thomas J. Armstrong Professor of church history at Acadia University. He became Dean of the School of Theology at Acadia in 1954, and served in that capacity until 1963. He retired from the faculty of Acadia University in 1967. Dr. Whidden has written in the field of church history and education. He was awarded honorary degrees by the Pine Hill Divinity Hall, Halifax, N.S. (1950), McMaster University [n.d.] and Acadia University (1969).

Custodial History:

Since his death in 1980, the fonds has been in the custody of his widow, Mrs. Frances Margaret Whidden. The first accession was donated to the McKee Archives in April, 2001; the second in 2003; and the third in May 2005.

#### Scope and Content:

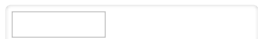
Fonds consists of Evan Whidden's reports to family members, in particular to his father and mother, on his experience as a member of the Canadian Expeditionary Force during the years 1917-1919. Records also include correspondence from his mother, Katherine Louise Whidden (nee Ganong), to Evan during these years. In these reports, Whidden records his impressions of military life through his training in Canada and England and his experience of war in Europe with the Canadian Expeditionary Force from 1917-1918. He was involved in the conflict only briefly at the conclusion of the war. His letters provide an account of life in France, Belgium and Germany in 1918.

The fonds also contains correspondence dating from the early 1920s from Chester New, a history professor at McMaster, who had previously taught at Brandon College. Fonds also contains correspondence from Whidden's father, Howard Primrose Whidden, President of Brandon College 1912-1922 and, from 1922-1949, Chancellor of McMaster University. This correspondence deals principally with the progress of Evan Whidden's education and his choice of a career in the church or the academic world.

Fonds contains several publications containing the work of Evan Whidden, mostly on religious themes. It also includes newspaper clippings and convocation programs dealing with Dr. Whidden's graduation from Yale and the presentation of honorary degrees to him at Pine Hill and Acadia. The fonds contains newspaper stories on the occasion of the retirement of Howard Primrose Whidden following his lengthy career as President of McMaster University. Death notices for Dr. H.P. Whidden and his wife are also to be found.

Finally, fonds contains approximately 150 b&w photographs of group portraits, individual portraits and activities at Brandon College and a copy of the 1921 Commencement Issue of the Brandon College Quill.

Name Access:	Evan Whidden Chester New Howard Whidden
Subject Access:	Brandon College 1920s
Storage Location:	MG 1 Brandon College Teaching and Administration 1.8 Evan McDonald Whidden
Related Material:	Whidden's father, Howard Primrose Whidden served as President of Brandon College 1912-1922. His records are located in RG 1, series 2.2 (Brandon College fonds, Office of the President). Records from Evan Whidden's time as College Dean are located in RG 1, series 6 (Brandon College fonds, Office of the College Dean).



## Frances Percival (nee Fraser) fonds

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions4227>

Part Of: RG 1 Brandon College fonds  
Description Level: Sub-series  
Series Number: MG 2 2.6  
Accession Number: 04-2006  
GMD: multiple media  
Date Range: 1928-1929  
Physical Description: 70 b&w photographs (various sizes)  
7 mm textual records  
Physical Condition: Good

History /

Biographical:

Frances Elizabeth Percival (nee Fraser) attended Brandon College in 1928-1929. She was from Wawanesa, Manitoba and passed away on August 3, 2004 at the age of 93 years.

Custodial History:

The records were donated to the McKee Archives by Joy Lalonde, a relative of Fran Percival's, in 2005.

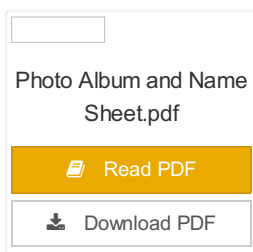
Scope and Content:

Fonds consists of three dance cards from the Brandon Normal School, a photograph album of Brandon College students and activities (many of them identified) and an autographed copy of the 1929 Brandon College Annual Graduation Program.

Notes: Description by Christy Henry.  
Name Access: Fran Fraser  
Subject Access: arts students  
Storage Location: MG 2 Brandon College Students  
2.6 Frances Percival (nee Fraser)

### Documents

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## Georgina Matiation (Hill) collection

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions4887>

Part Of: RG 1 Brandon College fonds  
Description Level: Sub-series  
Series Number: MG 2 2.23  
Accession Number: 29-1998



GMD: multiple media  
Date Range: 1954-1956  
Physical Description: 1 cm textual records  
3 photographs

History /

Biographical:

Georgina Bernice Matiation (Hill) was born in Virden, Manitoba on February 19, 1936, daughter of Gordon and Florence Hill. She received her education at Brandon College (1954-1956). Originally a student in Arts, she graduated from the Teacher Training program in 1956. During her time at Brandon College, Matiation participated in the College Glee Club as well as college track and field meets. She also acted as Junior Ladies Athletic Representative in 1955. In addition, Matiation was was the President of her Normal School class.

Matiation began her teaching career in Hargrave and Melita, before taking a position at Prince Charles School in Portage la Prairie in 1960. She remained at that institution until her retirement in 1991. In addition to her teaching career, Matiation was a past president of the Portage Evening Ladies Curling Club, a past president of the La Prairie Lioness and a leader of CGIT. She was a lifelong member of the Lenore Presbyterian Church.

Georgina Hill married Zane Matiation in 1970. They had no children. Georgina Matiation died on October 28, 1995 in Portage la Prairie at the age of 59 years.

Custodial History:

This collection was donated to the McKee Archives by Bessie Marie Hill of Winnipeg on May 1, 1998.

Scope and Content:

The collection consists of items collected by Mrs. Matiation (Hill) during her years as a student at Brandon College. The collection contains a scrapbook of photos of students and activities at the College taken from 1954-1956. Fonds includes copies of speeches made by her at various school events, such as her validictorian speech at the Normal School Graduation in 1956. There is also an autograph book with messages to her from friends and classmates. Finally, the collection includes two photographs of students in the 1924-25 Brandon Normal School, and one photograph of the Westminster Presbyterian Church in Brandon.

Notes: CAIN No. 202616. Description by Christy Henry.

Subject Access: Georgina Matiation (Hill)  
Brandon College  
Brandon  
Manitoba  
Westminster Presbyterian Church of Brandon  
MB  
college life  
student life  
scrapbooks

Storage Location: MG 2 Brandon College Students  
2.23 Georgina Matiation (Hill)

The collection is located with MG 2 2.2 Gerald Brown. It was placed there as a result of space issues.

Related Material: Bessie Marie Hill (33-1999, 12-2001, 6-2003)



## Gerald R. Brown

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions4303>

Part Of: RG 1 Brandon College fonds  
Description Level: Sub-series  
Series Number: MG 2 2.2  
Accession Number: 30-1998, 3-1999, 02-2001, 04-2001, 07-2001, 04-2003, 27-2006, 19-2007  
GMD: multiple media  
Date Range: 1938, 1951-1952, 1955-1956, 1990-1991, 1997-2009  
Physical Description: 87.5 cm (57.5 cm textual records and 29 photographs)

### History /

#### Biographical:

Gerald Brown was born and raised in Vista, Manitoba. He attended Islay and Rossgburn schools. In 1955, he attended Brandon College to take the one year Teacher Training Course. He was part of the first graduating T.T.C. class at Brandon College. After graduation he taught in Ninga, MB. He also taught in Brandon and C.F.B. Shilo. In 1965, he moved to Winnipeg to pursue a career in school librarianship and information services until he retired in 1992. By the end of his career he had been Chief Librarian for thirteen years. He received a B.A. from Brandon College in 1964, a B.Ed. from the University of Manitoba in 1965, a Master of Library Science from Western Michigan in 1968, and a M. Ed. from the University of Manitoba in 1972. He is also very involved with music. At present Gerald Brown continues to live in Winnipeg, MB.

#### Custodial History:

Accession 24-2009: Brown compiled these materials from the personal collections of Colin Mailer, Lorne Watson, Norman Kalinski and Gerald Brown. He delivered them to the Archives on November 17, 2009.

Accession 5-2013: Materials collected and written by Gerald R. Brown in the course of preparing for and attending the Islay (Vista) School District No. 733 reunion held in Rossgburn, MB on August 4-6, 2006.

#### Scope and Content:

Accession 30-1998 consists of newspaper clippings for Brandon College 1955-56 compiled by Gerald Brown for the 41st anniversary of the graduation of the Brandon College Teacher Training Class of 1956; photographs of the TTC of 1956; the Reunion Yearbook for the anniversary of the 1956 TTC class; and a copy of the program for the 1998 production of W.S. Gilbert and Sullivan musical *The Yeoman of the Guard*.

Accession 3-1999 consists of a compilation of nine seasons of Gilbert & Sullivan Society pictures, programs, and newsletters. Mr. Brown and other graduates of the Brandon School of Music are among the cast members.

Accession 2-2001 consists of copies of the newsletter, *Titipu Times*, for the Gilbert and Sullivan Society of Winnipeg, Volume 10, 1-4, a 10th Anniversary Program (2000) and a list of ensemble singers 2000/2001.

Accession 4-2001 consists of a scrapbook and programs for the following Gilbert & Sullivan productions: "*Patience*" (performed April 6-9, 2000 in Winnipeg) and "*Pirates of Penzance*" (April 5-8, 2001).

Accession 7-2001 consists of 4 colour photographs and a one page summary of the activities of the Reunion TTC 1956 during the May 2001 Convocation.

Accession 4-2003 consists of colour photographs of the 41st Reunion of the Brandon College Teacher Training Course 1955-56 held in May 2001. Included as well is a "Past History Summary" of the Class of 56 Reunions and a copy of *Reflecting on Our Past*, a publication of the Brandon School Division.

Accession 27-2006 consists of materials collected and written by Gerald R. Brown in the course of preparing for and attending the Islay (Vista) School District No. 733 reunion held in Rossburn, MB on August 4-6, 2006. It includes a copy of "*Vista Tales. . . from Islay School District No. 733 in Vista, Manitoba*" compiled and edited by Gerald R. Brown (c.2006), a program of events for the reunion, a copy of the reunion worship service program, and 15 postcards entitled "*Vista Views*," which were sold at the reunion.

Accession 19-2007 includes biographical information on Isabelle Mills, former faculty member of Brandon College (School of Music) and the program for HMS *Pinafore*, presented by the Gilbert & Sullivan Society of Winnipeg (2003).

Accession 24-2009 (1938-2009, 30 cm textual records) consists of the records of the Brandon Festival of the Arts. Included are: meeting minutes (Executive, Regular and Annual), reports, financial reports, correspondence; programs and syllabi from the Festival; and Festival highlights and similar programs.

Accession 5-2013 (1951-1952, 2006, 5 cm textual records, 3 CDs) consists of hard copies of "*Vista Tales. . . from Islay School District No. 733 in Vista, Manitoba Reunion Photo File*" and "*Vista Tales. . . from Islay School District No. 733 in Vista, Manitoba Alumni & Community Events*" compiled and edited by Gerald R. Brown (c.2006). Also includes three CDs containing digital versions of all three *Vista Tales* volumes and a copy of the 1951-1952 Foxwarren High School yearbook.

Notes: Description by Christy Henry and Tom Mitchell.

Name Access: Gerald Brown  
Teacher Training Course  
Vista  
Manitoba  
Islay School District No. 733  
Brandon Festival of the Arts

Subject Access: class of 1956  
college memorabilia  
music  
dance  
speech arts

Finding Aid: A detailed inventory (prepared by Gerald Brown) for accession 24-2009 is available.

Storage Location: MG 2 Brandon College Students  
2.2 Gerald R. Brown

Related Material: Accession 26-2006 (MacPhail fonds) contains school/teaching materials for a number of Vista, Manitoba residents and one Islay School teacher.

Arrangement:

Dates for materials in accession 24-2009 are as follows:

Minutes etc.: 1958-1960, 1967-1992, 2001-2002, 2006-2009

Syllabi and programs: 1938, 1958-1970, 1973-1984, 1986-1990, 1992-1999, 2001, 2003-2005, 2007-2008

Festival hilights and similar programs: 1973-1987



## Harold Arthur Kinniburgh fonds

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions4230>

Part Of: RG 1 Brandon College fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: MG 2 2.8

Accession Number: 11-2006

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 1904-1906

Physical Description: 2 mm textual records  
1 b&w photograph (8x10)

Physical Condition: Excellent

History /

Biographical:

Harold Arthur Kinniburgh was born in New Zealand in 1883. He spent two years in Brandon working at the Experimental Farm during the summer and studying at Brandon College during the winter. After his years at Brandon College he worked in Canada in the dairy industry from two years and then returned to New Zealand for the balance of his life. He devoted his time to developing a dairy farm in New Zealand. Harold Kinniburgh died in 1953.

Scope and Content:

Fonds consists of copies of correspondence written by Kinniburgh to his mother in New Zealand while he was attending Brandon College. The photograph is a copy of the 1905 First Year Academic class at Brandon College.

Notes: Description by Christy Henry.

Name Access: Harold Kinniburgh

Subject Access: Brandon College 1905

Brandon College men's residence

Location Original: Kinniburgh's family in New Zealand  
contact: Jeanette Johnston  
10 Hampton Place  
Hamilton, New Zealand

Storage Location: MG 2 Brandon College Students  
2.8 Harold Arthur Kinniburgh



## James Struthers fonds

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions4307>

Other Title Info: Was previously named the Paul McKinnon fonds.  
Part Of: RG 1 Brandon College fonds  
Description Level: Sub-series  
Series Number: MG 2 2.4  
Accession Number: 10-2003, 21-2007  
GMD: multiple media  
Date Range: c. 1951 - 1953  
Physical Description: 2 cm textual records  
1 sound recording

### Custodial History:

The custodial history of both items in the collection is unknown prior to their accession by the McKee Archives.

### Scope and Content:

Accession 10-2003 contains the words and music for a musical "The Saga of Brandon" written by James Struthers, with music by Ken Gunning, and performed at the Brandon City Hall Auditorium February 28th, March 1st and 2nd 1951. Fonds also includes two playbills (one is signed by cast and crew members) advertising the production, an excerpt from the 1951 Brandon College Sickle describing the production and two press releases.

Accession 21-2007 contains a sound recording of excerpts of "Mr. College Spirit" by J. Struthers & K. Gunning, Chorus under direction of Lorne Watson. The recording was made at Radiolabs Institute Winnipeg. Mr. College Spirit was presented by the Brandon College Literary Board. The production was reviewed in the March 6, 1953 edition of the Quill.

Notes: The scope and content attribution of authorship is based on a telephone conversation Tom Michell had with James Struthers (September 24, 2006). A review of the play, written by Kay Rowe, appeared in the March 6, 1953 issue of the Quill. Description by Christy Henry and Tom Mitchell.

Repro Restriction: Copyright provisions apply

Storage Location: MG 2 Brandon College Students  
2.4 James Struthers

Related Material: Maureen Johnson collection (14-2009) contains a second sound recording of Mr. College Spirit as well as the programme for the production.



## J.R.C. Evans fonds

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions4724>

Part Of: RG 1 Brandon College fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: MG 1 1.10

Accession Number: 7-2004

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: 1918-1961

Physical Description: 5.5 cm textual records  
1 photograph

### History /

#### Biographical:

See RG 1 Brandon College fonds, series 2 (Office of the President), sub-series 2.5 (John Robert Charles Evans) for History/Bio information.

#### Custodial History:

Records were donated to the McKee Archives by Keith Evans, son of J.R.C. Evans, in June 1991.

#### Scope and Content:

Fonds contains newspaper clippings dealing with Brandon College events and the death of Marion Doig, and a variety of pamphlets, including ones for piano/musical recitals held by Brandon College or independent performers, Brandon College's Annual Graduating Banquet (1959), Brandon College Library and Arts Building Cornerstone Laying Ceremony (1960), The Crucifixion and the D-6(?) Day Observance. Fonds also includes statistics regarding Brandon College Enrollment by departments 1899-1934, miscellaneous writings by J.R.C. Evans, a list of contributors to the J.R.C. Evans Student Loan Fund, the media kit for the 10th Eckhardt-Gramatté Music Competition, a copy of Gently Smiling Jaws by Alma Perry, a photo of Wilma Taylor, a felt book cover and a Brandon College pennant.

Notes: Description available on CAIN. Copies of the Brandon Daily Sun: Tuesday February 2, 1960 and the Brandon Sun: Monday September 10, 1962, Saturday October 12, 1963 were culled as duplicates. The Brandon College pennant has been placed in the map drawers in the McKee Reading Room.

Storage Location: MG 1 Brandon College Teaching and Administration  
1.10 J.R.C. Evans



## Kathleen Emily Kenner fonds

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions4304>

Part Of: RG 1 Brandon College fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: MG 2 2.1

Accession Number: 29-1997

GMD: textual records

Date Range: 1921-1936: predominant 1921-25

Physical Description: 7.5 cm

## History /

### Biographical:

Kathleen Emily Kenner was born in Pierson, Manitoba on December 6, 1903. Her father, W.S. Kenner, was a General Merchant there. Kathleen had one brother, Ewing. She took her early education in Pierson, then moved to Brandon to take her Grade XI course in 1919. The following year, Kathleen moved to the Clark Hall Annex on Louise and 11th, in order to attend Brandon College (B.C.) as a student in the Music Department. In the fall of 1921, she entered the Arts Department of Brandon College. During her time at the college, Kathleen was very involved with student life. She was elected Lady Stick for the school year 1924-1925, the highest position in student government that a woman could attain. In the spring of 1925, she graduated with her B.A., then began studies in the Faculty of Education at the University of Toronto.

Kathleen taught school in Melfort, Saskatchewan from approximately 1930-1949, and for several years after that was an instructor at the Saskatchewan Government Correspondence School. Sometime during this period, Kathleen left to serve in the Air Force during the Second World War.

Kathleen Kenner married William A. Kennedy in 1950, and through marriage she gained one son, John Kennedy, and two daughters, Mrs. Claire H. A. Still and Mrs. Janet Sheridan. Around the same time, Kathleen and William moved to Winnipeg, Manitoba where Kathleen was very active in the church and the community. Kathleen Kenner Kennedy died suddenly on November 28, 1967 at the age of 61.

### Custodial History:

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

### Scope and Content:

The Kathleen Kenner Fonds are organized in three series:

Series 1 – scrapbook (6.5 cm.)

Series 2 - file of correspondence (8 mm.)

Series 3 - newspaper clippings (1 mm.)

The scrapbook contains pictures of Kathleen's life and times at Brandon College and the University in Toronto. There are pictures of students and friends, Brandon College, the University of Toronto, Victoria College, Toronto City Hall, Grandpa Ewing's Farm in Ontario, grad pictures, a train station, and much more. The pictures show dress, women's activities, the ladies' Basketball team, and what Brandon itself looked like in the 1920's. She also included personal notes, cards, invitations to dinners, dances, and luncheons, poems, dance cards, hockey tickets, and various other university mementos.

There are numerous newspaper clippings. One file contains poetry, mainly from her friend Mary McLaughlin MacDonald, letters from her father and mother, a list of College yells, and a copy of "Hail Our College". Kenner has various excerpts from The Quill, letters from former students, and a grapho-analyst report (1933) that she received. An interesting possession in this collection are two speeches that Kenner delivered and kept originals of. The first is her reply to being nominated for Lady Stick in 1924. The second is a speech that she made when she invested her duties of Lady Stick to the new Lady Stick, Rose Vasey in 1925.

Notes: A portion of the description was written by Kathleen Scammell (2000).

Name Access: Kathleen Kenner  
Rose Vasey  
Mary McLaughlin MacDonald  
Lady Stick



Subject Access: scrapbooks  
memorabilia  
student activities

Storage Location: MG 2 Brandon College Students  
2.1 Kathleen Emily Kenner



## Lois and Gordon Daly fonds

<http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions8856>

Part Of: RG 1 Brandon College fonds

Description Level: Sub-series

Series Number: MG 2 2.28

Accession Number: 22-2008

GMD: multiple media

Date Range: c. 1943-1948

Physical Description: 1 photograph album  
1 scrapbook

## History /

### Biographical:

Gordon Hume Daly was born on February 1, 1925 in Cartwright, Manitoba. He spent his early years on his parents' farm, taking his primary and high school education in that district. On January 6, 1945 Gordon enlisted in the Infantry Corp, trained at Shilo, Manitoba, and received his discharge in September of the same year. Upon his discharge he registered in second year Arts at Brandon College. He pursued his many interests there - sports (the college hockey team), the literary society, music (the judge in 'Trial by Jury') and was a member of the Honour Society. Upon graduation in Arts in 1947 from Brandon College, Gordon enrolled at United College in Winnipeg and studied Theology. In 1950 he was ordained in the United Church of Canada. His first pastorate was in Brookdale, Manitoba.

Lois Muriel Dickey was born November 4, 1928 to Myrtle and Alvy Dickey who farmed one mile from the town of Crandall, Manitoba. Lois took her primary and high school education (up to Grade XI) in the Consolidated school in Crandall. After graduating from Grade XI with an Isbister Scholarship, Lois registered at Brandon College and for the next four years lived in the residence of Clark Hall. Movies downtown, college hockey excursions, Wheat King games, college dances - all were new and exciting for a young student from a small Manitoba town. Lois registered in the General Science course and in 1948 graduated with a B.Sc. That same year her family sold their farm and moved to Burnaby, B.C.

During the course of the next three years Lois was employed at three firms: Kelly Douglas Ltd., where she worked for a chemist; Canada Rice Mills, where she assisted the engineer and did secretarial work; and finally with Shell Oil Ltd. in Vancouver. During this period she remained in contact with Brandon College, especially with Rev. Gordon Daly, who she married from Burnaby, B.C. on July 12, 1952.

Following her marriage Lois worked with Gordon in the service of the United Church. In 1952, they embarked on a travel and study venture to Edinburgh, Scotland where Gordon furthered his studies in Theology at New College. After two years, Gordon and Lois and their son Bruce returned to Canada to Northwestern Ontario. In this area they ministered to the towns of Balmertown, Cochenour and McKenzie Island. During this time their son Lorne and daughter Marlene were born. In 1963, the family moved to Swan River, Manitoba where son Mark was born. From 1969-1970, the Daly family participated in an exchange ministry to Australia where Gordon served the Australian United Church of Australia in the town of St. Arnaud, Victoria. Most of the 1970's were spent in Thunder Bay, Ontario. The family moved a final time in 1980 when Gordon accepted a call to Calgary, Alberta.

Gordon Hume Daly died on March 7, 1989. Following Gordon's death Lois chose to remain in Calgary, AB.

### Custodial History:

Album was in the possession of Gordon Daly until his death in 1989. At that point it passed to his widow Lois Daly. She donated it, along with her own scrapbook, to the McKee Archives on October 18, 2008 while she was visiting Brandon University for Homecoming.

#### Scope and Content:

Fonds consists of a leather bound photograph album that belonged to Gordon Daly (Class of 1947). It contains approximately 84 black and white photographs of Brandon College students and faculty. A number of the individuals in the photographs have been identified.

Fonds also contains a scrapbook assembled by Lois Daly (nee Dickey), Class of 1948, during her years as a student at Brandon College. The scrapbook contains newspaper clippings, class election paraphernalia, invitations, pressed corsages, graduation documents and cards, invitations, event programmes (hockey, guest speakers, dramatic and musical productions), place cards, exams, chapel programmes, poetry, tickets (hockey, banquet, graduation, movie), a copy of "Trial by Jury" the major production (1946), notices from the Clark Hall boards, 1940 National Registration Certificate, Oscar Peterson's signature, and notes from Sarah Persis Darrach. There are also documents from the 1998 reconconvocation of the Class of 1948 at Brandon University. The scrapbook is inside a blue fabric folder tied with a yellow ribbon. A Brandon College (U of M) crest is attached to the front of the folder and there are two track and field ribbons attached to the back inside of the folder.

Notes: All pencil marks in the album were made by Christy Henry during the preparation of photograph descriptions in October 2008. Beryl McLeod helped identify individuals in the photograph album. Description by Christy Henry. History/Bio information was provided by Lois Daly in March 2009.

Name Access: Class of 1944  
Ray Bailey  
Westley Wong  
Cliff Kitson  
George Longphee  
Murray McPherson  
Mary Ann English  
Marion Epton  
Sarah Gwen Glasgow  
Ruth Humeston  
Jim Brown  
Sheila More  
Alice Graham  
Leslie Bowman  
Iva Delamater  
Joyce Braithwaite  
Anna Hughes  
Roy McKenzie  
Art Lamont  
Pat Frith  
Doreen Rowse  
Maisie Halhead  
Zenella (Zen) Koester  
Lois Hunter  
Gordon Daly  
Marion Jackson  
Erle Stinson  
Arthur McMurdo

Joyce Wylie  
Dorreene Flemming  
Doreen Clyde  
Class of 1946  
Class of 1947  
Class of 1948  
Lenore Gusdal  
Harley Potter  
Martin Brown  
Genevieve Fuloski  
Bill Chefurka  
Thomas (Tommy) McLeod  
Stuart Perdue  
JRC Evans  
Royal Officer Training Corps  
Class of 1945  
Andrew Judson  
Judson Stade  
Louis de Groot  
Nettie Weselowski  
Kay Hoemsen  
Marianne Kite  
Glen Tillotson  
Margaret Tait  
Marion Caldwell  
E.A. Birkinshaw  
Gwen Pechet  
Betty Northcott  
Margaret Doupe  
Martin Johns  
Elaine Campbell  
Bill Baynton  
Ken Knight  
Frank Humphries  
Bob Mills  
Ruth Clark  
Yvonne McMillan  
Dr. Jennie Turnbull  
Irma Kitson  
Sam Johnston  
Elsie Hamilton  
Edward Perry  
JRH Forrester

Subject Access:	graduation banquet sadie hawkins dance chapel
Storage Location:	MG 2 Brandon College Students 2.28 Lois and Gordon Daly
Related Material:	Christine Coltart's photograph album (MG 2 2.30 unaccessioned) contains some of the same photographs as Gordon Daly's album.