

Army

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11978

Part Of:	CKX fonds
Creator:	CKX
Description Level:	Item
Item Number:	11-2010.A18b
Accession Number:	11-2010
GMD:	graphic
Date Range:	after 1954
Physical Description:	5" x 4" (b/w)
Material Details:	Negative

Custodial History:

See fonds level of the CKX records for custodial history.

Scope and Content:

Image of Canadian Provost Corps soldiers in training, most likely at CFB Shilo.

Name Access:	CKX Television
Subject Access:	television broadcasting
	military personnel
	military training
Storage Location:	CKX fonds - 2010 accessions

Images





Army

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions11002

Part Of:	CKX fonds
Creator:	CKX
Description Level:	Item
Item Number:	11-2010.A18a
Accession Number:	11-2010
GMD:	graphic
Date Range:	after 1954
Physical Description:	5" x 4" (b/w)
Material Details:	Negative

Custodial History:

See fonds level of the CKX records for custodial history.

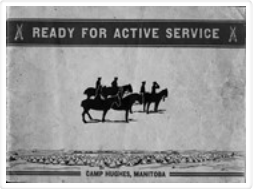
Scope and Content:

Image shows military troops under inspection, most likely at CFB Shilo.

Name Access:	CKX Television
Subject Access:	television broadcasting
	military personnel
	military training
Storage Location:	CKX fonds - 2010 accessions

Images





Camp Hughes

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions10112

Part Of:	RG 12 Brandon and Area Photograph Collection
Description Level:	Item
Series Number:	1
Item Number:	BAPC 1.6
GMD:	multiple media
Date Range:	1916
Publication:	Published by Western News Agency Ltd., Winnipeg, (46 pp.)
Physical Description:	9.25" x 6.75" (b/w)

Material Details: Small pamphlet containing photo essay

History / Biographical:

Established as Sewell Camp in 1909, it was renamed after Major-General Sir Sam Hughes, Canada's Minister of Militia and Defence, in 1915. During World War I (1914–1918), more than 38,000 troops of the Canadian Expeditionary Force trained there. Many of the soldiers later distinguished themselves at the battle of Vimy Ridge, in April 1917.

Extensive trench systems, grenade and rifle ranges, and military structures were built in 1915 and 1916. A variety of retail stores on a double-avenued area close to the main camp formed a lively commercial midway. Camp Hughes was dismantled in the 1930s as part of an unemployment relief project.

The Camp Hughes Military Training Site, located at NE 34-10-16 W, 10 kms west of Carberry, R.M. of North Cypress, was designated Manitoba Provincial Heritage Site No. 82 on April 18, 1994.

Custodial History:

Donated by Earl Johnson, publisher of the Baldur Gazette, through the "good offices" of Fred McGuinness.

Scope and Content:

Item is a small pamphlet containing 50 black & white photographs in a photo essay entitled: Ready for Active Service, Camp Hughes Manitoba.

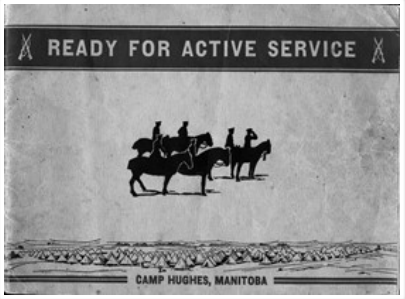
Notes: McGuinness wrote about Camp Hughes and how he acquired the pamphlet in a Viewpoint column in the November 1, 2001 edition of the Brandon Sun. A copy of the article is with the pamphlet. History/Bio information taken from the Manitoba Government Exlpore Our Heritage Website at: http://www.gov.mb.ca/chc/hrb/prov/p082.html (December 14, 2009).

Name Access: World War I
First World War
Great War
Canadian Expiditionary Force
Major D.A. Ross
Major-General John Hughes
Major J.W. Sifton

Subject Access: military personnel
armed forces
military training
trench warfare

Storage Location: BAPC photograph drawer

Images





Suffield explosion - detonation

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions14155

Part Of:	Fred McGuinness collection
Description Level:	Item
Series Number:	McG 9
Item Number:	1-2015.224
Accession Number:	1-2015
GMD:	graphic
Date Range:	[1961-1964]
Physical Description:	8" x 10" (b/w)

History / Biographical:

Suffield, Alberta, is situated approximately 40km northwest of Medicine Hat, Alberta. A few "large explosive events" (100 to 500 tons) were conducted at the Defence Research Board's (DRB) Suffield Experimental Station in the 1960s. On 19 January 1961, Medicine Hat citizens felt tremors in the community as a result of five tons of TNT being detonated at the station. The station director attributed this anomaly to freak atmospheric and weather conditions. At the time the DRB was testing the effects of shock waves on military equipment.

In July 1964, the Suffield Experimental Station detonated 30,600 blocks of TNT - 500 tons - to test the largest, non-nuclear, non-confined, surface blast. Placed in various sections radiating from ground zero to test the effects of the blast were targets, dummy-men, miscellaneous instruments, mines, model ships, nose cones, repirators, vehicles, subterranean chambers, shelters, tunnels, foxholes, and trenches. Several hundred people were expected to observe the blast, including 80 "official observers" and a VIP party of military and research personnel from Canada, the United States, and Britain.

(Sources: "Hellyer Heads VIP List Coming Here for SES Blast," Medicine Hat News, 09 July 1964, 7; Patrick J.Roe, "Blast Area Awaits a Cloudless Day," Medicine Hat News, 16 July 1964, 2; "Suffield Explosion Felt Here," Medicine Hat News, 19 January 1961, 7)

Scope and Content:

Photograph shows a detonation at the Suffield Experimental Station.

Name Access:	Suffield Experimental Station
	Suffield Explosion
Subject Access:	military training
	military
	explosions
Storage Location:	RG 5 photograph storage drawer 2 (hanging photos)

Arrangement:

BR #3 30-personal

Images





Suffield explosion - detonation

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions14207

Part Of:	Fred McGuinness collection
Creator:	Photographer: S.E.S. Color Photo
Description Level:	Item
Series Number:	McG 9
Item Number:	1-2015.276
Accession Number:	1-2015
GMD:	graphic
Date Range:	1964
Physical Description:	14" x 11" (colour)
Physical Condition:	Emulsion is cracking and photograph is starting to warp

History /
Biographical:

Suffield, Alberta, is situated approximately 40km northwest of Medicine Hat, Alberta. A few "large explosive events" (100 to 500 tons) were conducted at the Defence Research Board's (DRB) Suffield Experimental Station in the 1960s. On 19 January 1961, Medicine Hat citizens felt tremors in the community as a result of five tons of TNT being detonated at the station. The station director attributed this anomaly to freak atmospheric and weather conditions. At the time the DRB was testing the effects of shock waves on military equipment.
In July 1964, the Suffield Experimental Station detonated 30,600 blocks of TNT - 500 tons - to test the largest, non-nuclear, non-confined, surface blast. Placed in various sections radiating from ground zero to test the effects of the blast were targets, dummy-men, miscellaneous instruments, mines, model ships, nose cones, repirators, vehicles, subterranean chambers, shelters, tunnels, foxholes, and trenches. Several hundred people were expected to observe the blast, including 80 "official observers" and a VIP party of military and research personnel from Canada, the United States, and Britain.
(Sources: "Hellyer Heads VIP List Coming Here for SES Blast," Medicine Hat News, 09 July 1964, 7; Patrick J.Roe, "Blast Area Awaits a Cloudless Day," Medicine Hat News, 16 July 1964, 2; "Suffield Explosion Felt Here," Medicine Hat News, 19 January 1961, 7)

Scope and Content:

Photograph shows a detonation at the Suffield Experimental Station.

Name Access:	Suffield Experimental Station
	Suffield Explosion
Subject Access:	military training
	military
	explosions
Repro Restriction:	Photograph may be subject to Canadian Copyright Laws
Conservation:	To be processed in humidification chamber (ST 2016-02-03)
Storage Location:	McGuinness oversize storage drawer (1-2015)

Arrangement:

Funny trunk

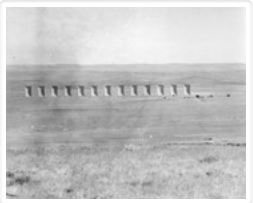
Images



Suffield explosion - pre-detonation

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions14156

Part Of: Fred McGuinness collection



Description Level: Item

Series Number: McG 9

Item Number: 1-2015.225

Accession Number: 1-2015

GMD: graphic

Date Range: [1961-1964]

Physical Description: 10" x 8" (b/w)

History / Biographical:

Suffield, Alberta, is situated approximately 40km northwest of Medicine Hat, Alberta. A few "large explosive events" (100 to 500 tons) were conducted at the Defence Research Board's (DRB) Suffield Experimental Station in the 1960s. On 19 January 1961, Medicine Hat citizens felt tremors in the community as a result of five tons of TNT being detonated at the station. The station director attributed this anomaly to freak atmospheric and weather conditions. At the time the DRB was testing the effects of shock waves on military equipment.

In July 1964, the Suffield Experimental Station detonated 30,600 blocks of TNT - 500 tons - to test the largest, non-nuclear, non-confined, surface blast. Placed in various sections radiating from ground zero to test the effects of the blast were targets, dummy-men, miscellaneous instruments, mines, model ships, nose cones, repirators, vehicles, subterranean chambers, shelters, tunnels, foxholes, and trenches. Several hundred people were expected to observe the blast, including 80 "official observers" and a VIP party of military and research personnel from Canada, the United States, and Britain.

(Sources: "Hellyer Heads VIP List Coming Here for SES Blast," Medicine Hat News, 09 July 1964, 7; Patrick J.Roe, "Blast Area Awaits a Cloudless Day," Medicine Hat News, 16 July 1964, 2; "Suffield Explosion Felt Here," Medicine Hat News, 19 January 1961, 7)

Scope and Content:

Photograph shows blast targets/dummies pre-detonation at the Suffield Experimental Station.

Name Access: Suffield Experimental Station

Suffield Explosion

Subject Access: military training

military

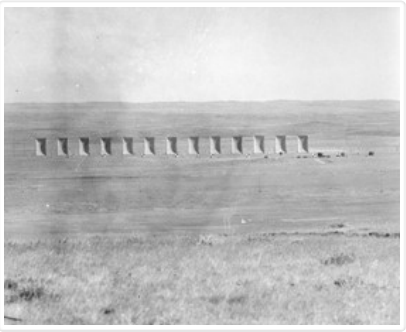
explosions

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

Arrangement:

BR #3 30-personal

Images





Suffield explosion - pre-detonation

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions14157

Part Of:	Fred McGuinness collection
Description Level:	Item
Series Number:	McG 9
Item Number:	1-2015.226
Accession Number:	1-2015
GMD:	graphic
Date Range:	[1961-1964]
Physical Description:	10" x 8" (b/w)

History / Biographical:

Suffield, Alberta, is situated approximately 40km northwest of Medicine Hat, Alberta. A few "large explosive events" (100 to 500 tons) were conducted at the Defence Research Board's (DRB) Suffield Experimental Station in the 1960s. On 19 January 1961, Medicine Hat citizens felt tremors in the community as a result of five tons of TNT being detonated at the station. The station director attributed this anomaly to freak atmospheric and weather conditions. At the time the DRB was testing the effects of shock waves on military equipment.

In July 1964, the Suffield Experimental Station detonated 30,600 blocks of TNT - 500 tons - to test the largest, non-nuclear, non-confined, surface blast. Placed in various sections radiating from ground zero to test the effects of the blast were targets, dummy-men, miscellaneous instruments, mines, model ships, nose cones, repirators, vehicles, subterranean chambers, shelters, tunnels, foxholes, and trenches. Several hundred people were expected to observe the blast, including 80 "official observers" and a VIP party of military and research personnel from Canada, the United States, and Britain.

(Sources: "Hellyer Heads VIP List Coming Here for SES Blast," Medicine Hat News, 09 July 1964, 7; Patrick J.Roe, "Blast Area Awaits a Cloudless Day," Medicine Hat News, 16 July 1964, 2; "Suffield Explosion Felt Here," Medicine Hat News, 19 January 1961, 7)

Scope and Content:

Photograph shows blast targets/dummies post-detonation at the Suffield Experimental Station.

Name Access:	Suffield Experimental Station
	Suffield Explosion
Subject Access:	military training
	military
	explosions
Storage Location:	RG 5 photograph storage drawer 2 (hanging photos)

Arrangement:

BR #3 30-personal

Images





Suffield explosion - waiting

http://archives.brandonu.ca/en/permalink/descriptions14154

Part Of:	Fred McGuinness collection
Description Level:	Item
Series Number:	McG 9
Item Number:	1-2015.223
Accession Number:	1-2015
GMD:	graphic
Date Range:	[1961-1964]
Physical Description:	10" x 8" (b/w)

History / Biographical:

Suffield, Alberta, is situated approximately 40km northwest of Medicine Hat, Alberta. A few "large explosive events" (100 to 500 tons) were conducted at the Defence Research Board's (DRB) Suffield Experimental Station in the 1960s. On 19 January 1961, Medicine Hat citizens felt tremors in the community as a result of five tons of TNT being detonated at the station. The station director attributed this anomaly to freak atmospheric and weather conditions. At the time the DRB was testing the effects of shock waves on military equipment.

In July 1964, the Suffield Experimental Station detonated 30,600 blocks of TNT - 500 tons - to test the largest, non-nuclear, non-confined, surface blast. Placed in various sections radiating from ground zero to test the effects of the blast were targets, dummy-men, miscellaneous instruments, mines, model ships, nose cones, repirators, vehicles, subterranean chambers, shelters, tunnels, foxholes, and trenches. Several hundred people were expected to observe the blast, including 80 "official observers" and a VIP party of military and research personnel from Canada, the United States, and Britain.

(Sources: "Hellyer Heads VIP List Coming Here for SES Blast," Medicine Hat News, 09 July 1964, 7; Patrick J.Roe, "Blast Area Awaits a Cloudless Day," Medicine Hat News, 16 July 1964, 2; "Suffield Explosion Felt Here," Medicine Hat News, 19 January 1961, 7)

Scope and Content:

Photograph shows observors waiting for a detonation at the Suffield Experimental Station. Camera operators can be seen on the right waiting to film the blast.

Name Access:	Suffield Experimental Station
	Suffield Explosion
Subject Access:	military training
	military
	explosions

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

Arrangement:

BR #3 30-personal

Images

