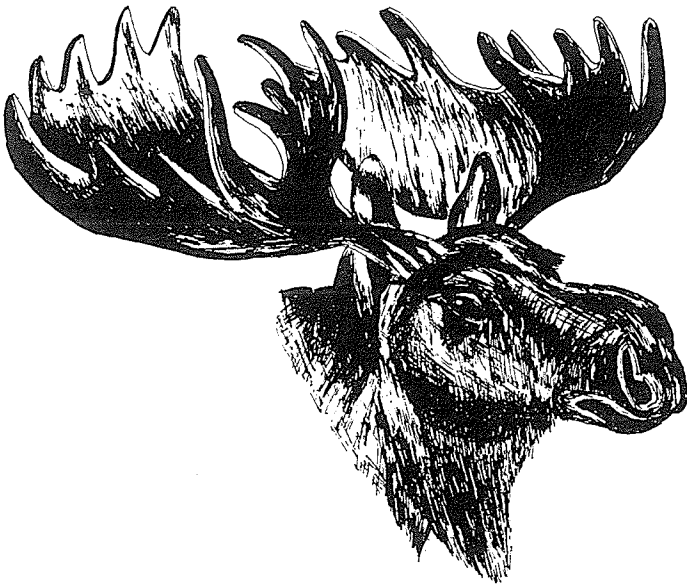


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DEDICATION

To the pioneers who broke and tilled the soil; to those men and women who answered the call to duty in two world wars and served nobly and bravely; to those who assisted the church, school and other community organizations; to all who laboured to make Springfield a better place in which to live and to whom we are indebted for much of our present prosperity, this book is humbly dedicated.

The Dugald Women's Institute founded in June 1915, had the first History Committee meeting on April 26th, 1972 and began compiling the one hundred years of the history of Springfield in October, 1972, and published the book in January 1974.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This book, a volunteer non-profit Springfield centennial project of the Dugald Women's Institute includes the settlement and development of over 100 years of the Municipality of Springfield.

It has been the intention of our committee to preserve our past by recording the delights and sorrows of those who passed this way.. We have attempted to publish accounts to preserve the personalities of this multicultural community. It is hoped the book will be a source of reminiscence for those still living and a legacy for future generations.

In it is a combination of the British way of life depicted by those very early pioneers plus our European people who came in search of freedom. The years have melted the differences to form a strong community. As memories grow dim, errors will have been made. Perhaps we have recorded too little, too late, but perhaps it can serve as a foundation on which further stories may be preserved.

The committee worked hard attempting to make contacts. Some people responded with information, pictures and stories; others we have never heard from even though we know they have made a contribution at one time or another.

We gratefully acknowledge the help of all those who gave time to research, collecting and writing stories, typing, and those who offered valuable keepsakes, photos, scrapbooks etc. For information and clippings we are indebted to: The Free Press, the Tribune, the Transcona News, the Carillon News, The Boundaries Commission Report, the Manitoba Archives, The Transcona Museum, the Municipal Council Files, the Greater Winnipeg Water District, Mr. McLeod, the Municipal solicitor, and others.

The committee is non-professional and while every effort has been made by researching and double checking, omissions, errors, and repetitions are bound to occur. If you have been overlooked or have information of interest please send it in so that it can be placed on file for the next edition.

We are sorry for any errors and hope the readers will be kind enough to overlook them and will get as much pleasure and information from this book as we who were responsible for its preparation.

Aileen Kraushar (Convener)

Marion Beattie

Florence Edie

Edna Holland

Frances Roberts

Wyn Van Slyck



History Committee — Wyn Van Slyck, Frances Roberts, Aileen Kraushar, Edna Holland, Marion Beattie, Florence Edie.

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DUGALD WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

The first Women's Institute was organized in Ontario in 1897. When impure milk caused the death of her baby son, Mrs. Adelaide Hoodless decided it was time that country women had an organization where they could meet and discuss their common problems as mothers and homemakers. Surely they could find solutions if they became a united voice. She lost no time in calling that first meeting.

By 1913 nine provinces had organized groups of country women. From there, the movement spread to Britain, then to Europe and finally in 1933 a Canadian woman founded the Associated Country Women of the World (A.C.W.W.).

Not all affiliated organizations are known by the same name. At first, the Manitoba groups were known as Home Economics Societies but in the 1920's this was changed to the Women's Institute.

Whatever the title, members around the world, have similar learning goals under a common motto, "For Home and Country."

The earliest authentic records tell us that Miss A. Juniper, Professor of Household Science, included Dugald in her six week Government sponsored tour of Manitoba towns to assist in forming Women's groups in the Fall of 1910. The Dugald ladies continued to meet but took no steps to become officially organized until some time later, when a group of interested women met one morning and decided to form a Home Economics Society with the following officers:- Mrs. Jim Wilson, President, and Mrs. P.L. Edie, Secretary-Treasurer. All arrangements were made for a meeting in Gillespie's Hall in June.

By the time the meeting day arrived, the President elect's family had measles, the first Vice-president had hurt her back and the second Vice-president, Mrs. Ferguson had to preside. She recalled that Mr. S.T. Newton, who became director of the Extension Service in 1916, was there to officially inaugurate the Dugald Home Economics Society in June, 1915. Our Charter dated October 2, 1922, verifies this date.

The new members were enthusiastic and their numerous money raising projects, the records of which we cherish, give us a picture of their activity in those early years. The lady who presided at that first meeting recalled transportation to meetings by horse and buggy or cutter. When that failed, she walked 4-1/2 miles to the meeting, carrying a box of homemade fudge, her contribution to this much anticipated afternoon out.

Membership soon reached over 50. Attendance at a Garden Party in 1916 must have been very good as an old bill for 10 gallons of ice-cream would indicate.

Early members recall the annual visit to Government House at Convention time, especially during the term of Sir James Aitken as Lt. Governor.

Our delegates have attended conventions since 1919 at both district and Provincial levels and we have occasionally sent delegates to Leadership School.

Mrs. C.S. Edie, the only Charter member now living, was the first to receive a life membership in Dugald Women's Institute. Mrs. H. Blocker and Mrs. F. Thomsen were honored soon after. At present we have 19 life members in our Institute.

During the First World War, the Home Economic Societies responded to the appeal for "the utmost of service by all." In Dugald the group worked very closely with the Red Cross in raising money and in making quantities of war comforts for use of the Red Cross overseas. In the Treasurer's account of expenditures in 1915 appears an item for \$50.00 for a hospital bed for Canadian soldiers. Some of our ladies remember that during those war years quilting was done at every meeting. Besides all this, the local boys were remembered with letters and parcels. It was at this time too, that Mrs. P.L. Edie first edited the Dugald Institute News containing details of community and local events. This was inevitably shortened to "The Dugald Din" and was gratefully received by the boys in service. The Second World War found a repetition of the work done in the first war with Garden Parties, Box and Pie Socials and amateur concerts as fund raising events. Gifts and parcels and again the "Dugald Din" edited by Mrs. E. Andrews, were sent to the boys overseas.

As each November 11th comes around, one of our members prepares a short service and we remember our local boys and others who didn't come back from those wars.

In recent years our Women's Institute has had a part in helping to relieve the misery caused by the refugee problem and the poverty and suffering in a changing world grown much closer over the years. Quantities of good used clothing as well as new knitted and sewn garments have been sent overseas and the personal contact with our three foster children in Europe has been a rewarding experience. Our Institute members are very much aware of world events and the part played by United Nations Agencies as well as our own F.W.I.C. and A.C.W.W. projects. We have contributed to Pennies for Friendship, Myrtle E. Rose Scholarship Fund for our own Indians and Eskimos, and to many other worthy projects. We know that all these projects are contributing to friendship and understanding amongst-country women around the world.

Early in 1915 the Government promoted enlarged programs of Rural Education, especially stressing nutrition and the cultivation and preserving of more home grown produce. In fact, Mr. Newton at the Inaugural meeting spoke on how to make \$1,000.00 from half an acre of beans. The increased production of vegetables for home consumption was meant to save the wheat for overseas shipments. Miss Blackburn, the home economist, also at that first meeting told the ladies how to bone a chicken. However, one of the members remarked afterward, that she could have done a better job.

Before 1915 hardly anyone in Manitoba or Canada for that matter had done much home canning of fruit or vegetables, so the canning and cooking courses held in Dugald were very popular. No doubt these courses influenced the ladies in their decision to compile the Dugald Home Economics Society Cook Book, dated 1917. Cherished copies may still be found in the district. An enlarged edition was produced in 1931.

An ambitious project of those early years was sponsoring and arranging for a large shipment of fresh fruit from British Columbia. No doubt this was carefully preserved by the latest methods learned in the nutrition courses.



DUGALD WOMEN'S INSTITUTE 1930 — Back row on the steps: Grace Cook (Kennedy), Maggie Hudson. Back row standing: Mrs. Wm. Brett, Alice Blocker, Mrs. J. K. Smith, Florence Edie, Marion Hoole (Thomsen), Mrs. J. Holland, Mrs. Stanbridge, Mabel Edie, Mrs. Wm. Morrison, Mrs. Blocker, Sr., Mrs. Sherman Charles, Ruby Russell, Lily Brett, Frances Roberts, Mrs. Holmberg, Mrs. Pengroff, Eleanor Cook, Florence Potter, Mrs. F. Thomsen, Mrs. A. Cairns. Lower row: Lena Haack, Ella Shearn, Mrs. Bumstead, Mrs. Colbert, Sr., Mrs. T. Rogers, Peggy Milne, Jessie Hoole, Mary Cook, Hazel Colbert. Children: Frances Morrison, Mabel Cook, Joyce Milne, Ken Charles, Bill Roberts.

Food and nutrition courses have been held periodically down through the years as this is a subject that will always interest homemakers. Dugald W.I. members have long had a reputation for their delicious home baking and for the good meals they served in past years when catering was one of their projects.

Strange as it may seem, it was the depression of the 1930's which led to the interest in cultural activities. This interest has continued in various ways to the present.

The depression reduced everyone's means of entertainment to the same level so that a new community spirit was born. People looked to the local organizations for leadership and again our Institute was able to supply the need.

Miss Esther Thompson, the newly appointed director of women's work in the Extension Service, had a tremendous enthusiasm for the arts and crafts and it was through her influence that festivals and handicraft displays became the absorbing interest of the day for Manitoba Institutes. Enthusiasm in the Dugald W.I. was high for the organization of a Music Festival for Springfield Municipality. The first festival was held in 1939 when many schools were in friendly competition in choral reading, drama, singing and instrumental classes. These festivals continued till 1943 under the sponsorship of our Institute.

Immediately following this project we became interested in Rural Housing. Following a meeting with a guest speaker on Houses and Plans, we entered the competition and won the Second prize of \$25.00. We had a

kitchen planning course. Mrs. B. Edie won the Manitoba Essay Contest, "The Rural Home" in the Tweedsmuir competition. Her essay was entered in the Dominion contest where it placed Second and was displayed at the A.C.W.W. convention in Toronto which Mrs. Edie attended in 1953.

The first Institute sponsored library was in Gillespie's Store from 1918-1927. A book exchange amongst members was set up later, which carried on for some time. We took advantage of the available travelling library which was placed in a local store.

Our Institute is proud of its two artist members, Mrs. Wyn Van Slyck, whose water colors are well known, and Mrs. Lillian Anderson, who has more recently brought honor to our Institute with her entry in the Tweedsmuir Contest.

Mrs. Beth Hayward submitted an entry in the Tweedsmuir National Poetry contest and won the trophy in 1967.

In recent years members have taken advantage of oil painting and ceramics courses.

One evening in April 1953 the President Mrs. T. Roberts called a directors meeting to make plans for the annual rally to take place on June 3rd. Before the evening was over it had been decided to gather together as many costumes of the early days as could be found in local attics or borrowed from friends and to show these with contrasting modern styles in a "Fashion Show" to entertain sister Institutes. That project led to a very interesting success story for the ladies of Dugald.

The Fashion Show met with tremendous enthusiasm at the afternoon show and again in the evening, being open to the public for an admission fee of 50c. Within a week the ladies had been invited to take their presen-



The original members of the "Dugald Fashion Show" taken in St. Michael's Hall Transcona in June 1953. Following the third show.

tation to other communities. Then came invitations from churches and organizations in Winnipeg.

As the period clothes accumulated were for the most part, made to fit specific figures, models were chosen by chance rather than choice, the fact that a costume would fit, and the party was willing made her a model.

Many of the old fitted bodices were small. Wishing to incorporate into the program all that was received from donors, it was necessary to go beyond the membership of the Dugald W.I. for models who could wear these costumes.

In 1954-55, letters of invitation arrived daily and bookings were accepted for two and three shows a week up to two years in advance, excepting the summer months. As no such calendar was available dates were given and accepted as "the first Friday in October" and so on.

When it became evident that quite a bit of money was being made and that some members wished it could be used in projects other than W.I. in the summer of 1955 it was decided to form a separate organization.

1915 also saw the introduction of millinery and dressmaking courses. Early members recall that one of the earliest activities of the Home Economic Society was the millinery course. As a result, nearly everyone was modelling a new chapeau in the latest mode for 1916. One of these creations is still preserved in our Dugald Fashion Review.

Another early project was the quilt with twelve names to a block. Ten cents was the charge for the privilege of having one's name embroidered. The quilt was raffled and won by a local gentleman.

Dressmaking courses have been sponsored by the Dugald W.I. all down the years. The first was in 1918 when the ladies brought along their own sewing machines, again in the 1920's, early 1930's, 1940 and later in 1953. During the two world wars the emphasis was on remaking garments. More recently it was on stretch-and-sew.

Hobbies and handicrafts have had a place on many of our programs.



DUGALD WOMEN'S INSTITUTE 1973 — Back row: Mrs. Alice Hanson, Mrs. Sterling, Mrs. Challis, Mrs. Helen Edie, Mrs. Johnstone, Mrs. Murray, visitor, Mrs. Wm. Salamon, Mrs. Frances Roberts, Mrs. Lillian Smith, Mrs. Beatrice Blocker, Mrs. Florence Edie, Mrs. Gertie Milne, Miss Mary James, Mrs. Effie Cook (visitor), Mrs. Daisy Blocker, Mrs. Gertie Percy. Front row: Mrs. Lillian Anderson, Mrs. Marie Roberts, Mrs. Del Perkins, Mrs. Jessie Shields, Mrs. Wyn Van Slyck, Mrs. Evelyn Lanigan, Mrs. Aileen Kraushar, Mrs. Marion Beattie, Mrs. Edna Holland, Mrs. Joan Campbell, Mrs. Mary Blocker, Mrs. Nellie Percy, Mrs. Olive Galloway, Mrs. Beth Hayward, Mrs. Lois Edie, Mrs. Mabel Edie.



At the time of the Millinery Class 1916.

Years ago we were privileged to have Mrs. E. Ames bring the permanent Institute Handicraft Display to one of our regular meetings.

We have had demonstrations on aluminum etching, making articles from felt, flowers from vegetables, coloring Easter eggs, preserving winter bouquets, making Christmas decorations and plastic handicraft. We have also learned rug-making and glove making and at a recent Rally, the display of members' hobbies was even more varied.

Beginning as part of Manitoba's war effort to increase the production of food stuffs, the Boys and Girls Clubs succeeded wonderfully in this. They also inspired in the young people a love for country life and a pride in its occupations. Dugald Women's Institute had its share in this rewarding work as it began in 1918 to sponsor Boys and Girls Clubs in canning and gardening. This continued for several years with leadership coming from Institute members. In 1940 the W.I. sponsored a Sewing Club which continued for many years. In 1957 the 4-H Sewing Club was organized under the sponsorship of the Women's Institute and with Institute members giving capable leadership. Sewing and Handicraft Achievement Days are outstanding events and the very worthwhile benefits of this work are evident in the displays and presentations of the girls.

Our Institute makes an annual contribution to the prize money for boys and girls entries in the Educational classes at the Dugald Fair.

From 1913-1919 the Provincial Institutes were promoting Better Health in Rural Districts. This would account for the fact that in 1917 our Institute had a course in Home Nursing which proved to be most interesting and worthwhile. This probably inspired one of the members to take a first-aid course with St. Johns Ambulance which she passed on to the rest of the Institute. For a number of years our Institute contributed regularly to the work of St. Johns Ambulance.

In 1921 the Women's Institute sponsored a Baby Clinic for the Extension Service.

The local doctor's wife was the instigator of an interesting project in 1927. For \$100.00 our Institute had the satisfaction of furnishing a room at the old Grace Hospital.

Special appeals from the Children's Aid, Manitoba Temperance Alliance, Mental Health Association, Alcohol Education and March of Dimes have been met, thus giving us the opportunity to share in working for the health of those with special problems.

In the interests of Cancer Education and Research, our Institute distributes literature and contributes regularly.

Many years ago we assisted the Blind Institute by sending baking to their Tea and by selling their brooms. We also made arrangements to present their annual play in Dugald and shared the proceeds. More recently we toured their new building and continue to help by our annual contribution.

The Institute has sponsored Fire Safety projects and poster contests and on numerous occasions has shown films and had demonstrations on this subject.

For years Red Cross swimming lessons were conducted under the sponsorship of the W.I. Mrs. Aileen Kraushar won the \$100.00 first prize for the Institute in the Manitoba Carol Lane Safety Contest. It placed fourth in the Dominion. Mrs. Anne Percy had previously placed third in Manitoba, winning \$25.00. Also, a third prize essay was a joint effort by Lois Edie and Aileen Kraushar.

Since the very beginning of Home Grounds Beautification competitions, our Dugald Women's Institute has been interested. Prof. Weir and Dr. Leslie have both given illustrated talks at various times, inspiring us to plant trees and to improve our home grounds even if we are not able to enter the competitions. This is a family project and the homes of Institute members have taken prizes in both Urban and Farm classes in local as well as Provincial competition. For a number of years a tour of prize winning grounds was included on our programs.

Our programs, projects and activities have been so varied over the years that everyone has had an opportunity to learn. Many buried talents have become apparent as our Institute supplied the challenge and our members responded with their best. Whenever a leader was needed we found one in our midst, because from the very beginning our Institute has been blessed with women who believed and still believe, that we must do the best we can, with what we have, where we are, all the time. This is what makes each member important in our organization.

To research and write a story covering the hundred years of Springfield Municipality, 1873-1973, has been without a doubt, the most time-consuming and challenging project we have ever undertaken. We have done our best to make the story informative and interesting. Its success will be judged by our readers.

Our annual sale of plants and shrubs is one of our most popular money raising events. The sharing of our favorite shrubs and perennials adds interest and pleasure to our work and makes our gardens a place of friendly recollection. In 1967 each member planted an Almey Crab as suggested for the Centennial project.

Many beautiful prize winning entries at the Dugald Fair, speak for the interest of our members in growing the best vegetables and flowers. We have sponsored Exhibition Schools to encourage new exhibitors and to help everyone learn how to prepare and display entries to best advantage.

It is often an Institute member who captures the prize in flower arranging.

It would be almost impossible to recall all past programs and annual events such as our Christmas Parties when we entertain our husbands and friends, our part in local projects and care of cemeteries, the many well known speakers who have informed and entertained us and special tours. Mention should be made of the excellent papers prepared and presented by our own members, especially one by Mrs. A. Ferguson, one of the first entitled "The Joy of Living", which Mrs. Peake Transcona borrowed and used many times while she was Provincial President. The Institute is proud of its involvement in promoting beautiful Evergreen Lodge where it now meets regularly and includes the residents in all its activities.

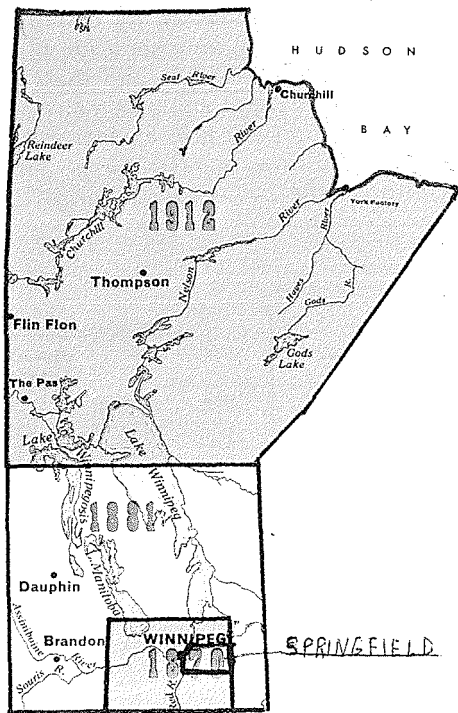
The Institute has always been a strong enthusiastic organization with members from a wide area.

Life Memberships in Dugald W.I.	1919 - 1923 Mrs. P.L. Edie*
1944 Mrs. C.S. Edie	1924 - 1925 Mrs. F. Thomsen*
1946 Mrs. A. Hudson*	1926 - 1928 Mrs. Chris Jeffrey*
1947 Mrs. H. Blocker	1929 - 1930 Mrs. C.S. Edie
1955 Mrs. F. Thomsen*	1931 - 1932 Mrs. B. Edie
1961 Mrs. B. Edie	1933 - 1935 Mrs. H. Blocker
1964 Mrs. W. Percy	1936 - 1938 Mrs. B. Edie
Mrs. T. Roberts	1939 - 1940 Mrs. D.N. Doolittle
Mrs. G. Beattie	1941 - 1942 Mrs. G. Hudson*
1965 Mrs. S. Hanson	1942 - 1945 Mrs. B. Edie
Mrs. F. Milne	1946 - 1947 Mrs. E.A. Andrews
1966 Mrs. F. Van Slyck	1948 - 1949 Mrs. C.S. Edie
Mrs. A. Blocker	1950 - 1953 Mrs. T. Roberts
1967 Mrs. E.H. Blocker	1954 Mrs. F. Van Slyck
1968 Mrs. G. James*	1955 - 1957 Mrs. W. Lincoln
1969 Mrs. S. James	1958 - 1959 Mrs. D. Gillespie
1970 Mrs. D.M. Gillespie	1960 - 1961 Mrs. F. Van Slyck
1971 Mrs. G.O. Shields	1962 - 1963 Mrs. E.H. Blocker
Mrs. T.T. Percy	1964 - 1965 Mrs. Wilf James
1972 Mrs. B.W. Hayward	1966 - 1967 Mrs. B.W. Hayward
	1968 - 1969 Mrs. G. Beattie
Presidents of Dugald W.I.	1970 - 1971 Mrs. H.C. Holland
1915 - 1918 Mrs. Jim Wilson*	1972 - 1973 Mrs. G. Kraushar

THE BEGINNINGS OF SPRINGFIELD

To fully comprehend and appreciate the district one must consider the geographical, topographical, geological and historical background of the area now known as Springfield.

The growth and development of the Municipality of Springfield was influenced greatly by the take over of the lands controlled by the Hudson Bay Company (and the merged North West Company) by the Dominion Government in 1869 for \$1,500,000. Until that time the Hudson Bay's main interest was furs, consequently settlers were allowed to establish anywhere without legal title, particularly the Metis (offspring of white and Indian) who moved from place to place when the spirit moved them.



Relative size of Springfield around 1900.

When the area was suddenly beset with road builders, surveyors and officials whose object was to re-arrange land into sections and townships in some logical order to be followed by the pouring in of settlers from Eastern Canada and Europe, the Metis, realizing they were in danger of losing their land, banded together under their leader Riel, to incite a rebellion.

In 1870, the result, briefly, was that the Canadian Government granted the Metis a bill of rights in the Manitoba Act.

The survey following 1870 when Manitoba became a province laid out the plan. A portion of the article in the Manitoba Free Press, November 30, 1872, indicates:

That the land was to be laid off in townships containing 36 sections that were one square mile each except where there were irregularities. Added to that was the road allowance width of one chain and fifty links. Measuring was done from center road allowance to center road allowance, a distance of 489 chains. Townships numbered from the 49th parallel with correction lines or "jogs" at certain intervals. Each section was divided into four parcels of 160 acres more or less. Lands along the Red and Assiniboine rivers were divided into lots and wood lots.

The Government was very generous in its disposition of lands. One million four hundred thousand acres were set aside for Half-Breed Grants (H.B.G.) for the benefit of the half-breeds and their children who could qualify for a claim when they reached eighteen years of age. A look at the homestead maps of Springfield reveals how extensive the proportions were. There were no attendant conditions or restrictions. Tickets were prepared containing the description of the 240 acres of "script" land. The claimants

REGULATIONS OF JULY 9th, 1879

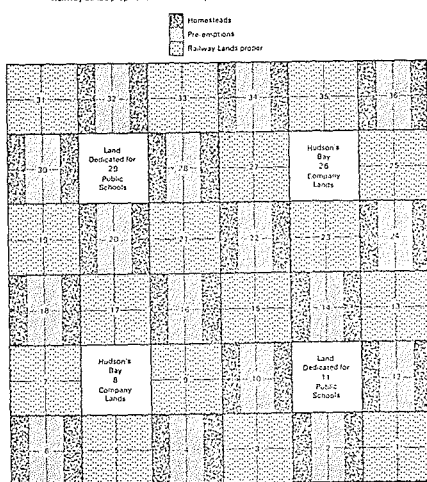
A: Arrangements for Disposal within Zone of Railway Lands

Scale in Miles
110

Belts E	25 per cent. Free Grants 75 per cent. Pre-emption and Railway Lands proper, to be sold at uniform price of \$1.00 per acre.
Belts D	25 per cent. Free Grants 75 per cent. Pre-emption and Railway Lands proper, to be sold at uniform \$2.00 per acre
Belts C	25 per cent. Free Grants 25 per cent. Pre-emption, to be sold at \$2.50 per acre 50 per cent. Railway Lands proper, price \$3.50 per acre
Belts B	25 per cent. Free Grants 25 per cent. Pre-emption, to be sold at \$2.50 per acre 50 per cent. Railway Lands proper, price \$5.00 per acre
Belts A	Lands held for sale, average price \$6.00 per acre
Belts B	25 per cent. Free Grants 25 per cent. Pre-emption, to be sold at \$2.50 per acre 50 per cent. Railway Lands proper, price \$5.00 per acre
Belts C	25 per cent. Free Grants 25 per cent. Pre-emption, to be sold at \$2.50 per acre 50 per cent. Railway Lands proper, price \$3.50 per acre
Belts D	25 per cent. Free Grants 75 per cent. Pre-emption, and Railway Lands proper, to be sold at uniform \$2.00 per acre
Belts E	25 per cent. Free Grants 75 per cent. Pre-emption, and Railway Lands proper, to be sold at uniform price of \$1.00 per acre

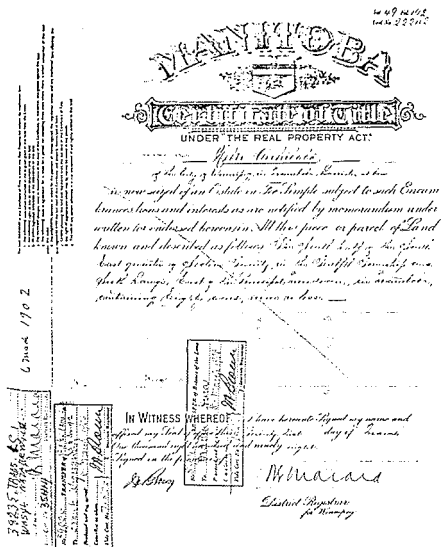
Railways

B: "Showing the Distribution, respectively, of Free Grants, Pre-emption, and Railway Lands proper, in each Township in the several Belts lettered B, C, D, and E."



Ref. Diagrams F and G accompanying P.C.O. No 976 of June 28th, 1879

Scale in Miles
0 1 2



simply drew lots which were then numbered and initialled. The land was then theirs to use as they wished.

A considerable amount of land was also granted to the Roman Catholic Missions (R.C.M.P.). The maps indicate the allocation of the Hudson Bay Company Lands (H.B.C.) which are sections 8 and 26 in all townships, and the position of the Educational Endowments which were sections 11 and 29 in each township and known as "school sections".

Soldiers from the 1st or Ontario and the 2nd or Quebec Battalion of Rifles stationed in Manitoba were granted one quarter section of land free and without actual residence. These were known as Military Bounty Grants. Red River Soldier Settlement Grants were dealt with in a similar manner.

Even numbered sections (not reserved) being agricultural land was open to Homestead Entry of 160 acres, to any head of family or male over 21 years of age, upon payment of \$10.00.

A homesteader was required to live on his farm for a period of six months each year and to bring fifteen acres under cultivation each year for a period of three years before obtaining a patent for his land.

One of the main settlements in Manitoba was the Red River Settlements extending along the Red River between Selkirk and Winnipeg. Due to intermarrying, many families became eligible for grants. These increasing families, the adventurous men and families from Eastern Canada as well as settlers from Britain and Europe overflowed onto the land east of the Red River, considered at that time to be a garden of Eden.

An article from the Manitoba Free Press, Nov. 30, 1872, reads as follows:

"Our ride to Springfield across the prairie from the Seine was one of continual aggravation on account of the innumerable chickens and grouse which tempted us to dismount and bag them. We however, secured enough from the wagon seat for a "bouillon" without losing much time. At Springfield, unlike the previously visited localities we found the settlers

scattered over a park like valley, with no stream or trail to marshal them into a thin line of distance inconvenient for neighbourhood purposes. This locality is well sheltered from the north by a range of hills, or mountains they may be called in this prairie country, and on the east and south partially, by an irregular spur of the same, and is considered by its occupants, not without reason, as the garden of Manitoba — a very profitable garden it is likely to be, only ten miles from Winnipeg, and lacking no single advantage. Water, pure and clear, is obtained near the surface, with hay land and wood in sufficiency, and the soil so rich and easily worked, that, as an intelligent settler remarked, his farm seemed all ready except for the buildings. Though but little of this land was taken up a year ago the settlement now presents quite a thriving appearance, and contains sixty to seventy families, who before winter will all be well housed and comfortable, and ready next season to contribute considerably to our meagre supply of garden truck, for which their near vicinity to town gives them a great advantage. The peculiarly sheltered position of this valley and Sunnyside seems to offer great advantages for the cultivation of fruit, and we were glad to hear that some of the wide awake ones intended to give the question a test as early as possible. As fruit is grown on the bleaker prairies of Minnesota, no one who has paid attention to the question can doubt that our market will in a few years be abundantly supplied with the hardiest fruits from our sheltered valleys and wood-fringed intervals and thus another bubble of ignorance will be exploded by intelligent culturists, as the fiction of our soil and climate being unsuited to the growth of wheat was set aside by the same agency. As the latter growth is safe by early or fall ploughing, so the former only requires protection from the biting prairie blasts. The range of broken hills which divides Springfield and Sunnyside in some places is so lost that the expression, "The other side of the mountain" heard in either place when the other is enquired about seems out of place, though strictly correct when another route between the rival communities which leads over a round grassy summit known as Moose Head, is taken. Long before we left the prairie where this bold point presented itself to our view, we had determined to ascend to a point which seemed to promise so extensive a view, and we were no whit disappointed, for on the Moose's bold brow we were enchanted by the most beautiful scenery that any country can afford. The rolling prairie, dotted everywhere with beautiful groves, extending for miles away in every direction to a wood fringed horizon. As you ascend the Moose Head you find yourself at once in the settlement of Sunnyside, which mostly follows the southern slope of the main range of hills till the neighbourhood of Cooks Creek is reached, where it extends on to the prairie, and partakes of much the same character as its more populous neighbour, with the additional advantage, as was remarked by a lover of sport, who had taken his claim on Cooks Creek, of innumerable ducks and fish in their season. There are about thirty families in Sunnyside, some of whom have been longer located than any in Springfield, though in both there are still some good lots untaken. While the Sunnyside folk do not lack in intelligence and enterprise we think their neighbours are likely to distance them in the race at first, as the inhabitants are less isolated from each other, and seem likely, by their energy, to secure a store, Post Office and church very soon. The road from

Sunnyside to town, a distance of about fourteen miles, is unequalled in the Province for the variety and beauty of its features. First, after leaving the Sunny valley you ascend the Moose Head, and winding across its irregular breadth while enjoying the kaleidoscopic views of the surrounding country, surpassingly beautiful in its autumnal colouring. You soon trot down a gentle slope to the nearest valley, which from the summit overlooking it seemed like a cabinet gem; then, winding through its fertile breadth of perhaps three miles, dotted in every direction with the houses of Springfield, bearing yet traces of newness, you find yourself ascending Bird's Hill, part of a range along which the road winds for three miles, anon taking you through a wide expanse of sheltered plateau, then approaching on one side and the other a point of the range whence the valley for twenty miles may be overlooked. Descending on the western side you are within seven miles of Point Douglas, towards which road, level as a race course, meanders through clean poplar groves, pleasant grassy intervals, and, latterly, within sight of the old and prosperous farms of the old settlers on Red River."

Machinery, supplies, seed grain had all been brought into the new locality from the United States and by 1876, the famous wheat was shipped from the Red River Valley.

An article from the Local History File at the Provincial Library dated 1887 together with a financial statement gives an indication of the progress of the settlement and why there was an influx of settlers.

Board ranged from \$5.00 to \$9.00 per week in Winnipeg which was close by. Wages varied with circumstance but averaged carpenters \$3.50 per day, bricklayers and masons \$4.00, painters \$3.50, labourers \$2.50 per day. Choice lots in Winnipeg sold from \$100 to \$150.

From the Emigrant Monthly June 1886 comes this information:

Mail stages from Railway Stations.

Winnipeg to Prairie Grove, St. Anne, Clear Springs, La Broquerie and Giroux — Saturday.

Winnipeg to Plympton, Dundee, Sunnyside, Millbrook, and Richland — Wednesday and Saturday.

Bird's Hill to Springfield, Oakbank, Cooks Creek — Tuesday and Saturday.

Prices in Manitoba effective July 1, 1886

self-binding reaper	\$215-260.00	work horses	\$150-200.00
mowers	70-80.00	driving horses	100-150.00
plow (breaking)	18-26.00	hay (ton)	2.50-10.00
harrows (straight tooth)	16	straw (ton)	2.50-4.00
hayrakes	30-35.00	wood (cord)	3.00-4.50
drill seeders	75-90.00	wool (pound)	.5-.20c
steam threshers	1800-2020.00	butter (creamery)	.18-.25c
horse thresher	800-950.00	dairy butter	.10-.15c
milch cows	37-45.00	lard	.8-.10c
working oxen (pair)	110-135.00	potatoes (bushel)	.25-30c
heifer (1 year old)	20-25.00	turnips (bushel)	.20-25c
steer (1 year old)	10-15.00	carrots (bushel)	.40-1.00

stock ewes	6-7.50	cabbage (dozen)	.40-1.50
pigs (shoats)	5-7.00	beets (bushel)	.40-1.00
chickens	.25-40c	grain	
turkeys	1-1.50	wheat (No. 1 hard)	.65-.90c
geese	1-1.50		
ducks	50-75c		

In the early days there were no controls regarding land use. Since the opening of the Oak Hummock and Bird's Hill pits in September 1901, the picturesque landscape that was once part of those great stretches of land, has become ugly gorges devoid of tree or flower. Gravel trucks out of these pits roar loudly from dawn to dusk. All this time, erosion and man have left their mark on the topography.

The man made Red River Floodway which cuts through the west end of Springfield at St. Anne's road just south of the Perimeter and completed in 1968, was begun in October 1962. It was an excavated earth channel made to carry flood water from the Red River around and to the east of Winnipeg back to the Red River north of Lockport a distance of 29 miles. The base width of the channel varies from 380 to 540 feet and the top widths of the channel at from 700 to 1000 feet. The average depth is 30 feet although in Bird's Hill it goes to 65 feet.

Controversy surrounds the construction of the Red River Floodway, the prime purpose of which was to provide protection for Winnipeg residents against future flooding. Many, many acres of desirable rich farm land had to be expropriated to achieve the desired goal. Many grumbled about having to relocate. Those fortunate enough to have their building area untouched but who lost land, regained the use of a portion of it.

Every project has both advantages and disadvantages. The floodway was no exception. There are only five road crossings at widely spaced intervals:

The depth of the floodway in places cut off some underground water veins, subsequently drying up a number of shallow wells in the adjacent districts. Compensation or replacements were granted in a number of instances.

The big grassy hill with its gentle slopes now covering what used to be farm land provides an excellent spot for family fun. In summer it is a good spot for a picnic where children can romp and play. In winter it provides many pleasurable hours of snowmobiling, tobogganing and sliding.

Cattlemen each year put up thousands of bales of hay on the hill and rock collectors find a unique rosette called "crystal selenite" on the lower slopes.

Springfield is fortunate in having other nooks where one can commune with nature, on some of the gravel hills to the north west where nature has been untouched wild flowers like the crocus, the fall asters, cotoneaster, goldenrod, bluebells starflower and many others bloom at random and wild berries such as cranberry and saskatoons grow abundantly.

The Moose Nose pit has been stocked with trout for the fisherman and Ballageer's pit stocked with Jack fish. One enterprising gentleman, Ben Plante, and his family who live practically on the banks of the abandoned Cooks Creek pit enjoyed fish so much that Ben decided to see if Goldfish could survive the cold winters. Now, a few years later, hundreds of schools

Pheasant Hunting at **Springfield Game Farm**

September 1st.
to
March 31st.



of shimmering goldfish as much as twelve inches in length can be seen gliding through the water or sunning themselves at the edge of the pool.

On the Eastern fringe, boggy Cedar Lake provides excellent goose and duck hunting in the fall while a private pheasant farm is equipped for the pleasure of the specialist game hunter. The bogs supply many tons of peat used in the lawns and gardens in the city of Winnipeg.

The Brokenhead River for many years has been a favorite family fishing and picnicing area. In this area can be found wild flowers like Indian Paint Brush, wild lythrum, cowslips, yellow lady slipper, flags and wild pink orchids.

It is obvious that the topography is as varied as the beautiful vegetation growing upon the soils peculiar to each locality. One man living along the Brokenhead River claimed that the assessor found five types of soil on his quarter section.

There are, however, two main types of soil predominating the Municipality — Red River clay and Osborne clay.

Red River clay is found along the crests and ridges adjacent to streams. It is a rich black soil which is used successfully for row crops, grasses, alfalfa and other legumes. Along the Brokenhead there is an amount of good black loam suitable for market gardening.

Osborne clay, on the other hand, is the meadow type soil which constitutes the depressional topography known as "gumbo flats". It is a rich soil with great adhering qualities, tightly knit requiring good drainage which then makes it suitable for grain growing.

The four townships of the eastern section, which includes the Brokenhead River, are largely submarginal lands with naturally wooded sand ridges, swamps and peat bogs. Lower locations produce black spruce, black poplar, tamarack, willow, swamp grasses, reeds, and sedges whereas the better drained areas have aspen, occasional scrub oak and spruce.

Sapton, a flat area, grows deciduous woods. Most predominant are aspen, white oak, black poplar, and in the lower locations tamarack, black spruce, willow and swamp bush.

In some of the flat areas Balm of Gilead, a tree related to the black poplar was found to be quite palatable to horses who skinned the bark and leaves and devoured them. The skinning killed the trees which now are almost extinct. During the drought years farmers were known to fell the Gilead for the horses to browse.

The Pine Ridge landscape is somewhat irregular and well drained. The crests are sandy with some loam but because of low organic content and low water retention ability its land usage is restricted. Some of the area rises from the peat bogs to the real gravel ridges which are Springfield's most abundant natural resources. Most of the gravel for Winnipeg was hauled from these pits. In recent years crushed rock has become an important commodity.

The native vegetation includes aspen (white poplar), oak, birch, spruce, in the better drained sites to tamarack, black spruce, jack pine, reeds, sedges, swamp birch, willow and meadow grass in the poorly drained places.

Birds Hill, to the west, has scattered aspen, oak, jack pine, ground cedar, and an undergrowth of grasses and herbs.

Zora, on the east, has drainage problems because of its flat surface and heavy soil some of which graduates into bogs and half bogs. In the higher spots aspen, black poplar and spruce flourish while tamarack, black spruce reeds and sedges favor the wet spots.

Thus, Springfield, because of its complex geography, beauty and natural resources is readily adaptable to the needs of a diverse and expanding population.

THE PRAIRIE MOTHER

Washing, wiping, piles of dishes
For the seeming millionth time,
Daily bowed o'er pans and cook stoves,
Heat like that of torrid clime.

Fancy then the contrast paints of her girlhood days,
Scenes of England, Scotland loom brighter through the haze,
Heather — purpled Scottish moors, mist enshrouded hills,
English gardens rose — perfumed — how the vision thrills!

In the vista from the window
Team and Husband plainly show,
Shuttle — like, with harrows passing
O'er the acres to and fro;
Clouds of dust behind them flying
And the raucous throated crow.

Dawns the knowledge that such men keep the world in food
Braving Fate's capriciousness, nature's every mood,
Grappling with the stubborn scrub, breaking up the sod,
Verily such workers are the gardeners of God.

Rocke Savage

RURAL LIVING

'The Old Order Changeth Giving Place to New'

Research into the lives of the pioneers of Springfield develops a marked respect for the fortitude and courage they exhibited in meeting the challenges as they proceeded to lay the groundwork of the community we enjoy today.

The first typical houses and barns were made of log with thatched roofs, plastered inside and out with clay. The interior had one large room downstairs and the same upstairs, with a lean-to kitchen. The space under the stairway, located between the kitchen and the living room became a storage pantry for the wild berries which were picked by the women and children.

Some of the fruit was dried; some preserved by stewing and sealing while hot and some made into jam.

The furniture was mostly hand hewn or the hand made variety together with some cherished pieces they had brought with them. One family had a wedding gift of a chest of drawers; others had settees, arm chairs, small parlour chairs upholstered with woven black horse hair, oak parlour tables, etc.

In the kitchen cast iron formed the stove, kettle and cooking pot, while a cast-iron heater heated the living room. Stove pipes from the cook stove ran through the dining room and bedroom in the winter and into the chimney. What a nuisance the foul smell was that permeated from the drip when burning green wood! Pails to catch the creosote were suspended by wire below every elbow. If the drip missed, the resulting brown stain was almost impossible to remove.

A good water supply was obtained from shallow dug wells, replaced later by deeper drilled wells. In some cases water flowed steadily making it

necessary to have a drain to accommodate the overflow. A pail and rope which lifted the water was replaced by a hand lift pump with a cylinder part way down the well. Others had well sweeps and wooden pumps, all hand made. Animals were watered from the wells at troughs made from squared timber or in some cases hollowed out logs.

They were kept in barns similar in construction to the house. Located not too far distant, the barns housed an assortment of livestock, oxen, cows, pigs and perhaps a couple of horses. Hens were kept in the loft. Some of the animals raised to produce a quick source of income were taken to town with a yoke of oxen — a slow trying journey in a bumpy wagon over mere trails. Some years hence, many of the cattle buyers coming to the farms to buy were shrewd operators who sometimes gave the farmer a raw deal.

Wild animals such as wolves and foxes preyed on the livestock and chickens, often coming right into the barn for their catch.

Plentiful supplies of wild duck, prairie chicken, partridge and rabbits were fair game for sport and table alike. Deer abounded in the woods in great numbers. A variety of wild meat, a steer and sometimes pigs were slaughtered for a winter meat supply.

Women were deeply involved in family survival. They had many tasks that were laborious and time consuming. They made bannock, the first bread common in most homes. The babies and young children were taken to the barn where they watched or played games while the mother milked the cows. No children were left alone in the house with coal oil lamps and wood fires. The milk was kept in the milk house or cooler which had a supply of ice covered with sawdust and the door was kept closed. Some hung the can in the well; others used a hole in the ground. Butter and cheese were made in the dairy, a small building used exclusively for this purpose. It was a common sight to see a bag of cottage cheese hanging on the clothesline.

The women also kept the garden and assisted with the harvest when they were able. In the fall they helped at slaughtering time by making blood puddings, boiling and drying tripe, making candles from the tallow, and rendering the fat for baking, frying and making soap.

Starch was made from potatoes by pressing the ground potatoes through a cloth into a tub half-filled with water. When the starch settled to the bottom it was used for cooking and with indigo added, it was used in the laundry.

For the laundry snow or rain water was preferred. It was caught in barrels situated at the corners of the house. Failing that, a barrel was filled with well water, wood ashes stirred in and allowed to settle. The resulting solution turned out a sparkling clean wash. Clothes were scrubbed on a washboard made of zinc or glass previous to the advent of the hand powered washing machine. Before the flat iron with attached handle was in common use, flat pieces of clothing were pressed by squeezing them through rollers under great pressure. This was in some respects similar to a mangle.

Sewing had to be done before June to make way for summer work. Those who had sheep had to shear them. The women washed, picked and carded



The Government of Canada furnished passenger warrants to families of good character from Europe to Fort Garry for the sum of \$30.00 for adults, half price for 18 and under, babies \$3.00 in the years 1874, 75, 76. Provisions provided between Liverpool and Collingwood.

the wool so that it could be spun and woven into clothing and blankets during the winter months. Many folks used a hand loom.

The lowly flour and sugar sack was fashioned into underpants, slippers, shirts, nightgowns, sheets and pillowcases. Many times the printing was still visible on little girls' undies. Tea towels were made from 20 pound rolled oat sacks. The feet of worn out woollen socks were cut off and reknit with wool unravelled from the leg of another sock whose feet was completely gone. Used adult clothing was remade into childrens' coats and other outer clothing. Sometimes the material was reversed for a fresher newer look.

The women looked forward to the "quilting parties". For them it was a social outing where a dozen or so ladies gathered in one of the local homes to do an afternoon's quilting. The frame was set up in the parlour and no doubt the time passed quickly as they caught up on the local gossip while their flying fingers stitched quickly and finely on the quilt. Tying a quilt was a simpler method used by some women. It was faster, convenient and the cover was easily removable for laundering.

Since the barns of those days were not conducive to winter production butter and eggs had to be packed and stored for winter use. One method of preserving eggs was to coat them with water glass.

In later years a butcher came every week to supplement the home meat supply. There were also beef rings.

People were thrifty, selling the hides of their animals to butchers in the city or fashioning them into cutter robes and rawhide jackets.

Most of the men's clothing was purchased in Winnipeg or through Simpsons and Eatons in Toronto or Stanley Mills in Hamilton. The mail order catalogue was entertainment for the whole family and was well thumbed

through by both young and old. From it the settlers ordered wearing apparel, shoes, hats, harness, bridles, halters and curry combs for the horses. A surprise "grab box" was sometimes included. When it outlived its usefulness and a new one came along, it was used by the youngsters for cutting out pictures or it found its way to the outhouse to serve a useful purpose there.

Produce was bartered in Winnipeg for groceries, staples or goods. Gradually small local stores, usually at a Post Office, came into existence thus providing such items as sugar, tea, baking soda, needles, thread, coal-oil, and a few patent medicines.

Pedlars with packs on their backs carried pocket knives, thread, handkerchiefs, yard goods, bandanas and Red River Rub, etc. Sammy Dellon was one of the first to travel the area, at first on foot and later by horse and van.

Food and revenue were needed quickly so at first only the open spaces of land were cleared with the help of a yoke of oxen, a plow and a grub hoe. Hand made harness had collar pads that kept the shoulders from becoming sore.

From the first cultivated land the family ate, sold vegetables in Winnipeg and stored enough in a root cellar for winter use. Their excess vegetables, butter and cheese found a ready market in the city, and they were kept fresh on the way by wrapping in rhubarb leaves. In return they bought clothing and flour.

Some folks at first made their flour at home in a little stone grinder. The grist mill at Krugers in Oak Bank served them in later years.

Settlers coming from Europe in the early 1900's grew tobacco from seed. They broke off the yellow leaves as they matured, with a needle and thread strung them up to dry, then twisted them and stored them in a 45 gallon barrel. Honey and molasses, melted in the oven, was used as a sweetner in tobacco that was placed layer upon layer, then pressed down with a vice-like appliance to make chewing tobacco. Bladders from pigs became tobacco pouches.

In those days there was neither time nor money to travel. Residents kept in touch with the outside world through the mail. In 1893 Post Offices of the Municipality were located at: Beausejour, Cooks Creek, Dugald, Dundee, Meadowvale, Millbrook, Molson, Oak Bank, Plympton, Prairie Grove, Queen's Valley, Richland, Saint Ouens, Springfield and Suthwyn.

Vehicles of transportation were the wagon, buggy, democrat and the light and handy two wheel cart in the summer and the sleighs and cutters in the winter. Sleighs and horses were adorned with strings of sleigh bells, which jingled as the horses trotted along. Even dogs knew their master's bells.

Many stories are told about the disasters that could accompany a ride behind horses. Ladies particularly, and even gents, were quite chagrined to discover on arrival at their destination that their clean and nicely pressed clothes were all covered with horsehair and dirt.

At the outset, professional medical attention was available only in Winnipeg. The telephone made it possible to derive some assistance by phoning from Dugald. When the line was extended to the office of Wm. Goodridge, Oak Bank, secretary-treasurer of the Municipality, medical counseling was

within reach of most people. Although doctors were called only in emergencies, Dr. Davis of Dugald, Dr. Bissett of Beausejour and Dr. Golden of Tyndall, among others, were kept busy dealing with consumption, influenza, scarlet fever, smallpox, diphtheria and confinements.

People soon learned to rely on their own resources in caring for the less serious ailments. White liniment was made of egg white, turpentine and vinegar. Salve for ringworm consisted of unsalted lard, sulphur and Jack Pine sap. Poultices were bread soaked in hot milk, and sour cream combined with enough flour to make a biscuit like dough was applied generously over a boil. A medicinal cough drink was a cup of hot milk to which a good-sized gob of butter was added. The children's contagious diseases aroused the normal concern but were cared for at home. A very serious diphtheria epidemic broke out in the early 1900's. One family lost three children in one week. Tuberculosis was a dreaded disease. There was no cure. In 1918-19 the Spanish Flu took on epidemic proportions. Every home became a hospital with the not so ill caring for the more serious. Many people died - some families were almost wiped out.

In every area there were kindly women who would take turns sitting with patients in order that the mother might have a rest. No one received pay. It was done out of kindness, given cheerfully and unstintingly. Even amputations were known to have been accomplished by unskilled hands, the only anaesthetic being enough alcohol to make the patient really drunk. On occasion tooth extractions were performed by local men with the aid of ordinary pliers.

Men's tasks required superior strength and endurance. Prairie sod was easily turned over into usable land but the wooded areas first had to be cleared of trees by axe and saw, roots grubbed by hand and the large stones dug out and hauled into piles by mule, ox or horse. These same animals pulled the walking or breaking plow to break up the land. "Backsetting", which meant turning over again the sod which had been broken weeks earlier, came next. It was seeded (broadcast by hand) the following spring and harrowed. A later improvement for seeding was the shoe drill.

Harvesting was a major chore. The grain was cut by scythe and gathered by hand to form a sheaf that was hand bound. Binding a sheaf was an art; the tie was made from two hands full of stems with heads attached, twisted together, the stems circling the sheaf and tied in a knot. A few years later grain was cut by reaper.

In 1910 or thereabouts most of the grain was cut by a right hand McCormack binder and tied. Farmers had learned to stack the grain to await the arrival of the threshing outfit.

A flail which beat out the grain (hand operated) was the first method of threshing. Horsepower, a device driven by horses pulling and rotating in a circular direction, separated the grain. Close on the heels of that came the stationary engine which powered the separator. Both were transported by horses to the stacked sheaves. The coming of the steam operated threshing machine in the early 1900's speeded up the harvesting time considerably. Lining up the engine and thresher with a hundred foot belt, between grain stacks, required much skill. The engine was fired with wood and straw supplied by the farmer. Much water was consumed by the engine, thus a team and water tank accompanied the outfit, water being hauled from the

nearest wells. They hand fed the threshing machine and had two men cutting the sheaf bands. The sheaves had been pitched from the stack by three men who kept a constant supply in front of the bandcutters. The grain was hand measured by bushels, tallied and poured into bags, lifted into a wagon box and hauled to a granary. The straw carrier required three to four men to keep the straw away and build the straw stack. Some outfits required 22 men for a complete unit. A few years later (around 1906) the addition of self-feeders, straw blowers and automatic weighers reduced the work load and the work force. The farmer's wife always supplied good wholesome food to the threshing gang at mealtimes and lunches in mid-morning and mid-afternoon. Newer steam engines had self-traction. For custom threshing a rate of 3c per bushel for wheat; 2c for barley and oats was charged.

Among the tractors to come on the market about the time of the 1st World War were Titans, Hart-Parrs, Waterloo-Boys and Fordsons. There was also the three wheeled Farm-Boy. All of these operated more efficiently on larger farm units, consequently farmers felt the need to have more land and equipment such as threshing machines, plows, drills, mowers, cultivators, binders etc.

In 1910 touring cars could be bought for \$500. The two door Ford in 1914 was quite an asset to men in business.

This was an era of "bees" where groups of men combined efforts to erect buildings. Usually they were large barns housing many head of horses and cows, which were either a dairy or a mixed herd.

Men were proud of their horses and cattle. Horses came in many breeds such as Clydesdales, Belgians and Percherons for work horses and Pintos and Arabians for driving and riding. Cattle were often a mixed breed. Among them were Aberdeen Angus (a beef animal), Shorthorns and Ayrshires, these having come from Britain. Horses were used mainly as beasts of burden and were kept in the farmyard. Every so often the horses teeth were filed by a travelling specialist in that field. Cattle were allowed to roam the country in search of good grazing in the summer. They were brought home every night. Each herd had its own cow who dinged a cowbell and became leader of the herd. Some herds came home punctually on their own. They were milked by hand, kept overnight in a small corral or pasture close to the farmyard so that they could be milked again in the morning.

In winter all animals were stabled, fed indoors each day from the stacks of hay and let out to water at the trough. If the weather was nice they were allowed outside to browse at a strawpile. In the spring it was quite an ordinary sight to see the country dotted with strawpiles that looked like mushrooms as a result of the cattle's feeding habits. Mares and colts were left unattended in the summer but in winter they received the same ration as the horses. Some farmers treated their horses to oats, and cows which were milk producers received crushed grain supplement. Sometimes the cash produced by cows from butter and cream sold in Winnipeg, became the wife's spending money.

Pigs were kept in an outdoor pen completely separated from the other buildings. One end had a shelter which was partially enclosed for sleeping quarters. At the other end the pigs were fed from troughs of food consisting

of crushed grain, skim milk and sometimes "slops", the refuse from the kitchen. Some piglets were sold at the age of six weeks and the remainder were fed until they weighed approximately 200 pounds at which time they were either sold or butchered. A grade "A" bacon hog brought the highest price.

Poultry had their own quarters, having bars across the length of a wall at one end as "roosts" for sleeping and a series of box-like, straw filled nests about three feet off the floor on the other side for laying eggs. A curtain drop over the front provided darkness. Even though hens had the run of the farmyard, their quarters had to be cleaned often. Eggs were sold at the local stores and traded for groceries. Large scale hen houses did not come into existence until after 1920 when hens were kept for meat as well as eggs. Brood hens (clucks) were set on eggs for three weeks until the chicks hatched. Hen and chicks were then placed in a coop where the hen took care of the chicks until they were big enough to be on their own. Sometimes clucking hens were loaned for "setting". What a surprise for the family when each year one or more clucking hens would proudly emerge from the seclusion of the bush with a flock of fluffy little chicks, sometimes more than twenty in number! Artificial chick boders called incubators in the 1930's replaced "old Biddy" and production increased tremendously from the fifty or one hundred chicks per farm, to three or four hundred. Eggs and chickens sold in Winnipeg provided a second income for the family.

The farmer's livestock was fed hay of the wild variety that had been cut late in June or early July by mower. The scythe of the early years could never have handled the quantity needed. Hay was allowed to dry for a day or two, raked by horse into windrows which were bunched and cocked quite often by the women and girls of the family. As the fluffy fragrant green hay was hauled into the farmyard a certain amount of pleasure was derived from it as the driver sank out of sight in the hay. A widely spaced pole rack, on a truck wagon chassis drawn by two horses was used. A stack man built the stack that was also used as bedding for the animals.

Those were also the times when the long hard work day with horse drawn machines and physical labour made farming a burden. Stories come to light about how the legs cramped after long hours spent walking behind horses and harrows or hand stooking, the tired back from riding a plough, and the callouses on the hands from holding the reins.

Gone were the days of the early 1900's which had heralded an era of the tall rectangular house with long narrow windows and at times a screened verandah across the front and perhaps down one side. It was equipped with a side stairway and a front hall on one side of which were hooks for hanging outdoor garments. In the dining room was a trap door or door under the stairs leading to the cellar, a cribbed dugout that was sometimes partitioned for preserves, butter, eggs and vegetables. The sideboard was the main attraction of the dining area, while the open shelved pantry off the lean to kitchen stored the housewife's kitchen supplies. The invention of the kitchen cabinet, a miniature cupboard complete with counter top, side bread board, flour bin and sifter, sugar container and spice rack was a real step-saver.

Contrasting this type was the square, four sided roof, two storey home which projected itself on the landscape in the 20's and 30's. With certain

modifications it is still in use as are the clothes closets that first put in an appearance about that time. Before that, clothes were hung on nails or hooks — quite often behind the door.

To keep the house cool in summer women of some areas, for years did their cooking and canning, washing and ironing in a summer kitchen that was either a separate building or a lean to on the house.

The only plumbing known in those days was the waterpail on the wood-box near the stove and a “slop” pail that accompanied a washstand, mirror and basin at the end of the room. Incidentally, those who were lucky enough kept wash water in a reservoir attached to the side of the kitchen stove. Upstairs, plumbing consisted of a washstand and wash set complete with jug, basin and chamber. Not every bedroom had one.

A few homes installed cisterns in the basement, below the kitchen, where a pump with a sink beside it lifted the water into the kitchen. A dumb-waiter and ice box were added features.

Although of little value for heating some homes enjoyed the glow of an open fireplace. Furnaces burning wood or coal, heated most homes even though some preferred heaters.

Memories of happy times spent in those homes with stay-over guests linger since there was hardly a week that the “spare” room was not occupied or that beds were not shared. Stories are told of workers and threshing gangs who stayed over sleeping on the floor or in the hay loft. Caboosees for sleeping, in some instances, followed the threshing gangs wherever they went. To lessen the burden of work, a hired girl and a hired man lived with the family.

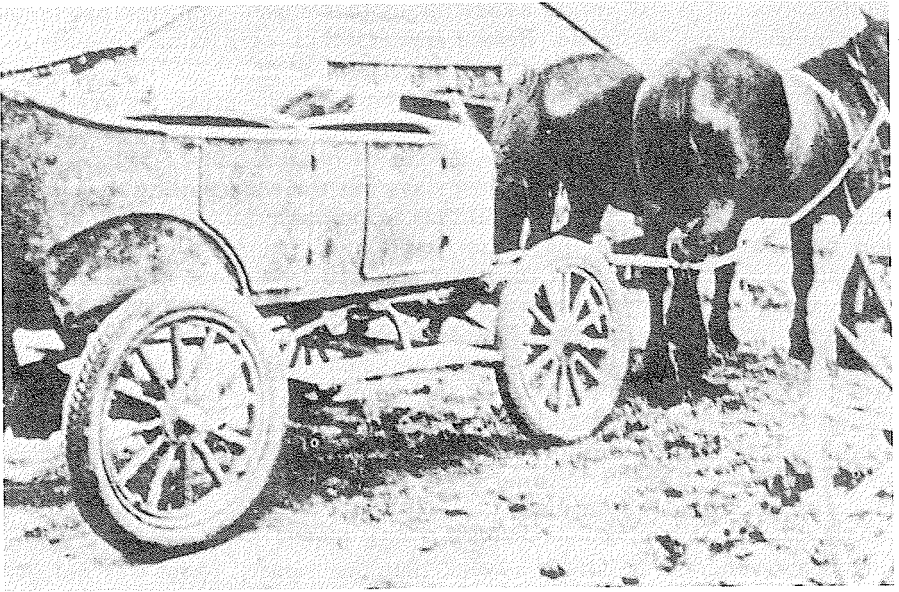
For home entertainment in those days, the closest thing to a movie was the picture stereoscope. Many delightful hours were spent musing over the pictures. The cylinder type crank gramophone gave listening pleasure but the “miracle of the day” in the early 20’s was first the crystal radio with headphone even though it was a temperamental outfit. If two wanted to listen at the same time the earphones were separated. Topping the crystal set was the loudspeaker radio with a horn. Neighbours for miles around would spend the evening listening to radio at the home of a family fortunate enough to have one.

From all the hustle and bustle of the everyday life and the chaotic experiences associated with it the families found refuge each Sunday in their church where, in sharing problems, they were re-vitalized and in the message were re-inspired.

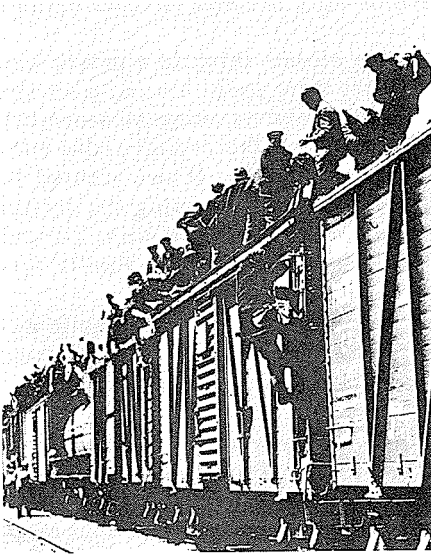
Windmills, now a landmark on the farm, for years had been used to pump water and grind grain. A second use for windpower came about in the 30’s in the form of a windcharger that provided the first electric light on the farm. Just recently a further move to harness windpower into electricity has been contemplated.

Repercussions from the slump or market crash of 1929 added to the very wet year in 1927, were felt throughout the whole country, leaving it suffering a great depression in the 1930’s. Years of drought and grasshoppers added to the discouragement. There was no place to go and even if one could go there was no work to be found. Those who were able to hold on to their land managed to eke out an existence.

Since jobs were scarce, tops of freight cars were loaded with men



Bennett Buggy.



Riding the rails in the dirty 30's.

travelling across the country in search of employment. In the winter young men with no work, would hire out to the farmers. In return for lodging and \$5. from the government the individual was required to do a full day's work everyday. The farmer was given \$5. to keep the man. Some of the more generous farmers gave his \$5. to his man. Others worked the men like slaves.

Wheat sold for as little as 35 cents per bushel; oats for 12-1/2 cents and a

cow for \$10.00. During the depression when a carload of barley was shipped to Fort William little was left after the freight was paid. Those who had no job went on relief, which was similar in some respects to welfare today except that the government would create jobs such as brushing, ditching and an able bodied man was required to work in order to pay back his debt. Relief work included jobs such as brushing, working in wood camps, building snow fences, opening ditches with spades in the spring, etc. If he refused, no relief was forthcoming. Because of hot dry weather the crops were thin and of poor quality. What little crop there was, was chewed away by an infestation of grasshoppers. They could strip a field in a matter of hours had the edges not been sprinkled with the poison coated bran or sawdust supplied from the Municipal Office. In 1932 and 1933 two mixing machines worked night and day to meet the need for poison bait to avert disaster. According to a newspaper of June, 1932 it was estimated there were 260 dead grasshoppers per square foot or over eleven million per acre, after one application of poison. In an impression of a horse's hoof 125 dead hoppers were counted. Local elevators were pick up points for poison to be spread on headlands and vacant grass patches where the hoppers hatched. Occasionally some of the animals managed to eat enough of the mixture to bring fatal results.

The late 30's were beset with sleeping sickness in horses; cattle had foot-rot; people, particularly young people feared the polio epidemic. Sleeping sickness, similar to that in horses attacked the more mature people. A survey T.B. test on all cattle, took most of some farmers' herds. They were only partially compensated by the government.

Just when conditions began an upward trend, the second world war broke out. Sugar, gas, and meat were all rationed. Books of coupons were issued to all householders allowing 5 lbs. of sugar per month. Tokens were given as credit. Victory bonds and war savings certificates were sold. Concerts were held to raise money for the Red Cross. Women began to knit and sew and make bandages to keep a steady supply for the Red Cross overseas.

At the close of World War II, new kinds of tractors on rubber, or on tracks operating not on distillate but on gas or diesel fuel were common. Pull type combines were replaced by the self-propelling combines and self-propelled swathers.

Power lines to carry electricity first crossed springfield in the early 1900's when the Winnipeg Electric Company bought the abandoned railroad grade for the original Molson cut off along the line fence of sections 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 in township 11-5E and with additional right of way built the pole powerline to Seven Sisters. The 2nd line was built to Seven Sisters in 1931 and also one to Point du Bois. Other powerlines paralleled No. 206 to about 1-1/2 miles south of Oak Bank whence it turns west to the floodway and on through Suthwyn.

Changes were occurring so rapidly that it was difficult to keep abreast of the newest inventions. The greatest advance of all for the rural population was electrification in 1946-47. On the heels of it, electrical appliances, better telephone, radio, record player and television (1953), electric refrigerators, deep freezers, stoves, hot water, plumbing were a few of the new conveniences offered the homemaker.

Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Robertson
request your presence at the marriage of
their daughter,

Mary

to

Mr. William J. Malcolm

On Wednesday Evening, July 28th, 1897,

at 7 o'clock,

Plympton, Man.

SPRINGFIELD.—The Church of England has erected a place of worship at Springfield. The building is twenty by thirty feet, and will be very comfortable when finished. Rev. Mr. Pritchard is the officiating minister. It is also the intention to establish a public school in the same place forthwith. We are told that the Presbyterians intend building a church in the Spring.

1872.

INDICATIVE.—The cash receipts at the Dominion Lands Office here, have averaged between four and five thousand dollars monthly during the season. The mania for locating claims is still unabated, and the Dominion Lands Office is actually besieged by numerous applicants, many of whom have been working in town all summer. The number of locations made daily will average about twelve, Cook's Creek seems to be the favorite locality just now.

1872.



Court Briar Bush, C.O.F.

requests the pleasure of

Mr. H. Van Slyke and Lady
at their

Annual Ball

In Dugald Hall, March 13th, 1917, at 8 o'clock

COMMITTEE

W. B. Chambers. S. Hansen. A. Butland. A. Wynne. M. Lensberg

TICKETS \$1.00

Looking Backward

60 Years Ago—April 18, 1913

With porterhouse steaks selling for 30 cents a pound and roasts for 27 cents a pound and meat prices generally higher than ever before, Winnipeg consumers were asking where was it all going to end?

GASOLINE RATION COUPON

(TO BE DETACHED ONLY BY SUPPLIER)

This coupon permits the delivery of

ONE UNIT

OF GRADED GASOLINE

G. R. COTTRELL
OIL CONTROLLER

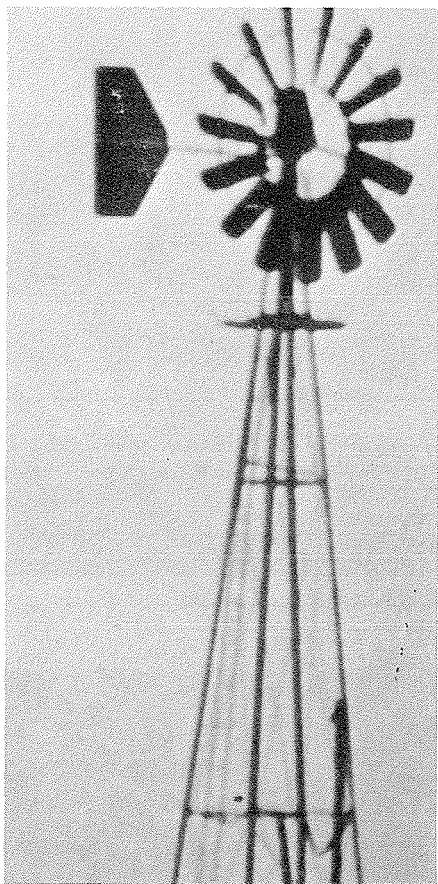
1942.



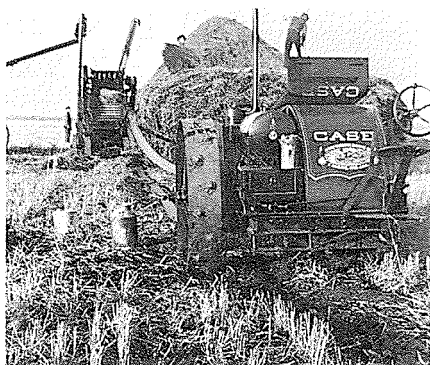
Cook's Creek.



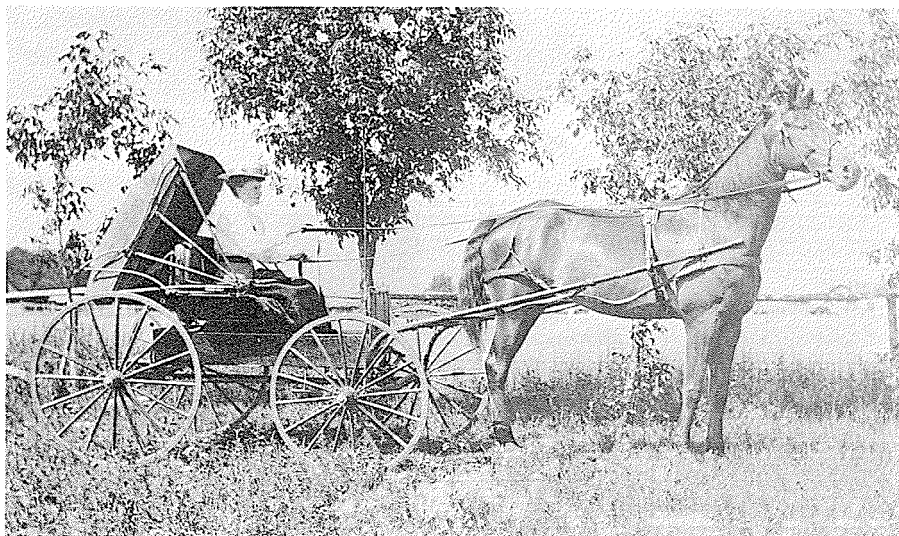
1906. Cook's Creek.



Mr. and Mrs. Jack Block and Mr. and Mrs. Fraser Hinds on a trip to Morden early in the 1920ties.



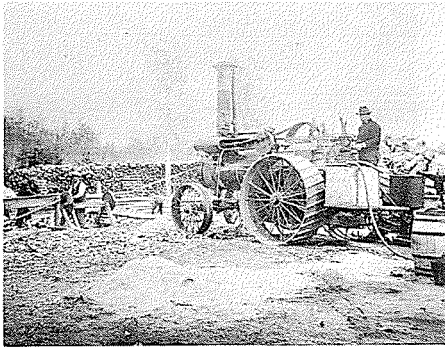
W. R. Dowse — 3-wheel Case — threshing in 1916.



Mrs. A. E. Studham.



Picnic at the Henderson Farm north Springfield in 1937.



Art Kruger and Adam Schick on the old "rumley" working on Ripsteins farm in 1917.



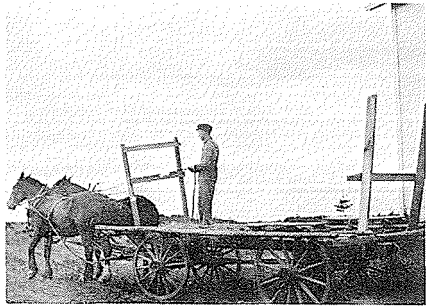
The last Load — Winter 1912-13.



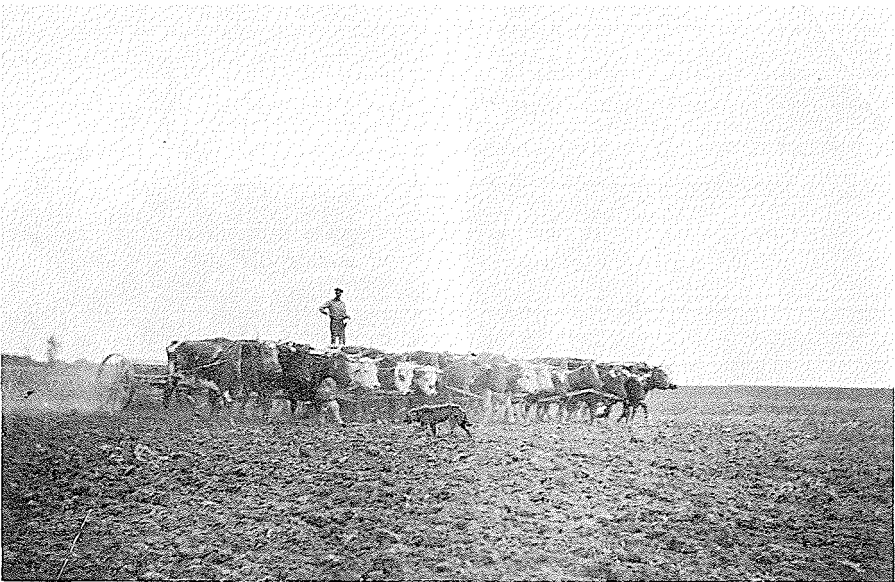
Sod Hut.



Going with "Dobbin" to the fair, deluxe method of transportation — early 1900's.



J. R. Armour, North Springfield. — 1916.



Span of 16 oxen pulling four seeders on Henderson farm. Driver was Frenchman from Willow Bunch, Saskatchewan who could swear in two languages. Note the long whip.



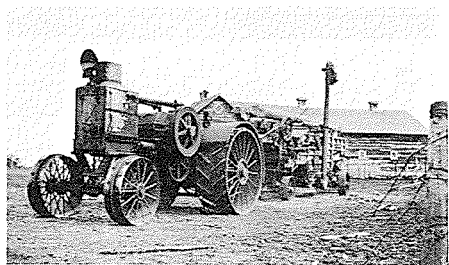
Old Indian who lived in a tent behind the
Hendersons and died there in 1902 at the
age of 102.



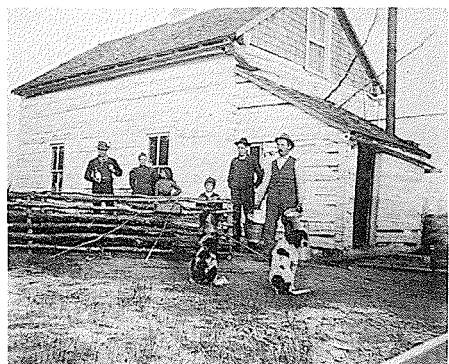
F. Henderson — 1912.



S. G. Smith's Horses about 1927.



Going to church Pine Ridge.



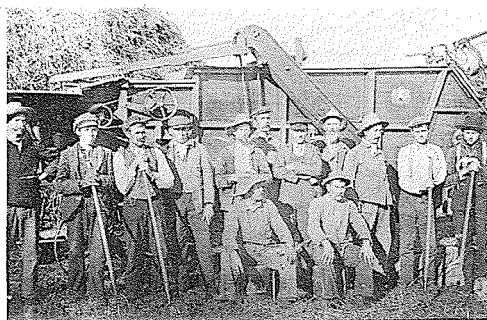
Hart's House.

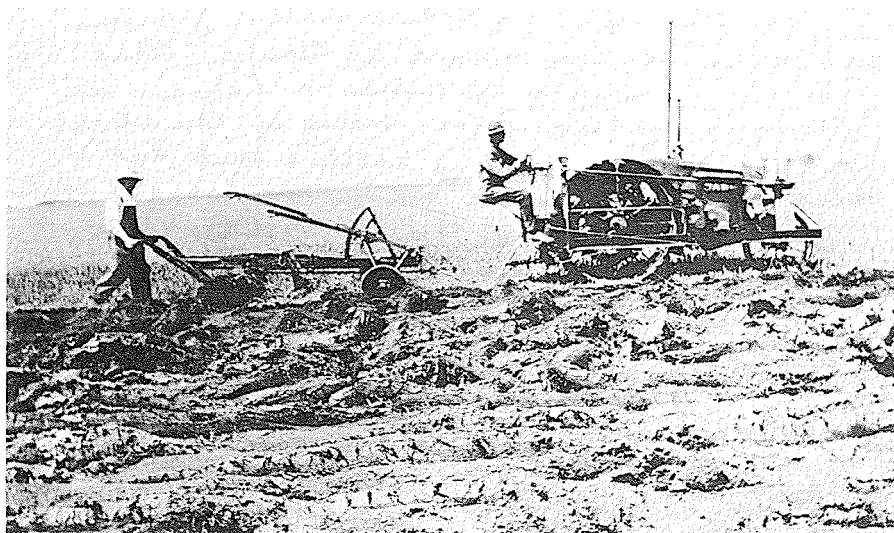


Near Vivian in 1908.



Before 1900.





R. W. and R. N. Dowse with 3 wheel Case breaking (wooden beam) breaking plow in 1917.



F. Henderson, 1911, North Springfield.



Howard and the ox in 1928.



Breaking land with four and five horses respectively on the Henderson farm, North Springfield. Mr. Henderson ploughing with grey team of horses.

Some time after my Oldest Brother, Johnnie was married, they moved to Broken Head. We sent out a number of cattle & between us had nearly 100 head. Before many of the steers were 3 years old, price of cattle & beef hit a very low price, so one winter we brought back about 30 steers & let them run in the straw stacks & during that time, we younger Brothers broke them in to harness & in the spring, as many men were going on Homesteads, we sold 12-14 teams & kept 6 oxen for ourselves, as the 2 Brothers bought, a half section in Plympton, from Mr A Van Slyck. Following sectioning, we took 3 gang plows, with 3 oxen & 2 horses, on 2 places & 5 horses on the other & broke up, almost the one $\frac{1}{4}$ section.

The early grains were wheat, oats & barley. On the new land, usually 2 crops of wheat, was taken off, then one of oats & one of barley, then it was summerfallowed. I can remember the remains of Father's reaper. Then he bought a 7 foot, Massey Harris, left hand cut^{ter}. All grain was stacked & later stacked. After the older brother's left, we got a heaved, brush place & with seven horses, on it we broke all the smaller pieces of, very willow land, except about 10-12 acres, near the farm which also had a nice higher bluff. It made a nice pasture for the calves & colts. So we were the first to have a half mile furrow, when Johnnie got married, he took over & built on the north $\frac{1}{4}$. I had mentioned to you an Aileen re our threshing mill. After we had broken up all our land, we rented, 2400 acres, south of what was called the, 3 mile road. It was just south of the old Van Slyck farm. We had two mowers & a 12 foot rake. We swept up all the hay. Would make a slope and lay 4, 2x10 inch planks, on it, first 12 footers, making the 2 center ones lower & would run the team, one on each side of the stack & as the stack got higher, would use 16 foot planks & with a ton of hay or more, being pushed by the sweep & running the horses, it only took, about, one hay load, on the way, to top the stack. Some stacks were, nearly 100 feet long.

Farming years ago as described in recent letters by Mr. Sutherland an 86 yr. old gentleman.

In the early days all farms were fenced and cross fenced, some to keep animals in; others to keep them out. Poundkeepers took charge of the offenders which were not released until the damages were paid. Today electric fences keep animals in check and other fence lines have largely disappeared.

Farmers at that time had hand pulled mustard and ragweed on the farm and were diligent in observing the law concerning mowing the weeds along the road bordering his land. Although the law still exists, municipal equipment is expected to spray all road allowances. Farmers use weed sprays and insecticides in the latest spraying techniques on the crop land sometimes employing airplanes to do the job. These methods, though useful to the farmers are killing the wild life and wild flowers which, if nothing is done, will soon become extinct.

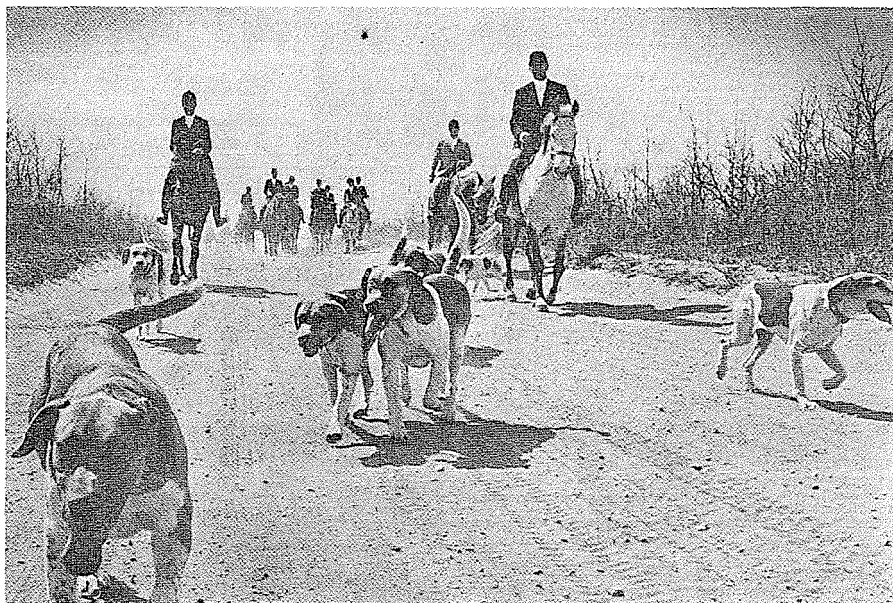
Roads, on main thoroughfares, once gravelled are now hardtop highways. School bus routes would probably account for so many of the side roads being widened, graded and gravelled. Occasionally in prairie locations there is a country trail, and a natural bluff, where wild flowers and birds find protection and many beautiful shelterbelts have been planted with trees obtained from Nursery Stations.

The burden of country living has been changed to the joys of country living. Many city people have moved to Springfield and commute daily to work.

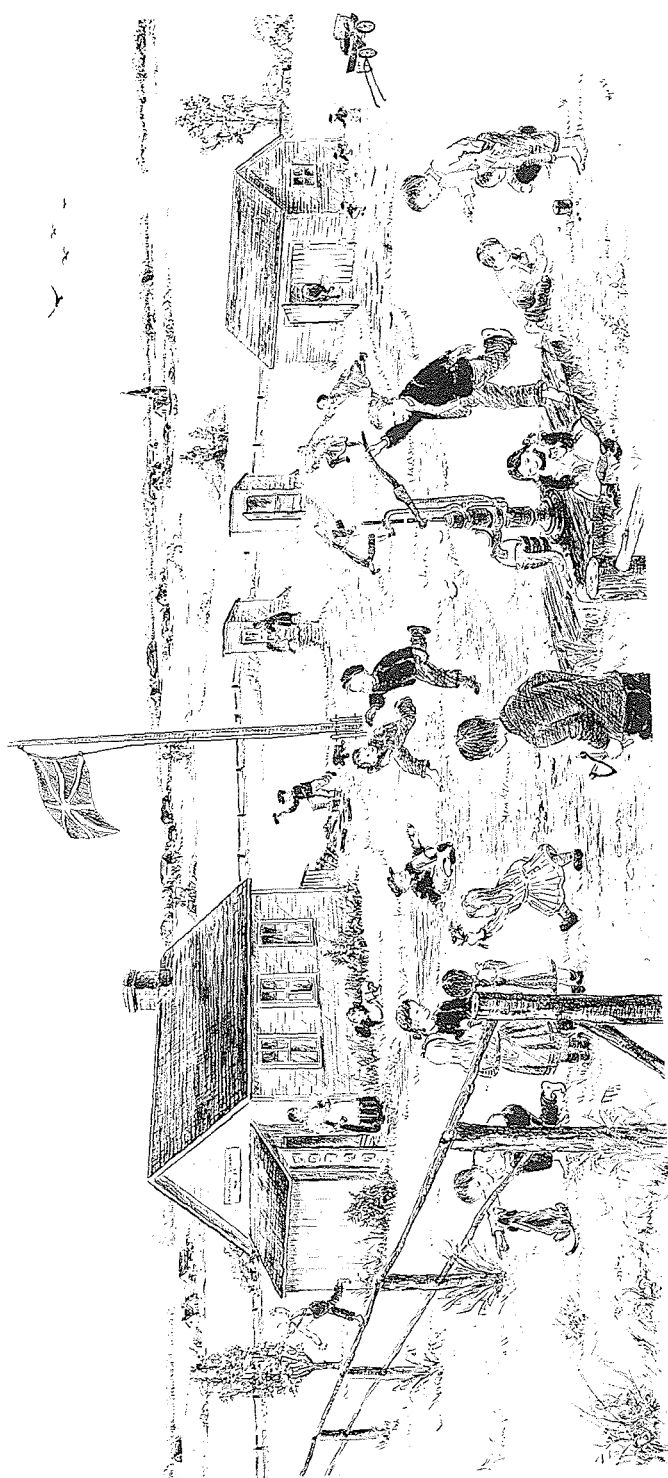
An affluent society, conveniences and mechanization leave time for social life, leisure or pursuing a particular interest.

While it is with feelings of nostalgia and some regrets that the past has gone, the good life founded by the pioneers is gratefully acknowledged and appreciated.

"Time flies! Alas no! - Time stays, - We go!"



Springfield Hunt.



EXODUS 20-12

Honour thy father and thy mother
That thy days may be long upon the land
Which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

THE ONE ROOM SCHOOL

When the homesteaders had established an adequate dwelling, their thoughts turned to the education of their children. Many of the first buildings used for school houses were of log construction. Some were built and owned by the settlers, others were rented until a suitable place could be built.

Between 1870 and 1890, the population grew and spread over a wide area. The need for public schools was great and many were built by local men skilled in carpentry. They received willing help from the settlers.

A simple one room plan was adopted. The size varied with the district but the majority were approximately 18 by 24, finished with siding painted white and a shingled roof stained with lamp black and oil.

Just inside the door stood a stove. The tin pipes, supported at intervals by pipe wire fastened to the ceiling, extended the length of the building. This helped to disperse the heat, but failed to keep the room warm in winter. Behind the door were nails and hooks to hang coats and jackets. There were six windows, three on each side directly opposite each other. The windows were high, about forty-two inches off the floor, making it impossible to sit and gaze out. They did provide a pleasant breeze on warm days, but were covered with an inch of frost all winter. Blinds (usually dark green) were drawn to keep out the sun. The walls were 10'6" high. The upper 6 feet and ceiling were lath and plaster, painted white. The lower walls were v-joint lumber, painted grey. A strong bracket supported the chimney of white brick. On either side of the chimney bracket were blackboards.

Before the turn of the century slates and slate pencils were used by pupils. There were advantages and disadvantages to this method of inscription. Errors could be erased, or a note written to be read by a friend nearby, could quickly be obliterated and leave no trace of the message for others to read. However, pupils were deprived of the pleasure of preserving work well done, or, of keeping notes for reference, perhaps the latter helped to sharpen their memory.

Boys delighted in making a screeching sound by drawing the pencil over the slate in an upright position. When the teacher looked around all were innocently working!

The results of the teacher's work was examined regularly when the inspector called. He had a question for each child, then the children had an extended recess while the inspector interviewed the teacher.

One of the older and most responsible boys was hired as fireman. For this dubious honor, he received the sum of 5c a day. Later the rate was increased slightly. However, he was required to prove himself all winter to receive his full pay in the spring. It was his job to arrive one hour before the teacher to light the fire and make sure an ample supply of split wood was handy. He also split the kindling at noon or recess and placed it under the big heater in readiness for morning. It was his responsibility to keep the fire going all day. Those sitting near the stove were usually too hot, and changed with those near the wall who were too cold.

The children took turns sweeping the school, cleaning blackboards, and brushes. Three times a year, someone was hired to clean and oil the floors, and wash the windows. The pay for this tri-annual cleaning was from \$5.00 to \$10.00.

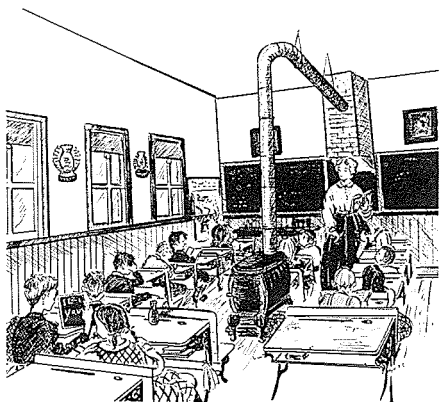
The children were warmly dressed in fleece lined or woollen underwear with long sleeves and long legs, wool stockings under high laced felt boots, which had leather toe caps and heels. Petticoats and over bloomers for the girls were topped by a homespun or flannel dress and a pinafore or apron. The boys wore knee pants, shirts and sweaters. All had top coats, wool tams, caps, or toques, and long wool scarves wrapped around their head and neck often crossed under the arms and tied at the back. Wool mitts hung from a crocheted string across the shoulders and down the sleeves of the coat. The more fortunate ones had leather gauntlets.

Most school sites were situated in the centre of the district so that the greatest distance for a child to walk would be three to three and a half miles. Occasionally, because of location, a child would walk farther, carrying a lunch which was often frozen on arrival and placed on the top of the stove to thaw. In mid winter it would be dark when the children reached home. When horses were acquired they were used with saddle or sleighs and some districts built a small stable to shelter them behind the school. The two outside toilets and a wood pile were always closeby.

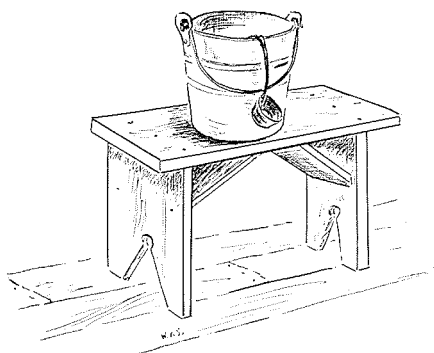
Before a well was dug or drilled on the school property, water was a scarce commodity, certainly not to be used carelessly or wasted. It was carried every day at noon by two of the older children who walked to the nearest farm and returned with a pail half full of slightly warm water which was placed on a bench in the corner of the room. A tin dipper hung over the side.

The flag was raised every morning by one of the pupils and taken in at four o'clock. Most school yards were approximately two acres enclosed by a wire fence. Often wild flowers could be found in the thick grass.

The welcome call of the black crow and the cheery song of the meadow lark were not the only true heralds of spring. As soon as a few feet of steaming black ground was visible at the south of the building, the boys would begin their games with clay marbles and glass allies. A hole was made in the soil and a certain distance marked the spot where the contestant stood and tried to throw his marble into the hole. Another game was called "Hole in the Can". The hole was made just slightly larger than the clay marble, so that the marble dropped from a standing position had a



The interior of the original one room school.



The one room school. The drinking water was kept in a pail which stood on a bench in the corner of the classroom. A tin dipper hung over the side.

The slates were cleaned with a rag tied to a string which hung from the desk. A perforated bottle containing water was supposed to be kept closeby. However, if this was not handy a bit of "spit" would suffice and a rub with a shirt sleeve did the job.

Lead pencils and scribblers which came into use later had many advantages including the multiplication table, weights and measures etc. which were printed on the back for handy reference. The privilege to use straight pens and ink was kept for the higher grades who were expected to use them with care and discretion, owing to the indelible qualities of the ink.

The single and double desks were made with the familiar cast iron frame with a stationary top for writing, one shelf below for books, a hinged seat and a removable glass ink well which was the cause of many true and some deliberate accidents. It was great fun to place the frozen ink wells on top of the stove to thaw and then await the resulting explosion!

The teacher was provided with a chair and a desk which had one drawer large enough to hold the register. Sometimes the desk was placed on a small platform raised one step above the floor. There was chalk and brushes, a yard stick, a limited number of reference books, one roller map and a hand bell. This, along with a leather strap used to keep order in the class, was thought to be the only equipment necessary to teach up to seventy pupils in grades one to eight.

very slim chance of entering. It was a real test of skill and was paid off at five to one if the marble went in the can. So many marbles equalled an allie and the pretty ones were seriously bargained for.

The girls welcomed the spring in their own way, playing hop-scotch with a stone on a design drawn on the earth or skipping which was perhaps their favorite pastime.

Sometimes the whole school played together, football, softball, steal the flag, cops and robbers, drop the handkerchief, London Bridge is falling down, the Farmer in the Dell, Auntie, Auntie over, Her We go Gathering Nuts in May, Pom Pom Pull Away, Last Couple out, and many others.

On a very cold or wet day the children were allowed to play in the school.



Junior Red Cross. Standing back row left to right: Mabel Kyle, Marjorie James, Helen James. Front row (seated): Audrey VanSlyck, (standing) Marion Kyle, (standing centre front) Ruth James, (standing) Dorothy Smith, (seated) Mildred Kyle.



Dailogue at the Christmas Concert. Standing left to right: Carol Wright, Annie Liska, Deanna Wright, Lena Smith. Seated: GERAL Minnie, Frank Immick, Douglas Wright, Fletcher Smith, Kathy Kork.

The Junior Red Cross functioned successfully in most schools. Money was raised by various methods to promote the War effort, such as Whist Drives and Dances, Concerts and Raffles. Often the article to be sold or raffled had been made by the children under the supervision of the teacher or parent. Each child received a Red Cross pin after paying a small membership fee.

The social highlight of the year was the Christmas tree and concert. This family evening required the co-operation of parents and pupils. Every member of the family attended. Chores had to be done early if everyone was to arrive on time. Each child was scrubbed and combed and dressed in his Sunday best. The school was decorated with streamers and a tree lit with real candles in metal holders. No one worried unduly about fire and miraculously there were no accidents. Credit must go to the teachers, who somehow brought out talent in the most latent pupils, to produce plays, pageants, and shadow graphs done with kerosene lamps, choirs and drills,

recitations and solos, dances and dialogues, to say nothing of making costumes and backdrops from available material, besides covering the required years work. This event meant practice and rehearsals for weeks ahead. Every child had a part in the entertainment which began at eight and continued till midnight, when Santa Claus arrived with much excitement. There would be a bag of candies and an orange for everyone provided by the school board. Many gifts and cards from neighbors which had been placed under the Christmas tree as the folks arrived, were distributed by Santa. The trustees arranged for adequate facilities. The Mothers provided the lunch. In spite of the late hour, the enthusiasm of all, young and old, never diminished until the last sleigh left for home. The anticipation of weeks had climaxed in another successful "Christmas Concert."

The school picnic rated second as a social event. Due to the season of the year, the enthusiasm of the parents was not so evident. The afternoon was spent in sports. There were races with prizes for the winners. The wheelbarrow race, sackrace, a ball game, a nail driving contest, a tug o' war and a social time, was followed by a lunch provided by the Mothers. Then everyone would go home to do chores, a little late, a little tired, but **HAPPY!!!**

The teacher boarded in the district and visited in many homes thereby gaining a close relationship with the families. In the early days there was some competition for the honor of boarding this renowned person. As the teacher often remained in the district over the week-end they were expected to give leadership in organizing sports and entertainment other than school projects. It was a special treat for the children when an invitation was extended from home for the teacher to return with them for dinner and the evening or, sometimes to remain over night. The interest of the single men of the district was evident when a new young lady appeared on the scene and often this was the reason for having to replace female teachers every year. Some of our most capable farmers-wives came to the district this way. In the beginning the remuneration for boarding the teacher began at \$10.00 a month. This rose and fell with the changing times and varied in different districts, as did the teachers salaries. The lowest salary we have found recorded was \$10.00 a month for the usual ten month or 200 day year. A more general salary in the early years would be \$250.00 a year. The increase was slow attaining \$900.00 in the "roaring twenties" and dropping back to \$500.00 a year in the depression years which lasted until 1938. Once again rising but, at a faster pace until 1965-66 when \$3,200.00 per annum was general. In 1938 a law was passed making it compulsory to pay teachers not less than fifty dollars per month.

"School Trustees" or "The Faithful Few", can be found everywhere and this applies to all the tireless community workers, both appointed and voluntary, and to none more than the men and women who through the years have given freely of their time and energy to serve their district as "school trustees". By doing so they have found they were not only to call and attend regular and special meetings but they were also responsible for all manner of jobs, and general maintainence and repairs such as changing storm windows to screens, building the platform for concerts, often moving in an organ or a piano for the occasion, and clearing it all away. They made

sure all necessary supplies were available when needed, including the treats etc. for school picnics and the Christmas concert, when one of the board would probably have the honor of being chairman or Santa Claus. In due time they would clean stove pipes too, and pump out the chemical toilets. All this was done with such an unassuming air as to imply it was no effort at all.

When money was in short supply many hours were spent in deliberation over the spending of a five dollar bill for they were hard to come-by. The purchase of a new football was a weighty decision and not always decided on favorably.

The Trustees escorted and transported the entire school enrollment on tours, including the visit of the King and Queen.

Endless meetings were attended concerning the building of a new school.

The job they did not hear about, they could assume was a "job well done".



The interior of the improved one room school. First row to the left starting at the front: Deanna Wright, Eddie Kork, Gordie Kork, Leona Smith, Walter Kork. Row nest to the window starting at the front: Avril Holin, Raymond Wright, Olga Kork, Irene Wright, Heather Wright, Mary Kork.

The original schools did a noble job for fifty or sixty years. Many men and women who distinguished themselves in later life received all their basic education in such buildings.

The need for replacement became apparent in the 1930's and a new plan was accepted for a building approximately 24 by 40 feet as suggested by the Department of Education. The frame building was finished with siding painted white or with insul brick. The cottage roof was shingled and painted black. A furnace was installed in the full sized basement and also the chemical toilets, although sometimes the girls toilet was arranged for upstairs. Often a cook stove was placed in the basement making it possible to have hot lunches. These additions were the last word in modern convenience at that time.

In the classroom the ceiling was high; the upper walls were lath and plaster painted white; the lower walls were varnished wood. There were six large windows on one wall, at least two were equipped with top ventilators and a long pole was used to manipulate the opening. Blinds were used to shut out the sun. The Front and one side wall were black boards.

The boys and girls had separate cloak rooms provided with hooks for coats and a shelf for hats, lunches, etc.

The covered water tank equipped with a tap was a great improvement over the open pail. It was filled from the well. A wash bowl, too, was placed close by to encourage cleanliness.

Most schools now had reference and library books, a globe, a modest set for chemistry and often a piano.

In 1944-45, kerosene and gas lamps were replaced by electric lights. The changing times made it advisable and necessary for many districts to provide a teacherage. Most of these cottages were located on the school grounds.

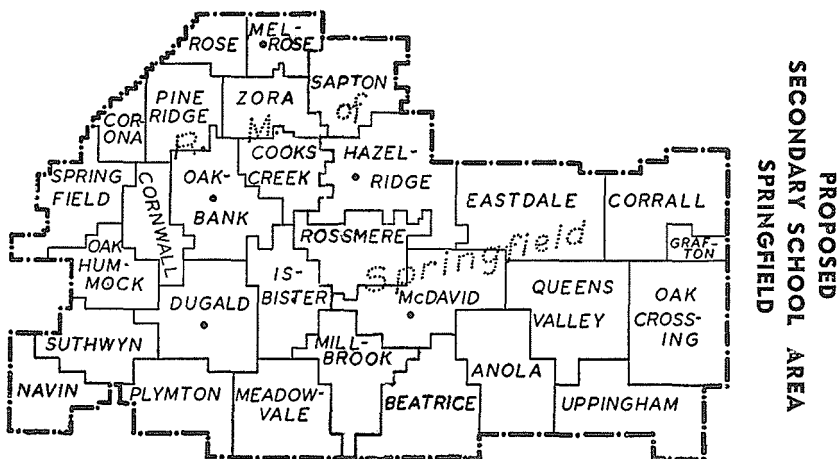
The murmur of consolidation with all its advantages began about ten years later. It was with mixed feelings that one district after another voted in favor of the change. By the early 60's, with few exceptions, one room schools belonged to the past.

"He who serves his brother best gets nearer God than all the rest."

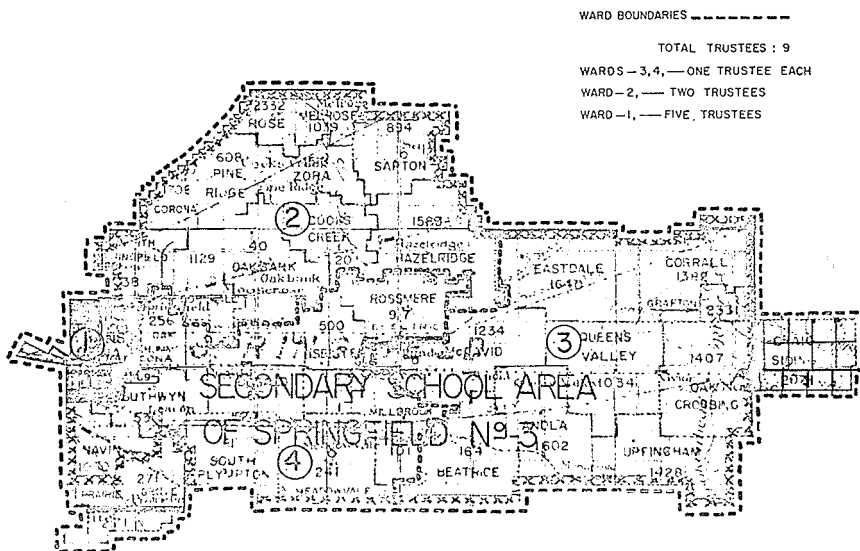
TRANSCONA-SPRINGFIELD SCHOOL DIVISION NO. 12

Education has always been a prime concern of the Rural Municipality of Springfield, Cooks Creek No. 20 having been started in the fall of 1873.

Little change had taken place within educational boundaries for many years. The little "red" school house having one teacher responsible for teaching eight and sometimes nine grades was the established pattern as



THE TRANSCONA SPRINGFIELD SCHOOL DIVISION N°12



Springfield Collegiate Institute was built in 1960, opening its doors in February, 1961, to all students in the municipality from grades 9 to 12.

Facilities in the new building offered students the opportunity to take courses which would permit them to attend University or a Technical school. A gymnasium was constructed for the benefit of the student body. The twelve room school was soon found to be too small and in 1963 six rooms were added. This addition not only took care of the increasing student population, it made available to the students individual laboratories for physics and chemistry and a library with a capacity of approximately 400 volumes and 40 study areas.

Over the years the population has nearly doubled. Grade XII graduating classes in 1961 numbered 12; in 1972 there were 85.

Recent educational trends have been incorporated into the Collegiate system with the school being increasingly student centered. This trend is expected to continue with increased emphasis on student services, greater



Springfield Collegiate.

were the three R's (reading, 'riting, 'rithmetic). In addition only two highschools were functioning, one at Hazelridge since 1916 and one at Dugald since 1922. Oak Bank added highschool about 1950 by building an addition to their elementary school.

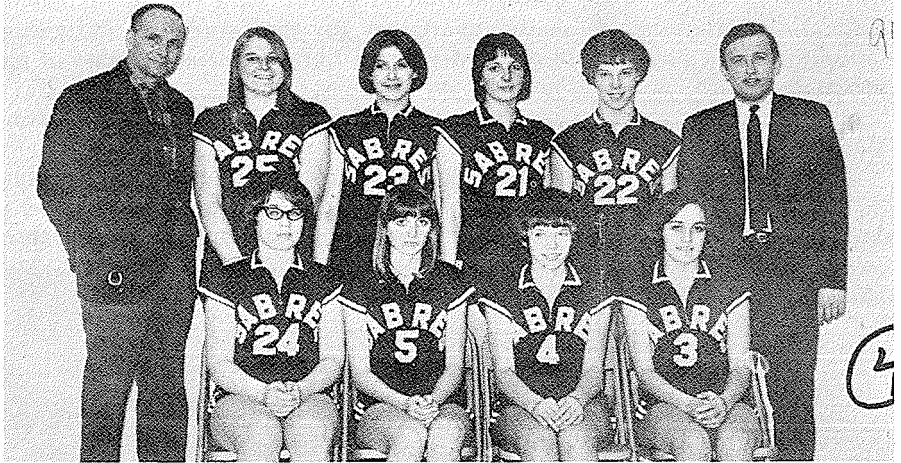
Advances in the field of science and technology finally made an impact on education. Around 1956 there was a reorganization of the educational structure in terms of boundaries. The little highschools, following discussion with Department of Education heads, decided to amalgamate to form a Secondary area. Highschool education was then available at Dugald, Melrose, Oak Bank, Vivian, Hazelridge, Lorne Hill and Anola.

A great deal of skepticism surrounded the plans for creating a consolidation of the highschools into a division. Taxpayers were justly concerned about the increase in taxes that was likely to occur. Concern was also expressed in regard to having better educational opportunities for the children in order to equip them to cope more effectively with the rapid advances in technology that were part of a fast changing world. Meetings with heads of the Department of Education reassured residents that the move was justified.

In 1957 the move to consolidate all highschools under one roof in order to offer better educational opportunities for all students resulted in a referendum. The allocation of the amount of grant available hinged on the decision and thus the Transcona-Springfield Division No. 12 was born and

choice of subject material; and individualization of timetabling and instruction.

The Collegiate has always been actively involved in sports activities at all levels;- locally, Transcona-Springfield Division level, Suburban Collegiate Athletic Association, Regional and Provincial, competing in basketball, soccer, hockey, volley ball and track and field events.



These are Springfield's Varsity Girls Basketball team 1967-68. The Suburban Collegiate Athletic Association Champions. Back row, left to right are: Mr. Taylor, Mrgr., Wanda Konkin, Florence Bezdziety, Donna Taylor, Doreen Schreyer, Mr. Chubaty, coach. Front row, left to right are: Margaret Tosikoski, Theresa Galka, Theresa Sontag, Diande Galke. This is the second consecutive S.C.A.A. Championship. They will be in action during the Easter Vacation at Tec Voc High School for the Provincial Championships.



These are the Springfield Freshman Girls Basketball team, the Suburban Collegiate 1967-68 Champions. Back row, left to right are: Mr. Yeo, coach, Marlene Marshall, Bernice Bezdziety, Christine Lucko, Elizabeth Hnatyshyn, Sandra Reid, Bernice Willems, Mr. Chubaty, Asst. coach., Mr. Taylor, Asst. coach. Front row, left to right are: May Ann Hayward, Janice Workman, Brenda Marshall, Lorraine Strembecki, Shirley Taylor, Deborah Cook. This is the third consecutive S.C.A.A. win.

TOWNSHIP N^o 12 RANGE 6 EAST OF PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

Each sec. 40 Chas. to an inch.





The 24 lucky Springfield students who will travel to the Yukon posed for this portrait with some of their well-wishers. School superintendent Vera Derenchuk kneels at front left, Department of Colleges and Universities representative Jody Robertson at front right. Standing at the right are (left to right) Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dyck, escorts; Vice-Principal George Heshka; School Board chairman Mary Andree; and Principal Mel Beluk.

The students are Janice Ptak, Eleanor Bezdziotny, Karen Chornopysky, Iris Kosheluk, Sharon Houlind, Patricia Vartt, Elizabeth Uskoski, Thelma Samson, Shirley Peepchack, Clara Pajonk, Frances Ferguson, Marie Bouw, Wayne Hewitt, Alan Baunman, Peter Barnes, Rick Botchar, Craig Christopherson, Don Ferguson, Michael Galka, Ronald Gendzelevich, Allan Gurican, Barry Halipchuk, Philip Hudson and Gordon Kozak.

Springfield Collegiate Institute has competed regularly since about 1965 in provincial competition in basketball, having won second place on several occasions. They have been consistent winners of the Suburban Collegiate Athletic Association trophy which was given for proficiency in basketball at the suburban level.

The Manitoba Sports Federation engaged in a Goodwill Sports Exchange with the Dutch West Indies (Netherlands Antilles) in 1973 with Mr. W. Bridle in charge.

One of the Springfield Collegiate boys, was selected as one of the 12 Volley Ball players, chosen from the highschoools in Winnipeg and the Eastern area, to represent Manitoba at what was similar to a Miniature Olympics.

Students on an individual basis, have taken part in exchange trips with students from other parts of Canada and from the United States for several years. In more recent years they have been privileged to travel in groups to far away places such as the most recent one to the Yukon.

Local concern had been expressed governing the fear that the whole school system would become a gigantic monster far removed from those it was intended to serve. With this thought in mind the elementary schools began to Consolidate. Hazelridge had had their Consolidation for many years but Dugald, Anola and finally Oak Bank created their first consolidation. Dugald, the first, was a merger of Dugald, South Plympton,

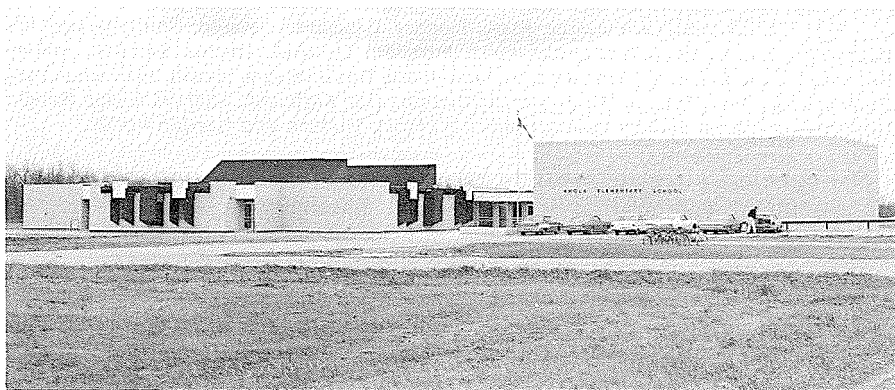
Millbook, Meadowvale, Isbister and Suthwyn. The Dugald Consolidated School was officially opened in January 1961, with Mr. B. Findlater as their Principal. In 1973 there is a staff of about sixteen guiding approximately 350 students who work in the facilities offered in ten classrooms a gymnasium and a portable.

Before the present Anola Consolidation was built two, one-room schools namely-Anola, built in 1912 several miles east and south of the village, and Uppingham, a few miles north of Ostenfeld, were moved from their original sites to the grounds of the two-room McDavid School in the village.

This move was necessitated because of the consolidation of the three districts in 1963. These schools were used for five years until the new Anola Elementary School was built on a new site north on highway 15 in 1968.

In 1967, following a referendum, a unitary division was formed uniting all the elementary schools in the Municipality, the teaching to be done at four locations, Dugald, Oak Bank, Anola and Hazelridge. The proposed plan having been accepted, the unitary division became part of Transcona-Springfield Division No. 12.

All four schools were designed to provide equal educational opportunities for all the students and since Anola was the newest, built in 1968, it shall serve as an example of the educational opportunities offered.



Anola School 1968.



Three Schools, McDavid, Anola and Uppingham.

The school came about as the result of the merger of several school districts namely; the Consolidated School district which was composed of McDavid, Anola and Uppingham which had been enlarged in 1966 to include Oak Crossing, Queen's Valley and Beatrice Schools. Portions of Eastdale and Monominto and all lands of Craig Siding were transferred into consolidation in 1967, and, as a result of the referendum were incorporated into the Division.

In some respects the past caught up with the present. This beautiful school has been built on land which was part of the original homestead of one of the trustees of the McDavid School, the late William McCotter. McCotter.

The fine Tyndall stone building is composed of eight classrooms, each equipped with modern cupboards, a sink and water on tap, as well as an open carpeted area, a library, a gymnasium, a modern kitchen, a teacher's work area and central supply room, a staff room and a caretaker's room. Beamed ceilings, large windows with indirect lighting adds not only to the ultra-look of the building but adds an atmosphere conducive to learning and working together.

There are no straight rows of rigid desks. The pupils work at tables so that individual and group instruction and activities are more easily implemented, as well as enabling the teacher to instruct the class as a whole.

Parents were skeptical about the aspect of children learning to work together in the new atmosphere. However, educational programmes have been geared to meet this need.

Many new concepts provide the school with the best educational opportunities as well as serve the community with a central area for activities including sports, 4H, Brownies, Guides, library depot as well as a meeting place for many courses including driver education for adults and piano lessons for youngsters. During the summer the gym facilities are often used for sports and other community activities.

In 1973 under the guidance of Mr. Wm. Romanuik, a staff of twelve teachers, including a French teacher, a resource teacher, and a floater teacher expose 276 students ranging from kindergarten to grade six to the finest education available. Two paraprofessionals and a number of parent volunteers assist the teachers in their duties.

The original Oak Bank Consolidation that came about in 1964 included Oak Hummock and Cornwall. Corona and Pine Ridge joined shortly after. Cooks Creek, Zora, Rose and Melrose districts following considerable negotiation were divided, some going to Hazelridge but most were able to attend Oak Bank.

At the outset Mr. M. Dyrda had the office of Principal. In 1973 Mr. B. Reid with a staff of about twenty serve the interests of close to four hundred students who operate in twelve classrooms, a gymnasium and a portable.

Springfield Junior High, built at Oak Bank not far from the Collegiate opened its doors to its first students in September 1969 amid the clamour of the workmen's hammers. Teachers and students worked in the unfinished building until Christmas time. It was officially opened in May, 1970.

This building is a two-storey brick structure; the art, music, home



1973 Pride of Springfield. Springfield Junior High's senior volleyball team were unbeatable this year capturing the Suburba championship and all other major volleyball tournaments. Back row, left to right: Lionel Lamont, Terry Chabluk, Dave Pauls, Wayne Williams (coach), Victor Nieckarz, Richard Halipchuk, Alan Edie. Front row: Alan Ptak, Glen Panchyshyn, Boyd Welsh (manager), Lorne Newman, Doug Marshall.



The Springfield High won the Suburban Conference Junior Girls' volleyball championship too. Back row, left to right: Irene Roznick, Marion Vatr, Gloria Hitra, Angela Nieckarz, Cathy Garnett. Front row: Christine Roznik, Susan Ruta, Eileen Bell, Sharon Luchka, Kim Laden. At rear: Jack Pyra (coach). 1973.



Springfield Junior High.

economics and industrial arts rooms, gymnasium and offices are on the main floor while the 14 classrooms, multi-purpose room and library are located on the second floor.

During the past four years the average enrolment has been over 400. Twenty teachers and administrators offer students a varied curriculum which includes options like French, art, music and arts and crafts. Special options such as hand work and photography are contemplated.

The whole complex in 1961 served by nine buses is in 1973 served by 40 buses serviced by the 4 bay school bus garage located between the Collegiate and the Junior High and projections are for an increase in the fall due to the gaining popularity for country living. The garage and the transportation system is in the hands of a supervisor, Mr. Brow and a crew of mechanics. Both male and female bus drivers operate buses carrying as many as sixty or more passengers.

Each of the schools had its own history and challenges. In each of the School Districts were dedicated trustees, parents, and teachers who worked for the welfare of the schools. The schools in Division No. 12 are a place of "learning for the future" but let them also be a reminder of those pioneers who served so well in the past.

Educational and recreational activities after regular hours, organized by the Community Schools Committee, which includes citizen members, utilizes the fine facilities of these schools in all seasons of the year. Courses of instruction are within reach of student and adult alike, and often involve personnel from the Collegiate and the Extension Department. Some of the most popular courses have been tailoring, horticulture, oil painting, crafts, typing, etc.

A 1959 mill rate comparison of the school districts.

SPECIAL SCHOOL RATE SCHEDULE

No. 1602 Anola.....15.91 M.	No. 1234 McDavid.....5.08 M.
No. 164 Beatrice.....6.00 M.	No. 1000.....3.98 M.
No. 20 Cook's Creek...9.05 M.	No. 38 North Springfield 5.74 M.
No. 1129 Cornwall.....2.58 M.	No. 40 Oakbank.....10.89 M.
No. 1706 Corona.....8.22 M.	No. 1407 Oak Crossing.12.50 M.
No. 1382 Corral.....10.68 M.	No. 256 Oak Hummock .4.42 M.
No. 80 Dugald.....5.06 M.	No. 608 Pine Ridge....18.20 M.
No. 1640 Eastdale.....13.52 M.	No. 1757 Pine Wood...39.08 M.
No. 1375 Garson.....46.55 M.	No. 81 Plympton.....--

No. 2331 Grafton32.22 M.
 No. 1583 Hazelridge....5.86 M.
 No. 1858 Hazelglen9.58 M.
 No. 1566 Heatherdale ..3.76 M.
 No. 500 Isbister3.75 M.
 No. 1199 Lydiatt5.18 M.
 No. 241 Meadowvale ...3.23 M.
 No. 1039 Melrose20.67 M.
 No. 101 Millbrook2.69 M.
 No. 1255 Monominto..14.06 M.

No. 271 Prairie Grove...5.16 M.
 No. 1034 Queen's Valley10.32 M.
 No. 2332 Rose.....13.90 M.
 No. 97 Rossmere.....5.85 M.
 No. 894 Sipton3.70 M.
 No. 530 Suthwyn.....4.10 M.
 No. 1428 Uppingham...37.71 M.
 No. 970 Vermette --
 No. 1518 Zora.....12.15 M.



The dubious pleasure derived from the "Party Line".

HINTS FOR WOMEN.

Oxalic acid is the best liquid for cleaning brass.

Cover the hands with paper bags while blacking the stove.

Pare fruit with a silver or plated knife, if you would not stain your fingers.

A pinch of soda added to stewed sour fruit makes less sugar necessary in sweetening.

Let potatoes lie in cold water an hour before cooking, if you want them white and mealy.

Blankets and furs sprinkled with borax and done up air-tight, will keep free from moths.

A few drops of essential oil of lavender on cotton-wool quickly rids a bed of troublesome insects.

Salt extracts the juices from the meat in cooking. Steaks ought not, therefore, to be salted until they have been broiled.

Stair rods should be cleaned with a soft woollen cloth dipped in water, and then in finely sifted ashes. Then rub them with a dry flannel until they shine.

THE TELEPHONE STORY

The advantages of telephone service became a reality for a limited area in Springfield some time before 1887. According to accounts dating back to 1887 quote "Telephone communication with Winnipeg extends out to the Sunnyside Post Office (which is Dugald), on the main road between Plympton and Sunnyside, about 15 miles — the credit of which is due to Mr. D. Gillespie, the postmaster and hotel keeper of that place. It is intended to extend the telephone line about six miles north of this to the Municipal secretaries' office" End quote.

The telephone, which was a distinct advantage in case of emergency and for business, had its office on the present Gillespie Street. This telephone, which proved to be so helpful, on one occasion created an emergency. Mr. Hayward, from Meadowvale, had been in hospital in Winnipeg for some time, supposedly recovering. Naturally, when the message came by noisy telephone that Mr. Hayward had died and the family was to make the necessary arrangements, it was really a shock. They proceeded to order a coffin, have the grave dug and make plans to go to Winnipeg for the body. Imagine their surprise when Mr. Hayward walked in next day, wondering why the family hadn't made arrangements to bring him home as he had requested.

Mr. John Loundes and his wife had come to Dugald in 1894, eventually taking up residence at the intersection of the Dugald and Oak Bank roads. This was an ideal spot for the first telephone switchboard with Mr. Loundes as operator and Ardean Lonsberry (Mrs. Ed Milne) his assistant. Reportedly he had a very fine voice and at 8 p.m. on Saturday sometimes he would open up the switchboard and sing hymns to which everyone could listen simply by raising the receiver. He rewarded Ardean with a gold watch in 1906 in token of her faithful service.

Joe Moyse followed Mr. Loundes as operator and the office was moved to his brother's home (next to the Chamberlain store). When a larger office was needed, D.C. Gillespie erected a building which he rented to the Government Telephone Company.

By the early 1900's a number of private telephone companies had been organized. West of the village was the Edie — Morrison line number 21 with about twelve subscribers and line 17 which was exclusively Wilson's with their four families.

Dr. Davis was instrumental in setting up lines in the Dugald area and also owned a line to Oak Bank. According to the Municipal record of 1910 Dr. Davis sold his line to the Municipality for \$200.00.

There was a line to Isbister. Mr. Ira Pringle assisted in organizing the line known as the rural Independent Telephone Company of which he was secretary-treasurer until it was taken over by the Manitoba Telephone Company.

It appears that 1909 was the logical date of installation. At the first committee at which Dr. Davis was chairman Mr. Pringle recorded the motion that "a company be formed for constructing the line, each to share his work and expense equally, moved by R. Clark, seconded by Mr. Murray and carried". "The line was to extend from Dugald east two miles as main line. Branch lines extending north and south from the railroad crossing connecting Mr. Dielschneider, Mr. Murray, Mr. Hoss, Mr. Miller and Mr. Graham and Mr. Hunter." There are to be thirty poles per mile on the main and branch lines. A Committee consisting of Mr. Hanson, Mr. Pringle and Mr. Dielschneider was set up to estimate the cost of material and purchase same. Then followed a bill from Dr. Davis for poles, crossarms, wire, etc. for \$184.72.

A committee with Nelson Murray, Robert Clark and George Anderson was set up to "investigate" Rossmere, Millbrook and Richland.

From time to time repairs were made. In 1911 Wm. Hudson and Robert Clark "received wages" \$4.00 and \$5.00 (at 20c per hour) and later in 1918 Mr. Dielschneider assisted Mr. Pringle "to fix the line across the railroad" at \$4.00 per day.

There were many regulations, including "conditions on which the Independent Telephone Company will permit any other circuit to join our line". They included amounts of cash and labour.

A receipt for the poles March 1909 is signed by R.B. Wilson, who had a wood camp and Harry Hoole. In subsequent years receipts for money paid to the Dugald office on behalf of the subscribers were signed by J. Moyse or W.G. Morrison (12 subscribers at \$3.00 each). In 1914-16 the names of subscribers were Milne, Green, Dunbar, Holmes, Lennox, Baskerville, Aitken, Edie and Hanson. Receipts began to appear under signatures of M. Cooper 1916, B.M. Binchum 1918, B. Magnusson 1918 (married Roy Graham), L.M. Breen 1918.

In 1920 an official looking document from the Manitoba Government lines Commission dated March 1 in which, under detailed regulations, the Independent Telephone Company "agreed to an interchange of telephone business". It was signed by H. Dielschneider, president; I.D. Pringle, sec-treas.; and duly witnessed by D.C. Gillespie. Each subscriber received a card with all the names and numbers on that line and a list of responsibilities, including explicit directions for ringing the many combinations. The maximum time was five minutes per call and "The use of this instrument to non-subscribers was prohibited. Refer them to the nearest pay station".

About the same time lines were installed in Meadowvale. In the winter of 1908 Henry Blocker and Ferd Thomsen camped at Searles for two weeks where they cut poles twenty five feet in length for telephone line. Reg Ferguson and his father also cut poles and sold them to residents of Meadowvale and Plympton who were unable to get their own. They managed to haul them all home before the spring break up and in the summer the farmers put up the poles and strung the wire in preparation for linemen to connect the phones. Line number 19 extended from Blockers to Heathers, Haacks, and Lathwells and residents of Plympton: Hudsons, Brays, Fergusons as well as to the central office in Dugald. At the same time Plympton people rented line from the Manitoba Government for about \$5.00 per mile. Meadowvale disapproved resulting in Meadowvale and Plympton separating into two lines.

In 1916 the Dugald office located on its final site, was staffed by operators who worked seven days a week with no time off.



Dugald Telephone Office. Built in 1916 and closed January 1966. D.D.D. came in January 1966. Two operators were on the switchboard from 8 a.m. til 10 p.m. in 1950. Nine operators were employed when the office closed.

By 1926 there were 228 subscribers, all telephones in Springfield answering to the exchange at Dugald. There were only twelve company lines.

A Toll line with wires strung along the telegraph poles went from Anola to Elma taking in Vivian, Wm. Siding (Contour), Lewis, Elma and on to Whitemouth. Another toll line with wires strung along the Greater Winnipeg Water District poles from road 206 to Indian Bay included St. Genevieve, Hadashville, McMunn, McKinley Siding, Mile 94 and Indian Bay.

Steinbach also had a toll line which serviced Dufresne, St. Anne, Marchand and La Broquerie. The town of Steinbach had a private line but all toll calls were accepted at Dugald.

At that time the switchboard was open 24 hours a day. Four operators were employed, one accepting the night shift. Incidentally, Beausejour exchange closed at 10 p.m. and had only a short split shift on Sunday.

By the 1950's all lines were government owned and Dugald exchange employed 9 operators. Two were on day shifts at the same time. A relief girl was also hired.

Lines serviced by the exchange as taken from a 1926 directory were:

Line 13 government — P.L. Edie and Deacon Rd.

Line 14 government — Van Slyck, Deacon Rd to Prairie Grove.

Line 15 private — Heatherdale.

Line 16 private — Brett and Folliott Rd.
 Line 17 private — Wilson Rd. not in use in 1926.
 Line 18 private — Pringle and Anderson Rd.
 Line 19 private — Meadowvale and Plympton.
 Line 20 private — Plympton and Elm Grove.
 Line 21 private — John and Wm. Holland, Studham, Smith Bros.,
 Roberts, Hayward, McConkey, Solomchuk.
 Line 22 government — to Lorette.
 Line 23 private — Lonsberry, Reids, Hoss.
 Line 24 private — Anderson, Dielschneider (Kraushar after 1924),
 Schlorff.
 Line 25 private — Oak Bank.
 Line 26 private — Oak Bank.
 Line 27 government — Millbrook
 Line 28 government — Ile des Chenes
 Line 29 government — McDavid.
 Line 30 private — Oak Bank.
 Line 31 government — Hazelridge.
 Line 32 government — Hazelridge.
 Line 33 government — Cooks Creek.
 Line 34 government — Hazelridge.
 Line 35 government — Cloverleaf.
 Line 36 government — Rossmere.
 Line 37 government — Lorette.
 Line 38 government — Lorette.
 Line 39 government — Cornwall, Springfield.
 Line 40 unused.
 Line 41 unused.
 Line 42 government — Rosewood.
 Line 43 government — Rosewood.
 Line 44 unused.
 Line 45 unused.
 Line 46 unused.
 Line 47 government — Rodway private.
 Line 48 unused.
 Line 49 unused.
 Line 50 private — Municipality.
 13 private party lines.
 16 government party lines.

Dugald Telephone Operators through the years:

John Loundes	Jessie Hoole
Audrey Wright	Ardean Lonsberry
Elsie Vernon	Eleanor Lumsden
Joe Moyse	Peggy Cook
Joan Brown	Minnie Cooper
Edna Cook	Dianne Adolphson
Agnes Carruthers	Eileen Hayward
Velva Snider	Minnie Miles
Florence Kraushar	Joyce Kendrick
Bertha Magnusson	Ruth Ferguson

Elaine Reynolds
 Mable Kyle
 Louise Breen
 June Koski
 Lola Gillespie
 Annie Breen
 Gloria Webb
 Marie Meurrens
 Irene Lewis
 Blanche Gladstone
 Violet Brown
 Violet Johnson
 Ethel Cooper
 Peggy Gibbs
 Margaret Cooper
 Blanche Stephens
 Marion Hoole
 Ila Lonsberry
 Violet Cole
 Gertie Kruger
 Gertrude Speer
 Ruby Speer

Beatrice Binchum
 Carol Reynolds
 Joan Gillespie
 Maud McLeod
 Marlene Milne
 Mary McLeod
 May Dodds
 Marlene Vermeulen
 Margaret Coey
 Minnie Shick
 Beverly Milne
 Norma Brown
 June Bollen
 Shirley Bollen
 Jean McLennan
 Shirley Hudson
 Irene Reid
 Helen Ptak
 Sophia Ptak
 Marjorie Cook
 Margaret Reynolds
 Mae Johannes

In 1908 Sutherlands, Gunns, James and Van Slycks formed a private company to bring phone service to their homes. A line was brought from Winnipeg to the intersection of Dugald and Murdock roads. Each family was responsible for erecting poles and stringing wire on their own property and also for maintaining the vital link to town.

What a marvellous invention those telephone lines were! Business transactions and emergencies received immediate attention. No less was the loneliness of a housewife dispelled. They visited with their neighbours; young couples talked at length and young lovers giggled and listened to each other breathe while some people rubbered (listened in) on the lines.

Operators over the years worked long, tedious hours but there was enjoyment too for the "hello" girls. They were "veritable books of knowledge" and were kept well informed on the latest gossip.

In 1966 the coming of automation and the Direct Distance Dialing put a halt to all that.

Now there are automatic exchanges at Dugald, Anola, Hazelridge and Oakbank catering to the needs of 1113 subscribers.

ANOLA VILLAGE

Anola, now a thriving village at the junction of highways 15 and 12, came into existence about 1907 as a siding on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway under the name of Free Port.

Free Port was the name of the town in Illinois, U.S.A. from which a number of men of an American Syndicate came up to Canada and bought up quite an area in this district for a very low price compared with American prices for land. This was sold later for the railway right of way.

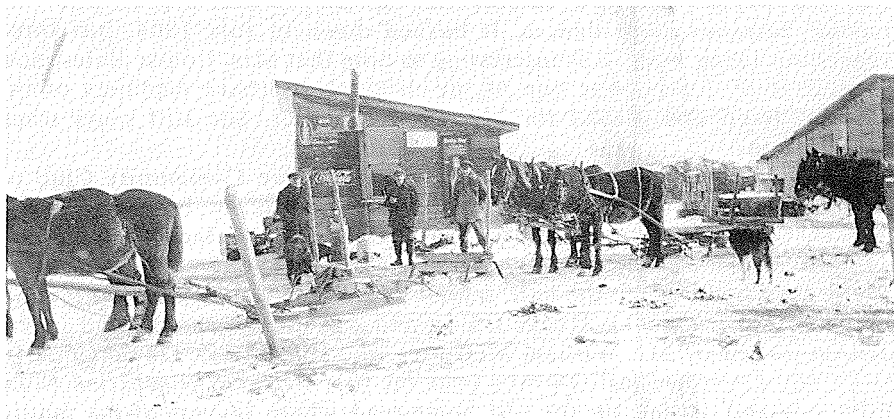
The first and only homestead on Section 1, Township 11, Range 6 East in what is now the village of Anola was owned by Mr. William McCotter. After the first survey for the railway it was found it would have put the railway through Mr. McCotter's buildings so the land was re-surveyed and an S put in 2 miles east of the village of Dugald where it crosses highway 15 taking it a little south, then east, thus avoiding McCotter's homestead. and also south of the village of Anola.

Before this time, a citizen by the name of McArthur built a private railway from Elma to Winnipeg to carry supplies and passengers. Some residents in the district remember this railway. It was sold to the Grand Trunk Pacific in 1910.

In 1912 the name of the siding was changed from Free Port to Anola. A section house with waiting room, a freight shed and a loading platform as well as a cattle corral with loading chute were built. Many car loads of cattle were shipped from this point by George Moorhouse who bought the cattle from farmers in the surrounding area.

Mr. Oscar Adolfson was the first section foreman for the siding with eight section men under his supervision, each of whom was responsible for the up keep of one mile of track. These men travelled by hand car to Dugald for supplies as there was no store as yet in Anola. There was no station agent here, so the section foreman and his family lived in the station house and acted as caretaker, keeping a watchful eye on all that went on, as the waiting room was open to the public wishing to use the train service. Mr. Steve Lozo, section foreman for many years still resides in the village.

In 1915 the railway was changed to the Grand Trunk Pacific and later to the Canadian National Railway.



Bugyik's store — Anola, Man.

Also in 1915 the first store in Anola was built and operated for a number of years by Alf Chester. He sold out to Luke Bugyik, a butcher, who killed animals and sold meat throughout the district.

When hard times became prevalent Mr. Bugyik became quite a trader. He would take anything he could re-sell in trade for groceries or to pay off a store bill. He fed pigs with the grain he took in trade. Much of his pork and the eggs and butter he took in trade for groceries were sold to the wood camps farther east.

In 1944 he sold out to Mr. Alex Halibiski who called the store "A., A., and R. Store" and added a snack bar. Recently the premises were bought by Mr. Fred Marx who renamed it "Settler's Inn", and added a hot dog stand.

In 1937 Paul and Kay Nimchuck came to Anola and built a store known as "Kay's General Store". This has most everything and is one of the finest general stores in Springfield. Paul operated a White Rose bulk gas station in connection with the store.

In August 1967 Steve and Irene Boriskewich took over the store and filling station and operate a thriving business.

The first Post Office serving this area was named Richland and was kept in the home of Mr. & Mrs. Holloway on the north-west quarter of Section 13, Township 10, Range 6 East. Mail was brought by horses from Winnipeg, delivery and pick-up once a week. After a number of years it was moved to the home of Mr. & Mrs. George Moorhouse, where it remained until it was moved to the village of Anola in 1923 to the store of Mr. Bugyik. The postman now picked up the mail from the different Post Offices one day and returned the next, dropping off the mail at each office.

The first Anola hall, now called the old hall, was built in 1918 by the United Farmers of Manitoba (U.F.M.) of Anola district on money loaned by Mrs. Mellors who lived a mile and a half south of the village. The U.F.M. had difficulty in paying for it and sold the mortgage to Mr. Luke Bugyik. He operated the hall for thirteen years on a share basis with Clifton Orr and his orchestra.

In 1961 a large hall called "The Last Round-up" was built on the south side of the highway by Mr. Fred Hadaller. This hall catered to a large area and was very popular as Fred Hadaller had an old time orchestra for the regular Saturday night dances. It burned down in July 1964, just three years after being built. It is interesting to note that Mrs. Louise Bales, now a resident of Anola, was one of the original orchestra members of the Cowgirl Band and played for Mr. Fred Hadaller. She still plays when called upon.

A new hall was built in 1967 by the very active Community Club of Anola, on the adjoining land used for recreation purposes, baseball in summer, skating and hockey in winter. This area adjoins the land on which the modern Anola consolidated school was built in 1968.

The land upon which the hall, school and recreation area are built is on Section 1, Township 11, Range 6 East and was the first homestead in the district owned by Mr. William McCotter who sold to Mr. David Cook in 1919. Mr. Cook had just returned from the first World War, married Alice Edmonds and settled on the old homestead where several of his family were born. It is interesting to note that a spur line was built in to this farm

to transport several inches of top soil from a number of acres of the farm to build a golf course at Minaki Lodge in Ontario. Mr. Cook sold out in 1924 and moved to Glass. One of his sons, Carl Cook, still lives in Anola.

In 1933 Henry Weiser started a blacksmith shop. He and his brothers also owned and operated a saw-mill and shingle making machine. This lasted six years when the supply of good logs ran out.

In 1947 Alex Koskie moved into Anola with his John Deere Agency. A fine new building was erected complete with service shop and show-room. Mr. Koskie's home was built close by.

Another relatively new and thriving business started in 1966 is that of Carl Cook who, on the Beaver Lumber yards, builds pre fabricated homes which gives employment to several men.

The last McDavid School, situated on the NW36 10 6E, is the present home of a paper cutting industry, the latest business operation to be established in the district under the proprietorship of Mr. L. Milne. The Milnes reside in the upper level of the remodelled building.

Anola also lays claim to the Riedel Brothers who gained fame as the Arkansas Hillbillies with their variety songs and skits which carried them through eastern Canada and U.S.A. This family is still farming in the district.



The Riedel brothers as seen today while recording German folk songs. Left to right, Emil, Harry, Ruby and Fred.

In 1960 Shell Oil opened up a Petroleum distributing station on Highway 15 east of the junction, under the management of Mr. Maurice Dandenault who has 5 men in his employ. In 1967 this company also introduced liquid fertilizer and method of using it in the area. At first the response to this type of fertilizer was slow but with a great deal of effort on the part of the distributor and his staff, and with the change of farming methods and machinery the response improved greatly. This station also distributes the granular type of fertilizer produced by the Simplot Company of Brandon.

The Anola residents' spiritual needs are well taken care of as Anola boasts now of two churches:- The Baptist Church whose account is else where in this book, and the Jehovah Witness Church built on the east side of Highway 12 and north of the C.N.R. tracks.

Other organizations in the district are Girl Guides, Brownies, Chatelaine Group and Chamber of Commerce besides the churches mentioned.

Several old timers some of whose families still reside in the district are: Mrs. Dunning, Mr. Dubinski and Mr. Orr.

Some of the present residents are:

Fred Yestrau	Ralph Johnson	Kirk McPhail
Menno Harder	Lloyd Bialek	Allan Lucko
Frances Wozny	Jack Irwin	Ivan Asselstine
Henry Boehlig	Rudolf Ritcher	Bill Orr
Meron Metrow	E. Gass	Maurice Dandenault
John Morrison	R. Kitkowski	Sidney Barnett
Harold Bales	L. Mitchell	Stanley Bachinsky
Carl Cook	A. Koski	Fred Habing
Earl Stewart	Sylvia Reeves	Robert Galloway
William Kruchak	Archie Sarvis	Fred Marko
Delmar Irwin	Joe Dubinski	Brian Ursel
Wilbur Ronald	Eugene Dubinski	Rudolph Koski
Grace Crossman	Edgar Crossman	Steve Boriskewich
Carl Pshednovek	Ronald Dubinski	

Many new and well kept homes have been built on either side of the highway in the past few years giving the district a prosperous and enterprising appearance as well as pleasing to the eye when driving through on Highway 15.

THE ANOLA BAPTIST CHURCH

Many of the residents of Anola and surrounding district felt there was a need for some religious teaching in the area, especially for the younger generation. This idea was gaining ground when Mr. Shunk came to make it a reality by holding services in Anola Hall for two Sundays in October, 1938.



Anola Baptist Church.

Pastor Shunk was ordained later that month and afterward held regular Sunday afternoon services in the old Beatrice School. The first of these services was held on October 16, 1938 with Mrs. Shunk helping with the children's service and Mrs. Claire Lumsden as pianist.

Rev. Shunk continued his work there until 1941 when he went to Illinois, U.S.A. to further his education. During his absence his brothers Bill and George and other students from the Winnipeg Bible College carried on his work.

Services during winter months when the school was cold were held in various homes. When the minister could not get out because of storms or bad roads the service was conducted by Mr. Ivan St. George. Miss Win Evans assisted by Mr. C. Wade conducted Sunday School.

By 1958 there was a marked increase in church and Sunday School attendance and the possibility of building a church was introduced. A

meeting was held in the Beatrice School in January, 1958 with Rev. Gerald Splinter of Grant Memorial Baptist Church, present. He promised financial help in purchasing material for the building as well as help with labour in construction.

A building committee was appointed consisting of Messrs Russel McKay, Henry Wieser, Wilf McKinnon, Sam Evans, Howard Wright and Pastor Mutcher.

The land on which the church now stands was purchased from Henry Wieser for one dollar. After a ground breaking dedication service May, 1958, work on excavation and construction began.

Most construction was done by volunteer labour of local men with help from members of Grant Memorial Baptist Church, Winnipeg, who came out Saturdays and sometimes Friday evenings. The Anola ladies of the church took turns supplying the men with Saturday dinner and 'coffee breaks'.

A charter was drawn up at an organization meeting in January, 1959, the first charter members being; Mrs. Doris Hadaller, Mr. Ivan St. George, Mr. C. Wade, Mr. Elmer Hadaller and Mr. H. Wright and a church board was elected consisting of two deacons — Mr. C. Wade and Mr. Ivan St. George and secretary-treasurer Mr. H. Wright.

The dedication service of Anola Baptist Church was held in October, 1959 with approximately 250 persons attending.

This church continues in its good work with adults and young people, two of whom have gone into full time service for the Lord, namely W. Wieser and Murray Hewko, one working in Saskatchewan and one in B.C.

The pastors of the church have been; Pastor L. Mutcher, Rev. S. Hogue, Rev. Murray Philips, Rev. W. Wicks and Pastor Ted Searle.

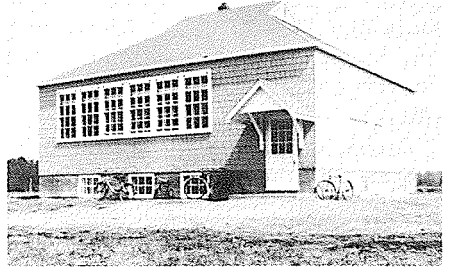
BEATRICE S.D. NO. 164

The children of this area had attended Millbrook School before the Beatrice school district was organized in 1884 or thereabouts. The district was called Richland.

The first school was a log building situated on Sec. 1-10-6E out in the open prairie. There are no records from 1884-1900. A second three window type building was built on a new site donated by Mrs. Margaret Carruthers (nee Irwin) in 1897, on the south east corner of the NW 18-10-7E. Later this building was moved to a site on the present Highway 12 still on the same section but on a better location. The third school was built and opened in 1950. Gillespie brothers bought the second school building.



Richland P.O. The Moorhouse home.



Beatrice School.

There was a lot of controversy over the building of this third school as there was in many other districts during the forties and fifties.

The trustees bought three acres of land for \$200.00 from M. Nahaczewski in 1948 for a site for a larger school. This was lost by a vote by ballot on May 28th, 22 against and 18 in favor.

Inspector Muller spoke to the trustees at their meeting on May 28, 1949, and persuaded them they should build a new school with full basement, kitchen, activity room. A rate payers meeting was called for May 31st at which Inspector Muller made recommendations for the type of school necessary. The vote taken was in favour, but in February, 1950, a petition was presented asking the trustees to reconsider and to build a one-room school. It was decided the trustees would go to the Department of Education regarding this matter. No rate payers meeting was held and the trustees asked for tenders and decided even the lowest tender from Steinbach Lumber Co. was too high and the trustees would oversee the building of the new school. The eventual cost was approximately \$13,000.00 somewhat over the Steinbach tender. Twenty trustee meetings were held in the 1950's when the school was built. A well was also dug on the schoolyard for this third school. It was a very frustrating time for the trustee board, but a great satisfaction when the school was finished. It was situated on the same section as the second school about 1/4 mile south of the former building three and one-half miles south of Anola on Highway 12.

The teacher and pupils no longer did the caretaking. Mr. Forsythe was hired as caretaker at \$20.00 a month. Miss Emily Moroz (Koski) was the first teacher. Mrs. Gamsby was the last teacher and (Mrs. J.) Geraldine Gillespie the last secretary-treasurer.

Some of the teachers lived in the school. In 1966, this building was sold to Mr. & Mrs. Raymond Mayer who have converted it into a lovely home.

Quote from the Transcona News, 1965:-

"The Beatrice School Christmas concert will be held in Beatrice School Wednesday, December 22, at 8 p.m. This will be the last opportunity to attend a concert held in this school, as consolidation of this school with the Anola Consolidation takes place in 1966."

Many pupils continued their education by correspondence with the help of the teacher to Grade X. Some went to the Hazelridge High School and some to the convent in St. Anne which was convenient because it was a residential school. Others went to Winnipeg.

The school board bought Christmas presents for the school children in 1889 and each year thereafter until the last concert in 1965. They also provided treats for the school picnics in June. In 1946 they helped pay for hot lunches.

1900-1914, to the beginning of the First World War. The teachers from this period were:

1900 Miss Craig, salary \$50.00 a month.

1901 Miss Scoular

1902 Miss Campbell

1903 Miss Hall

1904 Miss A.P. Trowsdale

1905 Mr. Mellor

1906 Miss McTavish

1907-10 Miss Pope who married Ernest Holloway

1910 Miss Matheson

1911-13 Miss Keiler

1913 Miss Bowman

1914-16 Miss Irwin.

From the First World War, through the Depression, and to the end of World War 2.

1916 Miss Brown

1917 Miss Jackson

1918 Miss C. McIvor

1919 Miss Joseph

1920 Miss Harris, Miss L.K. McCusher

1921 Miss J. Chambers

1922 Miss J. Irwin, married Harry McKay of Millbrook.

1922-25 Miss Alice Moorhouse

1925-27 Miss Violet Gillespie who married Don Reynolds of Dugald.

1928 Miss Lillian Shafer

1928-31 Miss Alice Moorhouse, married Lewis Moorhouse.

1931 Miss Millidge

1932 Miss Lowler

1933 H. McCallum

1933-38 Miss Florence Potter married Stuart McIvor

1941 Miss Balderstone

1942 Miss Amy Murray married John Hewko

1943 Miss Guiness

1944-46 Mrs. P. Kruchak.

The final period from the last World War up until consolidation.
1947-1949 Mrs. Stuart McIvor
1950 Miss Joyce Stroud married Wm. Briercliffe
1951-54 Miss Emily Moroz married Melvin Koskie
1955-56 Mr. Simon Mimchuk
1957 Miss M. Loughry
1958 Mr. Lawrence Strick
1958-60 Mrs. Stuart McIvor
Aug. 1960-June 1961 Mrs. Melvin Koskie
1961-63 Mrs. Wm. Briarcliffe
1964-65 Miss Chongva (Mrs. W. Heather)

THE BEATRICE COMMUNITY

Some of the early stores are now only a memory. There was a small store that handled a limited supply on 14-10-6E where the McKinnon family now lives. This was owned by a Mr. Harrison in the very early 1900's. There was also a store on 8-10-7E right on the corner of Highway 12 and the Centre Line south of the old McDavid School. There is no record of who owned this store. There was also a store just north of the Millbrook cemetery owned by a Mr. Gill in the early 1900's.

Rawleigh's and Watkin peddlers were popular. Medicated ointment, linement, salves and many other home remedies were sold. In the 30's there was a travelling butcher and grocer. He used a truck covered with a tarpaulin and carried fresh meat and fresh fruit. He took butter, eggs and cream as trade.

When the T. Eaton Co. sent their catalogue from Toronto in the spring and fall, an order would be quickly made up from the catalogue and sent with the money and the goods were delivered to the home by mail. When Eatons built in Winnipeg in 1904 and began business in 1905 mail orders were sent to Winnipeg.

Cars started coming to the district in the 1920's or a bit earlier. Mr. Ivan St. George had an Overland car, 1920 model. McIvor's had a 1921 Ford. Even though cars came to the district horses were still used as roads were only passable when dry and cars didn't like to start when weather was cold.

There was still a team of oxen in use in the late 1930's. The family who owned them said they were very temperamental. If the flies were bad and you wanted to cut hay they would much rather stay in the bush and that's what they would do. There was also another farmer who used an ox and a horse together as a team, unusual, but they were very compatible.

Tractors became popular in 1915 to 1920 range. Mr. Ivan St. George had a "Bill Bull" sold by United Grain Growers. This tractor had one big wheel in front and two in the back. Moorehouse's had a 1918 Titan. Gillespie Brothers a Kletrack caterpillar. The Orr's owned a Fordson, Briercliffes a Case, Belsham's a Hart Parr. There were also Plowman and Rumely tractors. Along with tractors came breaking plows, threshing machines and a little later combines.

Life was not all work as this must appear to suggest. Basket Picnics were popular. Skating parties, baseball, house parties, quilting bees were all held. Threshing time, at least for the children, was an eventful memory.

THE RELIGIOUS SERVICES

In the very early years the people of Beatrice attended the Vivian Methodist Church. It closed about 1950. Mr. Meadows built this church and was the first minister. The building was sold to Bill Galloway and his wife, Annie (nee McCauly) of Prairie Grove. They remodelled it into a house on Highway 15. Later Bill Marshall bought it and at present Edward Shannon lives in it.

There were Presbyterian services at the Beatrice School held by Rev. Sam Polson who lived in Millbrook for a time and who also served in Plympton. In homestead days there was a Presbyterian choir led by Mrs. Dunbar. Rev. Dobbs, who also served Oak Hummock Anglican Church, held services in Beatrice. Some folk say these services were held alternately in both the Beatrice and Millbrook Schools. The Anola Baptist Church now serves this area.

The Richland Postmasters were:

Wm. Rice 1883-1885

John Hourie 1885-1893

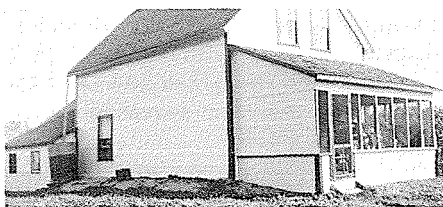
E. Carruthers 1894-1899

Alex Dunbar 1900-1904

M.H. Holloway 1905-1913

G.H. Moorhouse 1913-1921

L. Bugyik 1921



Beatrice School —old-site.

FAMILIES OF THE DUNLOPS AND IVAN ST. GEORGE

Mr. & Mrs. Dunlop came to Canada from Ireland in 1888. They had two daughters. They bought Donald Munroe's homestead SE 1/4 14-10-6E.

Ivan St. George, a nephew of Mrs. Dunlop, came west from Ontario on a harvesters' excursion in 1909 and went back home after harvest. Then in 1912 Ivan came back to Springfield to help his aunt and uncle Mr. & Mrs. Dunlop operate their farm. Later he married the younger daughter, Sally.

In 1919 Ivan bought a quarter adjoining the Dunlop farm. Mr. Dunlop died in 1917 and Mrs. Dunlop in 1926. Then in the winter of 1926 Ivan, his wife Sally, and their young daughters Doris and Kay, went to Ireland for a visit. Unfortunately on this trip Sally, his wife, passed away in Ireland and Ivan came back home alone with his children to the farm. After many housekeepers he went back to Ontario and married Mrs. Wade, whom he had known before and was now a widow, and came back to Springfield. Ivan had worked in the bush in Ontario so he got a permit from the Government to cut logs for fence posts and firewood in the bush north-west of Vivian.

Mr. St. George was always very active in the community. He was Councillor for Ward 5 in 1926 and 1927, also trustee and chairman on the School Board and chairman for the Christmas Concert through all the years until around 1951 when his son Dennis assumed this role. Ivan helped build the telephone line in 1916. Ivan was active in the United Farmers of Manitoba throughout the earlier twenties.

Mr. St. George has served through the years as a lay minister in the Methodist and United Church and has sometimes conducted funerals. Mrs. St. George was active in the Chatelaine Club and passed away in May, 1973.

In the fall of 1972 he took off his sixtieth crop by himself. His stepson, Clarence Wade, has bought part of the farm and lives close by.

FAMILIES OF THE McIVOR's and THE HOLLOWAYS

Donald McIvor, a descendant of the Selkirk Settlers, was the father of Angus McIvor who was born in Norway House and came to East Kildonan as a baby with two older sisters and his parents.

When Angus was a young man he was sent to operate his father's homestead. He married Helen Holloway, daughter of the Richland postmaster who lived on the same Section SW 13-10-6E. Later, his father gave him full ownership of the farm. There were fences, a well with good water and a log house built according to homestead regulations. Mrs. Holloway was on the school board.

There was a family of 2 daughters, Sybil and Christine (Mrs. Frank Green) and twin sons, Stuart and Stanley. A brother Alex was a Councillor and Angus served on the Beatrice School Board. Stuart and Stanley followed in their father's footsteps as trustees and auditors. Mrs. Helen McIvor played the organ and later the piano. She passed away at the age of 93 in 1966. All are deceased except Christina.

HOLLOWAYS

Henry Holloway, his wife Sybilla, and son Ernest and daughter Helen came from England in 1876. They bought the NW 1/4 13-10-6E and have since built a new house and many outbuildings. The grounds are beautifully kept.

THE BELSHAM FAMILY

William Belsham came from England to Miami in 1908 and to Millbrook in 1912. He lived in Meadowvale for three years and in Millbrook for a short time. They lived longest in Beatrice on the farm NE1-10-6E. Wm. Belsham was often auditor or trustee even as late as 1937.

Chris Belsham, his son, lives on his father's farm. He married Dora Carruthers, daughter of Alvin Carruthers. He served fourteen to fifteen years on the trustee board and also as an auditor. He was on the Board at the time of consolidation. Chris's wife was secretary-treasurer for many years. They had eight children — Ellen, George, Bill and Phyllis and David left Springfield. The following are in Springfield — Winnie (Mrs. Pete Koski) of Anola, Edith (Mrs. Alex Koski) of Anola and Jim is still at home. Mr. Belsham was a member of the Manitoba Farmers Union and the Chamber of Commerce at Anola.

THE GILLESPIE FAMILY

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Gillespie came from Ireland in 1890 to Old Kildonan, moving to the present home farm (E 1/2 7-10-7E) in 1912. They had a family of seven sons and three daughters. Three sons and two daughters still remain in Springfield.

Milly, Elliott and Allan live in the original house on NE 7-10-7E. John and his wife Geraldine (Shepherd) live on another quarter of the same section. They share the same farmyard. Violet (Mrs. Reynolds) taught many years in Springfield. The Gillespie family were a very musical family. Neighbours recall pleasant memories of evenings spent in their home.

THE KOSKIE FAMILY

Melvin Koskie came with his parents to the Beatrice Community about

1935 at the age of seven. He later served on the Beatrice School Board. He married Emily Moroz who taught at Beatrice School for three years. Mrs. Koskie's brothers farm in Springfield, George on the Frank Claydon farm and Steve on a farm that had never been farmed before. The Melvin Koskie's live on a farm NE 12-10-6E. 4-1/4 miles South of Anola.

Mr. & Mrs. Delay lived on what is now Highway 12 near mile 26 the Richland stop on the G.W.W.D. Mrs. Delay was active on the Beatrice school board. They had no family.

THE MELLORS FAMILY

Mr. & Mrs. Mellor came from England. They had two children, a girl and a boy.

Mr. Mellors lived on SE30-10-6E the homestead of P.L. Edie and taught the Beatrice School for two terms. He was an excellent teacher, having been trained in England. Besides studies he taught many outside games. Their home was very hospitable and each Christmas they had parties for the children. Mrs. Mellors was a good pianist and singing of carols ended those Christmas parties.

Mr. Mellors became the principal of Luxton School in Winnipeg. His brother had a small store in Richland.

Mr. Cox worked for Mr. Mellors. Later he bought a farm east of Jim Orrs. He was very active on the school board. He and his wife went to England to retire but came back to Anola.

The Dowkers from Ontario lived for a time on SE30-10-6. A son Rex married Gladys McCallum the daughter of Dunc McCallum the station agent in Dugald. They returned to Ontario.

A. Ammeter and his mother came to Beatrice in 1952 to live on this farm. He operates a large dairy.

THE MOOREHOUSE FAMILY

Mr. George Moorehouse came to the district in 1903 from England and bought SW 1/4 24-10-6E. There were four sons and three daughters. Sons were Arthur, Herbert, Ernest and Harry. Daughters Edith, who died of diphtheria in 1903, Alice married Louis Moorehouse, a cousin. Annie married Art Cook. She was a director in the Springfield Agriculture Society for twenty years and has won many prizes for her garden produce and baking exhibits.

George farmed until his sons Ernest and Harry took over. Harry still lives on the farm and the land is worked by a nephew.

Annie remembers her surprise when she received a gift of a box of chocolates from Santa at the Christmas concert. She remembers Arbor Day being a very happy day spent improving the school yard and Empire Day, the day before Victoria Day when the teacher had a special programme about the British Empire. At that time, an Empire on which the sun never set.

The house that Harry and his wife live in is the original house that was standing when George Moorehouse came. It is in good repair and is straight and is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, house in the district.

THE MCKINNON FAMILY

Mr. McKinnon bought the logs of the first school, numbered them and built a house on a three acre lot that he bought off the Dunlop farm. Mr.

McKinnon was on the school board for a time. The McKinnon brothers Sam and Bill farm SE 1/2 11-10-6E. They have built a new home and farm land close by. Mr. McKinnon married Mrs. Evan who was a widow with a daughter Winnie and a son Sam. Wilfred and Sam farm together. Sylvia McKinnon was their daughter.

THE JIM ORR FAMILY

Jim Orr came to Springfield in the early 1880's. He married Herb Irwin's sister from Quebec. He lived on a quarter now owned by Robert Gillespie. Mrs. Orr lived till she was 93. The farm buildings are all gone and the site is now a gravel pit. Old maples and lilacs mark the spot. Jim Orr's family were Ernie who went out to B.C. and never returned to Springfield; Clifton and William who farmed their father's farm; Norman the only survivor in 1973 is a veteran of the First World War; Albert, Donald, Rosanna (Mrs. Stevens), Ettie (Mrs. E. Norman). Clifton married Ettie McQuade of the Plympton district. They had eleven children, three of whom live in Springfield. His son Bill married Gladys Fetterly and lives one mile west of Anola. His daughter Pearl (Mrs. Archie Sarvis) lives in Anola and his daughter Frances is living in her Dad's (Clifton) house in Anola. Clifton had lived in Anola since 1957. Mildred died in 1934. The other children were Alan, Donald, Leslie, Jim, Marian, Phyllis and Kathleen. The Orr's were a very musical family and often played at dances in the community.

THE HERB WRIGHT FAMILY

The Herb Wright family were of Irish descent. They came from Oak Lake to the Dugald Community in 1922 as Mr. Wright felt there was greater opportunity for his large family near Winnipeg. Later the Herb Wright's moved to Beatrice. There were seven sons, four of whom lived in Springfield. They were Howard who married Violet Morrison of Hazelridge; Clarence married Maggie Beddal of Anola; Harold married Joyce Delay of Beatrice School; and Wilbur the youngest is not married. There were nine daughters, five grew up in Springfield. Irma married Lorne Morrison of Hazelridge; Marge married Morley Donaldson of McDavid; Edna married Bruce Donaldson of McDavid; Gladys married John Dennis who lived south of Plympton; and Dorothy went to the Dugald School.

Howard remained in Beatrice S.D. He was a trustee for twenty years and faithfully attended all the meetings and was chairman for many years. He went to trustee conventions, and did a lot of caretaking jobs. The board held twenty meetings in 1950, the year they built the school with the basement. He helped design the building.

Howard was very active in the community. He was correspondent for the Transcona News for many years, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Manitoba Farmers Union and the Anola Baptist Church. His daughter, Audrey married Lorne Ballegeer and their daughter Jo Anne married Doug McDermot of Hazelridge, who live on the Carter McDermot farm.

THE KRUCHAK FAMILY

The Kruchak family arrived in the Municipality of Springfield from their homestead in Ross, Manitoba and settled in the Beatrice S.D. in 1923 where Mrs. Lewis (Alice) Moorehouse was then teaching. After spending three years there they moved into the Monominto S.D. and remained there

until after all the children grew up. After selling their land to the Huterites of the Ridgeland Colony, Mr. and Mrs. D. Kruchak retired in Transcona where Mr. Kruchak passed away and Mrs. Kruchak still resides. The following members of the family are still living in the Springfield Munc.: Roman, R.R. 1 Dugald; Mrs. R. Koskie (Helen); Dugald; Paul, Postmaster in Dugald; and William of Anola.

Some other families were:

Philips

Melvin

Cowan

Borris

Leonard

Ferguson

Hughes

Klos

Claydon

Delay

and others.

In the 1930's a young chap put in his bid of eight or ten dollars to fill the Beatrice Schoolhouse woodshed for the season, about six cords of wood in all. This was a lot of chopping, sawing, and hauling for such a low bid. Being an enterprising fellow, he soon overcame the problem. He simply filled the woodshed down the middle and none at all on the outside, about two or three cords in all. His cheque had been issued and cashed by the time this was discovered and the school had to buy more wood to finish the season.

In 1938, a young boy of four, John Gramish, got lost in what at that time was called the "Island", a clump of trees in a swamp area that had been drained and the peat burned in it for a year or more. The boy lived three miles west of Highway 12 on the Milbrook Road. He wandered off in the late afternoon. Search parties were started. Some wanted to search West of his home and others thought East through the "Island". They searched that night and finally late the next morning he was found near Highway 12, safe and sound but a very scared little boy. How he made it through that smouldering peat was almost a miracle. The farmers and police were making ready after breakfast when one of them looked out and saw the boy crossing the road. In a few minutes he would have disappeared in the bush again and might never have been found.

COOKS CREEK EARLY SETTLERS

The very early settlers coming to Cooks Creek from the British Isles, the United States and Ontario had bought unsurveyed land from agents, who, after indicating the general area in which the land was located, suggested that they find a favorite knoll or hill and claim the land surrounding it. What a shock it was, when the survey came through in 1872, to discover that some of the buildings were on a property line or road allowance, or that they had encroached on another's property or even worse to find that the boundary line came between the house and the barn! The presence, even yet, of the jutting out and uneven fence lines is evidence of those early practices as well as the fact that surveys were not completely accurate either. The survey measuring done by a chain measure, in the hands of those not totally familiar with its use, could lead to errors. The question was, "Did you or did you not include the hand-hold in the measure?"

Cooks Creek, one of the earliest settlements to be developed in the Municipality, started on the banks of the Creek gradually extending its boundaries downstream as well as a number of miles both East and West of its banks. The location had many distinct advantages because there was heavily timbered areas and open grasslands. To the settler the timber meant a supply of logs for buildings, trees for firewood and protection from the elements for his family and his animals. The open spaces meant winter food for his animals as well as a lush green pasture in the summertime. The creek nearby provided water for the cattle and if necessary for the family garden.

When J.F. Argle arrived in 1867 the settlement consisted of four families; Murdock, Cook, Adams and Ross. The name Cooks Creek had been adopted in recognition of Captain Joe Cook for services rendered in the community.

SCHOOL — A CENTRE

School districts were formed following the incorporation of the Municipality in 1873. Cooks Creek was one of the first to select a site for a school. Quoting from an issue of an 1873 newspaper, "It was on the farm of George Murdoch, who donated an acre of land for school purposes only". Incidentally, the location of Cooks Creek School No. 20 was at the intersection of four townships. The first trustees to hold office were John Ross, R.M. McAuley, and George Murdoch.

The building was a large one of hewn log construction with three windows on each side opening inward from the centre. Lighting was obtained from six coal oil lamps with reflectors, attached at the side of each window. The structure was heated by a box stove. Contracts for supplying the wood and cutting it into stove lengths were given by tender each winter, the con-



Cook's Creek School — 1920

tract calling for a specified number of cords to be hauled, cut into four foot lengths and piled in the school yard by a specified date. In the early 1900's, the log school burned down and was replaced by a frame building.

The school was not only an institute of learning but served as a place for church services and a community center as well. Each week church service was well attended regardless of denomination. Occasionally one still hears stories of ministers imbibing or using strong language.

The community relied on its own resources for entertainment holding rather frequently box socials, pie socials, bazaars and dances. Every year the Christmas Tree was a great event — one of great preparation and anticipation. Programmes were planned to include the local talent along with that of the school children. The neighbours helped decorate the building with spruce boughs.

Along with school and church activities, socials, picnics, and concerts, the Patrons of Industry later known as the Grain Growers was a community affair, offering trips to Kenora once a year. They also held picnics in Birds Hill which was lovely then — not gouged with deep hollows as it is now. Time may correct the topography of the hills into planned parks and recreation facilities.

Some of the early teachers of Cooks Creek School No. 20 were: Mr. Beddow, Mr. Poole (Dr. Poole) Mr. Harcus, Mr. McDonald, Mr. Houston, Mr. Murdoff (Dr. Murdoff), Miss Lethwaite, Miss Smith, Mr. Findlater, Miss Niekarcz, Mr. Smolarski, Mrs. Ruta, Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Doherty, Mr. Dave Small, Mr. Kasian, Mrs. Kirner, Mrs. Dzinkowski, Mrs. Coates, Miss Olson, Mr. Pakulak, Miss Mayers, Mr. Frakula, Mr. Dumka, Miss Gwiaz, Miss Ann Chomodoski and others.

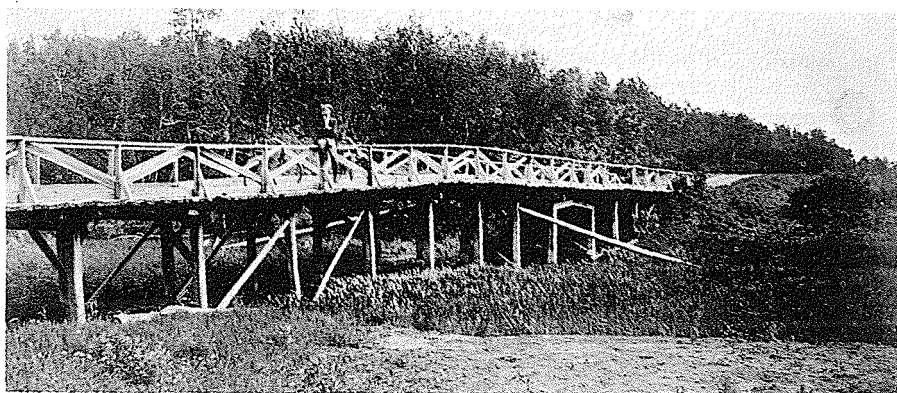
As there was no church building, both Presbyterian and Anglican services were held in the school. Mr. Scott, an inspiring school teacher, conducted Sunday School, teaching the Shorter Catechism. The minister, was often a gentleman who came on the weekend, staying as a guest in one of the homes. Rev. McLaren was the first Presbyterian minister; Rev. Hooper the first Anglican. Rev. A. Matheson, a Presbyterian, followed Rev. McLaren, preaching in Springfield, Sunnyside and Cooks Creek. Others were Mr. McMillan and Mr. Jack. In time the Anglicans built their own little church across from the school.

Mr. Pitts was the first post master, followed by Mr. Farrows and Mr. Miller, each of whom had the post office in the home. Mail was brought in twice a week, Tuesday and Friday, by horse and buggy in the summer; by cutter and team in winter. The post man often carried a passenger. "Old Country" people of the district always anxiously awaited letters from home as letters and papers were the only contact they had with the outside world.

Travelling was an endurance test, most of it being done on prairie trails and mud dumps. In wet weather, travelling on the trail was safer because mud from the road adhered to the wheels, gradually building up to the point of plugging the wheels so that they could not turn. According to one old timer "Springfield had the friendliest mud in the world." Crossing the creek was dangerous. It had to be forded because there were no bridges and one was never sure of crossing safely.

DISASTERS AND CHANGE

Spring was always a time of concern. Creek waters would swell with the



Cook's Creek Bridge.

spring run off; sometimes overflowing the banks of the creek here and there but no one was completely flooded out. Prairie fires were common, one fire, occurring in the eastern part of the district between 1896-1900 took the life of one person, Jocky Morrison.

Before the turn of the century the settlement was a close knit community. Some of these settlers became disillusioned by the hard life and began to grow restless with a desire to move on to the prairies, even to Saskatchewan where farming was much easier. Consequently the influx of immigrants from Europe in 1899 became ready buyers, buying parcels of twenty to forty acres of land — some even quarter sections. Some of the Polish and Ukrainians went farther north to unsettled land, and, in the area occupied by the English lads, Quelch, Attree, Winearls, Sapte, Stebbings who had been paid to come to Canada to learn farming. Among the earliest Europeans to arrive were Uskoski, Nazarewich, Kuzie, Nowicki and others.

The newcomers experienced many privations but by ingenuity and hard work managed to improve their lot.

Just before, during and following the first world war job opportunities were good. The railway cut off was built; drainage and roads improved; industry was developing; grain and cattle and potato prices soared. Wheat and potatoes sold at three dollars per bushel. The country experienced a period of rapid growth and a new prosperity. Tractors, power machinery, cars, trucks, steel threshing machines and even a combine made their mark on the community.

As these developments occurred new centres Hazelridge and Oakbank took on greater importance because of the railway (1906) in their midst. Cooks Creek as a centre gradually faded into a simple farming community, the residents becoming part of the larger centres closest to them for shopping, trading, socializing, church, etc.

The school alone remained, teaching grades one to eight. A boarding place for the teacher within walking distance was difficult to find and a teacherage was built on the school property.

In 1946 the school was wired for electricity — a new convenience for both school and teacherage. The school was remodelled in 1951 and had an extension built on to the west side in 1956 by F. Sontag.

Progress was not to be impeded and in 1965 Cooks Creek S.D. No. 20 closed its doors to become part of Oakbank Consolidated. The property was taken over by the school board and sold to F. Nowicki.

PIONEERS

Many of the pioneers had similar backgrounds and problems. Information on many of them was difficult to find, hence, some are merely mentioned, while others have been discussed at length — some in other communities to which they had moved. Among the pioneer families were Adams, Murdoch, Argle, A. Scott, G. Miller, P. Brown, Hallam, J. Ross, Cousins, Moar, Hillis, Johnny Norwich, B. Brewer, R. Palmer, Jawatt, McClyne, Mitchell, Donald Scott, McAuly, John Scott, Pitts, Irving, Malcolm Ross, Spinks, Byerly, Ben Hurselle, John Winram, D. Henderson, Billy Moore, McLaren, Thick, A. Millidge, C. Millidge, Hunter, J. Henderson, Kennedy, Murdick, Pete Miller, Poole, Crossman, Taggart, Corrigan, Young, Edmonds.

Jacob F. Argle married Agnes Murdoch in 1867 in Detroit following his discharge as a private in the 2nd light infantry during the Civil War in the United States. They made their way to Canada by ox cart, settling in Cooks Creek, residing there until 1896 when they moved into what was then known as the Klondyke. Their two boys, Jacob and George attended school in Cooks Creek. Jacob was involved in the community by helping to build homes and had an interest in school activities.

Murdochs came to settle in Cooks Creek about the same time as the Argles. George Murdoch was instrumental in initiating the erection of a school by donating an acre of land for a school site. He served as one of the first school trustees. His old log home was in existence until very recently when Harry Uskoski, the present owner dismantled it.

George and Elizabeth Miller came to Cooks Creek as newlyweds in 1892, took up a homestead and built a three roomed house of logs in the forest. They lived in it for six years, at which time George built a six room house nearer the road. Assisting in the building was carpenter Albert Boshel and his helper Colin Sinclair. The final coating on the walls was plaster over lath, which in time, was painted with oil paint. The sixty foot barn was a single handed effort, with occasional help from neighbours. A dance was held the same night following the shingling bee. A sixty foot well produced hard water for the homestead.

Millers were very active, having both the store and the post office. Mrs. Miller helped give medical care and assistance. They raised a large family: Eva, Elizabeth, Margaret, Lilly, John, Edith, George, Marcia, Stella and Percival. Mrs. O. Christopherson, one of the daughters, still resides in Springfield on a part time basis.

James and Rachel Henderson came to Cooks Creek in 1882 from Perthshire, Scotland. He came in the hope of owning his own farm because there was little hope of doing so in Scotland due to the nobility owning estates and leasing them.

They travelled alone by team and wagon, and since there were no bridges, had to ford the creek, making a total of some thirty miles to their destination. Mrs. Henderson had not been afraid of drowning on the Atlantic Ocean but she wasn't sure in Springfield. They had no real mishaps but because it was spring there was mud, mud, mud and water everywhere.

The farm had on it a log house and barns with thatched roofs. The house boasted one room downstairs and one upstairs plus a lean-to kitchen. Mr. Hossack, the Point Douglas well driller, replaced the dug well with a partially dug and partially drilled flowing well.

In 1887 a logging bee put up the frame of a new house. Logs were hoisted by ropes on two poles after the walls had been raised to a certain height. The corner men were J. Scott, R. McAuly, R. Fisher and Jacob Argle. Local settlers managed this task themselves but in Scotland where houses were constructed of stone and lime a different procedure entirely was used. Upon completion of the outside with paper and siding, the inside was lath and plastered, the roof covered with cedar shingles and the house partitioned into two rooms downstairs, two rooms and a hall upstairs, a pantry in the dining room under the stairs, a small cellar, and a large kitchen lean-to the length of the house. Furniture consisted of table, chairs and shelves in the kitchen and an oak bedroom suite called the Royal Suite consisting of a large poster bed, dresser and washstand which had been bought at a sale at the old C.P.R. Hotel. The suite is still in existence.

Included in the disasters of alarming proportions was the influenza epidemic which swept the whole countryside in 1919. In some instances whole families were wiped out. Medical care was very limited at any time. The not so ill waited on and cared for the more serious cases. Remedies to

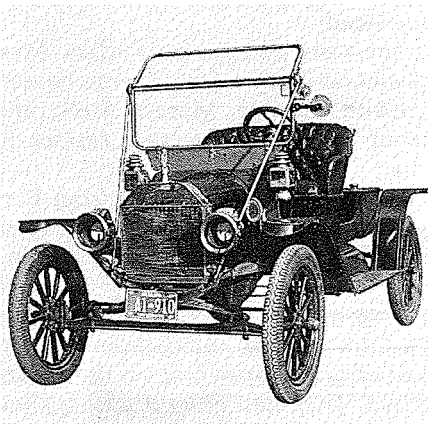
Many settlers of Scottish origin did very little at Christmas, saving the celebrations for New Years (Hogmanay) during which friends gathered for a turkey dinner followed by some talk and a New Year's Eve party to bring in the New Year.

The Hendersons attended the Presbyterian (the large Sunday School) service in the school and often the Anglican one too.

Reading material included The Telegram, The Farmer's Advocate, The North West Farmer, The Edinburgh Scotsman and often the Dundee Weekly "News" picked up at Millers. They also took mail for Mr. McLaren, Mr. Hunter and Mr. Byerly who subscribed to the Black and White, The Graphic and the London News. Musically, they enjoyed the organ, piano, mouth organ, Jews harp and violin.

Hendersons spent their whole life on the farm.

David Henderson's brother, Jim Henderson lived north and west of the



Jimmy Henderson had a car like this. He used to say "he had only one eye and when he saw weeds he closed it."

present Hazelridge site (NE8-12-6). He lost his wife Jessie McIntosh and was left to raise a family of four girls and one boy: Margaret (Mrs. Harvey Dawson), Frances (Mrs. A. Christie), Jessie (Mrs. R. Johnson), Mary (Mrs. P. McDiarmit) and David (lost in France, 1916). He served as weed inspector for the municipality for many years. He also served as councillor and reeve and sold out to Steve Romanuik.

John and Christine Corrigan came from Portage la Prairie in 1883 to settle in Cooks Creek. Their home was built of lumber with a brick exterior, plastered walls, handmade furniture and wooden beds. They had some terrifying experiences before coming to Springfield. Red Lake and Sioux Indians had been fighting in the United States. The Sioux had escaped to Portage la Prairie where they caught a Red Lake boy and cut him to bits. Another time they attempted to throw one of the Corrigan boys into a bake oven.

Mrs. Corrigan did all the sewing for the family, made homespun blankets, prints on skins of deer, cutter robes from cowhides, tanned hides, and spun yarn on her own spinning wheel to make mitts and socks for the family.

Many of their purchases came from St. Paul on barges or carts. Food was gathered or raised on the farm. Beef and pork were used fresh in the winter and cured in brine or stored in a hole in the ground in summer. Nuts were gathered and dried for winter.

To keep healthy Corrigan's used home made remedies such as lard and carbolic acid, poultices, castor oil, epsom salts and spring tonic of sulphur and molasses. The children were born at home and Mrs. Henderson and Mrs. G. Miller rendered service as midwives.

The Corrigan's enjoyed their first car, a model T in 1913 and a Sampson tractor in 1926. Katie was musical, playing the organ by ear for entertainment. They enjoyed the Christmas concerts, Presbyterian church and family reunions. The family still resides in Springfield.

Jack Ross with his parents, four brothers and two sisters came from Scotland in 1838 to St. Andrews. He married Margaret Peebles of St. Andrews, coming to homestead in Cooks Creek (SW7-12-6E) in 1870, when Charles Ross, the second son was two years old. In 1891 Charlie married Janet Irving of Cooks Creek, bought his Uncle Malcolm's farm in Rossmore where he went to live.

John Edmonds was interested in a young lady living near by. Her father, Mr. MacDougall said in his Scottish brogue, "Wee Johnny Edmonds with his strippet pants — he'll no get oor Kitty". But he did and moved with his bride to a farm west of Hodgins on the same section. Born to them were: Henry, Clara, Tom, Donald (served in the 2nd World War), Emily and Bobby. Only in more recent years was it sold to Gerry Arnold and resold a short time later to Mr. Slota. The MacDougall property was held by Nanoski for many years and now is owned by Mr. Herda.

Albert Nowicki arrived in Cooks Creek (8-12-6), with his prospective family about the turn of the century with his possessions on his back. Among them were a "Dakota hoe" which he had picked up on the way, blacksmith tools, a broad axe, a drawknife, a grindstone and a millstone. He, like many of the other new comers, suffered a long, tedious ocean voyage. He chose a homey spot on a hill on what was later Nazarewich's

and now Skibo's gravel pit. That building site, quite a few years later became a fertile field growing 8 acres of the finest potatoes in Manitoba. Of course, they had been tended by the grandchildren.

Two of his neighbours were Henderson, the weed inspector and Sabre, the only Frenchman in the vicinity. A neighbour somewhere to the south had mules who never failed to set up their braying to announce the dinner hour. Long afterward people talked about McCarty's mules.

The Nowicki home was a "stop-off" for emigrants on the way to Cooks Creek, Tyndall, Garson, Pine Ridge and other areas. They were people of various trades and talents: carpenters, blacksmiths, builders, stone masons, cabinet and watchmakers and musicians. The carpenter's talents were evident in the intricate carvings in the R.C. Church at Cooks Creek: Mr. Nowicki spoke fluently in German, Polish, Ukrainian, Russian as well as English and was called upon frequently to act as interpreter.

A son Tony found work on the railroad, married and built a house in Hazelridge where he raised his family: Frank, Charlie, Agnes, Joe, Eddie, Mary, Evelyn and Helen.

Ralph Reed Byerly, a cultured gentleman with both public and university training in England owned a farm consisting of 1040 acres, part of which was the whole of section 3-12-6. He called his domain "Low Meadows". There he built large barns with an indoor watering system to house 150 cattle along with the fine horses he bred. He read the best in English magazines — The Sphere, John-O-London, Punch.

It seemed strange, that with buggy and horses in the barn that he would walk to Winnipeg, on the way drop off a bag at Mrs. Henderson's, which she filled with her home-made bread and which he picked up and carried home on his return from the city.

Roderick McAulay farmed on the N.W. 1/4 of section 33 (village), coming in before 1875 from the Orkney Islands. Alf Fisher operated the farm for a number of years following which Mr. Tchir, the present owner purchased it and raised his family leaving Nick, the youngest son, to carry on.

James Brown, and his father Philip were in Cooks Creek as early as 1879. They were related to Mrs. George Miller.

William Brewer and son lived on SW7-12-6E, coming from England in the 1880's.

William Moar, SW6-12-6E, a former employee of the Hudson Bay Company had a house in Cooks Creek far back from the road. He was a bachelor who worked with a John Wright for many years.

Mr. Hallam, came from London, England to a farm 1-1/2 miles north of the Cooks Creek school (SE10-12-6). His family included: William, Albert, Marion, Annie, Traffer. In succeeding years they became involved as road building contractors.

John Morwick came from St. Andrews to farm on NE6-12-6 between 1870-1880. In later years he returned to St. Andrews.

Thomas Hillis came quite early (1870-80) to SE6-12-6 from England. No details of his life story are available.

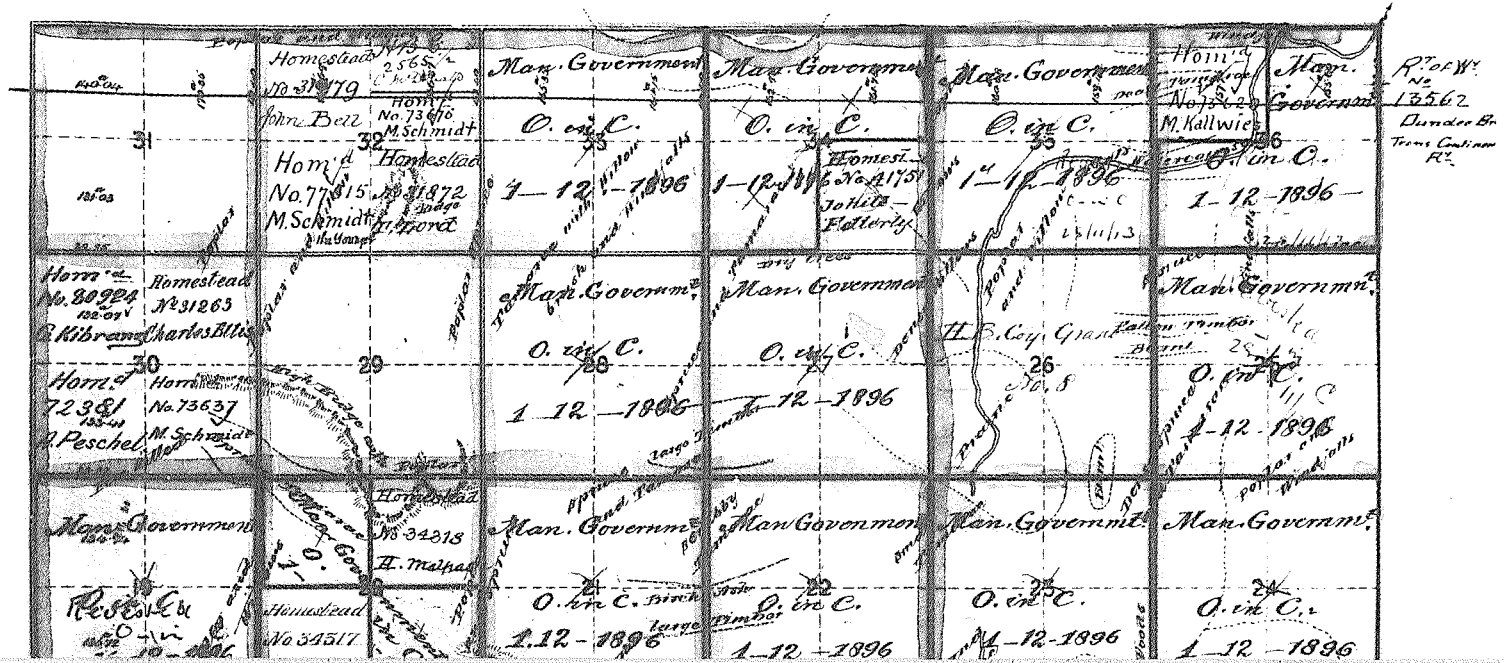
J.J. Winram was active in school activities and was also a councillor for the municipality.

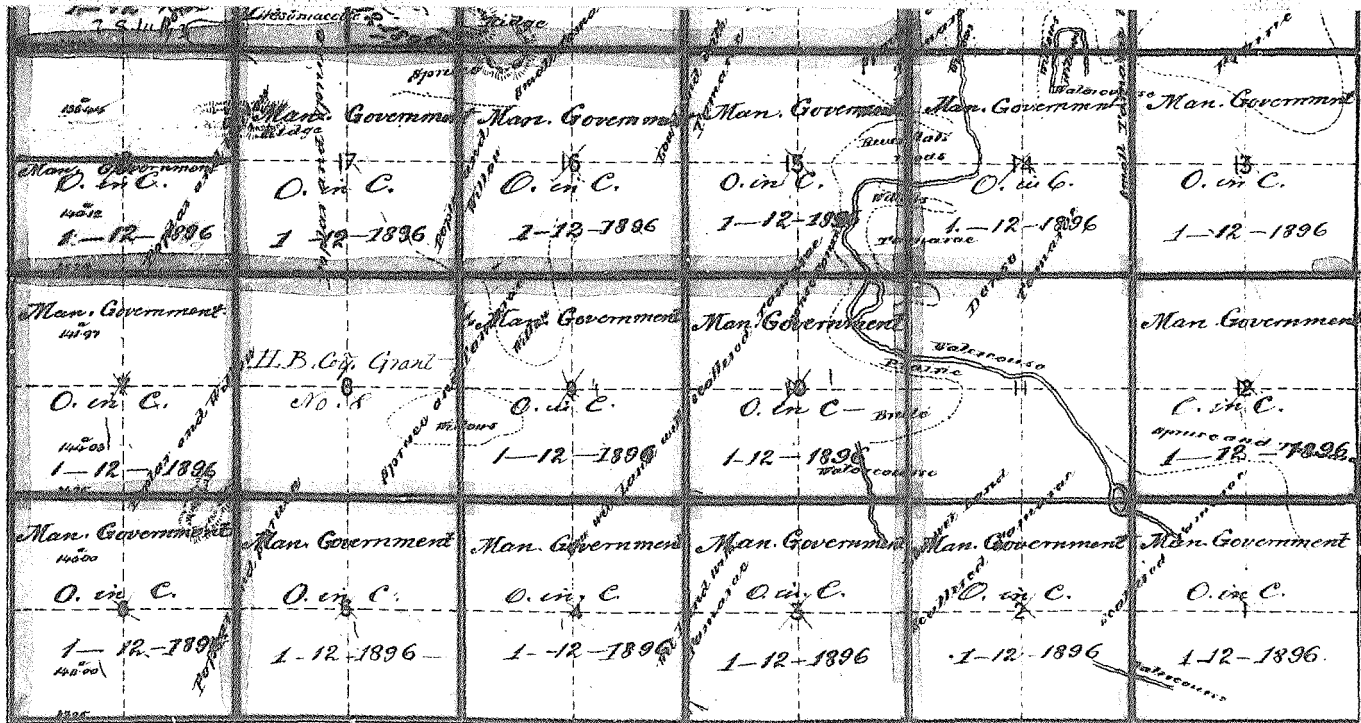
Alex Ross had his farm just north of the C.P.R. For a time Fred Lazier

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

PLAN OF TOWNSHIP N^o 10. RANGE 8 EAST OF PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN. 1908

SCALE OF CHAINS





DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,
OTTAWA.

Contents.

Surveyed by Deputy Surveyor
(Signed) John Grant
Witnessed Jan 26th 1874
Field Book No.

1st March 1874
(Sig) Approved and confirmed
J. S. Dennis
Surveyor General.

Nett Area 22419.62 Acres
Roads 848.31 "
Water "
Total Area 23068.13 "

rented it before it was sold to George Munroe who desired a country home on account of his son Charlie's heart condition. George had two daughters Eileen and Margaret, the latter becoming the bride of Leslie Nicholson who took his bride to the Louis Barr residence at the end of the road to the south entrance of the town of Hazelridge. The farm had originally belonged to Dick Thick — the man with the tall tales. They raised a family of George, Bruce, Leslie (Barbara) and Rod. Mrs. Nicholson provided piano lessons for aspiring musicians for 25c per half hour. Their oldest son George was killed in action in the second World War.

Across the road to the north was the Meseman family (31-11-6). They had one son, Willie and two adopted girls. Willie was interested in forestry, following in that line until now he operates the Hadashville nursery where many students from Springfield are taken each year on field trips. Willie also has a nursery farm on Hecla Island. The Meseman farm was purchased in 1928 by William Lamont from Wingham, Ontario and their family John, George, Arthur, Leonard and Grace. John, Arthur and Leonard (Capt.) served in the second World War. George and family remain on the farm.

Across the creek was the old Malcolm Ross farm (31-11-6), an uncle of Mr. Ross who lived across from Andy Young. On it lived the Everett Thexton family of Stewart, Ferne, Lillian (married Bob Edmonds), George, Bruce, May and Leila. When the children were small Mr. Thexton met with a threshing mishap, forcing the subsequent sale of the land to the Kuzie family who raised John (who was killed while working north and east of Transcona), Roman, Olive and Walter. Roman and his mother still occupy the premises.

The original Christopherson home was located on the south west quarter of the same section as the Cooks Creek school. The children were Osmond, Harry, William, Olive, Maude, Mary and Dorothy. Maude inherited the home, marrying Jack Scoular and had one daughter, Beryl (Mrs. Allan Hudson).

Jack Scoular was a robust man who had formerly lived in Suthwyn, and Rossmere, was active in the community serving as Councillor and was always in demand to sing solos and duets. He operated, for custom work, one of the first steam threshing outfits in the area. In later years he retired to Oakbank, selling the farm to Gerry Arnold, where they installed a grain cleaning plant. After a few years the plant and farm were sold. Mr. Slota now occupies the land.



John Scoular and his threshing outfit.

Kennedy had one of the first sawmills. Much of the land was heavily timbered so obviously lumber planks and squared timbers could be made quite readily. He left his farm to his daughter Maude who married Jack MacLeod. They moved away leaving the farm in the hands of Joe Haier who made his home there until his retirement about 1970 when he sold to Mr. Brown.

Wilbur Thexton lived on the farm along the east and west banks of the creek, most of it being on the north side of the C.P.R. His family included Walter, Helen, Ralph and Olive. His brother had the farm when he left. Meseman, the two Thextons and Arthur Millidge had a pool sleigh to drive children to school. Some time later (1926) it was sold to Fred Lazier.

R.J. Pitts, the first post master, locating on the roadside at the George Miller farm, was also a weed inspector for many years. He took his job seriously, even going into the fields in his search for noxious weeds. He left for Keewatin to be bookkeeper for a lumber company but came back to live on NE32-12-6. He moved his house to the bank of the creek. Later John Ross lived on that farm for a number of years selling to H. Hnatyshyn.

After the Civil War in which Jacob F. Argle Sr. was a private in the Michigan 2nd Light Infantry, he married Agnes C. Murdoch in Detroit. They came up from Groseille, Michigan by ox-cart and covered wagon in 1867, looking for new land on which to settle. They brought all their belongings with them, and were thus able to live right in their covered wagon until such time as living quarters were set up in the Cooks Creek area. They resided there until 1896 when they moved into what was known as the Klondyke area (35-11-6). They, like the others had built all their buildings of logs hewn with a broad axe.

Although no information is available on the Cousins farm, it is known that in 1887 it was bought by Andy Young who had a family of Ruby, Hugh (army General), Gladys, Celia, Lloyd and Allan. Andy, a very education minded man was a major force in promoting the idea of Hazelridge Consolidation. In order to ensure further education for his own children he had a house in the city where his wife and children stayed during the school term, while he remained alone on the farm. He was also a promoter of the Wheat Pool locally. It is said that he was impatient with animals. One day a cow refused to budge — in fact she lay down. He became so agitated, he grabbed her tail and bit it. The cow was up and away in seconds! Mr. Kiseluk owns the property now.

Robert (brother of Mrs. Wm. Smythe) and Mrs. Mitchell (cousin of Bill Hunter and 2nd Mrs. Blissett) had one daughter, Celia who became one of the more successful teachers, with a B.A. degree in the Winnipeg schools. She taught in the first Junior High in Winnipeg, Earl Grey under J.S. Little. Robert was a councillor in 1891. On their retirement the farm was sold to Mr. Matkowski who lived there with his family until a better opportunity came along. He sold to Paul Nowicki.

Few details are available on the farm now owned by Bernie Magura. He obtained it from Krafchak who made his living from farming and blacksmithing before moving on to the United States. The family included Louis, Edward, Jenny, Frances and Victoria. They apparently had bought from a man named Byra (Beera) who had purchased from Palmer, a man

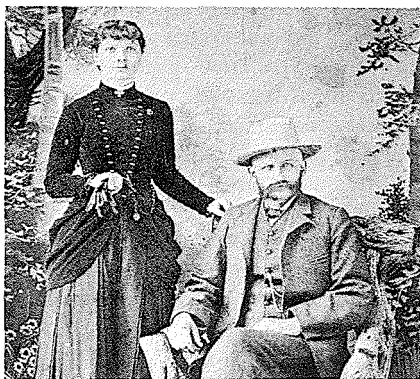
with a long flowing white beard who often referred to himself as Santa Claus. Palmer had been a draper by trade.

Uskoski landed at Immigration Hall, located in Selkirk, before the turn of the century, following three weeks of ocean travel on a cattle boat. Their sole possessions were \$25.00 and one cow. After inquiry at the Immigration Hall, they set out to find the land available to them in Cooks Creek. On arrival they discovered the mosquitoes were so thick they couldn't be kept wiped off and the rabbits so tame and plentiful they literally had to be kicked out of the way. Their first night was spent out under the stars on a bed of poplar branches. Since there was no cultivated land they planted their potatoes between the trees. They recall buying meat from Swifts for 10c per pound. In time they became established, remaining until 1915 when they bought the original Murdoch farm at that time in the hands of Smythe and Christopherson. Mr. Horodny built a bake oven for them. Their son Harry and his family are still on the farm.

David Irving, was born in Ecclefechan in southern Scotland in 1834. When he was six years of age his parents emigrated to Canada with their three children. For six weeks they tossed about on the Atlantic Ocean in a sailing vessel. They settled on a farm near the village of Winchester, forty miles south of Ottawa.

In 1878 he came to Manitoba the first year the railway was completed from Emerson, and bought Mr. Dave Edie's homestead at Cooks Creek. Late in March 1879 Mrs. Irving travelled to Winnipeg with Annie, Janet, Isabel, Grace, Minnie, Jim and Louisa Jane (Birdie), ranging in age from sixteen years to two years. There were only day coaches with board seats. Their sleep was interrupted by stops at stations and crying babies. The journey took several days, coming from Emerson to St. Boniface took five hours. They packed lunches, as food could only be bought at the larger places.

COOK'S CREEK.—The friends of Mr. David Edie, (late of Haldimand, Ont.) to the number of nearly twenty met in his house on the evening of the 23rd, to celebrate the occasion of his birth day. The evening was spent in a most agreeable manner with song and sentiment, these gatherings show the friendly feeling existing amongst the settlers of the Creek



Mr. and Mrs. Dave Edie, settlers of Cook's Creek.

Mr. Irving met the family at St. Boniface. He had come on a freight train with a spirited team of matched bay horses, a wagon, and some household goods. The only piece of furniture was a huge, heavy chest of drawers, which a cabinet-maker had made and given him for a wedding gift. It is a cherished possession of the family, and although one hundred and twelve years old, is in perfect condition. They possessed a stuffed peacock, a gift from an uncle in Ontario.

There was no bridge over the Red River; they walked on wide planks over the water along the shore, to the solid ice. Mrs. Irving and daughter Annie, were dismayed at the undeveloped country they had come to and the Red River mud, but Jennie considered it all an adventure. She was surprised to discover what she thought were round plump pies were only bannock.

The next day they started for their farm in a lumber wagon. Water was everywhere, and a short distance from Winnipeg they stopped at Mr. Frank's farm where they spent the night.

Mr. Irving kept his two-seated democrat under a thatched roof projection over the front door of the house to protect it from the weather, until a shed was built.

Only three large Manitoba maple trees and chokecherry bushes grew near the house, but Mr. Irving and Jennie transplanted a grove of maples, gooseberries, black, white and red currants surrounding the garden. All made delicious preserves, but the white and red currants were delicious eaten raw with sugar and cream.

The soil was clean and fertile, and grew good crops of wheat — the younger children picked the few weeds. The purple cockle could easily be seen. Mrs. Irving braided wheat straw and made hats, using straw threshed with a flail.

Mr. Irving kept a herd of cows, as there was a large pasture with a creek. He bought a hay farm six miles east in Klondyke. The men camped, stacking the hay and hauling it home in the winter. One year the hay crop was a failure, so they made hay near Lake Winnipeg. The cows were driven down and kept all winter.

There was also a flock of sheep kept for the wool. Some was carded and Mrs. Irving spun it into yarn. The rest was sent to an Ontario woollen mill to be made into blankets, which lasted for a couple of generations. Coyotes were plentiful and often killed a sheep or a lamb.

One cold winter day the horse stable caught fire from a spark from the chimney. Mrs. Irving and all the children who were home carried pails of water from the well near the house. They were able to extinguish the fire. New barns were built much farther from the house.

Jennie did not go to the Cooks Creek School, but the older children went to the log schoolhouse and younger ones to the new frame building. Jennie had a good voice so helped with the singing and decorating.

Mr. T.B. Scott was an inspiring teacher. Both Isabel and Grace Irving completed their education in Winnipeg, becoming teachers. Isabel taught at Wakopa, which was a summer school with holidays in the winter. Both taught at Clandeboye.

Mr. Scott also conducted a Sunday School in the school, all the Irvings attending. They also memorized the Shorter Catechism, repeated it to grandpa on Sunday evenings. The "spare room" was always in readiness for ministers and other guests. There was always company for Sunday, especially the young bachelors who enjoyed a meal they did not prepare. Jennie did the baking of pies, cookies and cakes, sometimes seasoned with caraway seed grown in the garden. Every meal was preceded by a grace, but on Sundays Mr. Irving always had a sermonette prepared.

Jennie did most of the sewing — shirts, even dress shirts, dresses lined

and trimmed with tucks, frills and rows of buttons. Sunbonnets made of bright calico gave not only protection from the sun, but a wide frill across the neck gave protection from hordes of mosquitoes. She made velvet suits for her brothers, also trimmed with braid and buttons. These suits had knee trousers, so the girls knit long stockings for the boys as well as for themselves.

The children all had chores to perform, but in the summer had fun in the creek near the house. Jim made a wooden raft, but they also sailed around in a huge wooden tub. Minnie fell out, and had come up for the third time, with a look of terror on her face, before Isabel was able to rescue her.

After a short illness Mrs. Irving passed away on December 13th, 1888; and was buried in Moose Nose Cemetery. Annie and Jennie looked after the family as Bailey and Johnstone, born at Cooks Creek, were only seven and five years of age. Jim, fourteen, was doing work on the farm.

Jennie married Charles Ross, also from Cooks Creek in 1891 and they lived on a farm at Rossmere.

Isabel, Grace and Minnie were all married and moved to the Killarney district. Jim attended a business college in Winnipeg, then worked for a grain company until in 1909 he homesteaded near Central Butte, Saskatchewan.

Birdie taught at the Klondyke School almost three miles east of their farm. She rode her bicycle or her horse, using a side-saddle. She also taught at Oakbank in 1900, later becoming a member of the Winnipeg School staff until she retired in 1933.

In 1895 Annie married Cecil Millidge. They farmed with Cecil's brother, Arthur Millidge. Their eldest daughter, Isabel, was born while they were there. Two years later they moved to their own farm at Oakbank where Sarah and May were born.

Bailey and Johnstone both left the farm to become engineers with the C.P.R. Mr. and Mrs. Millidge rented the Irving farm in 1903 and Mr. Irving continued to live with them. Mr. Irving visited Scotland in 1906 and received a beautifully bound autographed history of the Irving clan.

History repeated itself. The three girls went to Cooks Creek School. The aunts, uncles and cousins visited the Irving farm. The next generation of children were dunked in the creek, fell through the ice when skating, rode old Maud, Mr. Irving's horse around the pasture unbeknown to him.

In 1918 Isabel taught the Cooks Creek School and May started a teaching career at Millbrook the same fall. A cousin, Della Ross, had just completed her nurse's course at the St. Boniface Hospital when the 1918 flu epidemic broke out. Her first case was her uncle George Ross and his family at Cloverleaf. At Christmas she came to her aunt's home to nurse Isabel and Sarah and Mrs. Millidge. Dr. Bissett from Beausejour was able to make one visit to see Mrs. Millidge and give Della her instructions. On alternate days she drove to Hazelridge to phone a report to the Doctor. Due to her competent nursing, Mrs. Millidge recovered.

Cecil Millidge lived across from Dave Hendersons. He sold his farm to Zolondek, the house he used is still in use. He moved to Hazelridge, from which he went to his work of measuring gravel and as cook for work gangs. The Arthur Millidge story is involved with Cooks Creek and Hazelridge.

Alec Ross lived on the farm one mile south of the Cooks Creek School.

They had no children. They sold to George Munroe. Mr. and Mrs. Munroe had three children. Margaret taught at Cooks Creek School.

Mr. and Mrs. Lazier rented the Alec Ross farm for a few years and then it was sold to Mr. Davies. They had a large family who were all married except Tom. Kathlene married Malcome Ross and Francis married Herb Grapentine. The farm is now owned by Mike Sotas.

In 1920, David Irving, sold the farm to Frank Zolondek and moved to Hazelridge to live with his daughter Jennie and son-in-law Charles Ross. He spent his last winter with his daughter Grace White in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan. He passed away in Winnipeg in February, 1926, and was buried beside his wife at Moose Nose Cemetery.

Harry Hodgins came from Ontario in 1879 with his parents when he was five years old. They travelled by covered wagon where his sister was born on the way. Harry and Nellie had four children. The twins died when they were born. Grace died at four years and Cora at two. Nellie passed away in 1903.

Harry married again in 1910. The second Mrs. Hodgins came from England in 1907 with her two children, Winnie and Reg. Wilfred was a child of the second marriage. Mrs. Hodgins was a great supporter of the Salvation Army. Wilfred, his wife Louise and son Cameron live on the home farm.

Give fool's their gold, and knaves their power,
Let fortune's bubbles rise and fall;
Who sows a field, or trains a flower,
Or plants a tree, is more than all.

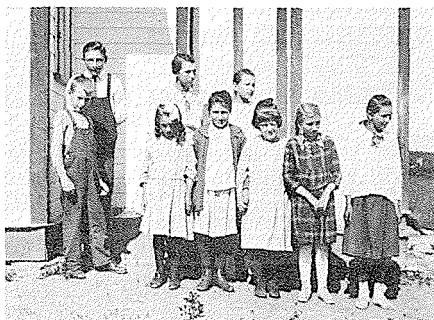
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CORNWALL 1129

The school district of Cornwall is situated between the districts of Oak Hummock and Oakbank with Dugald to the south and Pine Ridge to the north. In 1901 a meeting was called to elect the first trustees. They were R.W. Edmonds, chairman; T.H. Smith Sr, secretary, and George Studham Sr. A contract was let for \$890. to build the school (20 by 30 feet). The school was built in 1902 on one acre of land given by T.H. Smith and opened in 1903. The name Cornwall was chosen because Will Holland came from Cornwall, England.



The last Cornwall School.



Pupils of the first school, August, 1920.
Back Row, left to right: Jack Holland, Gertie Speer, Stella Karike. Front Row, left to right: Harold Speer, Ruby Speer, Mildred Holland, Mildred Speer, Sadie Todd, Julia Karike.



Cornwall Pupils — left to right, Front Row: Ethel Speer, Audry Caton, Gertie Speer, Margaret Caton, Gladys Bush, Ena Speer, Laurie Krambein, Jack Holland. Back Row: Olive Speer, Lillian Holland, Willie Speer, George Bush, Henry Krambein, Charlie Studham, Bill Edmonds, Ed Krombein.

In 1941 a second school was built on two acres of land and a shelter belt was planted around it. After consolidation this building was remodelled into a house and one of the occupants was Doug. Crossley, the T.V. celebrity.

In the early 1960's the school boards of Oak Hummock and Cornwall elected a new board composed of Perry Dunn for Oak Hummock and Merlin Rivers of Cornwall and Bert Van Ryssel to represent the high school at Oak Bank.

This board arranged transportation for Grades 5 to 8 to be taught by the Oak Hummock teacher, the Grades 1-4 to be taught by the Cornwall teacher and the high school pupils to attend Oak Bank high school.

TEACHERS

1903 Miss Bessie McKay
1904 Miss Penrose
1905 Miss Ada Parsons
1906 Miss Sharpe
1907 Miss Ada Parsons to June 30
1907 to June 30, 1909 Miss Gordon
1909 Aug. to 1911 Miss McWilliam
1912 Miss MacManus
1912 Miss Robertson
1913-1914 Miss Dunfield
1915 Miss Livingstone
1916 Miss Cameron
1916 Miss Hill
1917 Jan. Miss Porter
1918 Miss Poleck
1918 Miss Sokoloski
1919 Miss C. McIvor, Miss Gaines
1919 Miss McRae
1920 Jan.-1922 June Miss F. Thomsen
1922 Aug. Miss Bayfield
1923 Aug. Miss Miller
1924 Aug.-1926 Miss Tomlinson
1927 Miss Olive Bowes
1928-1929 Miss Viola Meyer
1930-1932 Alice McKnight
1933-1938
1939 Miss Violet Perry
1940 Miss F. Royale
1941 Aug.-1944 June 30 Miss A. Bailey
1945 Sept. 1946 Miss K. St. George
1946 Miss Katherine Hamm
1947-1950 Miss Hawes
1950-1952 Miss Kittick
1952 Mr. Posaluko
1953 Miss Lois Edie
1954-1955 Mrs. Charlotte Ross
1956 Miss Shirley Anderson
1957 Mrs. Ken Edie
1959 Mrs. T. H. Roberts
1961 Miss K. Plett
1962-1963 Mrs. Gibson
1964 Children went to Dugald or Oakbank Schools

The Sunnyside Methodist Church was just across the road from the school and was served by the ministers from Dugald until union in 1925 when the building was sold.

The C.P.R. took the gravel from the hill for their right of way and left huge pits which filled with water from the cold springs of the hill. These pits became swimming holes and over the years there have been many drownings. Recently the large pit on the west side of the road was developed into a fine recreation area. It is called the Ponderosa on Sec. 30-11-5E. This recreation area is situated on the Moose Nose Hill in the C.P.R. pit. It was developed by Peter Balak in 1963 and is a natural spot for a pool where the spring water is constantly changing. However since the building of the Floodway the level of the water has lowered seven feet.

A popular place for families to bathe in is a saucer shaped pool with an asphalt bottom. It slopes gradually to a depth of five feet.

At the top of the pit bank on a hill is a trailer park equipped with plug-ins for electrical appliances. This wooded area makes it pleasant for camping.

The government stocked the lake with hundreds of rainbow and speckled trout fingerlings. Fishing is now an added attraction at the Ponderosa. In 1970 an 8-1/2 rainbow trout was caught which was a near record. In the winter some people came out for a day of ice-fishing.

When the C.P.R. (Molson Cut off) came through Oakbank in 1906 there was a local train to Winnipeg every morning and out every evening, a great convenience for Cornwall residents.

Today Cornwall is a part of Springfield which is unique because it is so close to Winnipeg, almost like a part of unicity.

The Sunny Side Cemetery previously known as Moose Nose Cemetery is on the east side of the road. Here many of the earliest pioneers are buried.

THE JOHN SPEER FAMILY

Mr. and Mrs. John Speer were born in Ontario and were married there in 1857. In 1874 John Speer made a trip to Manitoba and bought several quarters of land in Springfield because he wanted more land for his five sons. They left for Manitoba June 4 with their nine children, aged from sixteen to one and arrived at Fort Garry July 5, 1874.

For the journey the family built a covered wagon that was called a prairie schooner. It was drawn by a team of horses. They took a dozen hens in the wagon, a cow and another mare and colt and even a dog. Mrs. Speer packed butter and made bread. They travelled thus for 110 miles, where they took a steamboat to Port Arthur and stayed overnight.

They followed a road through the timber where C.P.R. men were cutting a right-of-way to Kettle Rapids. They travelled by boat and scow across the lakes, portaging from one to another to Fort Frances. While there, waiting for a boat, Richard and his two youngest brothers walked across the river on a dam. One fell in the river and was rescued by some Indians. Then amidst all this excitement the youngest, Harry, wandered away. They all searched for him. Imagine their relief when an Indian woman appeared out of the bush leading him by the hand. Harry had dark hair and the family teased him that the Indian woman had exchanged boys.

At Fort Frances there were about three thousand Indians gathered to

receive their treaty money and that night they had a real Pow-Wow. They had their faces painted, bells on their ankles and were a wild looking lot.

The Speers loaded on to another boat which really was two old boats tied together with poles for the animals to stand on and it was pulled by a steam tug about the size of an ordinary tractor. There were twelve portages to be crossed, some less than half a mile in length.

Their next stop was at Island Portage and then Hungry Hall where they could not buy anything to eat so they caught fish for food. They went on to Rat Portage (now Kenora) where they had to take the horses and cow off the boat on account of rapids on the river and take them about three miles around and catch a boat below the rapids. At Rainy River they crossed over to the Lake of the Woods, took a steam boat there and came on to Rat Portage (Kenora) and then to North West Angle about one hundred and fifty miles east of Winnipeg, on to the Dawson Trail which was very rough and from there to Point De Chene (St. Anne). Most of the roads were corduroy but here they got their first sight of the prairie land and saw their first prairie chicken. One of the boys shot it and it was cooked for supper. It tasted very good but a taste was all there was among so many.

They arrived at Prairie Grove July 3rd and stayed at McQuade's overnight. Next morning they reached Winnipeg and started for Springfield, arriving there at 10 o'clock, tired after the long journey.

There was a small log shack on the farm they came to but they managed to find places for all to sleep. The father and mother had a bed, three older boys slept on the floor and the girls and two small boys in the wagon. This was the farm, NE13-11-4E, where John Speer grew the famous wheat that was in the first shipment of 857-1/2 bushels from Manitoba to Ontario in 1876. According to an article in the Free Press in 1964, "The whole world fell in love with Manitoba's wheat when the first shipment of this product went abroad in 1876. The crop was cut with a self-rake reaper, the sheaves bound by hand and threshed with a ten horsepower threshing machine." Richard Speer as a lad of 12 sat on a load of wheat which his father John Speer hauled to Winnipeg.

The John Speers moved to the Forbes homestead on SW30-11-4E and lived in the log house there until a new house was built. This house is still in use and in good repair and is now the home of Kay Speer (Harold's widow) and her family. It has a large kitchen, dining room, living room, front and back stairs, a large pantry, plastered walls and is a really fine house for the period.

John Speer became the owner of a large steam threshing outfit.

There was a large family but only three sons, Jim, Richard and Will remained in Cornwall and were active in the community. Their daughter Frances married John Holland of Dugald. Will took over the home farm where he built a house for his parents to retire in. Mr. and Mrs. John Speer celebrated their golden wedding in 1908.

In the Morning Times printed in Oakbank, the March 30, 1908, issue told of a golden wedding at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Speer in the Springfield district. The date that the celebration took place was March 26. "The rooms and tables were tastefully decorated with cut flowers and streamers of yellow ribbon in honor of the occasion. When all the guests had arrived, the grandchildren marched in, two and two, to the strains of

the wedding march, played by Mrs. (Rev.) T.E. Taylor and after Miss Elsie Speer had read the address, Master Ernest Speer presented Mr. and Mrs. Speer with a purse of gold containing \$50.00 in gold coins from their children. Mr. Speer responded to the presentation in a few well chosen words of appreciation. They were also the recipients of many other valuable and useful gifts, which showed the esteem in which they were held by all who knew them. About sixty-five descendants and friends sat down to a sumptuous luncheon after which Dr. Moody of Winnipeg proposed a toast to the bride and groom. Mr. W. Speer, Mr. R. Duffy, Mr. Brown and Mr. Kennedy of Winnipeg, Mr. Corbett of Rosser, Rev. T.E. Taylor and others were then called on for speeches. The remainder of the evening passed pleasantly in music and conversation. The gathering broke up about 12.00. All join in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Speer many years of wedded bliss."

WILLIAM SPEER

John Speer's eldest son William married Caroline Stewart who lived south and east of Oakbank. William homesteaded the SE 1/2 14-11-5E which he later sold to Van Ryssel and moved to his father's farm. The family remained on the farm, the youngest son marrying Kay St. George, a Cornwall school teacher.

William's son Charles served overseas with the 203rd Battalion and the 18th Battalion during the first world war. He married Olive Speer and lived on SW19-11-5, just half a mile west of the school. He sold to DeVisser in 1962.

THE JIM SPEER FAMILY

Mr. and Mrs. John Speer's son Jim married Elvira Beattie, Oakbank. Mr. Linklater, (Elvira's stepfather) came to Springfield in 1878 and lived just across the road west of the W.R. Edmond's home. Jim and his wife went to live on NE13-11-4 where his father's family had landed when they arrived from Ontario. They had two sons and a daughter. John enlisted as an airman in the first World War and was killed in an air accident before he went overseas. Elsie became a teacher. Wesley married Daisy Folliot of Dugald and lived on his father's farm until 1944 when he sold out to I. Dubeil of Hazelridge.

DUBIEL

Mr. Dubiel came from Europe in 1930. Mrs. Dubiel was born in Cooks Creek. They started farming in Hazelridge in 1937. Mr. Dubiel bought Richard Speer's farm and the SW quarter of the T.H. Smith farm.

His nephew Walter married and went to the city so the Dubriels grow only grain in 1973.

THE RICHARD SPEER FAMILY

Mrs. Speer (Annie Grant) came with her parents to Gretna, Manitoba from Devonshire, England in 1883 and later moved to Springfield. Mr. Speer came with his parents to Springfield from Lindsay, Ontario in 1875. He worked with his brothers on his father's farm until the fall of 1891 when he went harvesting in western Manitoba.

Richard Speer helped build the Sunnyside Methodist Church. He started farming on his own and batched for four years when he married Annie Grant in 1898 who predeceased him in 1930. They farmed on N.W. 20-11-

5, both were active in church and community affairs and had a family of ten. Frank the oldest son has written their story.

Mr. Speer maintained the Springfield roads for a number of years. He won several ten dollar gold pieces and he and his son won a gold pocket watch for second prize for the best kept roads in Manitoba in 1923. This was presented by D.R. Dingwall for the Manitoba Good Roads Association. He was superintendent of the Sunnyside Methodist Sunday School and served on the school board. He helped to organize the United Grain Growers and enjoyed good health until his death in 1953 at the age of 89. There were three boys and seven girls in the family: Nellie who married Wm. Edmonds and had four children, Alan, Grant, Frank and Louise. Frank married Agatha Blackstock from Dawson Creek, B.C. had two children. William married Blanche Stephens of Dugald and had one daughter. Olive married Charles Speer and had one daughter, Mabel. Ethel married Fred Forbes of Backoo, North Dakota had two children. Gertie married Fred Milne of Dugald. Mabel died at the age of six years. Ruby married Harold Vernon of Winnipeg. Melville married Rose Tachan of Transcona. Hazel married Len Edmonds of Oak Bank.

DEVISSER

The father of the Devisser twin brothers Jack and Harry came from Amsterdam in 1907. Their mother Laura Skeeles was of English descent. She was a teacher in North Springfield School and was born in Stonewall. Jack married Elsie Maciejkow of North Springfield and they have seven sons and two daughters. Harry married Olga Kuzma, also of North Springfield and they have three sons. Jack and Harry have always farmed together and are now the oldest generation of the only Devisser family in Manitoba.

They bought Charlie Speer's farm because their farms had been expropriated for the Floodway. They kept a dairy until 1968. Now they assist in raising 2,500 weanling pigs for Adolph Vaags who feeds them until they are ready for market.

DARTNELL

B.E. Dartnell bought 40 acres of the NW19-11-5E farm from C. Hubert. This had been the farm home of James Speer, son of Will Speer.

The Dartnells are hobby farmers. They raise thoroughbred racing horses and their daughters belong to the 4H Ootapask Horse Club. Both are excellent riders.

The Dartnells also have hunting dogs which they board at Dolphides. They are members of the Springfield Hunt Club.

A.D. Maltman has bought a part of this same quarter section. He is interested in the preservation of wild life.

THE T.H. SMITH FAMILY

Mr. Donald Matheson came from England at the age of 16. His daughter Margaret was born in 1849 on the Matheson farm, now Cathedral Avenue. Her mother (Barbara Fraser) died four years later. Margaret married T.H. Smith and they had fourteen children, six of whom died in infancy.

Mrs. Smith often spoke of the trip out to the farm around 1875. She said she thought they would never get through the big slough between Winnipeg and the farm at Springfield. Horses plunged and struggled as the wagon bumped over the corduroy road and all the while she held the baby in her arms.

She remembered that they saw few neighbors those early times because if you wanted to visit them you had to wade through a swamp.

T.H. Smith Sr. was a Liberal M.L.A. for twenty years at the time of the Norquay government. He was an English country gentleman type of man and regarded his farm like an old English estate. He drove a horse and buggy around the fields every morning to see the flock of sheep grazing in a picturesque pasture surrounded by oaks and the cattle and horses in another pasture. He also kept hounds for hunting and other dogs and kept wild animals for pets.

They had a good organ and gramophone and were the first in the community to have a crystal radio set in 1922. They had a reverence for pioneer things, had many valuable antiques and were interested in handicrafts. They practised the gracious manner of English living in their every day serving of meals, serving wild game in the fall and the meat of deer, elk and moose in winter.

Two sons, Henry and Fred, a daughter Clarissa and their widowed mother remained together on the farm for many years.

The sons had a streak of genius and fixed up a number of conveniences of their own invention, such as the self feeder for hogs they liked better than the model suggested by the department of agriculture. Also their windmill pumped the water and they were the first to have an underground pipe to take the water to the barn in winter. They made their own sawing outfit which sawed the lumber from their oak trees to build barns and sheds. The saw mill also furnished the lumber for the house built after the first log house. The sons did all the blacksmithing and construction of the mill and it cost \$14.00 all told. Later they built a fine modern house. The Smiths won many prizes at the fair in the early years for dairy products, vegetables and sheep. Henry was president of Springfield Agricultural Society for some years.

The Smiths specialized in many types of farming and sold produce from all their various operations. Even in the thirties they kept cattle, sold cream and made their own butter. They kept hens for meat and eggs and 20 hives of bees. They also kept many Yorkshire hogs and as many as 100 Oxford sheep.

The Smiths had a huge garden when the youngest son Tom was at home after World War 1. Plums, crab apple, red currants, asparagus, rhubarb were planted along the side of the garden and there were long rows of every kind of vegetable. They had a root house to keep vegetables over winter.

Mrs. Smith learned to spin soon after her mother died. The woollen blankets the Smiths used were made of wool from their own sheep. She knitted many pairs of mitts for her sons. The sons were fond of hunting and made their own leather mitts from the tanned hides of the deer they shot. When Mrs. Smith died she left several pairs of mitts, made from the wool of their sheep that she had spun, hoping they would last as long as they lived.

Tom was a veteran of the first World War. He left the farm to work in the Department of Veteran Affairs when he married Miss Bayfield, a Cornwall School teacher around 1923 and lives in East Kildonan in 1973.

Fred died in 1952 and Clarissa in 1956. Henry died at the age of 90 in 1963 and all are buried in Sunnyside Cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. T.H. Smith are buried in St. John's Cemetery.

Dave Cohen of Winnipeg bought the Smith Brother's (Fred and Henry) farm and rented it to Richard Speer's son Melvin in 1946. Later Dave rented it to Don Kendricks and others until he sold to Mr. Karaba who sold to Pete Douma in 1957.

Mr. and Mrs. Pete Douma came from Sneed Holland in 1930 and lived for a time in Blackdale, Man. Pete and his four sons farmed and operated a large dairy in partnership until 1969 when a son, Allan, took over the dairy and later bought the farm.

THE R.W. EDMONDS FAMILY

Mr. and Mrs. Edmonds came from England. They lived just at the north end of Moose Nose on the road to Hazelridge. They sold a part of their land to Mr. McCurdy for a gravel pit. There were springs of excellent water in their yard for livestock. Mr. Edmonds was on the first board of Cornwall School in 1902. He was a successful farmer and in 1912 took his wife, three daughters and a son on a trip to England. Their children were: Alice who married Dave Cook of Millbrook, Clara who married George Studham of Cornwall, Belle who married Fred Folliott of Dugald and Bill (W.R.) who married Nellie Speer of Cornwall. Bill lived on the farm until he sold it in 1968. Alan his oldest son lives in Oakbank.

Malvern Edmonds (a nephew of R.W. Edmonds) and his wife Maud came to Cornwall in 1923 and lived one mile east of R.W.'s farm. They had two sons Leonard and Fernley.

STUDHAM

A.E. (Bert) Studham and his father George Studham came from Kent, England in 1883. Mrs. Studham whose maiden name was Hannah Harris was born in Ontario and came west with her family in 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Studham were married in Langville near Wawanesa in 1898.

The young couple went to Dugald to farm on S.W. 8-11-5E, a Hudson Bay Grant which Bert had bought in 1887. They lived fifty-four years on this farm. They had two sons, George and Charles.

The farm was sold to Bruce Edie in 1940 when his home quarter in Oak Hummock was expropriated to build the Cordite plant.

Bruce Edie and Florence Thomsen of Meadowvale were married June 30, 1925 and went to live in Oak Hummock on the A. Corbett homestead. Their family are: Norman who married Lois Duke of Virden and Arnold, who married Helen Bailey of Plympton. They have one son Scott. Arnold is at present secretary treasurer of the Manitoba Dairy Association. Glen married Eunice Watson of Dugald. They have three sons Grant, Calvin and Bradley. Glen has been active in the curling club and the baseball club. Kenneth married Susan Godfrey of Portage. Kenneth is active in the Rapeseed Association. Lois married Lyall Allison of Roland, Verna married Allan Bailey of Oakville.

In 1941 they moved to Bert Studham's farm. The three brothers have their own farms but pool the machinery and dairy.

The Edie dairy had its beginning in 1931 when Bruce bought a herd of grade cows and a milk quota. After T.B. testing in 1935 he bought a few registered Holstein cows and a registered bullcalf with the compensation

money. The herd was improved through Record of Production Testing called R.O.P. and the use of artificial insemination. In 1968 Edie Bros. received a trophy for the best producing Holstein cow in Manitoba.

In 1961 the dairies in Winnipeg wanted to convert to Bulk Tank pickups rather than continue in the out-moded truck and 8 gallon can type pick-up. Ken became president of the Springfield Co-op Trucking. His involvement in agricultural organizations helped him obtain a Nufield Scholarship to allow him to study agriculture in Great Britain in 1966.

Bruce helped organize the Manitoba Milk Producers. He is a Life Member of the Man. Dairy Assoc.

Bruce and Florence still enjoy country life on the home farm on SW 8-11-5E.

WILL HOLLANDS of NW8-11-5

Will Holland married Ellen Grant. He bought NW8-11-5 from Mr. White and came there to live in 1904. Their family were Lillian who married Stanley Smith, son Jack who farmed with his dad and Mildred who also was on the farm until it was sold to Bob Duffy when he returned from the second World War. Over the years the only families who lived on Sec. 8-11-5 were Bert Studham's, Will Holland's, Bruce Edie's and Bob Duffy.

Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis came to Springfield in 1889. They lived in North Springfield for a time and then moved to what is now the Hayward farm in Dugald. From there they moved to Pine Ridge which is now the Birds Hill Park area. They had a family of three children.

Mr. and Mrs. John Grant came from Devonshire, England to Manitoba in 1883. They farmed in the Gretna district and later moved to Springfield where they lived just north of Perry Dunns. They retired to the house that Will Speer had built for his parents. They had a family of eleven children. Art married Dorothy Jarvis, Fred married Elizabeth Jarvis.

There are four grandchildren and several great and great great grandchildren residing in Springfield. The grandchildren are: Mrs. Lillian Smith, Mrs. Hazel Edmonds, Mrs. Gertie Milne and Mrs. Ruby Vernon.

The Tomczak family built their farm buildings on the south east corner of NE 7-11-5E near these power lines in the early thirties. (This quarter was known as the MacDonald place, but no family had ever lived on it).

Roy Meeds bought this farm and sold it in the late fifties. Roy Wiese of Corral and many other renters have lived on this place.

DANYLCHUK

Pete Danylchuk bought SW 17-11-5E from Will Holland after he returned from the second world war. He then sold to Wm. Sherby.

SHERBY

Wm. Sherby was born in Cooks Creek. He married Carrie Tront who was also born in Cooks Creek. They farmed in North Sunnyside where their daughters Elsa and Dorothy went to school. Their son David still lives at home but like many young people of this area so close to Winnipeg, — works in the city.

Mrs. Sherby is very interested in home grounds beautification. Their grounds are very nicely planned with a shelter belt and many beautiful flowers and shrubs.

The Kyles looked down from Moose Nose Hill into the valley below and

to the south and liked what they saw. They bought S.E.17-11-5E from Mr. Watson in 1934 and farmed it on holidays and weekends. Living on the property was Mr. Johnson who grew potatoes and drove a team of mules hitched to a wide tired wagon for transportation.

The Kyle family moved out from Winnipeg in 1939. Mr. Kyle was secretary-treasurer of the Cornwall school for fourteen years.

The Kyles had two sons and one daughter. Lorne works in the Dept. of Research Experimental Station in Morden. Lawrie teaches in Transcona Springfield School Division. Lynn became a registered nurse.

John Malegus lives east of Kyles on the south side of the road on NW 9-11-5E. He came from Europe as a child in 1910 and attended Melrose School. John married Lena Slota of North Sunnyside and they came to live in Cornwall in 1944. They have a son George and a daughter Marie.

John is an employee of the Springfield Municipality.

The Charlie Wilde's home is one mile east and half a mile north of the school. Danny was of the first family. Their son Lloyd and twin daughters Myrtle and Muriel were the second family. Lloyd married Joyce Milne of Dugald and lives in Oakbank. Myrtle married Ronald Bredin of Hazelridge. Muriel married and lives in Alberta. Myrtle lives on the same farm site as Mrs. Chas. Wilde.

John Krombein came from Poland in 1893 or 1894. He had eight sons.

Ed Krombein lives on NW 16-11-5E, on his fathers farm.

STERLING

Mr. Sterling moved his gravel machinery into the Booth pit one mile north of Cornwall School in 1935. His family came in 1937.

Mr. Sterling employed twelve to twenty men from April to October and shipped the gravel to many Manitoba points. It was very difficult to get men to work during the war so he closed down and went to work in an airplane shop and moved to Oakbank.

Three sons and a son-in-law all served in the navy. Roy had been in the reserve navy, joined up as soon as war was declared. The twins Clayton and Clifford joined when they were eighteen. All were fortunate to come back. Clifford remained in the navy five years and Roy and Clayton remained in the navy twenty-five years.

Roy married Beatrice Butland, Clifford married Una McLeod, Evelyn married Russel McLeod all of Oak Bank.

Mr. Sterling died in 1960 and Mrs. Sterling moved to Evergreen Lodge in Dugald in 1970.

PALIDWOR

The Paul Palidwors first lived in Cooks Creek S.D. They moved and lived for eight years east and south of Meadowvale School. More recently they lived south of Oak Bank.

Harry married Nettie Burnusky of Corona S.D. in 1941.

In 1948 Harry bought NW17-11-5E from Mr. Sury. Other occupants of this farm had been Mr. Sacks in the 1920's, then the Finglands who planted about an acre of crabapple, plums, cherry and apple trees east of the Methodist Church lot, then sold to Mr. Sury who took out all these trees before he sold to Harry Palidwor.

Ernie has built a house on the Methodist Church lot which is only one acre. It was a separate parcel of land since the time the church was built.

Lawrence has rented the Cornwall school house site since Doug Crossley left this year. Donnie is hoping to build and farm in Springfield also. Their daughters are Shirley and Carol.

The families of Hyrnick, Boyko and Kerbilos lived close together and in 1973 Hendersons live on Kerbilos farm, east of the school on the Springfield Road on the north side, past the River's home.

Travelling north from the school site on the left is the farm homestead where a spy story happened and Pillipuik was the last occupant. On the right is the home of Merlin Rivers who went to school in Pine Ridge, married Julia Chernitz of Pine Ridge and bought SW 20-11-5E from Mr. Godal in 1938. Merlin River's family are Pat, Bob, Brian, Leonard and Barbara.

One mile north of the school at the crossroads and to the east is the Pinehurst farm on NW 20-11-5-E. It is now the suburban home of Dr. E.N. Anderson, veterinarian, who had specialized in the care of pets in the city and had a cemetery with headstones for pets. There are 200 graves. The cost is \$100 for one plot. Mr. Anderson keeps fine race horses.

Farther east of the Anderson farm is the home of the Sifton family of the Free Press. Their house is ultra modern with a swimming pool. Their farm is called Stoneacres. They have very fine race horses. There's a large round covered in building used for exercising the horses. Rail fences enclose holding yards.

Other occupants of this farm were the Todds in the early 1920's and Herman Sulkers in the 1940's and others.

Two miles north of the school is the Edmonds corner. One half mile to the east on the south lived the McMurrays who had three girls Vesta, Mildred and Nevedna. Mildred was the first woman graduate in Law from the University of Manitoba. The next farm to the McMurray farm was the homestead of Wm. Goodridge.

The Karike's and Shykeiwich's lived on the quarter west of Linklaters. Timlicks lived one mile west and north and up the hill on SW 31-11-5. Their son Albert married Sylvia Anderson of Oak Hummock and their second son Bert married Lillian Reid of Dugald.

The Taras farm was north of Timlicks on SE 4-12-5E. They were two miles north, one mile west and one and a half mile north, that is 3-1/2 miles from school.

The Gawiak family lived across the road west of the Will Speer farm in the late thirties.

Mr. and Mrs. Van de Weyde, born in Holland, came to Canada in their teens. About seven years ago they bought the two acre site on NE20-11-5 complete with the house started by Louis Krombein after he had purchased the land from Dave Albrecht twenty years ago.

They have built a twenty by fifty six foot green house in which they grow annuals for sale and as a hobby.

The family includes three daughters, a son and two foster children.

THE FIRST PHONOGRAPH:

Ed Holland lived where Perry Dunns now live. His hired man Fred Hall had an Edison phonograph that had cylindrical records and an enormous horn. Many evenings he would pack his instruments over to a neighbors

and provide an evenings entertainment. Organs were a part of most homes in the early days.

A SPY STORY CONCERNING THE FIRST WORLD WAR:

North of Cornwall School NW 19-11-5 is a building spot. It was rumoured during the first world war that some strange unknown men were living in the house. Also men were seen walking the railroad track just north of the buildings. The R.C.M.P. raided the premises and found many guns. The men disappeared. The police did not divulge their findings. The Smiths however visited the house and found some guns which they still had in 1920.

THE LAMENT

Gone are the days of the logging bee,
Gone is the old time dance,
No more will you find the son arrayed
In his father's half worn pants.

Gone are the days of the patchwork quilt
And the mattress filled with straw,
Gone are the days when to get a girl
You had to first ask "Paw".

Gone are the days when Mary Ann
Had to milk the cows at dawn
Gone are the days of the shearing bee
When the bleating sheep were shorn.

Gone are the days of the old grey mare
And gone is the buggy, too.
No more do the neighbours call you in
For dandelion brew.

Gone are the days of the sickle and scythe
And the old time picninc, too.
Yet still the world rolls on the same,
And the skies are just as blue.

H.F. Swallow

CORRALL SCHOOL DISTRICT by Mildred Smith

The School District of Corral, No. 1382, lies in the central east part of Springfield Municipality. The name came from an old cattle corral in a sheltered bend of the river. A frame school was built a few hundred yards away on the SW 1/4 Sec. 35, T.11, R.8E. It opened in November, 1911.

The first trustees were George McBreen, Peter Velde and a Mr. Rogers. August Smith was Sec. Treas., Mildred Carter (aged twenty) the first teacher. There were ten or eleven pupils to begin with.



Corral School No. 1382, June 1934 — Miss McArter.

The Brokenhead river winds all through the district so the homes were built beside it. Several farms on the west side were only a half or quarter mile wide but a mile long to the west. The old corral set the pattern.

Smith's watered their stock at the river but had a spring they boxed up for household use. The first Loeb family lived two miles west and they had a flowing well. The river, however was the main stay of many even after wells were dug or drilled.

Previous to school opening, some of the settlers were;

Kinzels, Russian German, who built the first schoolhouse.

Smiths, (Schmidt) Lithuanian, who came from Vivian to the west half of Sec. 26-T.11,R.8E. They moved a load of their belongings down the river at high water, on a raft.

Rogers (referred to as Old Man Rogers), lived alone and was considered a bit eccentric.

Veldes, Norwegian, came up from the U.S.A. They lived on the south half of Sec. 33-11-8.

Blanshards and McBreens had mile long strips, opposite to Veldes.

South from McBreens lay the Baird farm of several hundred acres, owned by the proprietor of the Seymour Hotel in Winnipeg. He used it as a hobby ranch and rural retreat and kept a resident foreman. The fine, big house was the district's castle.

All the Loeb children settled in the area but one, who lived in the city. As the six sons grew up they bought more land. Three, Henry, Peter and Conrad came closer to the Corral school.

Their grandfather had braved the Atlantic with them and lived to a good old age. No doubt he had helped a great deal in the early hardship days but he left public matters to the younger generations. There came a time,

however, when they needed every possible vote to carry their point at a special school meeting. Grandpa was coaxed to attend.

The astonished chairman challenged his vote and demanded his oath. Calmly, the old man, great-grandfather many times over, repeated the required declaration, including "I am the full age of twenty-one years". Then he voted. His grandsons took him home in triumph.

Eastmans, Swedish, came from Little Britain on the Red and built by the river, a mile south of Smiths.

August Johnson, Swedish bachelor, lived next to Eastmans.

The Clarence Lauries moved down from Vivian, close to Eastmans.

A bridge had been built before the school, below Veldes and Blanshards. Before that the river had to be forded just below the Blanshard home site. At high water the trip to Lydiatt or Beausejour must wait. Sometimes one could walk across on stepping stones. The spot is still called "The Ford".

In 1911 no road ran past the school east. A wall of bush hid the road allowance then. An old Indian trail from the north crossed the Smith land south, then angled precariously south-west to the then famed Dugald Road, graded with earth from the ditch.

West of Corral bridge a road had been ditched and graded the five miles to Lydiatt, C.P.R. station on the Molson cut-off to Winnipeg. From the Brokenhead, the road allowances were followed, west-north-west north.

The first mile west was fairly good. The second, running north was low and very "soft". A car has been reported as early as 1914, but even in 1916 the Veldes and Smiths could hear the Baird car from Winnipeg, via Beausejour, low gearing through the mud of that second mile half an hour before it reached the bridge.

Heavy hauling was saved for winter. When frost and packed snow made for good sleighing farmers took a load of wheat about 20 miles to Oakbank flour mill and brought home a year's supply or more, of flour. Later, Beausejour had a flour mill, only twelve miles away. Stored in the driest possible place, the older the flour became, the higher the loaves of bread rose.

Peddlers came in those days, tramping from house to house carrying heavy packs. Mothers with small children were pretty well tied to home, so if they had a little money, were happy to choose from small useful articles or pieces of cloth. Each woman had to be her own seamstress, making over and mending to keep her family warm and neat.

In 1922 spring came very early. Seeds were put in ahead of the usual time and by the last week in June corn was a foot high, potatoes forming buds and peas and pods nearly ready for picking.

A hot day passed into an evening that did not cool. It was close and very still. About eleven o'clock there came a rushing, roaring sound, warning those awake to swiftly fasten doors and windows. Those who slept roused to the crashing of hail bursting in exposed windows and pouring onto the floor.

In more open districts to the north, wind had greater play. A barn collapsed, a roof was torn off a house and sleeping occupants blown out on the ground. A frame house was carried away from its foundation, leaving the people in the cellar where they had rushed for safety.

Gardens were a heartbreak. Plants were chopped to little bits and bat-

tered into the ground. Re-seeding and planting quickly as possible made crops late of course. The roots, however, turnips, beets and carrots, were exceptionally good.

Other storms occurred through the years but none so destructive as that one.

About this time a man named Bates from the city, became interested in fruit growing. He rented some ground from the Smiths to experiment, camping in summer with his family, first in a tent, then a little cabin.

Finding the soil right, he managed to float a small company. They bought a hundred acres in the south-west part where the two branches of the Brokenhead meet. In 1924 they built a good sized cottage by the river.

Before long, acres of raspberries, strawberries, an orchard of varied plum trees and gladioli grown for cut flowers made the Bates Nursery into a show place, a busy place too, on berry picking days. Berries were picked into shallow pint baskets, packed two dozen to a crate and motored into Winnipeg.



Swimming place — Brokenhead River.

Alas, the company failed. The place was taken over in turn by Donald Ross, a mechanic named Mearns and a family of Perdues. The place gradually deteriorated until John Coulter saw a potentiality there as an extension of his market gardens in Bird's Hill.

In 1939 William Coulter, the oldest son and Anne Vryenhoek, also of Bird's Hill, were married. They have lived in the riverside cottage every year since, from May to November.

Instead of berries, tons of cauliflour, turnips, onions, onion sets and potatoes for certified seed are trucked into town. Tractors soon replaced horses on this and other neighboring farms. Local help is used in summer but to harvest a particular crop quickly, a truck load of workers will be brought from Bird's Hill.

"I like to grow things", Bill Coulter declared. The Coulters enjoyed their work and that made a cheerful atmosphere for their helpers. Mr. Coulter was sometimes called 'The Radish King' as a result of his success in growing that vegetable.

In 1925, a longer and stronger bridge had replaced the first one.

In 1930-31 the power line from Seven Sisters to Winnipeg crossed the

Velde farm. That was progress, but oh the noise! After a time "pine cone" shaped silencers were added to give relief from the tormenting din.

Everybody put up ice in those days to preserve dairy products. Sweet cream brought a better price and ice-cream made a home treat.

During the depression years money was certainly scarce but no one needed to lack food. Potatoes and vegetables were grown and stored, wild fruit canned, ham and bacon home cured. There were chickens and eggs, milk and butter beside deer in the fall, and a few fish from the river. In spring, men and boys used scoop nets to land quantities of suckers. Salted and smoked, they kept for weeks and made quite a palatable change.

The nearest post-office was at Lydiatt, five miles from Corral school. Cream had to be taken there and shipped by train to Winnipeg. Each neighbor brought back the mail for several nearby, so it came quite regularly. The Smiths nailed a box on their corner post. School children could collect mail on their way home.

Children shared home news at school too and sometimes family secrets leaked out. Like one little girl confided,

"Mamma says we're going to get a baby soon".

"Where will you get it?" an older one asked mischievously.

"At Pitches", she declared confidently. Pitch's was a well known general store in Beausejour where they dealt.

Teachers came and went. A few of them were Miss Holmes, Edward Bathgate, Minnie McCrea, Mrs. Hammond, a Miss McCleod, Winona Hockley, Mr. Lytton, Ruby Black, Maybelle Fowler, Margaret McCarter, Frances Kury, Stephanie Prucyk, Paul Moros.

The teacher's interest and influence counted for a great deal as a number of pupils received all their schooling in the home district. School libraries were a boon. Sponsored by the Department, they were small but well chosen. Some teachers would read aloud and encourage pupils to take books home. Some stressed health rules and good manners.

Margaret McCarter, called to settle a playground dispute, remained to umpire the baseball game. She was appalled at the erratic rules in use and promptly obtained a rule book.

Insisting on good sportsmanship, Miss McCarter straightened out the players into a workable team and then planned a match with Miss Redmond's team from Craig Siding school. That triggered off matches with Oak Crossing and Lydiatt schools. It also roused parents interest and enthusiasm.

At the end of June the school term usually ended with a big picnic and sports day, sometimes with Oak Crossing or Corral and Lydiatt. There was always a Christmas concert and some teachers put a lot of work into them.

The Baird farm had changed hands several times after Mr. Baird's death. There were the Stefansons, Halls, Hannas, then in the early 1940's the Hutterites bought the place to start a new colony with about a hundred persons.

They filled the big house by the river, built a small apartment block, a bakery and barns for cattle, pigs, turkeys, ducks etc. They also have an apiary.

Several nearby farms were bought up as they became available. The fields were enlarged and cultivated for hay and grain but all good buildings

were moved whole and added to the little village. When the second Corral school was built, the Hutterites secured the old one for a small sum and hauled it the four miles of road and private lane to the growing colony.

They are good farmers, industrious and orderly, but keep very much to themselves. Buying up farms thinned out the neighbors too.

In 1942 encephalomyelitis caused the loss of one or more horses to nearly every farmer. Some animals were stricken suddenly and died in a short time, even at field work. Others appeared not badly affected but became dull and gradually declined.

Another summer, cattle were afflicted with blindness or partial blindness. It was pitiful to see them nose searchingly for grass.

As roads were opened up and improved, creamery trucks collected cream at the farmer's gates. Then mail days became further apart.

Rural delivery finally came through and the metal post boxes appeared along the main road in 1956.

Electricity had arrived several years before the mail route. Coal oil lamps were banished. Yard lights, barn lights, fridges, electric washing machines and even milking machines followed in rapid sequence.

Strangely, about that time there were several moves. Eastmans sold out in 1946. They went to Cloverdale, B.C. Mrs. Eastman is still living in Burnaby B.C.

Lauries retired to Transcona.

Reinhardt, who had farmed the Velde place for a number of years moved to B.C. near Chilliwack and all their four sons. Several married daughters stayed in or near Corral.

Veldes had long before gone to Starbuck, retiring to Winnipeg.

William, Fred and Harry Smith all left for Winnipeg.

Kosters, a Dutch-German family with several sons, farmed between the Hutterite Colony and Burkhardts (once McBeens). They bought the remainder of the original Smith farm as an addition. Jack Koster, the father, was brother-in-law to William Hartenberg who homesteaded east of the school and afterward moved to Transcona. Wm. Hartenberg was well known as a cattle buyer in the district. Mrs. Hartenberg is still living, in Winnipeg, with her daughter Minnie.

Freddie Koster (a son) now has the Velde place. When the one-room school went out of style Freddie bought the second Corral one and moved it onto his place to serve as an addition to the house or perhaps a barn or shed. Corral School has lost its identity.

Other families of this district are Rheinhart, Berkhardt, Weiss-Mangels, Laurie, Hollander.

There was never a church in the district. In the early days a visiting preacher came to the Smiths occasionally and a few of their friends would gather for a simple service in German.

About 1937 the Canadian Sunday School Mission asked permission to use the school for vacation Bible classes. In the two weeks of half days children learned a surprising lot of the Bible and enjoyed it.

Walter Shunk followed up for a few months with a mid-week service. He was associated with the C.S.S.M. and the Winnipeg Bible Institute, stationed for a time somewhere along the Dugald road.

One fall, some years later, the Perry Dunns, farmers near Winnipeg,

drove out with their children of a weekly evening to give an unvarnished gospel message and some delightful string music. Cold weather forced an end.

The C.S.S.M. held vacation Bible school for a number of years. Several young people (now not so young) can claim it as their introduction to the scriptures and the beginning of personal Christian experience. Closely associated with the school, particularly the old one, memories do not fade.

Now the school is gone. Corral is not really a school district any more. Perhaps the name will linger. The river still flows as it did in decades of the past.

Mildred N. Smith

DUGALD SONG

Written in 1904 by Elizabeth Robertson of South Plympton who was the teacher of North Plympton S.D. (now Dugald S.D.) and recalled to mind by Mrs. Stewart Edie and Mrs. Alex Percy.

1. Where four roads meet upon a square
mark well what I do say,
Where four roads meet upon a square
You'll find the town of Dugald there.
We'll go no more aroving from Dugald town.

CHORUS

Aroving, a-roving; there's lots of sport in Dugald town
We'll go no more a-roving from Dugald town.

2. The mayor keeps an inn and store
Mark well what I do say
There's not a lean man round his door
Who weighs two hundred less or more
We'll go no more a-roving from Dugald town.
3. They're fond of all that's good to eat;
Mark well what I do say.
They dote on turkey - such a treat
On Hallowe'en it can't be beat.
We'll go no more a-roving from Dugald town.
4. C.P.R. will change its route.
Mark well what I do say
and through the village soon will shoot.
We'll all enjoy to hear it toot
We'll go no more a-roving from Dugald town.
5. This is a busy bustling town;
Mark well what I do say.
The people seldom sit them down
You never see them wear a frown
They'd never go a-roving from Dugald town
6. The older people love our town;
Mark well what I do say
and some live here of great renown
With heads held high, walk up and down
They'd never think of leaving Dugald town

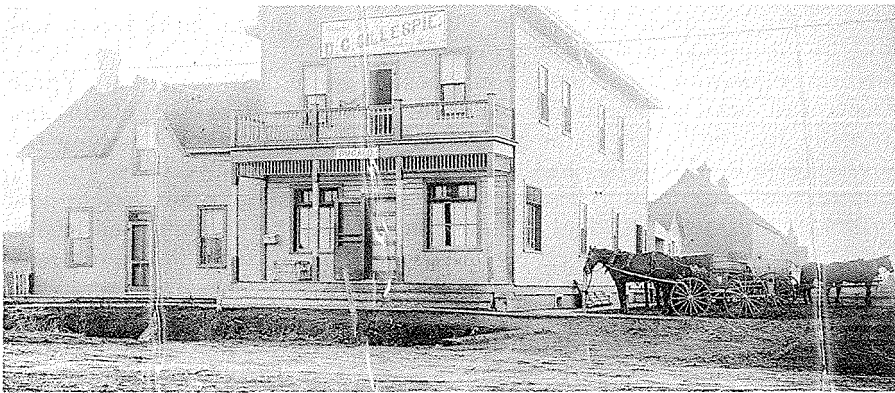
7. They Hockey teams from far away
Came here to Dugald for to play.
Our boys would do their very best that day
and sometimes win a game that way.
They'd never think of roving far from Dugald town.
8. When the game was over, away they went
To the Percy home where they were fed
Where they also got some home-made bread
They always knew they would be fed.
They'll go no more a-roving from Dugald town.

DUGALD S.D. NO. 80

In writing the story of Dugald District, one is saddened by the fact that the very earliest pioneers left behind few written recollections of their personal experiences to enrich our story. We are grateful to those, who many years ago, did compile short family histories before it was too late to preserve first hand experiences.

Originally the Dugald area was known as Sunnyside, the name given the first little post office which was established in what is now the village of Dugald. As the village grew it became known as North Plympton to distinguish it from the settlement of Plympton to the south.

The first store was built by a Mr. Stock on the site of the present Fair grounds. That store burned but Mr. Archie Patterson who owned the land, built another at the same place. As well as being a general store it had a thriving liquor business.



Gillespie's store. Notice the livery barn.

About 1880, an enterprising young man, Dugald Gillespie, arrived from Ontario. He took the homestead quarter SE 31-10-5E, two miles west and one mile south of the village. Here he built a house and store. He hired Mr. Weldon to operate the store while he went out to work for other farmers. In 1881 and 1882, he worked with Mr. Robert Galloway Sr. who had a threshing machine and did work for Corbetts and other neighbors. While Mr. Gillespie was away one day, his store burned to the ground, so he decided to move to the village. In 1883, he bought Mr. Pattersons' store, moved it to the other side of the road and here he brought his Irish bride, who had come via Ontario to Winnipeg in 1876. She often recalled the wedding planned for her by friends in Winnipeg and the warm welcome her new neighbors extended when she arrived at the store where the wedding supper had been prepared. Mr. Nick Irwin played his violin for the dance which followed.

Soon Mr. Gillespie could see the need of a boarding house, so he made it an addition to his store. Gillespies became the stopping place and shopping and trading centre for miles around.

The story is told that one of the early preachers was very worried about the effects of the liquor business which had also moved across the road with the store. He often discussed this with Mr. Gillespie and always ended



In this picture of Dollie and Marion Hoole (1908) background shows: Cheese Factory, Blacksmiths Shop, and what is now still Archie Wright's house. In upper right hand corner, Dugald Store.

the discussion by remarking that Mr. Gillespie was, "far too good a man to be in such a business." Finally, he was convinced and no more liquor was sold in the village until recent times.

North Plympton flourished and became quite self sufficient. Three streets had been surveyed by 1885 and named Gillespie, Weldon and Graham. By 1887, beside the post office, a cheese factory, "making the finest cheese in Manitoba" had been built. The village had its first butcher shop, in the house built by Finlay McIntosh where Mr. Archie Wright now lives. Mr. McIntosh also had a "tame" bear which he kept chained beside his slaughter house, south west of the village. The bear was known to break loose occasionally.

One evening, Mrs. Tuck, whose family lived on the present Lansberry farm, visited in the village, later than she intended and was afraid to go by the slaughter house, so Mrs. Gillespie and Mrs. Breen decided to accompany her part of the way home. Mr. Gillespie couldn't resist the temptation to have some fun. So he persuaded one of the young men in the store to take a chain and hide himself in the bushes south of the church. As the ladies approached him on their return, he rattled the chain. With a scream, "Good Lord, the bear is loose!" they ran. It was said by the hidden observers that no two women ever ran so fast or made such a neat leap over a rail fence.

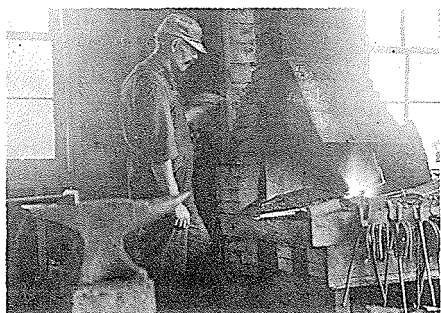
The second butcher was Hugh Ross who married Bessie Dodds and made his home in the house built by Mr. McIntosh. The shop was in the front of the house. Mr. George Edie owned this same house at one time and he built an addition on the back.

Mr. Adam Cairns was a cattle buyer who had a small butcher shop on the east side of his home which was just east of Ken Cooks parking lot.

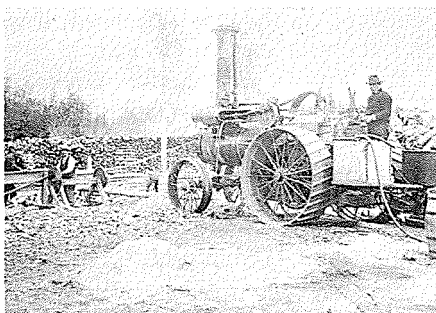
The first blacksmith shop was built by Mr. W. Graham on a spot very close to the present site of the Lindholm residence. Mr. Graham was followed by Mr. McBride and then by Charles and Sam Sullivan who are remembered chiefly for the large water snake they kept and used occasionally to terrify the local children by chasing them with it. Mr. Hoole came in 1900 and built a shop west of the present Shields's home.

There was also a large lumber yard and for a short time, a drug store and a bank. As the highway was improved and more people had cars, these facilities became unnecessary and the buildings were put to some other use.

In 1885, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Percy Sr. arrived from New Brunswick.



Horace Hoole in Blacksmith Shop, 1914.



Mr. Tom Percy, Sr. with his sawing outfit.

They lived in Mr. Gillespie's homestead house until the home, still occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Percy Jr., was built. Mr. Percy had one of the first steam powered threshing machines in the district. He also had a sawmill to which people brought their logs to be made into lumber. In the winter he set up a mill for grinding grain with power supplied by a twelve horse power steam engine and had a stone mill for making graham flour.

All these facilities were a great boon to the farmers around North Plympton and added to the growth of the village.

Let us go back now to the early 1870's when the first homesteaders came to the area. These are the years most difficult to authenticate. It is safe to assume that Mr. and Mrs. George Gunn were amongst the first, for they arrived in 1873 to homestead on SW-4-11-5E.

To build his new home, Mr. Gunn hauled logs from Pine Ridge. He planned to build close to the Main Road from Winnipeg but one of his horses was balky and refused to go one step past a point about a half mile from that road. There they dumped the logs. The next day the same thing happened so that became the site for their buildings.

Mr. Gunn was a very strict and precise gentleman. He always took the butter to Winnipeg on Friday, always left the livery barn on Princess Street at three o'clock, and barring any unforeseen accidents, arrived home at six. He would never make his horses work on Sunday so the family had to walk the mile and a half to Church.

The Gunn girls, Minnie, Ella, and May are remembered for their willing participation in Church and community projects. Their names appear as president, secretary or auditor in the church books, conveners of ice-cream making for Fair dinners and in many other capacities as they followed in their parents' footsteps.

Mr. Gunn died in 1899 and was buried in Moose Nose Cemetery. His son Dick carried on with the farm until the family left the community in 1906. The church presented Mrs. Gunn with a rocking chair and an address in recognition of their devotion to all its work.

After the Gunn family left, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Galloway and family lived there and worked the farm for a year. Then came Pedricks, followed by Solomchuks and lastly Gemmels. The buildings fell into disrepair but still made a good home for a large family of skunks, which local boys found a lucrative source of spending money. When a good catch was

retrieved on the way to school, it was almost more than the other students and the teacher could bear.

It is known that Dodds, Dicks, and Avisons all had homesteads in this district but none left behind any family histories.

The Dodds are remembered as enthusiastic sportsmen. In fact a couple of them went on to become professional baseball players. One of the brothers was killed while trying to board a moving train taking them to a play-off game. The Dodds name often appears in old records pertaining to church and community.

Mr. W.R. Dick owned all of section 33-10-5E and the west half of 27-10-5E. There is not much left of "Dick's Bluff" and even less of the wild strawberries for which his hayfields were noted. Wherever a bit of native grass has been left the plants persist to this day.

William Avison was a homesteader on the home quarters of G. Kraushar and C. Perkins. Bill had two half brothers Matt and Jim, who it is said, escorted two Dugald girls, now in their eighties, to many delightful house dances where local men, including the Avisons, supplied the music. The Avisons were also on the first baseball team. The map shows A. Avison and Edward Avison as being homesteaders on the west half of 29-10-5. Chester Avison lived on NW 29-10-5 for a number of years.

Three Harvey brothers, Oscar, Arthur and Edwin (Ned) came to the Municipality in the 1870's. Arthur settled in Oakbank, Oscar on SW 9-11-5 and Ned on NW 32-10-5, now the home of Mr. & Mrs. B. Hayward.

Mr. Ned Harvey did surveying for the Municipality. He had four children, Charlie and Maggie, left by his first wife and Gladys and Walter from his second marriage. Walter was exceptionally clever earning degrees in Law and Agriculture from the University of Manitoba and lived for many years with Mr. and Mrs. P.L. Edie. Some of the spruce trees he started from seed at this time still flourish, and the remains of his orchard still bear fruit. He married a Transcona teacher and eventually retired to California after earning his Doctorate and serving in the U.S. Government. His sister Gladys is in Toronto.

Oscar B. Harvey settled on his homestead SW-9-11-5, in 1877 when he and Mary, sister of William Corbett were married. Three children were born there; Ernest, Florence and Millicent. During these years Mr. Harvey was a very active citizen. He was an assessor for the municipality, worked on the census and served as councillor. The Harvey names also appear as members of the church.

In 1890 the homestead was sold, and the family moved to the Suthwyn District. There, Millicent met and in 1907 married Douglas Sutherland, son of Donald and grandson of Senator Sutherland. Douglas had bought a farm south of Brays in Plympton and there he took his bride for the years they farmed before moving to Winnipeg to make their home.

About 1880 Mr. and Mrs. James (Scotty) Wilson bought the west half of 28-10-5E. He married Amy Lathwell and when he died prematurely in 1910, left three children: Wallace, Mary and James. Mrs. Wilson and her family remained on the farm for a number of years before renting to the Fultons, Wrights and Morrisons. Eventually the farm was sold to Dave Williams whose son-in-law Frank Rosenfeld farmed it until it was sold to

Arnold Kraushar who within a few years sold to his brother-in-law Robert Anderson.

William Wilson married Elsie Corbett. Their daughters were Eva and Ruby. They resided on SW 33-10-5E. Robert was a bachelor and lived on NW 33-10-5E. He had a wood camp down east and he also had one of the first Ford cars with beautiful brass trim.

After the death of his first wife and the sale of his farm to Bob Reid, Scotty Wilson moved to Ontario. He later returned to Dugald with his second wife and bought the house which George Baskerville had built on an acre of land from Willie Wilson's quarter. Mrs. Wilson soon became an active community worker and Institute member. Following her husband's death in 1938 she returned to her home in Ontario. Various short term renters occupied the house until it was sold to Mr. and Mrs. Friesen who moved it to the corner of Pandora and Plessis Rd. in Transcona.

The Wilson farms to this day can be recognized by the tall evergreens and a variety of other trees and shrubs that still flourish where they were planted so many years ago.

One of the early settlers from whom we have authentic records, arrived from Ontario in 1881 to marry her fiance, George Milne, who was already settled on a homestead in the Sunnyside district NE 4-11-5E and taking an active part in the community. Following the marriage of Henrietta and George, in Winnipeg, they set out by ox-team and sleigh through the snow and cold, for it was January. As soon as they were well on their way, George stopped the oxen and produced three pairs of heavy wool socks and high moccasins which he insisted on substituting for Henriettas' impractical footwear. It was a long ride but their few neighbors had gathered to greet them and welcome the bride to her new home, a small log house which those same neighbors had helped to build. Henrietta's trunks with quilts, linens and dishes did not arrive for several weeks after her marriage. Their furniture was a bed, a table and six chairs all homemade.

Mrs. Milnes' innate kindness and ability to help those in trouble, made her a well known presence wherever there was need. When the call came to attend a birth or a sick child, she often took her own clean sheets and pillow cases, just in case they were needed.

Mr. and Mrs. Milne had seven children; Edward, Fred, Herbert, Elmer, (who drowned at Birds Hill), Mabel, and Evelyn, and a son who died in infancy.

In 1900 Mr. Milne died and five years later his widow married Martin Aitken and went to live on NW 29-10-6E the homestead he had farmed since 1881. It is now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Omar Ballegeer. In a few years Mr. and Mrs. Aitken moved to Dugald, where they lived in the George Edie house, until Mr. Aitkens' death twelve years later, at which time Mrs. Aitken moved to Transcona where she died in 1959 at the age of one hundred. She was a born story teller, always busy and happy to the end.

Mr. Kenneth McLeod, on the homestead immediatly south of Milnes was another early settler whose family came originally from Scotland to Ontario and then in 1882 to Meadowvale where, Donald, the father, took a homestead. To his homestead in Sunnyside, Kenneth brought his bride Mary Margaret Black, whose family had come from Ontario by team and



Mrs. Aitken.

wagon, with the men driving the stock to their homestead in Springfield. Miss Darke, one of the early school teachers boarded with the McLeods in 1885.

Mr. McLeod was one of the first Directors of the Springfield Agricultural Society, a manager in the Presbyterian Church and a member of the school board. He was a member of the Manitoba Swine Breeders' Association and took many prizes for his swine at the Springfield, Winnipeg, Regina and Chicago Fairs.

There were six children born to Mr. and Mrs. McLeod; Alma, Madge, Maud, Robert, Alex, and Fern, who died of scarlet fever at the age of eight.

When Plympton School District was formed in 1879 it covered a tremendous area, including several sections around Sunnyside (Dugald), whose residents immediately made it known, in no uncertain terms, that this was not a satisfactory arrangement. The Department of Education was persuaded and the same year they divided this large district into South Plympton No. 81 and North Plympton No. 80. George Gunn, George Milne and Joseph Dodds were the first trustees of North Plympton.



First school house, used in 1879 until 1892. Demolished in 1972.



Teacher, Miss McLaughlin from Nova Scotia. 1st Row: Herb M. Newton, Brett Wilfur Percy, Lily Brett, George Hanson, one of Arthur Roberts, Billy Roberts, Walter Harvey, Tom Percy, Alex McLeod, Elmer Milne, don't know next one, Nelle Tollitt, Harry Tolbitt, Evie Milne, Violet Brett, Wesley Brett.



Second Dugald School — now on Norman Edies farm — 1973.



Dugald School 1913 or 1914. Top Row: Billy Robert, Harold Pedrick, Gordon Smith, Percy Scrambler, Harry Folliott, Nellie Folliott, Ila Lonsberry, Miss Effie McCaskill, teacher. Middle row: Dolly Hoole, Marion Hoole, Ruth Pringle, Beryl Davis, Edith Jeffrey, Charlotte Smith, Emily Holland, Belle Lumsden, girl living at Parsons, Mildred Parsons, Mary Scambler, Vivian Davis, Edna Jeffrey, Myrtle Pedrick, Ethel Pedrick. Lower Row: George Sauch, Charlie Rodway, Edward Holland, Elmer Milne, Frank Holland, Alex Lumsden, Cecil Davis, Stanley Davis, Billie Jeffrey, Howard Pringle, Eddie Pedrick.

In 1880 that first small school opened on what is now Gillespie Street. There are no records, but the first pupils were probably Daisy and Edwin Avison, Bert, Frank and Bessie Dodds. Ross Conklin, Maggie and Charlie Harvey, May, Ella, Minnie and Dick Gunn followed in those early years by the Jolly girls, Mary, Caroline and John McLaughlin, the Percys, the Smiths, Ruf Andrews, the Gillespie boys, and Ed and Fred Milne and the McLeods.

In 1892, a larger school was built on the Main Road where the trailer lot is located. A special feature was the tower with the bell that could be heard for miles around. Grades one to eight was taught following which they usually went to Winnipeg for high school. That old school was sold and moved to Stewart Edies' farm yard.



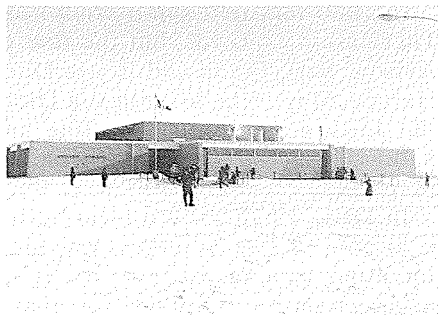
Dugald School Pupils — 1926. Front Row: Freddie Garbutt, Wilfred Garbutt, Frank McConkey, Doris McCallum, Daisy Cairns, Jean Gibson, Margaret Reid, Mary Solomchuk, Beth Fulton, Sophie Solomchuk, Laura Reid, Jack Hart, George Ralston. 2nd Row: Nelson Wright, Arthur Garbutt, Vivian Percy, Tom McConkey, Erma Wright, Agnes Fulton, Iva Gibson, Ivy McConkey, Eileen Hayward, Ruby Wilson, Myrtle Hart, Eva Vergo, Dan Solomchuk, Reggie Rogus, Eric Garbutt. 3rd Row: Bernard Hayward, Eva Wilson, Violet Cole, Gladys McCallum, Jessie Hoole, Mary Cole, Billie Fulton, Miss Rochford, Harold Stephens, Clarence Wright, Billie Chambers, Arthur Gibson, Alex Fulton, Harvey McCallum.

There is a story told that some time during Miss McCaskill's term in North Plympton 1910-13, she decided the floor needed scrubbing so she carried water, threw it on the floor and vigorously swished it around with the broom. There was just one problem. The floor sloped away from the door and the dirty water refused to be swept up hill. In a panic, she went to Gillespie's Store where someone had a bright idea, bore two holes in the low end. No sooner said than done, the water disappeared.

By 1922-23 a large number of pupils were ready for high school, not only from Dugald but surrounding areas, including Oakbank, so it was arranged to use the Methodist Church which was across the road from the school. The enrolment was seventeen with Mr. Bousfield, the teacher. However, the church was hard to heat so the former bank building was used until the new three room school was opened in 1936 on the north east corner of 33-10-5E. The name North Plympton was changed to Dugald No. 80. The Dept. of Education considered this a model school and informed prospective teachers of that fact. There was a piano in the school and many choirs were trained for the Music Festival sponsored by the Womens' Institute. Christmas Concerts were held in conjunction with the Sunday School.



Third school house demolished in 1972.



Dugald School — 1964.



Dugald Choir's Triumphant Debut — The second place winners of class 138, (open to rural school's choirs) in the music festival held Friday, March 14, 1969.

During 1939-45 when so many teachers were serving their country, two outstanding gentlemen left retirement to serve as principals of the school. Mr. J.H. Plewes — former teacher and inspector, 1939-42 and Mr. W. Burgess 1942-44. An outstanding spirit of respect and cooperation developed throughout the whole school. The Annual Parents' Day was an Important event, always attended by representatives from the Dept. of Education. The Intermediate and Primary classes enjoyed picnics around the old Dugald Swimming Hole in Dicks Bluff.

Eventually the high school was closed and students went to Oakbank in 1961 and on January 1, 1964, the Dugald Consolidated School District No. 2427 came into being, covering an area of ninety square miles and serving 240 students the first year.

On March 12, 1965, Dr. Roy Tavener, a former pupil of Dugald School, officially opened the new building at the corner of Holland and Jaffray. School Board members 1964-65 were: G. Shields, Chairman, H. Brown, J. Eckhardt, Mrs. B. Hayward, D. Reid, A. Paterson and Mrs. S. Hanson, Secretary Treasurer.

Mr. Barry Findlater who had been serving as Principal in 1963-64 continued in the same position in the new school. Tragically, one of the largest gatherings in the new auditorium was at the special service conducted by Rev. A. Frieberth on Nov. 11, 1966, when former students, parents and friends gathered to honor the memory of Barry Findlater who was accidentally killed on June 30 as he was nearing his home in Gilbert Plains. The Bronze Memorial Plaque dedicated to his memory is displayed in the school and the Bible dedicated by his Grade seven and eight pupils is displayed in the showcase.

TEACHERS OF DUGALD S.D. (NORTH PLYMPTON) NO. 80

1879

1880

1881 Miss Florence Brigham

1882 Miss Eliza Williamson

1883 Miss Eliza Williamson

- | | | |
|-----------|---|---------------------------------|
| 1884 | Alf Downes | |
| 1885 | Cora L. Darke | |
| 1886 | May E. Lunn | |
| 1887 | May E. Lunn | |
| 1888 | May E. Lunn — Robert Johnston | |
| 1889 | Nellie Heslip (Hamilton) — Mae Heslip | |
| 1890 | Miss Minnie Conklin | |
| 1891 | Miss Halpenny (sister to Mrs. Jim O'Neill) | |
| 1892 | Mr. McRae (later McRae & Griffiths) | |
| 1893 | Miss Annie McFarlane (daughter of the minister at Dugald) | |
| 1894 | George Slater | |
| 1895 | J.B. Hugg — K.S. Hugg | |
| 1896 | K.S. Hugg — R.Y. Conklin | |
| 1897 | R.Y. Conklin | |
| 1898 | R.Y. Conklin | |
| 1899 | W. Lathwell (a brother of Harry Lathwell) | |
| 1900 | Isabell Robertson — Joe Marshall | |
| 1901 | L. Riley | |
| 1902 | Miss Mary Patrick | |
| 1903 | Miss Mary Patrick | |
| 1904 | Elizabeth Robertson — Duncan Martin | |
| 1905 | Clara Gallaway | |
| 1906 | Alma McLeod (Cairns) | |
| 1907 | Alma McLeod — Ethel McLaughlin | |
| 1908 | Norman Brett | |
| 1909 | Norman Brett | |
| 1910 | Miss McCaskill | |
| 1911 | Miss McCaskill | |
| 1912-13 | Miss McCaskill | |
| 1913-14 | Mrs. G. Jackson | |
| 1914-15 | Mrs. G. Jackson | |
| 1915-16 | Mrs. G. Jackson | |
| 1916-17 | Mrs. G. Jackson — Lillian Smith | |
| 1917-18 | Miss Winnifred Church | |
| 1918-1919 | Miss Winnifred Church | |
| 1919-20 | Miss Winnifred Church | |
| 1920-21 | Jean R. Cox | |
| 1921-22 | F. Stanbridge (Roberts) | HIGHSCHOOL |
| 1922-23 | F. Stanbridge (Roberts) | F.L. Bousfield |
| 1923-24 | Pauline Rochford
(Ross) | Margeurite Rodger |
| 1924-25 | Mrs. Fraser | Mrs. Finland |
| 1925-26 | M.L. McKerlie | Mrs. Clark |
| 1926-27 | M.L. McKerlie | Miss Beatrice Graham (Leathers) |
| 1927-28 | Charlotte Smith (Ross) | Miss Murker |
| 1928-29 | Charlotte Smith (Ross)
Miss Emily Sime
(Badger) | Beatrice Graham |
| 1929-30 | Edith Harman | Ruth Bradley |
| 1930-31 | Violet Hark (McLennan) | Kathleen Rogers |

1931-32	Violet Hark (McLennan)	M. Romanche	
1932-33	Violet Hark (McLennan)	Dorothy Mudge	
1933-34	Violet Hark (McLennan)	Ross Donald	
1934-35	Violet Hark (McLennan)	Ross Donald	
1935-36	Beth Kennedy (Hayward)	INTERMEDIATE	HIGH SCHOOL
1936-37	Beatrice Quilliams	Beth Kennedy	Ross Donald
1937-38	Beatrice Quilliams (Blocker)	Beth Kennedy	Frank Hall
1938-39	N. Chatfield (Robinson)	B. Quilliams	Fred Kennedy
1939-40	Edna Johnstone (Holland)	N. Chatfield	J.H. Plewes
1940-41	Edna Johnstone (Holland)	N. Chatfield	J.H. Plewes
1941-42	Edna Johnstone (Holland)	N. Chatfield C. Blevins	J.H. Plewes
1942-43	Edna Johnstone (Holland)	C. Blevins (frost)	W.H. Copeland Mr. Burgess
1943-44	Edna Johnstone June-D.E. Mowat	Etta E. Beatty	C. Blevins
1944-45	D.E. Mowat	E.G. Stacy	C. Blevins
1945-46	Ida Pearson	E.M. Kelly	M. Redpath
1946-47	Ida Pearson	E.M. Kelly	D.G. Pomeray
1947-48	Ida Pearson	E.M. Kelly	F.P. Genset
1948-49	Ida Pearson	Howard McCloy	Stanley Pye
1949-50	M.A. Taylor J. Morrison	Marion Dracass	Henry B. Bees
1950-51	A. Melnyk	Joan Stewart	Henry B. Bees
1951-52	A. Melnyk Mrs. V. Reynolds	Joan Stewart	Thos. Kelly
1952-53	Mrs. Art Novak	M. Makarchuk	Stan. Gertz
1953-54	Mrs. Art Novak	M. Makarchuk	Stan. Gertz
1954-55	Mrs. E. Duke	Mrs. Fournie	Horky A. Kristianson Ben Engel
1955-56	Mrs. E. Duke	Mrs. Neil Challis	E. Pankratz
1956-57	Mrs. E. Duke	Mrs. C. Ross	Mrs. Laura Gall
1957-58	Mrs. E. Duke	Mrs. C. Ross	Mrs. Laura Gall
1958-59	G. Rheinhardt	Jarvis Kanchak	J. Minarik
1959-60	G. Rheinhardt	Jarvis Kanchak	J. Minarik
1960-61	Donna Bell	James Friesen	High school moved out
1961-62	Katherine Plett	Agnes Buhr	James Friesen
1962-63	Katherine Plett	Mrs. Mary Gibbins	James Friesen
1963-64	Katherine Plett	Mrs. Mary Gibbins	Barry Findlater
January 1964	Consolidation		

**TRUSTEES OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT OF DUGALD (NORTH
PLYMPTON) NO. 80**

George Gunn
George Milne
Joe Dodds
H. Hoole
T. Folliott
M.F. Pringle
D.C. Gillespie
E.C. Harvey
Wm. Brett
C. Jeffrey
A.M. Lawrie
W.J. Watson
John Holland
D. McCallum
Mrs. C. Jeffrey
R.W. Graham
Martin Aitken
A.W. Percy
A.E. Cook
J.A. Hayward
T.H. Roberts
F. Milne
Adolph Kollinger
Clarence Holland
Robert Anderson
Alice Hanson Secretary
George Kraushar
G. Shields
C. Perkins

In the 1870's and 80's Missionary Preachers and Stewards conducted services in the homes or schools. Although the Presbyterians and Methodists alternated services, and most people of the area belonged to one or the other, many attended both services as well as the Union Sunday School.



Methodist Church, Dugald.



Harvest Festival Service, Dugald Presbyterian Church. Approximately 1912. Stove in extreme left corner camouflaged by drapery. This picture taken before pews were installed.



Back Row: Doris McCallum, Blanche Stephens, Mrs. Roberts, Ruby Russel, Eileen Hayward. Front Row: Laura Bumstead, Gertie Speer, Marion Hoole, Gladys McCallum, Jessie Hoole.

Rev. James Hamilton was the first Missionary to the "Millbrook group of stations" while at the same time Methodists organized the "Springfield Circuit".

Vows were taken seriously and membership gained on a trial basis only, subject to review before being accepted into full membership.

The Presbyterians were the first to build a church begun in 1877 under the direction of Joseph Dodds, interrupted by a violent windstorm that demolished part of it and finally dedicated by Dr. King of Manitoba College in 1889.

The first meeting of the Ladies Aid was held in 1887 but there is no record. In 1890 for the first anniversary of the opening of the church, the ladies planned an Ice Cream Social with Miss M. Jolly, Mrs. Ross and Nina Gunn to make the ice cream. A note from Aug. 30, 1898 shows the ladies planning to serve dinner at the Fair "for the usual price of twenty cents". Mrs. Smith promised her cook stove, Mrs. Percy the tent and Mr. Percy lumber for the tables. The next day they had another meeting and decided to buy the following, 1/2 barrel of apples, 50 lbs. flour, 3 hams, lard, tea, coffee and \$1 worth of bread. Each lady was to bring everything to lay a table.

Through the early years, minutes are sketchy and it would seem the ladies met only when necessary to plan something, a box social, an oyster supper, a fruit stand, ice cream social, a tea, dinner, pie social or quilting bee. In 1900 they determined to have regular meetings but in Aug. 1902 the minutes consist of one line, "Having no special business or work on hand, the ladies had tea and went home." However five ladies, meeting at Mrs. K. McLeod's home on Dec. 28, 1904 reported that "knitting was kept up vigorously until the ladies fingers were tired, when a select musical program was given which was highly appreciated by those present." This was followed by tea and then they all went for a sleigh ride.

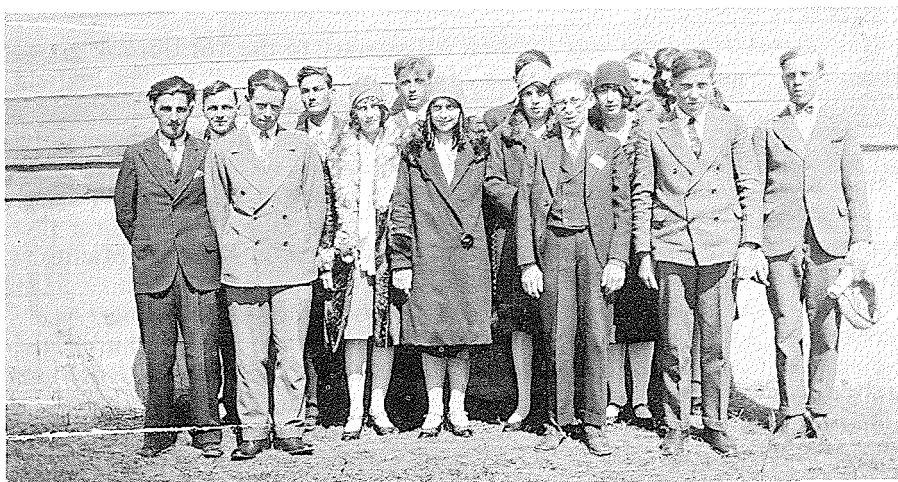
The Methodists rented the Presbyterian church for alternate services, morning and evening. Old timers remember attending both services and Sunday school, walking two or three miles every time and doing chores in between. Life was very different in those days.

Sunday School was held in the Meadowvale School as late as 1905. A Methodist Manse was built and a well dug on the S.W. corner of S.E. 23-10-5E before 1900. It was moved to Dugald and a church built in Dugald on the property where the Curling Rink stands.

In 1923 the Methodist Church was sold to South Transcona and the parsonage, which had been moved to Dugald was sold. In 1925 the United Church of Canada came into being and the Presbyterian Church became Dugald United Church.

Lest it be forgotten that music and singing were an important part of life in earlier years, mention should be made of choirs in both the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches. It is hard to separate them because often the same people sang in both.

Presbyterian Choir 1908: Alex and Roy Graham, Bob McLeod, Swan Hanson, Wilbur and Tom Percy, Madge and Maud McLeod, Winnie Percy, Louie Breen, Nellie Folliott. Mary James was often a guest.



Dugald Sunday School Merrymakers, 1930. Frank Bumstead, Adolph Kollinger, Bill McConkey, Bernard Hayward, Violet Harmon, George Kraushar, Jessie Hoole, Vivian Percy (head), Marjorie Russel, John Harris, Elsie Kraushar, Harvey McCallum, Audrey Russel, Tom McConkey, Henry Brown.



The boys of the Presbyterian and the Methodist congregations formed a Boys Club in 1916. Among other things, they dealt with items related to Parliamentary Procedure. In August one of these meetings took place on the grounds of the Presbyterian church. For several years this enthusiastic club continued to function.



SS Picnic, 1908-1911. Ethel Cairns, Mrs. Adam Cairns, Belle Hanson, Maggie and Grace Murray, Ardean Lomsby, Eric Milne, Mabel Milne.

It is reported that the Methodists also had a very good choir, Robert G. Anderson, Ingolf Hansen, Mable and Evelyn Milne, Bessie Folliott, Violet and Lily Brett, and Belle Hanson, Ada Brett was the organist. The first minister was probably Rev. Morrison. Others were Eli Taylor, Parsons, Johnston, Hooper, R.A. Hoey, Clelough and the last Weaver.

This little tale bears telling. A certain young gentleman long since gone, missed choir practice, so requested the organist to "go over the pieces", with him at her home. Her younger sister promptly phoned her friend to hurry over for a little fun. They settled themselves upstairs beside the "pipe hole" which was close to the family organ, and proceeded with a piece of thread to "pester the singer". First on his ear, then his neck, on his hair,

even his nose, until finally the giggles could be stifled no longer and the two culprits, (also members of the choir), were discovered.

It was the rule of the church for ministers to go to a new parish every four years. The Dugald ministers served congregations in McDavid and Sunnyside Church across from the Cornwall School. Will Hayward of Meadowvale who became a minister married Rev. Morrison's daughter. In 1925, the year of church union the church was sold to the United Church Congregation of South Transcona. Later the congregation joined Transcona and the church was demolished.

Since that time, however, accounts have been given concerning the chicken suppers and Agricultural Fair dinners catered by the W.A.

The committee responsible for the organization of such events spent hours planning food requirements, phoning for all the donations of chickens, pies, potatoes, vegetables and salads all of which came ready to eat; preparing the tables, hauling the water in 8 gallon milk cans and laying in a supply of wood for the wood stove. A volunteer crew of younger women and girls served the meal.

The early church suppers were concluded with a concert prepared by local talent often including both school and Sunday school selections.

In those days everyone kept chickens so thought little of donating one or two but in the 40's and beyond, trends changed and few people kept fowl, consequently the chicken and turkey was bought and paid out of the profits.

Similar conditions faced those catering to the annual fair dinner at the Exhibition building. The dinner consisted of cold sliced meat, potato salad, cole slaw, buns, pickles and pies all for prices ranging from 20c to \$1.00. When the fine facilities of the new Curling Rink and Agricultural building were available all meat and buns were purchased.

During Rev. L. Barbour's term, January 1953, the Junior W.A. group was formed. The presidents were: Anne Percy (Del), Ruby Vernon, Helen Edie, Evelyn Ralston, Aileen Kraushar, Fern Kruchak, Emma Eckhardt and Martha Koblanski. Their first effort was the production of 1500 Cook Books for sale. They relieved the financial burden from the seniors and became the main force in raising funds by sponsoring turkey suppers, catering to weddings, anniversaries, wind-ups, etc. to provide funds for church remodelling and maintenance.

The turkey supper with which the Seniors co-operated was awaited with keen anticipation by Winnipeggers and local residents who were served in the fine facilities of the church basement and in the less desirable facilities of the old Dugald Hall. One year in one evening from 4:30 — 7 p.m. more than 700 meals were served.

The Senior W.A. and the Women's Missionary Society continued to supply the needy and to maintain a study group. In the early 60's all United Church women's groups were united under the name of the United Church Women.

Affiliated organizations were the Mission Band led by Juanita Irwin and Gladys McCallum and others and the Mission Girls organized by Mrs. Roberts in 1928. For a short time a Baby Band was active.

In 1939 the Mission Girls adopted the Canadian Girls in Training Program which provided intellectual, physical, religious and social

training, ably led by Mrs. Roberts and Gladys McCallum. This little group has functioned over the years led by many leaders and their assistants including Edna Holland, Beth Hayward, Margaret Reid, Ann Percy, Joanne Ferguson, Pat Challis, Mrs. Tilleman and others. Beth Cook, Susan Edie, Fern Kruchak and Florence Maubert were among those leading the younger girls, "the Explorers".

Meanwhile the Sunday School has continued to be an integral part of church worship. Following Syver Hanson, John Holland, Bob McLeod, George Anderson was superintendent for over twenty years during which time he conducted the Bible Class. Among those to follow were Beth Hayward, Edna Holland, Del Perkins, Aileen Kraushar, Don Reid and Helen Edie. Bible Class had been discontinued but enrolment had reached 100 students who were guided by 8 teachers who, besides teaching gave their time and talents to provide wiener roasts, picnics and a Christmas Concert each year.

The Young People's group was very active in the church until the 2nd World War. Their get togethers included a study night alternating with a social gathering in one of the homes. One of the favourite meeting places not only for Young People's but for 4H was the Dugald Station waiting room. In it were pie socials and box socials where Mr. McCallum the agent, would be autioneer. Boxes would go as high as \$6.00.

In more recent years the Young Peoples was an effort of the Dugald Charge. Membership reached as high as thirty.

In many ways the earliest pioneers were dependent on each other but especially was this true in times of illness or hardship. It was not an easy matter to fetch a doctor all the way from Winnipeg. Mrs. George Milne and Mrs. W. Rodway were often both doctor and nurse. On one occasion an expectant mother sent her two older sons for Mrs. Milne but they decided to go for water first. When they arrived at the Milnes, the wagon box was covered with ice and they hadn't thought of a seat or a robe nor had they thought of the possible urgency of their errand. When Mrs. Milne arrived, the baby was already there, and the mother was attending to things herself.

Many tiny babies died of stomach trouble. Then came epidemics of whooping cough, scarlet fever or diphtheria. Later influenza in 1918 took its toll. Tuberculosis caused the death of an unbelievable number of young people in the Dugald area. What tremendous strides have been made in the cure and prevention of this disease as well as polio, which terrified parents in 1928, 1938 and again in 1956.

William and Elizabeth Jolly and their daughters Isabelle, Mary, Leticia and Nellie came to Millbrook from Ontario in 1882. Their trip is recalled in memory with the most frightening experience being, when the box floated off the wagon, as they drove through Bishops Swamp (Transcoha). Sarah Agnes was born in their new home the following year before they returned to Ontario where Annie was born.

The call of the west came again in 1886 and this time they settled in North Plympton, W3-11-5E. Their home was close to the site of the present elevator from where there was a well worn path across the field to McLeods and a stile to help them over the fence. The family was active in church and community and later in the Women's Institute.

Sarah Agnes is the only surviving member of the Jolly family. She married James Henry Stephens in 1902 and made her home in Dugald until her husband's death in 1952. Of that union there was a son, Harold and a daughter, Blanche (Mrs. William) Speer.

Mrs. Stephens recalls one afternoon when she was a little girl going home from school with Dodds, Bretts, Grahams and Murrays. They heard a loud noise and saw a big black thing coming toward them on the road. They all took to the safety of the ditch to watch the first automobile ever to go through Dugald. She also remembered five old friends all celebrating ninetieth birthdays in 1973, Mr. Ed Milne in March, Mr. Bob Laurie in April, Mrs. Blocker in May, Mrs. Ethel Deihl in September, and herself in October.

When the Jeffrey brothers brought their families to the Municipality in 1874, Thomas settled on homestead S 1/2 25-11-5E which later was in Isbister school district, and like his brother in Plympton, was a good citizen of the community. Christopher was born before the family left Ontario. He attended North Plympton School and eventually asked Isabelle Jolly to be his wife. Isabelle had been working for Mr. Gillespie in his store. The wedding took place in November, 1894. It was a cold day so Chris stoked up the wood stove in order to make the house cosy for his bride. Then he arranged with a friend to drop in later to add more wood. To this friend's consternation, when he arrived, he found the room ablaze. There was a barrel of water standing close by, which he proceeded to use, but the fire was extinguished only with the help of the bride and groom when they arrived. Although the floor upstairs was so badly burned, and the bed had fallen through to the rafters, the couple decided to stay. Isabelle's mother was shocked the next day when her daughter arrived there with black smudges all over herself and her clothes.

A few years later, the couple bought SW 27-10-5E immediately south of the Gillespie farm home. The remains of the old Jeffrey house were there until recently. Mrs. Jeffrey was always interested in the Agricultural Society of which she was a director for years. She was a charter member of the Womens Institute and her daughters were members of the Junior Women's Institute. Six children were born of this union but three died in infancy. Those living still are William and Edna (Mrs. J. Campbell) in Winnipeg and Edith (Mrs. Duffy) in B.C.

After the family flour mill in Cornwall, England burned to the ground, without insurance, Mr. and Mrs. John Holland Sr. decided to make a fresh start in a new land. They left their oldest son Thomas to finish his education in England. He went on to be knighted for his work in India and eventually became Chancellor of Edinburgh University.

The rest of the family emigrated to Morris in 1885 but Mrs. Holland longed for more trees and rolling land so in 1887, Mr. Holland came to Springfield Municipality looking for land to rent which he found just north of what is now Tallman's Pit and there the family lived for 5 years until they were able to buy the farm now owned by Richard Nowak. He died there in 1907 and his son James inherited the farm which he later sold before moving to B.C. He married Maggie daughter of John Speer. Stephen moved to Morris.

Elizabeth trained at the Winnipeg General Hospital and was Lady

Superintendent from 1893-1899 when she married Dr. A.W. Moody. Julia returned to England to marry John Roberts, Edward bought land in Springfield where he farmed until moving to Victoria B.C., where he married Lily Brett. William bought a farm in the area which later became a part Cornwall S.D. and he married Miss Nellie Grant, a sister of Mrs. Richard Speer.

In 1896, John Holland Jr. bought SE 5-11-5E west of the Gunn farm and thus became a resident of the Dugald community. He hauled lumber from Selkirk for his house, built by Mr. Thomas Percy and Mr. James Wilson in 1899. The next year he married Francis Speer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Speer, who had come to Springfield in 1876.

Mr. and Mrs. Holland were faithful workers in the "Methodist Mission" where Mr. Holland was first a member with his parents, then a Steward and preacher in the "Springfield Circuit". He served the municipality as councillor for four years and Reeve for sixteen and later was appointed to a number of Manitoba Government Committees including the Drainage Commission and the Tax commission, in which positions he visited every Municipality in the Province.

In 1918 Mr. Holland bought the first Ford tractor to come to the area and one of the first seven shipped to Canada. His next tractor was a three wheel Case and in 1926, Holland and Son became Case agents for a large area. From 1923 until his retirement in 1945 he was an agent for the Wawanesa Insurance Co. which business his son continues.

Mrs. Holland was a quiet unassuming woman supporting her husband in all his endeavors including the pursuit of a good education for their family. She was a charter member of the Womens' Institute. Gardening and entertaining were her delight. There were three sons and a daughter; Emily who died in 1927, Dr. Edward Holland, and Frank, a druggist who practiced their professions in Winnipeg, while Clarence remained on the farm. In 1944 after his parents retirement, he married Edna Johnstone, a teacher in the Dugald School. Together they carried on the Holland tradition of involvement in the community and the church where Mrs. Holland was organist for over twenty years. In 1947 they sold their farm to Mr. and Mrs. Harold Vernon and moved across the highway to the old Dick homestead which Mr. Holland had bought a few years earlier from Mr. and Mrs. Alex Dolman, when they wished to retire and yet remain on the farm.

The Hollands have one son, John David, Gold Medallist in Law, U. of Manitoba 1967, who resides in Transcona with his wife, Diane, and children.

In 1895, Julia Holland and her husband John Roberts returned to the Dugald area with their young sons Arthur Thomas and William. They settled on NE 31-10-5E. The Roberts boys were all active sports enthusiasts being members of both the baseball and hockey teams. Mrs. Roberts died in 1915 and Bill and Arthur passed away while still young men. Tom married a local teacher, Miss Frances Stanbridge and continued to live on the home farm till his death in 1970. He served his community as councillor, school board member, and director of the Agricultural Society. For several years his farm was a Government Experimental Station.

Mrs. Roberts continues to reside on the farm. She has always been active in Womens Institute. She has become an enthusiastic curler in recent years.

There are three children, Bill with his wife Marie and family, Patricia and David, on the home farm, Donald and wife Audrey with their family in Transcona and Valorie (Mrs. Ellwood Colbert) with two children in Edmonton.

Rufus Wade Andrews is listed as an early member of North Plympton School. He was born to Mr. and Mrs. W.H. Andrews on NE 10-11-5 in 1880. He was a young man when Miss Olive Eliza Steele, born to old timers at Clear Springs, came to teach in Isbister. It was love at first sight and in December 1903, these young people were married and made their home in Dugald. In 1906, they decided to homestead in Saskatchewan but returned to Dugald shortly, where they lived till 1916. There were three children. Russell, Helen, and Wesley, who died while the family lived here.

John Loundes and his wife came in 1894, eventually settling at the corner of Dugald and Oak Bank roads where they lived until 1941 when he moved to the Eventide Home in Brandon and died there in 1942 at the age of 90.

In 1888 Agnes Jeffrey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Jeffrey of Plympton married W.J. McBride and lived in Dugald where her husband operated a blacksmith shop which he bought from Mr. W. Graham. In 1903 they sold their home to Adam Cairns and with their family Jenny, Melville and Gladys moved to Winnipeg.

Mr. J.H. Cole came to Canada in 1889 and settled in the Dugald area on SW 10-11-5, where he farmed until his death in 1939. He was survived by two daughters, Violet Ralphs of Wpg. and Mary, who married William Bollen and continued operation of the farm. They had two daughters; June and Shirley, both married. The whole family was interested in sport, especially curling in later years. Since Bill's death, Mary makes her home in Winnipeg.

Mr. and Mrs. William Brett were married in Simcoe County, Ontario in 1877 and came to their farm home in Dugald in 1889. Mr. Brett was a pioneer auctioneer and his first sale in Dugald was for Frank Dodds who homesteaded NE 3-11-5E in the seventies and raised his family there before selling to Mr. Brett.

Mr. Brett was President of the Springfield Agricultural Society for many years and served the municipality as councillor and Reeve. He was a member of the Independant Order of Forresters. In 1923, Mr. Brett bought the Methodist parsonage for a residence and retired with some of his family to live there while his sons operated the farm.

Mrs. Brett died in 1943 at the age of 87 and Mr. Brett ten years later in Victoria at the age of 97. Ada, Annie, Lillian and Violet were their daughters and Herman, Edgar, Newton, Norman and Wesley (killed overseas in the First W.W) were the sons. Only Edgar (Winnipeg) and Violet (Mrs. Hoey, Ottawa), survive.

John Kennedy Smith was born in Scotland and spent his childhood in Ontario, finally coming to Winnipeg in 1870. He became Captain of a trading schooner on Lake Winnipeg in the employment of the Hudsons' Bay Company. He married Isabel Matheson and a few years later moved to Millbrook where six sons and two daughters were born; Barbara, Christina, Donald, Alexander, Arthur, James, John, Norman. They later

moved to the Dugald district SW 15-11-5E where Stanley and Isabella were born.

Following the death of his first wife Mr. Smith married Sarah Jane Breen and moved to SE 10-11-5E. When her husband died, Mrs. Breen with her six children had come to Dugald to be near her brother George McAllister. It was here, in church work that she met Mr. J.K. Smith and was married in 1898. There were two children born of this union, Charlotte (Mrs. John Ross) Oakbank and Gordon.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith were tireless in their work for the church and the community. Mrs. Smith was a charter member of the Womens Institute. When they retired to the village the sons took over the farms. Pte. Arthur Smith went overseas in 1916 and died of wounds in 1918. He had been a councillor and a well established farmer on SW 15-11-5E when he enlisted, so Stanley took over this farm where he had been born and where he lived until his death in 1963.

When Stanley Smith retired in 1957, he had given twenty-eight years service to the Municipality, first as Councillor and then ten years as Reeve.

Some time after the death of his first wife, Edna, daughter of Isaac Cook, Mr. Smith married Lillian, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Holland. There are three children Audrey (Mrs. H. Stevens) Fannystelle, Clifford, Winnipeg and Howard. He and his wife, Peggy, live on NW 10-11-5 and have six children, including two sets of twins. Mrs. Stanley Smith continues residence on the home farm.



Boys leaving Dugald station — Mable Cook, ?, ?, Charlotte Ross, Alma McLeod, Madge McL., Maud M-L., ?, ?, Billy Ruffles, Harry McKay, Harold Curtis women, ?, Harold Pedrick, Louis Breen, Ina Summers, Ace Hudson, Mrs. Hudson, soldier kneeling, Dave Cook.

Mr. and Mrs. Dugald Gillespie had a family of five, Dora, Charlie, William (Bill), James (Jim), and Donald. Dora lived in the community until 1916 when she married Mr. William Taylor and made her home in Winnipeg.

It was a sad day in October 1918, when a list of overseas casualties included the name of Pte. Charles Gillespie, killed in action. He had been overseas ten months.

When Mr. Gillespie retired, Bill and Jim took over the store and the post office.

Donald lived on NW 27-10-5 and with Jim managed many acres of land.

Bill went every day to the local station to dispatch the outgoing mail and pick up the in-coming bag. He was often impatient of a train blocking his way to the station so one morning he decided to crawl through between the cars. Just as he was almost safe, the train began to move. He escaped but the corner was cut off the mail bag. He was Secretary Treasurer of the School Board for many years and there are teachers who remember his many kindnesses. He was a supporter of the Red Cross and worked for their canvasses on many occasions.

When Bill and Jim retired in 1944 they sold the store to Mr. Herbert Johannes who had been farming in the Isbister area. He kept it a few years and then sold to Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Cook. On January 9, 1959, it burned to the ground and an old Dugald landmark was gone.

Donald Gillespie and Jessie Galloway were married and raised eleven children on their farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie retired to a smaller home on Gillespie Street, where Mr. Gillespie died in 1970. Mrs. Gillespie continues to reside there, close to most of her family and her many grandchildren.

North of Mrs. Gillespie live Lola, her husband Ralph Lindholm and children Lee and Kurt. Across the street are Eleanor and husband Ken Cook with their children Rodney, Donald, Karen, Heather Kevin, Garth. For many years Ken, along with his brother Jack operated a trucking business, recently buying heavy construction equipment as well as farming 1500 acres in the Plympton district.

Beth, with her husband Jack Cook, live on Jaffray. She has been associated the Agricultural Society for many years. Murray was directly involved in the Community Club Sports Centre. He and his wife Eleanor live on Jaffray with their children Terry, Darcene, Norinne. Gary is on the home farm; Jim on Gillespie Lane and Charlie with his mother; Joan is in B.C. and Gail in Calgary. Doris married Armand (Dick) De Ryck and lives in Stonewall. Rosalee and her husband Neil Van Ryssel are in Oak Bank.

Walter, a son of Thomas Percy married Gertie Galloway. They lived all their lives in the Dugald Community, first on their farm NE 23-10-5 and then in the village, on Jaffray St. when they retired.

Mr. Percy was a baseball and hockey player in his youth and an enthusiastic curler in later years. He was proud of their garden and orchard which won them many prizes.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy had one son, Cameron, who enlisted in the Airforce in the Second World War after which he was with the Dutch Airlines as a Senior Officer. In 1950 he left that position with 3797 flying hours to his credit, to join the Manitoba Govt. Air Service. Shortly afterward he was killed in a crash near Berens River. He had three daughters Jean, Beth, and Sheila.

Mrs. Percy now makes her home in Evergreen Lodge.

Of the George Milne family only Fred remained in the Dugald district on the original homestead. All his life he was fond of sports, both as a participant and as an observer. In early years he had a large threshing outfit and in later years an oil business. Before his death, Mr. Milne had sold the

farm and bought the home recently built by his son-in-law, Steve Boriskewich and now the residence of his daughter, Marlene.

Following the death of his first wife, Peggy, Mr. Milne married Gertrude, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Speer. Gertie Milne has always been a faithful worker in all the church organizations, the Institute, and in the community at large. Since her husband's death she makes her home at Evergreen Lodge.

Mr. and Mrs. Milne had four daughters; Joyce Wilde of Oakbank, Irene Boriskewich of Anola, Marlene (Mrs. Dave Vanachte) and Beverley (Mrs. Jay Lumsden), both of Dugald.

Adam Cairns and his wife Eliza Howard were married in Ontario in 1878 and came to Wpg. after their first son Thomas was born. They lived where the present C.N.R. Station, in Winnipeg, now stands and there, two daughters; Ethel, Katie and son Howard were born. Later Mr. Cairns bought a farm near Meadowvale School.

In 1903, Mr. Cairns bought the McBride home and moved his family to Dugald. Shortly after this, their oldest daughter, Eva, died of appendicitis. Mr. Cairns was a cattle buyer and had a small butcher shop beside his home.

Mrs. A. Cairns was a charter member of the Womens' Institute. Mr. Cairns' mother lived with the family. Ethel became Mrs. Arthur Deihl of Winnipeg. Thomas married Alma McLeod, Howard married Bessie Folliott and Katie became the wife of Alex Percy, who had bought the Kennedy homestead, NE 34-10-5 east of Dugald. Mr. Percy had been a sportsman in his youth and kept up this interest. He was also a hunter and fisherman.

Mrs. Percy loves to recall the good times the young people had in her day. As Katie Cairns, she was first appointed organist in 1908 and kept the appointment for at least eleven years. She was presented with a chair and an address in appreciation of her services. Since her husband's death she makes her home at Evergreen Lodge where she enjoys entertaining her family and friends. Her son, Vivian, with his wife Kathleen, daughter Joan and son Lorne, live on the home farm. Bob and Ann have their home just across the highway. They have been active in young peoples organizations, 4H, and square dancing. Their daughters Sharon and Brenda are married. Ronald is at home.

Alma McLeod married Thomas Cairns and had five children; Kenneth, Ray (who died), Dugald (Tom), Gerald and James.

Maud married Gordon Smith and raised her family in the J.K. Smith home in Dugald. Melvin is in Edmonton, Jack in Vancouver, and Marian (Mrs. G. Windatt) in Winnipeg. Mrs. Smith also resides in Winnipeg.

Bob McLeod went overseas in 1915 and returned in 1918. In 1919 he married Mary Corrigan of Selkirk and brought her to the farm his father had bought for him when he was eighteen E 27-10-5, the old McLaughlin homestead, known as Spruce Lynn Farm. It eventually became the property of the A.E. Cook family.

Alex McLeod had a farm south of the village. When he died shortly after the war, Bob took over his farm. Finally in 1927 Mr. and Mrs. McLeod established residence on Jaffray Street. Except for the time his work took

him away, Mr. McLeod lived here until his death. Mrs. McLeod now makes her home at Evergreen Lodge.

Like so many of the early residents of Dugald the McLeods kept up their keen interest in sports and brought their family up in this tradition. They also worked in the church and the community.

It was a sad blow to the family when Roderick was killed overseas in 1943. Aileen is married and lives at Elliott Lake; Fraser who married Norma Brown live on 780 Dugald Rd. with their children Rod, Murray and Barbara. Kenneth who married Eileen (Penthybridge) live on Holland St. with their children Lorraine, Colleen, Wesley and Dale; Alex served in the Korean and 2nd World-Wars, is married and has four daughters and a son; Glen and wife Violet (Brown) and daughter Gwen live on Jaffray. Keith, a son, lives nearby. Mary married Richard (Dick) Sellen of Oak Bank. Fern (Mrs. Braidwood) whose husband is with the forces has three children.

Mr. A.E. Cook (Chum), son of Isaac Cook of Rossmere, and Margaret (Madge) McLeod were married in the district in October 1921 and spent the next seven years in Millbrook before coming back to Dugald to make their home on NE 27-10-5, where they lived until their retirement in 1958.

Mrs. Cook was church organist for a time before she was married and when asked about music lessons recalled that Miss Lizzie Robertson, their school teacher, taught them to read the notes for singing. When the family organ was purchased they just sat down and played the notes as they sang and finally became quite accomplished self-taught accompanists.

Mrs. Cook is the only survivor of those with whom she started school, Wilber Percy, Ada Brett and Melvin McBride. She went to high school in Winnipeg and taught school for a few years before her marriage. Mr. Cook served on the school board and was Director of the Agricultural Society for many years.

There were four daughters, Peggy (Mrs. Russell McKay), Sheila (Mrs. Ed Burham), Margery (Mrs. Raymond Claydon), Isabel (Mrs. Ken Meiklejohn). Donald lives in Winnipeg and Neil who married a teacher, May Froebe, lives in B.C. Angus died in infancy. Neil sold the home farm, to the present owners, Mr. and Mrs. J.N. Newman.

At a double wedding in Hazelridge in 1923, Wesley Deilschneider and his sister Annie married Ann and Andrew John Hadaller. Mrs. Schlorff played the wedding music. Mr. and Mrs. Deilschneider made their home on the Plak farm before they came to Dugald where they raised their family; Alvin, Frances, Raymond, Ronald, and Velva who also makes her home in Dugald with her husband Stanley Dudych and their family.

George, son of Mr. and Mrs. A.E. Studham, and Clara, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Edmonds of Oakbank, were married in June 1920 and built their home on SW 5-11-5E, now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Prosper Willems.

George was born in Dugald and knew everyone in the district. For years he wrote the Dugald happenings for the Transcona News and every item was marked by his inimitable style. During the Second World War, he was tireless in his efforts to keep news and treats going overseas to local boys. Clara was always ready to assist in the community and church activities.

In 1943 Mr. and Mrs. Studham sold their farm to Mr. and Mrs. Everett

Andrews and moved to St. Vital. Their son, Arnold who married Gwen Percy had already established residence in St. Vital. Both George and Arnold worked for Trans Canada Airlines until both families moved to California.

Louise Studham married Arthur Garbutt and their home is now in Winnipeg. They have two children. Shirley and her family (two sons) have resided in California for many years. Both George and Clara are deceased.

Up to this point much of the Dugald story has dealt with settlers who came here before 1900 and their descendants who still reside in the area, but there are many families who came later and in their own way contributed to the growth of the community.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace (Harry) Hoole were married in 1899 and in 1901 came to Dugald where they lived for the rest of their lives. Until 1920 Mr. Hoole practiced blacksmithing in a shop just west of the present Shields home. He was also a keen apiarist and won first prize for honey at the Toronto Exhibition. He and his wife Catherine had three daughters, two of whom became local telephone operators. Dolly (Mrs. T. Burns) lives in Wpg., Marion (Mrs. G. Beattie) Oakbank and Jessie (Mrs. G. Shields) lives with her husband on the original home site. They are ardent curlers. Their children are Phyllis, Harvey, Arlene, and Joyce. Mrs. Hoole was a member of the Women's Institute.

Mr. Thomas Folliott moved to Dugald from his homestead at Ninette in 1906. He bought SE 3-11-5E from J. McBride who had bought it from Frank Dodds, the original homesteader. Mr. Folliott's wife, Martha, had died and he felt keenly the responsibility of a young family. Fred married Isabel Edmonds and together raised their family, Dorothy, Vera, Allen and Edna, on the home farm before retiring to Transcona and Harry who married Hazel Bolton and moved away from Dugald. Of the three daughters Bessie married Howard Cairns and Daisy, became Mrs. Wesley Speer and lived for a time in Cornwall District. Only Nellie made her home in the Dugald area as Mrs. Tom Percy. All her life she has faithfully contributed her time and energy to the organizations of the community including the Agricultural Society as director and exhibitor, and the church in many capacities including that of elder. She was a member of the Ladies Curling Club for many years. In her quiet and unassuming way, Mrs. Percy has shown kindness and generosity to countless people over the years. She was for many years in charge of the Red Cross Canvas in the area. Her husband Tom was, born in Dugald in 1894 and an active sports enthusiast in his younger days. As his family became old enough he turned his large backyard into a skating rink where the young people played hockey and enjoyed winter parties.

For many years Tom operated a road maintenance machine for the municipality and always had a big garden from which the fruit and vegetables won many prizes at Dugald and Brandon Fairs.

There were four children; Muriel (Mrs. Bert Lees) Transcona, Gwen (Mrs. Arnold Studham) California, Delmer in Isbister and a son who died in infancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Syver Hanson came to Dugald from North Dakota, U.S.A., in 1902 and bought the north half of 35-10-5, the homestead of Joseph Dodds. There were eight children in the Hanson family. The girls were

Hulda, Sarah, and Bell, the boys were Oscar, Alfred, Swan, Ingolf and George.

Mr. Hanson is remembered as having a keen interest in inventing ingenious devices for making work easier on the farm. He received a patent for his Insect Catching Machine.

The sons were well known sports enthusiasts and were members of the local baseball and hockey teams. Alfred, while still in his teens was drowned at the Pas. Oscar lived all his life in Dugald and his interest was in hunting and fishing. He was an excellent shot and on several occasions went with the Bisley Team to Ottawa where he won many trophies. Mr. and Mrs. Julius Hoss and Raymond made their home with Oscar for several years. Ingolf was employed at the C.N. Shops where he did architectural work and later went to California where he purchased a large vessel which he sailed along the coasts of Mexico and South America fishing for tuna. He was involved in gold mining for a time. Oscar and Ingolf were not married. George, the youngest son graduated in Civil Engineering from the University of Manitoba. From there he went to Harvard for a degree in geology and later became Chief Geologist of Canada which position he held until his retirement in 1957.

Swan remained on the farm in Dugald and served as Councillor for twelve years. In 1939 he and Alice Thomsen of Meadowvale were married.



Hockey as in the year 1913-1914. Standing from left: Alex Percy, Charlie Gillespie, Howard Carns, Swan Hanson, Bob Wilson. Sitting: Oscar Hanson, W. R. Percy, Bob McLeod, Wilber Percy, Tom Percy.



Top Row, left to right: 9th man Jack Fetterly? Clarence Laurie in shirt sleeves and Alf Fisher, third from the right. Front Row, left to right: near centre Fred Davis, seventh from front Fred Milne, eighth right of Fred Milne, Stanley Smith, Don Hemmings with a buttonaie in front of Clarence Laurie, Isaac Cork second from right.



Back Row: Earl Stafford, Howard Cairns, Geo. Nunn, Abe Gunn, Human Dulschnider, Stanley Smith, Fred Milne. Front Row: George Hanson, Mr. S. Hanson, Oscar Hanson.

They had a daughter, Evelyn and son George, now living with his wife Jean and daughter Krista, in the original Hanson farm home.

Mrs. Swan Hanson, who now makes her home in Evergreen Lodge, for many years has been involved in 4H and has been Secretary Treasurer of the Springfield Agricultural Society for thirty seven years.

Mr. and Mrs. Swan Hanson bought their first home from Mr. and Mrs. Millar NW26-10-5. Swan sold to the Neumans who sold to Mr. and Mrs. Anton Groinus in 1951. Their family; Alfred, Joseph and Gloria grew up there. When they left the community in 1968, a group of Winnipeg business men bought the farm and established a large piggery which is still in operation.

Mr. and Mrs. John Lonsberry with their boys and two girls came to Dugald in 1902 and lived the rest of their lives on the farm now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Lonberry and Percy.

Ardean Lonsberry became the wife of Mr. Edward Milne and lived in Isbister and latterly in Oakbank. She died in 1972. She was predeceased by her sister, Ila who lived in Dugald just east of Ken Cook's home until she retired to Winnipeg.

Mrs. Maurice Lonsberry is the former Winnie Percy.

Robert Reid came from Ireland in the early 1900's. It is thought he came to Dugald about 1905 but did not buy his farm until 1908. His sister, Maggie, came from Ireland to keep house for him and his brother Hugh, and friends remember how she nearly perished in the cold for which she was ill prepared.

In 1911, Bob, as he was known to everyone, and Clara Hoss were married and together they worked to establish their home and raise twelve children. All very early learned the meaning of responsibility and hard work.

To Bob Reid, land was the most precious possession, and through hard work and saving he acquired a large farm. Mrs. Reid survived her husband and now lives in a Senior Citizen's Home in St. Norbert.

Charles and his wife live on the home farm SE28-10-5, once owned by Mr. and Mrs. Scotty Wilson and originally by H. Kelly.

Margaret married Bill Bryce, who with their son, Jimmie live in Plympton. Robert Jr. married Mildred, daughter of A.W. Brown. They make their home on SW35-10-5E. Both are interested in sports and are faithful curlers. They have two children Larry and Sandra. Lillian became Mrs. Bert Timlick and makes her home in Oakbank. Kathleen married Charles Vermeullen whose family was living, at the time, in the old Chris Jeffrey home across from Bob Reid's residence. Charlie is now deceased and Kay lives in Transcona. Marlene married Lawrie Schlag and lives in Plympton. Irene and Joe Burek were married and make their home in the village with their children, Judy and Dwaine. Joe is the Co-op Elevator agent and both Joe and Irene are enthusiastic curlers. The other members of the Reid family are Laura, Evelyn, James, William, Lorne and Anne.

Mr. David Cohn came to Dugald in 1911 when he bought the Kenneth McLeod homestead. His brother and sister lived with him there. In 1921 Mr. Cohn left the district to go into the fur business. He married and established a home in Winnipeg but continued to own and farm land in the Dugald area. In later years he became an outstanding citizen of the Jewish Community in Winnipeg but he never failed to keep in close touch with his Dugald friends who remembered him with affection.

Alexander Lumsden came from Scotland, and built a home on a small acreage at the S.E. corner of 5-11-5E. In 1910 his wife and four children, William, Alex, Bell, Winnie and George, who was just four years of age, came from the old country. Reginald Cairns Lumsden was born in the new home and named for Mrs. Adam Cairns who was the midwife. The family eventually moved to a farm where the Monominto Hall now stands. While there, Mrs. Lumsden died and Reg and George went to make his home

with Mr. and Mrs. Lathwell in Meadowvale. Alex was the engineer on the Waterline Railway for many years.

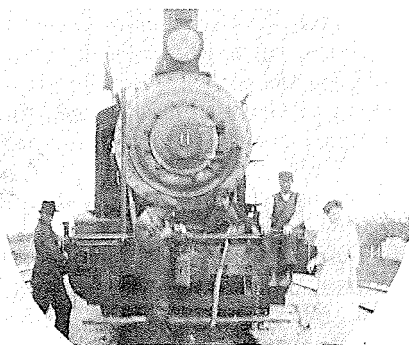
George Lumsden resided most of his life in the Dugald area. With his wife Margaret, he lived many years on Lumsden Lane in the village. There are three sons. George married Coyla Scott, John (Jay) married Beverley Milne and Edward lives at home. Eleanor, their daughter, is Mrs. Murray Gillespie of Jaffray St.

The whole family is keenly interested in sports and are excellent curlers. Mr. Lumsden died in 1969. It is interesting to note that the Lumsden family belongs to a Scottish clan going back to the year 1098. A reunion in Scotland is planned for 1974.

Before 1900 Mr. George Souch a bachelor came from England to work for D.C. Gillespie. He acquired a few small land holdings in the area so in 1907 his brother Charley with his family arrived, to make his home on his brother's property on Jaffray St. A few years later Mr. George Souch met an untimely death as the result of a kick from a horse. Mr. Charley Souch had been a famous runner in England. He came second in the National Championships in 1888, Northern Cross Country Champion on the Aintree Race Course in 1892 and in 1895 won the three quarter mile Steeple Chase Championship just to name a few. His only surviving son, George, who lives in Winnipeg has his father's collection of silver won at these events.

Mrs. Souch was remembered as a kind and gentle woman, devoted to the church, while memories of Mr. Souch are of his beautiful garden and his participation in local sports. Their son Mort, was an engineer on the C.N.R.

One of the most important events in the life of the community was the coming of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, now the C.N.R. In 1905 negotiations were begun to purchase land from the farmers and soon crews of men were building the grade and laying the track. Many men found meals and lodging in the village and Dugald hummed with activity. In 1907 a crowd gathered to see the first train go through. A few years before this the name North Plympton had been changed to Dugald to honor Dugald Gillespie and to avoid the confusion that existed with Plympton. The station was given the name Dugald. The people made good use of this new convenience for travel and shipping. In 1907 a special train brought crowds of Winnipeggers out to the Fair.



First Locomotive — Dugald.



C.N.R. Station.



Dugald Main Street 1925. Left to right: Fair ticket office, Methodist Parsonage, Drug Store, Blacksmith Shop.



Dugald Main Street 1925. Left to right: Gillespie's Store, Community Hall, Merchant Bank, Telephone Office, Public School.

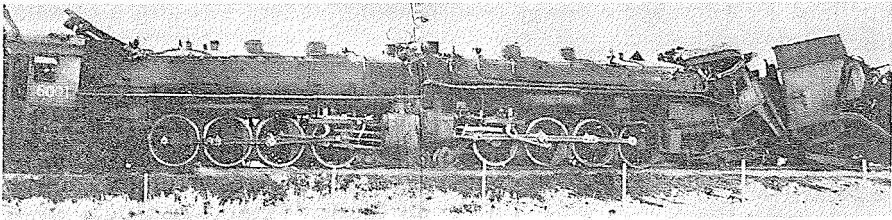


Dugald Station — 1939, when the King and Queen went through Dugald.

Old timers recall the good times enjoyed on the blueberry picking excursions planned by Dora Gillispie and carried out with the cooperation of the friendly train crews who allowed the berry pickers to travel in the caboose to Josh Laurie farm in Vivian and arranged for the evening train to pick them up, tired but happy, with their pails of berries, all without charge.

In 1922 the Prince of Wales train spent the night on the track at Dugald. In the morning the students heard about this and rushed over to the train where the Prince came out to greet them and gave the girls the flowers from the dining car. Mrs. Holland had already sent to Government House, the wild strawberry jam she had been asked to supply for the Prince's morning toast while he stayed in Winnipeg.

Overshadowing all the happy memories of the train in Dugald, is the worst train wreck to occur in Western Canada. It happened at 10:50 p.m. on September 1, 1947 close to the Dugald Station. The Camper's Special returning from the last long weekend at Minaki, instead of taking the side track, ploughed into the waiting Transcontinental. The crash was heard for miles around. Gerald Shields was the first at the scene, risking his life to help the terrified passengers. Before long he was joined by many local



Camera shots of disastrous train crash at Dugald.

residents and others from Transcona and Winnipeg, all of whom toiled madly to rescue the trapped campers. With the assistance of others, Russell Bell hooked his truck to the last two coaches and pulled them away from the fire thus saving many lives.

Ambulances, taxis, trucks and cars rushed the injured to hospital.

When the ever increasing intense heat made further rescue attempts impossible, the people faced the appalling fact, that they were helpless. In a short time the old wooden cars were reduced to a heap of twisted iron and ashes.

The nearby Ogilvie elevator, full of freshly harvested grain, burned to the ground as did the Imperial oil storage shed. Miraculously the local residences escaped possible damage from fire and explosions, and none of those helping was seriously injured. For days the highway was closed to all but local traffic until the task of finding bodies and clearing away the rubble was completed. Thirty-seven people lost their lives in that accident.

It would be unfair and in fact impossible to name all those who helped. As the papers said, there were many heroes that night. Mention should be made of the work done by Lola Gillespie (Lindholm) who with one month's experience was alone on duty at the telephone office until after midnight when she finally called for help from Helen Ptak, an operator living three miles away. Chief operator at the time was Marie Muerrens (Mrs. Bill Roberts); Violet Brown was also an operator and all received high praise for their devotion to duty. Mabel Webb (Kyle) was considered the "hero" of the hour.

Finally the scars of this tragedy disappeared and the railway grew less and less important to the community. The train no longer stopped for passengers. Freight was being delivered by truck. There was no need for an office or station. Another old landmark disappeared.

The first elevator in Dugald was built by Ogilvies in 1911 with a capacity of 20,000 bushels and ten bins. It was operated by a six horse power gas engine. With the exception of 1918 when he was in the army and Mr. Thomas Percy Sr. took over, Jim Gillespie was the elevator agent from 1911 to 1924. Then followed George Sutherland, John Peters, R. Shanks, P.N. Letham, R.A. Harvey, T.R. Wilton and from 1933 to 1952 J.S. Henry.

In 1940 a new elevator was built west of the old one, which fortunately was left standing because it was put to use when the new building was destroyed by fire following the train wreck. In 1949 when the original elevator was torn down, the cribbing, found in perfect condition was used in the new building, with its capacity of 35,000 bushels in twenty bins and

operated by a ten horse power electric motor. There was also a cleaning plant installed.

When Mr. Henry retired in 1952, Joe Burek became the agent and has remained in that capacity for the Pool which purchased the elevators in Sept. 1959.

The Dugald girls interest in baseball turned to action when Mr. J. Murray in 1911 organized a girls' hard ball team with some of the players being Belle Hanson catcher, Lily Brett pitcher, Ada and Violet Brett, Maggie and Martha Murray, Alma, Maud and Madge McLeod, Evelyn and Mable Milne.

Horseshoe pitching was another popular sport in Dugald. Both men and girls took honors in competition; Mr. Bob Laurie, Oscar Hanson, Arthur Webb, Miss Florence Webb and Miss Eileen McLeod.

The first Dugald Community hall was a building that originated on the farm where Robert Anderson now lives. It became the property of Dugald Gillespie who moved it to the village in 1900. He rented it to the Canadian Order of Forresters an organization very active at the time. In 1916 the hall was enlarged and renovated for Dora Gillespie's wedding. In 1947 the Dugald Community Club purchased the hall from Gillespies and in 1966 it was sold and demolished.



Dugald Community Hall.

The hall was the centre of social activity in Dugald and there are many happy memories of weddings, box socials, whist drives, plays and concerts and often dances to be enjoyed by young and old, while babies slept peacefully on coats and blankets spread out on the stage. During the 1930's depression, for ten cents, one could play whist, have lunch and then dance till four in the morning.

Carefully preserved in an old scrapbook is a clipping from a newspaper dated April 1911. It gives an account of a debate on women's suffrage held under the auspices of the Mutual Improvement Society. The place was the Methodist Church in Dugald and the subject, "Resolved that the franchise should be extended to women in Canada". The speakers for the affirmative were Ingolf Hanson, Miss Evelyn Milne and Miss Violet Brett, for the negative, Newton Brett, Miss Lillian Brett and Miss Mable Milne. It was after a great deal of deliberation, the account says, that the judges, Mrs. (Rev.) Parsons, John Holland and Harry Hoole decided in favour of the affirmative. The evening closed with musical selections, "ably rendered" by Miss Mary Anderson, Ed Brett, Swan Hanson, Ed. Bull and Herman Brett.

It would seem that there were many bachelors who lived and worked at Gillespies, but there are those who always come to mind in recollections.

Mr. W.R. Lynn (Professor Lynn) was born in Winnipeg in 1875 and came to Dugald Nov. 11, 1918. He is chiefly remembered for the plant he built and maintained to produce electricity to light the telephone office, the bank and Gillespie's store where he used an old tin dishpan for the outside light shade. For a time the church bought power for lights but this proved unsatisfactory as it burnt out so many bulbs. Professor Lynn also had the reputation of being able to fix just about anything. He spent his last years in his own little home close to that of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Hudson on their farm.

For many years, Mr. Matthews was bookkeeper at Gillespie's and a familiar member of the group that sat around the old pot bellied stove on a winter evening.

Then there was the Irishman, Hugh Quiggley, who insisted that everyone around the store should wear a green ribbon on St. Patrick's Day. He met his death as a result of inhaling poison with which he was treating seed grain.

There was always work to be done with the big barn full of cattle and horses at the back of the Gillespie store. Harry (Buster) Brown worked there for many years. There was also a Bob McKay and a man by the name of Jack Harvey who arrived in the village with three big black horses which he sold to local farmers and then for a time, made his home at Gillespie's. There was Harry Pike who built the house on Donald Gillespie's farm as well as the Wesley Deilschneider home.

Of course there was that other well known gentleman, Mr. Jack Henry who boarded for many years at Gillespie's while he was the Ogilvie elevator agent. He returned to his home and family in Winnipeg for the weekends. The story that everyone remembers about Mr. Henry is the night he dreamt the boarding house was on fire, broke his window and jumped two stories to the ground. Miraculously he suffered no serious injury and after a few days in bed was none-the-worse for his experience. Another familiar name was that of Alexander Lonmuir better known as Sandy Gordon who lived for many years just west of Stephen's home and later in a small cottage beside the co-op building. He spent his last years in Selkirk where he owned property. He died in 1950.

At the age of eighteen, Arthur Webb, just arrived from England with a great desire to learn all about farming, was hired by a "very kind farmer" in Balmoral who taught him a great deal, so that he was able to manage Mrs. Wilson's farm for some time following the death of her husband James. After this Mr. Webb worked for Gillespie's.

In 1917 Mrs. Ralston with her young son George came as housekeeper for Gillespie's and in 1918 she and Mr. Webb were married. They rented Mr. Gillespie's farm NW27-10-5, where Florence and Stanley were born. Some time later they bought the Stewart cottage in Dugald and Mr. Webb worked on the C.N.R. Section till 1938 when he took over the Imperial Oil Agency from Adam Schick which business he kept till his death in 1950, when Stan became the agent. Stan and his wife Mabel (Kyle) also had Webbs Coffee Shop. They have since moved to B.C. where their two sons

Danny and Colin make their home. Gloria is married and lives in Winnipeg.

Florence Webb took an active part in the community. She played baseball and with her father won honors for the Horseshoe Club. She played the church organ for seven years. She taught school in Meadowvale and overseas and finally in East Kildonan where she and her husband Charles Bell live with their family.

Mrs. A. Webb makes her home with the Bells where she carries on her many hobbies.

George Ralston grew up in Dugald where he married Evelyn Cook. They now make their home in Transcona. They have two children Ronald and Diane.

Mr. and Mrs. George Garbutt came from New Brunswick about 1916 and lived in Plympton for a short time before coming to the Lumsden home a mile west of the village. They lived on a number of properties eventually buying the Irwin home. Mr. Garbutt worked for the C.N.R. Finally the home was sold to Mr. and Mrs. John Futros who lost it by fire. They built a new home which became the property of H.C. Holland and then C.W. Westervelt and now Mr. and Mrs. Peter Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. Garbutt retired in Anola where Mr. Garbutt died. Mrs. Garbutt resided in Evergreen Lodge till her death.

Eric Garbutt married Elsie Vernon and lives near Stonewall, Arthur and Louise Studham were married, Wilfred left the area, Fred married Sybil Fisher of Hazelridge, Florence became the wife of Eugene Maubert of Vivian and they raised their family in Dugald. David and Laurel live in Winnipeg and Eric at home. Ruth Garbutt married Carl Cook and made her home in Anola.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan McCallum came to Dugald in 1916 when Mr. McCallum was appointed Station agent. The family soon became well known in the community where they took part in all its activities. They had two daughters and one son, Harvey who taught school before joining the R.A.F. in 1936. During the war he became a Flight Lieutenant and early in the war was an instructor for the R.A.F. In that position he was posted to Rhodesia, South Africa in 1940, where shortly afterward he was killed on duty.

Gladys McCallum was active in young people's work. She married Rex Dowker and made her home in Blenheim, Ont. Doris (Mrs. Ross Donald) resides in Winnipeg. Ross Donald was a Dugald school principal.

Mrs. McCallum died in 1941. Some time later Mr. McCallum married again and eventually retired to Ontario where he lived till his death.

Mr. and Mrs. Crawford came to the district before 1920 and lived for many years in their little cottage on a small lot from NE33-10-5. Mr. Crawford with his team and sleigh was a familiar sight as he hauled earth to make one of the most productive gardens in the neighborhood. He and Mrs. Crawford drove east of Dugald, many miles to pick wild fruit. After the death of her husband Mrs. Crawford lived in Edmonton for a time. She died in Winnipeg at more than one hundred years of age.

That house and lot are now the property of Mr. and Mrs. H. Arabsky who bought it from Mr. and Mrs. Mike Chura.

Mr. William Janzen came to Canada from Holland in 1905. He was

married in 1910 and with his wife farmed in Headingley. They came to Dugald in 1927 to the farm now owned by George Krausher. They finally retired to B.C. where Mr. Janzen died. Mrs. Janzen returned to Dugald to reside in Evergreen Lodge until her death in 1972.

The home now the residence of Mr. and Mrs. M. Lafortune has had many occupants. Built north of the church, it originally belonged to D.C. Gillespie. Jim Wilson and his bride Minnie Gunn lived there 1900-1903, Mr. and Mrs. Hoole 1903-1910 and then the Holmbergs. Walter Irwin bought it for his parents Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Irwin. Later it was rented by Mr. and Mrs. Roy Taylor and then sold to Roman and Verna Kruchak. After they moved away they rented to Mr. and Mrs. Gall and then the Browns before selling to the present owners.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Rogers lived in the home built by D.C. Gillespie for the first married bank manager in the early twenties. For years the Rogers supplied the village with milk and cream and Mr. Rogers worked for the Municipality. They had one son Mervin who married Rosie Coyle and established Rosie's Snack Shop. Mrs. Rogers was a member of the women's organizations in the United Church. After Mr. Rogers death she retired to live in Winnipeg where she died several years later.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Chanowski are the present residents at 582 Gillespie. Mr. and Mrs. Del Percy and Mr. and Mrs. O. Earl also lived in this home.

Mr. and Mrs. John Arthur Hayward were married in 1907 and started life together on a homestead in Saskatchewan where they built a log house and a sod stable. When their son Bernard was old enough to go to school they moved to Austin in 1917 and to Dugald in 1920. Here they bought the E.C. Harvey homestead NW32-10-5 and soon became involved in community affairs. Mrs. Hayward was active in the Women's Missionary Society and the Institute and was President of the Red Cross during the Second World War.

In 1936 Bernard earned his "A" Flying License and enlisted in the R.A.F. the same year. He became a pilot and then a navigator. On September 3, 1939 Britain declared war and Bernard flew regular missions over Denmark until he was reported missing April 24, 1940. He was located by the Red Cross but from then until May 2, 1945 he was a prisoner of war. When the war was over, Bernard returned to Dugald and when his parents retired to B.C. the next year, he took over the farm. He married May Elizabeth Kennedy who had been a teacher in Dugald and after their marriage Beth became quite active in the church and the Women's Institute. There are four children, Jean, Gladys, May-ann and John.

Eileen Hayward finished High School in Dugald in 1931 and went on to become a telephone operator then a degree teacher. She spent several years in predominantly Indian schools before teaching in Transcona and now in Winnipeg.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Hayward returned to Transcona where Mrs. Hayward died in 1952. Mr. Hayward then moved to Dugald where he died in 1965.

Mr. Reginald Challis came to Canada from England in 1922. While serving in the Royal Irish Constabulary he had met a young lady whom he later invited to join him in Dugald. On October 1, 1924 Reg and Lily were married in Winnipeg and returned to make their home at Bob Wilson's. The next year they bought the corner lot with the house built by Mr. Lum-

sden on 5-11-5 and there they lived until their land was expropriated by the Government in 1972.

Mr. Challis worked for the Municipality with his horses. Later he was the first mail carrier on the first Dugald Rural Route, before returning to Municipal employ as a grader operator until his retirement. They live now in Evergreen Lodge.

There are two sons, William who married Joan Dixon and lived for a time in Oakbank before moving to Winnipeg and Neil who married Pat Douglas. Their home on the Dugald Road, close to the school where Pat taught for a year, was always the centre of activity for the organizations in which they were involved. Their children are Douglas, keenly interested in sports, and Wendy who has won several medals for Scottish Dancing.

In 1968 they sold their home to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Paul and moved to Winnipeg.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Dolman came to NW33-10-5 in 1933 when he retired from railroad contracting. He farmed until 1944 and retired to Winnipeg in 1947. He died in 1951 and Mrs. Dolman some years later.

Mr. and Mrs. William Millar and their family of four sons and three daughters lived in the Loundes home for a number of years. William, Stephen, James, and Lloyd were the sons, and Mary, Jean and Margaret the daughters. Mrs. Millar was Miss Margaret McConkey. Stephen married Florence Kraushar.

When Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Black and their family arrived in Dugald they lived on the Brett farm following the Shearns. In 1926 they bought the property commonly known as the Willie Wilson farm SW33-10-5 although the Florence family lived there for a number of years, and others for a shorter time had made it their home. In 1947 the family sold the farm to Bob Reid and moved to Ontario where they still reside. Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Vermeullen and family lived in the home until Charlie's death.

In the spring of 1929 Anton Nowak brought his family to SW9-11-5 the O.B. Harvey homestead which was called the Jim Colbert Place but had become the property of an American gentleman, Mr. Williams who sold to Mr. Nowak. The water was high in "the big swamp" and the only way to reach the higher ridge where Mr. Nowak had built the home was over a precarious bridge made of two two-by-fours nailed to posts driven into the swamp about four or five inches apart. Mrs. Nowak carrying Gertrude the baby, with Eleanor, Arthur, Richard, Lucy and Bernie following, made it safely across. Until ditches were made and a road built, this was the way travelled by the children to and from school in wet seasons, unless they took a chance on crossing Milne's pasture where they might meet the bull of which they were terrified. Over one or other of these routes the children carried water from Milnes until Reg. Challis drilled their well. Joyce was born in the new home.

In 1941 Mr. Nowak died and after a time his widow married Stanley Wasney, a widower, who brought three children, Edward, Helen and Mary to the Dugald farm. William was born of this union. He became a member of the R.C.M.P.

Arthur eventually farmed in Meadowvale and married Joan McLaren, who following her marriage taught in Dugald School. She was responsible

for promoting a greater interest in the display of Educational Work at the fair. The family now lives in Winnipeg.

Richard stayed in the Municipality when he bought NW6-11-5 and made his home in Oak Hummock. He works for the C.N.R. Mrs. Wasney still makes her home on the farm.

On July 1, 1931 Mr. and Mrs. John Chypyha and their family, Mary, Elsie, William and Effie came to make their home in the section house not far from the station. Geraldine was born there. Mr. Chypyha's work with the C.N.R. took him away from home so the family moved to Ft. William in 1952.

As a young boy, Harold Vernon spent his summers on the Holland farm. As he grew up he found work in the community and in 1937 married Ruby, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Speer. Ruby was a local telephone operator. For a time they left the district, going first to Saskatchewan and then living in Winnipeg during the war, while Harold was in the Airforce. After the war they bought H.C. Holland's farm SE5-11-5 and moved back to Dugald with their family. Since then they have been active in the community and the church and in more recent years have become enthusiastic curlers. Their son Donald with his wife Doreen and family lives in Winnipeg. Barbara married Jack Ross and they with their family Verene Lavonne and Sean now live in Dugald.

Donald Reynolds and Violet Gillespie were married in 1934 and came to Dugald the following year. There at 679 Oakbank Road, they raised eight children, Donna (Morton) Wpg., Bill, married and living in Dugald, Margaret (Barbara) Winnipeg, Marlene (Waterfield) Anola, Cathy (Yakubicka) Regina, Elaine (Ruchkall) Transcona, Carol (Gander) St. Norbert, and Ward married to Maureen Van Ryssel of Oakbank and living in Transcona.

Mr. Reynolds died some years ago. Mrs. Reynolds is now retired from teaching and continues to reside in Dugald.

About 1935 Mr. and Mrs. Adam Schick bought SE9-11-5E and built a new home. (For several years Mr. Schick was the Imperial Oil agent at Dugald and also had a trucking business.) Mr. and Mrs. Schick now live in B.C. and their farm is the home of Mr. and Mrs. Mike Chabluck and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Cook, with their family, Gordon, Allan, Joyce and Patsy came to live in Dugald in 1943 when they bought the old Rodway Cottage from Edna Johnstone (Holland) who had purchased it from Mrs. Rodway after her husband's death in 1941. That Teacher's Retreat was a happy spot where many parties and good friendships were enjoyed and where the students were always welcome. Neighbours helped in time of need including the time the well caved on at the back door.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ross with Doreen and Jack moved to Dugald, the day after the train wreck in 1947, to live in the home built many years before by J.K. Smith (Charlotte's father) at 720 Oakbank Rd. Mrs. Ross taught school in Dugald and for many years in South Transcona while Mr. Ross worked for the C.N.R. Doreen married Lorne Reid and Jack married Barbara Vernon.

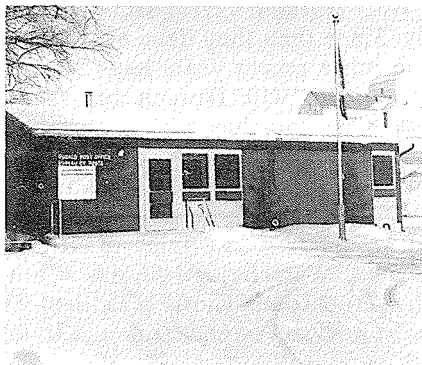
In 1966 when Mr. and Mrs. Ross moved to their new home in Oakbank,

they sold their Dugald property to Mr. and Mrs. John Nicol (Margaret Reid's brother).

In 1942 Mr. and Mrs. William McFarlane came to Dugald and eventually established a home on Lumsden Lane with their family, Barry, who married Diane Zerbin of Oak Bank and now resides on Jaffray St., Stewart in B.C., Sharon and Merle in Winnipeg and Melvin and Brian in Transcona.

Mrs. John Watson, recently made an Honorary Life Member of the Springfield Curling Association after twenty seven years of participation, has been a resident of Dugald since 1943 when she and her husband and family established residence on Dugald Rd. They kept the Post Office from 1945 to 1960. Mr. Watson died in 1968.

Of the family, George is married and living in Oakbank, John is in Alberta, Kit is Mrs. Murray Hudson of Isbister, Eunice, Mrs. Glen Edie of Dugald, and Louisa lives with her family in New Brunswick.



New Dugald Post Office — 1970.

Mr. and Mrs. Watson were followed by Mr. and Mrs. Paul Kruchak in the post office. In 1961 when the new manse was built east of the church they bought the old manse. They bought the small building beside Webbs Coffee Shop for a Post Office Building. There they looked after the mail until 1970 when the new Post Office was built just west of that building.

The Kruchak family continues residence on Gillespie St. and shares with Mrs. Hazel Boswell the operation of the Coffee Shop formerly operated by Mr. and Mrs. Marx.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Reid and their family Robynne, Jeffrey and Andrea live at 594 Weldon. Both Don and Margaret are active participants in community activities. Don was one of the organizers of Boys Parliament, was Scout Leader, S.S. Superintendent and promoter of sports for young people. He has been involved in several Municipal projects including Centennial Plans.

DUGALD

Herb and Amy Bumstead with their three children Frank, Laura and Bessie of Quill Lake, Saskatchewan came to Dugald in the middle twenties and settled one mile east and one and one half miles north of Dugald. Amy gave china painting lessons and had a kiln in her home. Besides painting china she painted georgette handkerchiefs and scarves on a commercial scale. They left the Springfield area in 1933.

TOWNSHIP NO. 11. RANGE 7 EAST OF PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

Scale, 40 Chains to an Inch.

6050



Douglas Ferguson married Margaret Coey and they started life together in a little house located along the Dugald Road Allowance in the village. Some three years later they moved into their new home on Graham from which Douglas carried on a trucking business. They have a family of Patricia, Howard, Linda and Cathy.

George Kraushar, junior, married Aileen Lamont an Isbister school teacher and bought an Avison farm which had been occupied by a number of families including McConkeys and the Janzens. They established a beautiful farmstead. George served in many organizations and was a school trustee, councillor and reeve. They have three daughters Elaine, Judy and Carol.

ANDERSON

John and Sophia Anderson and their son Robert came to Canada in 1921 from Glasgow, Scotland where Mr. Anderson had an oil storage business. Problems developed in the business and Robert's ambition was to be a farmer so they decided to make the big change and came to Manitoba. They bought the James Murray farm (NW25-10-5) and being 'city slickers' had to learn by doing. Robert married Lillian Kraushar on July 11, 1936, the day the temperature was 108 degrees, an all time high for this area.

In 1950 they moved to W28-10-5, (once owned by Wilsons) with children Robert Jr., James, Douglas and Jean who arrived later. Robert (Bob) was awarded the Governor General's Medal for Agriculture in 1958.

He married Joan Shelfontuk, a teacher, and they have two children Robynne and Christopher. They live on NW28-10-5 where Bob and his father operate a seed plant. Bob is active in the community and spent four years as Councillor of ward 6. James married Margaret Ann Oakes and works for the city of Calgary. Douglas married Judy Clark and live in B.C.

In 1945 Mr. and Mrs. William Salamon bought NE3-11-5 from Mr. Edgar Brett. Mrs. Effie Salamon is a member of the Women's Institute and leads an active church life in Winnipeg. There is one son, Boris, married and living in Winnipeg with his family.

North of Salamon's is the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. Koekoek. This property has changed hands many times. It was originally the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Wright and Robert and finally Mr. and Mrs. John Dudyeh who sold it to the present owners of the home lot. The rest of the land has been sold to Bill Vaags NE11-11-5.

William and Walter Dudych both have homes on the former J.K. Smith quarter SE10-11-5.

At one time Mr. Leslie Gordon lived on that road NW11-115 but now with Mrs. Gordon resides west of the village.

South of the highway on the same road another farm that changed hands several times was that now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Reid. Before them were Mr. and Mrs. N. Anheluk, Mr. Stalker and his family, W.H. Graham and Roy Graham.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Nazar have been residents of Dugald since 1945. Their sons Gary and Dennis were active in Scouts and Boys Parliament. They are both married and make their homes in B.C.

Living at Oakbank Rd. 742 are Mr. and Mrs. A. Kolisnyk (Hleck) who have farmed in the area since 1944. Their family is Lorraine who married Edward Kollinger (now deceased) Ernest, Emil, Leslie, Norman, Wayne,

Brian, and Garry. Mr. and Mrs. Alex Gibson once lived here as did Mr. and Mrs. Eastman.

The local garage operator, Kam Eckhardt lives with his wife Mary and daughter Sue on the Dugald Rd. close to his shop.

Following the hardships they endured during the war, Mr. and Mrs. H. Vaags determined to seek a better life for their four sons so they applied to go to Canada. They had a dairy farm in Holland and experience in growing sugar beets so they were an ideal family for Mr. Bruce Edie's sponsorship. They arrived in the fall of 1948 and stayed exactly a year with the Edies before renting Mr. Swan Hanson's farm. In a short time they were able to buy the Folliott farm SE3-11-5 where Mr. and Mrs. Vaags continue to reside with their son Adolphe and family close by. There is a large swine operation there.

Still on the Hanson farm, Bill Vaags and his family own a large piggery. Harry and the former Joyce Kollinger own the farm, once the property of Joyce's parents, NW2-11-5, and built by a Mr. Muirheter, a wealthy business man who is remembered because he was determined to defy the elements and keep his car on the road all winter, while all other cars were tucked away till spring. He learned very quickly to adapt to the weather.

A few years after the Vaags were settled their daughter Riek and her husband William Westervelt arrived with little Ann and son John. They bought the home across from the school. Three sons were born there, Henry, Clarence and Martin. The family recently established residence on an old well treed building sight on NW29-10-5 where the Brade family had lived, following the Chester Avison, WM West, Herbert Wright, James McConkey, Waddell Platoff and Yaremko families.

Chamberlain's Store at 657 Dugald Rd. was once the home of Dr. Davis, Dr. Moyse and Dr. Scott. One of the families who has lived there since, deserves a great deal of credit for its efforts to support itself without asking for help during the depression. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Forth had five children, Marjorie, Frank, Tom, Richard, and Irene. For thirty dollars a month, they looked after the three room school while doing whatever other work was available in the district. They were respected by everyone for their independence and resourcefulness.

The Nemis family was followed in 1958 by Mr. and Mrs. Donald Kendrick, who turned the old house into a store which they operated for a number of years. Finally they bought the property along the Dugald Road west of the village where they built their home and a barn to accommodate their horses. Mr. Kendrick has an old fashioned cutter which Santa Claus uses to make his annual Christmas visit to the village, usually stopping to deliver a plant or some goodies at Evergreen Lodge. The Kendrick horse and buggy was in demand for Centennial parades.

Joyce married Nick Spewak and lived for a time on Holland St. before moving to Transcona. Doreen continues her interest in helping to train and enter their horses in competition.

In 1959, the old Avison homestead SE32-10-5 became the site for the new home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Perkins and their sons Mark and Rollie. This quarter had also been the home of Ericksons and later the Volovitch family, until they sold to Mr. Perkins in 1954. Shortly afterwards he also bought the north quarter on which Mr. and Mrs. Clarence

Creek and family, George, Harvey, Marilyn, and Barbara had been living for a number of years. From that quarter, lots have been sold to Mr. and Mrs. Nick Chura, Mr. and Mrs. W. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. S. Butler, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Sherb.

Across the highway are Mr. and Mrs. Fred Sciberras, Mr. and Mrs. George Kischhook, and Mr. and Mrs. C. Vande Vyere on the lot where Mr. and Mrs. Marcoullier and Linda had their home.

There are several families on Vernon Rd.; Mr. and Mrs. Elery Long, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Prystayko, Mr. and Mrs. Lyle Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Weibe, Mr. and Mrs. David Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Jean Laramee, Mr. and Mrs. C. Sciberras and Mr. and Mrs. Bob Campbell.

In 1961 a new manse was built east of the United Church and Rev. and Mrs. Anthony Frieber and Helen became its first residents. They served the community faithfully until their retirement to Transcona in 1972 when Rev. and Mrs. Ralph Clarke and family came to the manse to make their home.

Rural Electrification probably made a greater difference to life in the country than any other improvement before or since for it meant labor saving devices both in the home and on the farm.

For Dugald another dream was born when Ken Cook drilled the first soft water well and small groups were formed to plan the installation of water mains to the homes from this and subsequent wells.

Now another anticipated improvement is nearing completion in the sewer project which will make Dugald a completely modern village.

A Manitoba Centennial Grant made the new sports centre a reality. Situated west of the school the building is almost completed and the grounds are taking shape.

New streets are being opened up and homes built. The paved highway completed last fall makes the distance to Winnipeg seem even shorter for the many people who commute to the city every day.

In earlier days, to move to a community, was to immediately become part of it and known by everyone. Now changes are taking place so rapidly and priorities are so different that it seems impossible to know all of one's neighbors. Yet, to quote from a recent Royal Bank Letter, "Next to the family the community is the most important centre of the activities that make life human, civilized and cultured. The community will grow better and prosper insofar as it attracts people who plan, work, play and act together. It is the people who live there who determine whether a community exists".

Here are the names of new comers to the village, Fetterly, Rattai, Wasyluk, Chongva, Valentine, Winters, Gregorish, Seiwert, Van Tongeren, Bednarek, Greengrass, Polidwar, Skiba, Solar, Holland, Koblanski, Toews, Rak, Thompson, Pollick, Watsko, Duda, Halibiski, Brazilla, Chikowski, Evanyshyn, Ruta and Beddall.

DUGALD COMMUNITY CLUB

As far back as anyone can remember the Dugald Community was blessed with people who actively participated in its organizations and its social life. Before 1900, dances, card parties, meetings and dinners were held in the homes, the school, the old fair building or Gillespies' boarding house. When, in 1900 D.C. Gillespie acquired and, with the help of farmers and

their teams, moved the building from 28-10-5, to the village, it soon became the popular meeting place for large gatherings.

The Independent Order of Forresters, a sick benefit fraternal organization, already actively involving most of the community, rented the hall and placed a grand piano there. Invitations to their Annual Ball were much sought after as far away as Winnipeg. This organization flourished till the 1920's. The Royal Templars, promoting temperance, was active among the young people for a number of years and held its' meetings in the hall.

Another annual event much appreciated by the guests was the oyster supper planned by Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie for their adult customers. Old timers recall that there was always plenty left over for them to enjoy, when, as school children they were all invited for lunch in the hall the following day.

Over the years, there have been many wedding receptions held in the hall. In 1916 Mr. Gillespie renovated the building with the addition of a kitchen, cloak room, stage and hardwood floor.

In trying to trace the origins of the Community Club, old timers could recall no formal organization just an "understood fact" that there would be "a dance or something" every Friday night. There was no shortage of local talent who willingly supplied music all evening without remuneration. The gentlemen paid a small entrance fee to cover rent for the hall and material for sandwiches prepared by the ladies who also donated the cakes.

No one remembers and records are nonexistent to prove the exact date that it seemed desirable to organize a Community Club but it was probably around 1930. In any event there are memories of its activities being enjoyed, at this time, by young and old alike for there was no generation gap in those days. Fred Milne, Walter Percy and Chum Cook were early presidents.

However, interest must have waned, as it so often does, because on Dec. 12, 1946, a community meeting was held to discuss the possibility of buying the hall which was going to be sold, and on Dec. 23 a Community Club was again organized with Pres. A.W. Brown, Vice-pres. Alf Blocker, Sec. Treas. Mrs. T. Percy and committees to plan programs to raise money. In May 1947 for the sum of \$1250 the hall became the property of the Club, paid for by a community canvas, and the proceeds of five dances and five whist drives held during the winter.

At a well attended meeting in 1948, it was decided to hold two whist drives, one evening of croquinole and one dance each month during the winter months and two dances a month in the summer.

By 1950 considerable repairing and renovating had been done. The roof was shingled, windows and steps repaired, a front porch built in which to store benches, blinds and stage curtain installed and the kitchen cleaned and painted. Much of this work was done by volunteer labor.

In 1950 it was decided to establish a five cent pool for a grand aggregate whist prize. Then the whist drives became a serious business with many competing for the honor of the high score at the end of the season. The twenty-five tables made some years before by Prof. Lynn were often not adequate for the attendance. At this time it became necessary to buy

refreshments rather than depend on donations and an interesting note appears in the minutes, "No margarine to be used on the lunch".

Then came the 1960's with Community Club involvement in square dance groups organized by Bob and Ann Percy; its sponsorship of Scouts and Cubs and Teen Canteen; its cooperation with the Curling Club and its amalgamation with the Chamber of Commerce, changing its name to the Dugald District Community Club and Chamber of Commerce. The public washroom became its responsibility as well as the skating rink and program. For a time they sponsored junior baseball.

In 1963 the hall was condemned by the Dept. of Health. In 1965 it was sold and demolished, not without many meetings and lengthy discussions of other alternatives, none of which proved acceptable.

However this was not the end. In 1969 there was a re-organization under the name "Dugald Community Club Incorporated" and a list of by-laws accepted. Eleven acres of land, south of Jaffray and west of Holland were acquired by the club, levelled and seeded to grass for a Recreation Centre. A fence is being erected and it is planned to plant hundreds of trees. A building 40 by 70 feet with all modern conveniences is being constructed. All this has been made possible by two Government grants of \$3800 and \$4400, as well as a community canvas and other money raising projects including a Snowmobile Marathon which raised \$3200. The Club has undertaken to organize all skating, hockey and baseball in the community.

The Clubs' hopes for the future are envisioned in its first by-law: "to promote recreational, social and cultural activities of the community from the youngest to the oldest member". With the active cooperation and enthusiasm of grandparents, parents and children, the new Recreation Centre may become what the old hall was, a place for young and old to gather and enjoy together the many community activities that could take place there.

EASTDALE

In the early 1900's some Polish and Ukrainian people emigrated from Europe to Winnipeg in search of suitable low priced land on which to settle and to make a living. Hence, some were directed to the territory east of the Hazelridge district — a land partially wooded that would provide both shelter and pasture for animals and could be bought for \$15.00 per acre. Among the first to come were: Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Protasiewicz in 1909, Mr. & Mrs. Wazil Warywoda in 1910, Mr. & Mrs. Andrew Kula in 1912. More settlers arrived following the end of the first World War in 1918.

They came as families in wagons, drawn by either oxen or horses, from the railway station in Winnipeg. Their destination was usually a long day's journey that was hampered by poor roads that were mere trails in wagons that were overloaded with their possessions. These included even parts of small buildings which had been purchased to provide quick shelter from the weather and a place to sleep even though the beds were only wild hay or boughs of trees.

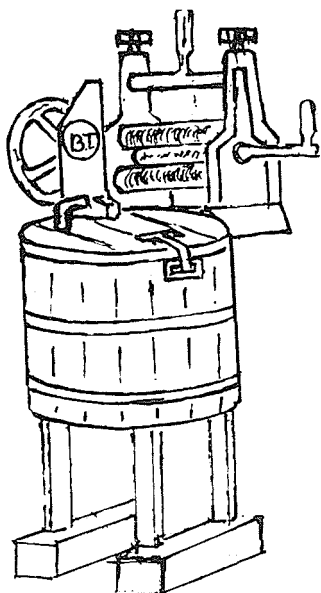
The first task was to dig a hole to get a supply of water — usually within 12 to 20 feet from the surface. Next, a cribbing of hewn logs was made to prevent the well from caving in. To obtain water, a pail was attached to the end of a long wooden pole. Later, a rope and crank made of wood was used to lift the pail of water.

Materials for the first homes were logs cut on the spot that was cleared for building the one or two roomed home. Logs were hewn and a "level" made from a short board to which was fastened and suspended a string with a heavy stone or other weight, served to indicate whether or not the wall was going up straight. Some of the floors were packed earth; others were logs plastered with clay as were the walls on both sides. Walls were whitewashed (a lime and water solution) on both sides with a brush. Chimneys were either made of clay or were metal pipes. Ceilings were beams and the building was done only during summer months, using the family as helpers. Only the glass for the doors and windows was bought in Winnipeg. Many of the houses had thatched roofs and furniture carved by hand showed that they were expert craftsmen. Kitchen utensils and supplies were stored on open shelves. Utensils included a big kettle, a cast iron pot and fry pan, a colander, a wooden pail and tubs, a scrub board, a home-made butter churn and butter board, a bread board, a rolling pin made from a piece of wood (Mrs. E. Solar still has one) and a soup pot of grey and blue enamel.

Houses were heated by wood in cast iron stoves; baking was done in an outdoor clay oven. Most people went to bed early and arose early. What light they needed was produced by coal oil lamps in the house and coal oil lanterns in the barn.

The houses were unique in that the upstairs was really a loft above the main one room home. Entrance to it was gained only by ladder placed below an outside door in the end gable.

They enjoyed a varied diet by using products grown near at hand. Rabbits were shot or snared. Mushrooms were gathered, dried and used in soups. Animals provided milk, cream, butter, and cheese. Whey was used for soup with rice. For dessert there were wild strawberries, plums, saskatoons and cranberries. By 1912 they were able to haul wood to Tyn-



dall in exchange for tea, coffee, sugar, matches and tobacco which was a must. Some raised a calf or a few hogs for meat and lard. Grain was ground into flour at Oakbank and Beausejour. Vegetables in common use were: carrots, beets, cabbage (saurkraut by the barrel), onions, garlic (for health), cucumbers (dilled by the barrel). By the early twenties some shipped eggs to Winnipeg for 65 cents per dozen. At that time prunes, cookies and buns were available.

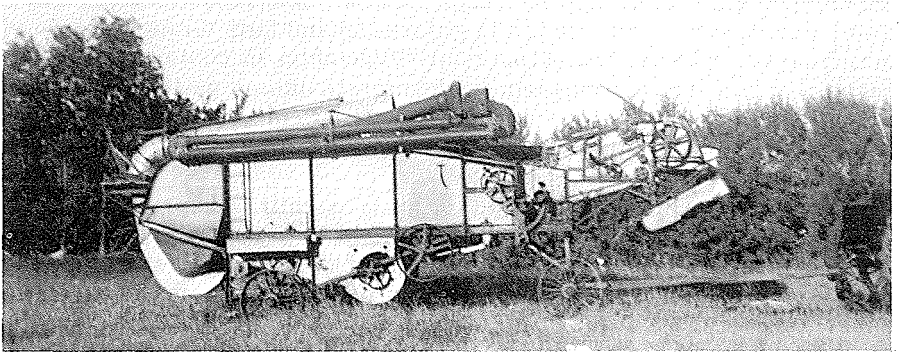
Flour bags were much in demand for many essential items such as sheets, pillow cases, tea towels, slips, panties, tablecloths, curtains, quilts, etc. Dress and shirt materials were bought through Eaton's catalogue. Many young girls made long gowns for open air dancing. Some folks had sheep and wool was carded and spun into yarn for knitting mitts, socks and sweaters. Feathers from geese, ducks and chickens filled pillows or cosy winter comforters. Mattresses were usually made of hay until circumstances permitted a purchased bed and mattress.

Most people did their own sewing. The first sewing machine was purchased by Mrs. John Chura in 1908. Mrs. Stanley Osiowy sewed by hand for herself and neighbours. Later she also had a sewing machine. Since the service of a doctor was not readily available, the settlers soon learned to make their own diagnosis and prescribe their own remedies. A mustard plaster made of dry mustard and vinegar relieved a chest cold. Egg whites mixed with turpentine soothed aches and pains. Salve was made of sulphur and lard. Lard from intestines and gall bile was cooked to make a salve for ring-worm, which was common in the settlement. Honey and homebrew (homemade whiskey) was used as cough medicine and tonic. In an emergency doctors could be reached at Hazelridge (Dr. Scott), Beausejour (Dr. Dubinow in 1932), Tyndall and Dugald. Births were attended by midwives, Mrs. Alex. Matt, Mrs. Galik and Mrs. Thomas Protasiewicz. In addition to the usual childhood diseases of measles, chicken pox, etc., consumption (T.B.) was present.

It was not until after the First World War that conditions improved and job opportunities were better. Pioneers, however, were not complainers. They walked miles, worked day in and day out for very little reward. When money, jobs, stores and buggies were within reach, they were appreciated very much.

In the late twenties and early thirties one could cash a cheque and exchange eggs for groceries at Cook's Creek (Woloszynski) and Cloverleaf (Barker). At that time a five gallon can of cream brought \$1.75.

It must be acknowledged that where a settlement develops, there would be children growing up. Children needed education. It was fortunate that, when the Klondyke school closed in favour of consolidation with Hazelridge, they were able to buy the building. In 1912 it was moved to a location just east of Dale's farm and thus became known as Eastdale. The first teacher was Miss L.M. McCaulough whose salary was \$75.00 per month. The first school board consisted of J.M. Gunn (chairman), H.M. Corrigan (secretary-treasurer) and trustees T. Protasiewicz, S. Osiowy, A. Kula Sr., A. Diduek and W. Warywoda. Later it burned and a new one was erected half a mile east of the original. School concerts started in 1913, while school picnics did not begin until 1918 and included dancing to violin and accordion music. Church picnics were added in 1926.



A local threshing machine.

A. Kula Sr., had the first violin. Other violinists were A. & H. Lucko. Accordion and violin music was supplied by John Krupka, Mike Kula and Ted Protasiewicz.

Attempts at grain growing was a tedious and tiresome process. Grubbing out trees was accomplished one at a time by a man and his axe. Breaking the land, once cleared, required a breaking or walking plow drawn by either horses or oxen. Wheat, oats or buckwheat were sown by hand and a machine called a "Chepp". When ripe, the grain was cut with a sickle, bound with long grass or stems of grain, and stooked. Wild hay was cut by scythe, allowed to dry, bunched and stacked for feed and bedding for animals in the winter.

Gradually hand labour was replaced by machines. In 1913-14 John Krupka purchased a Waterloo tractor and a 24-inch threshing machine with which he did custom work. Frank Lucko had the first Titan tractor in 1918. Mr. Spivak owned the first steam tractor. In 1924 John Krupka built

the first saw mill in Eastdale. He sawed logs into lumber so that people could build better homes. He employed three men and in 1938 set up a planer, which planed logs into shiplap and siding. He took pride in having run an accident free operation.

The coming of the railway facilitated the completion of business arrangements. All one had to do was to board a train by 9:30 a.m. at Cloverleaf, with the possibility of being back by 6:30 the same day. Postal service was also provided daily by the railway. Anyone going for mail would stop at all the neighbours to pick up any outgoing mail and would deliver any new mail on his return. Papers coming to the community were The Polish Gazette, The Polish Czas, and later The Free Press Weekly.

Along with drought, there were the grasshopper plagues in the 1930's. The Municipality of Springfield bought sawdust from Krupka's sawmill to mix with 'hopper poison which was then allocated in certain amounts to each farmer to spread on his headlands (grassland along the edge of farms or fields). There was little money and very little job opportunity. What little grain there was, was of poor quality. Some families left; some stayed and managed; others went on relief. Men cut cordwood for the Municipality to pay off relief. Paul Gmitterik was a watchman at the wood cutting site where relief workers worked to pay their debt. Most families stayed in the hope of better times.

Roads in the early days were mostly dirt trails just wide enough for a wagon. In lower or poorly drained areas, earth was dug up and piled to make a mound so that vehicles could travel on top. Much of the visiting of families and friends and local shopping was done on foot or on horseback. They enjoyed every occasion for visiting. Christmas Eve was a time of feasting.

Because most of the shopping was done locally, store keeping became good business. In 1932 Mr. Ignatt built a store which was sold to John Warywoda in 1946. A second store operated by John Chura opened in 1946. In turn it was bought by Casey Chura in 1948. He apparently accepted animals in trade and had his animals delivered by the first transfer truck in the area, owned by Frank Lucko.

Besides the picnics, the community enjoyed dancing on Saturday nights in the Anola Hall. Ladies bringing lunch were allowed in free. In the late twenties Sinnott's barn dance was popular and in 1936 Adam Matheson opened his barn for the dancers.

Church held an important place in the community and in 1925 they were fortunate in being able to build the Holy Trinity Roman Catholic Church, almost entirely by volunteer labour. The carpenter was Joe Nazarevich. Father Sajeh, M.S. held his first mass in March, 1926. Steve Kula was first organist, playing from 1926-1972. Carolling at Christmas was a great event. The priest and committee men went from house to house singing carols, the priest blessing the home. The influence of the church was evident by the fact that one of its sons, Rev. Frank Kula, son of Mr. and Mrs. Steve Kula, was ordained as a priest in Rome, Italy, in March, 1954.

All the carving inside the church, including the 14 frames of the Way of the Cross and the Altar, was carved by Andrew Lucko. The painting above the altar was donated by Joseph Brunka. Pews and organ came from Beausejour through the efforts of Father Sajeh. The original cloths were

embroidered by the ladies of the church, but those in gold sequins were done by "Sisters" of the Roman Catholic Church.

In 1943, the first St. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Church was built. Father Phillip Rhue, from the Church at Cook's Creek, held the first mass. Ukrainian speaking settlers had been served by missionaries who came out to the area. The services were held in the Roman Catholic Church in Eastdale. The church at Cooks Creek which was the former church of St. John the Baptiste had not been used for years. In June 1943 the church was dismantled, hauled to the Eastdale area and reconstructed to serve as the parish church.

Many pioneers remember the Eastdale area as Klondyke and references to this area and parish is the "Colony on Klondyke"

The parish of St. Peter and Paul was a mission originally served by clergy who lived in the Cooks Creek area, but in 1962 the parish became mission of the Beausejour parish. The present priest who served the church in the Klondyke is Father Iwanchuk from Beausejour.

Father Romanchuk assumed the duties of Father Rhue in 1947. Services were held on holidays and on the first Sunday of every month. Parishioners held tea parties to pay off the debt. The first committee consisted of: John Mazur (president), Mr. Paulishyn (secretary-treasurer), and members Hnat Stoyko, Alex. Dudych, Mike Mazur and Mike Warywoda.

Carl Holubowich, a blacksmith at Oakbank, made the Cross on top of the dome on July 12, 1949. From 1948 to 1968, the following priests were responsible for the services: Father Komenski, Father Kotowich, Father Novak, Father Baraneski and Father Martiniuk. In 1968 Father Ewanchuk became parish priest.

As in all other communities, the ending of the Second World War was the beginning of a profound difference in the development of locality. Times were good. Roads were in better repair and better gravelled. Quality and performance of cars and trucks improved. Electrification, the biggest improvement of all, came in 1946. Battery radios of the thirties were displaced by electric radios. Bigger, better and more powerful machinery was on the way and along with it the size and quality of farming increased. By 1973 Eastdale had a thriving community caught up in the advances in the consolidation of education, the commuting of workers to larger centres and the influx of city dwellers to the country to enjoy the freedom of rural living.

Among the people who have contributed in so many ways to the building of this community in recent years are: Mr. and Mrs. A. Sereda, Louis Lucko, George Warywoda, Nick and Mike Cyncora, Joe Buchka, Mr. and Mrs. Pete Krawchuk, Mernie Hrynik, Mr. and Mrs. Dan Skura, Joe Nowicki and Shirley Sereda and her family.

HAZELGLEN

Hazelglen, a borderline community shares its activities with two municipalities. It is a small community consisting of mainly a school located in Brokenhead Municipality and a store and a snack shop added later in the Springfield area, both of which serve a mixed farming area.

The first families to settle in the Hazelglen area were Mrs. Nick Krupka and two children and Mr. and Mrs. Niemczak and family. They migrated from Austria (Poland) in 1904 or there about. The Krupkas settled where Joe Mozel lives now. The Niemczaks settled where Walter Masnyk lives now. In 1906 Mr. and Mrs. Nick Lucko and three children emigrated from Poland (Austria) and settled across the road from the Niemczaks'. Mr. Dmytro Mozel who was Mrs. Lucko's brother also came with them. Others who came were, Mr. Mike Kochuk, Mr. Lawrence Chay. In 1908 came Onisko, then year after year more and more settled in the area with the names Lashyn, Bialek, Keba, Waroniak, Nimchuk, Klas, Zomber, Kozie, Pook, Watsko, Ostrawski, Kussyk, Simcoe, Sawchuk, Wojchecowski and others.

Many of these early settlers cleared land for farming and the men used to walk to Garson Quarry (7 miles) to earn money by cutting limestone. There were no roads so they walked by following trails through the bush and meadows. Onisko used oxen to work on the road.

The children walked to Saptan School which was three miles west of where Hazelglen School was built later. In 1917 the residents of the district decided they needed a school of their own, so Lawrence Chay and Steve Watsko approached the residents for their signatures on a petition to have the building of a school approved. The Department of Education approved the building of a school and the following debentures were issued:

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
REPORT OF THE EDUCATION COMMISSIONER

BANK GLEN & DEBENTURES ISSUED.

(This table does not represent income)

\$2500.00 issued April 1st, 1917 @ 5%

Payable at the Bank of Hamilton, Ontario, January 1st

1917-18	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	Int
1918-19	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1919-20	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1920-21	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1921-22	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1922-23	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1923-24	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1924-25	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1925-26	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1926-27	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1927-28	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1928-29	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1929-30	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1930-31	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1931-32	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1932-33	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1933-34	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1934-35	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1935-36	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1936-37	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1937-38	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1938-39	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1939-40	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1940-41	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1941-42	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1942-43	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1943-44	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1944-45	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1945-46	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1946-47	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1947-48	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1948-49	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1949-50	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1950-51	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1951-52	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1952-53	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1953-54	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1954-55	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1955-56	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1956-57	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1957-58	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1958-59	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
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1966-67	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1967-68	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1968-69	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1969-70	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1970-71	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1971-72	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1972-73	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1973-74	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1974-75	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1975-76	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1976-77	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1977-78	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1978-79	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1979-80	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1980-81	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1981-82	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1982-83	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1983-84	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1984-85	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1985-86	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1986-87	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1987-88	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1988-89	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1989-90	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1990-91	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1991-92	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1992-93	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1993-94	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1994-95	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1995-96	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
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1998-99	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
1999-00	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
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2001-02	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2002-03	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2003-04	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2004-05	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2005-06	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2006-07	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2007-08	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2008-09	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2009-10	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2010-11	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2011-12	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2012-13	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2013-14	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2014-15	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2015-16	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
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2061-62	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2062-63	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2063-64	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2064-65	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2065-66	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2066-67	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2067-68	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2068-69	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2069-70	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2070-71	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2071-72	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2072-73	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2073-74	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2074-75	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2075-76	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2076-77	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2077-78	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2078-79	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2079-80	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2080-81	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2081-82	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2082-83	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2083-84	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2084-85	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2085-86	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2086-87	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2087-88	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2088-89	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2089-90	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2090-91	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2091-92	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2092-93	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2093-94	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2094-95	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2095-96	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2096-97	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2097-98	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2098-99	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2099-00	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2100-01	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2101-02	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2102-03	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2103-04	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2104-05	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2105-06	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2106-07	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2107-08	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2108-09	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2109-10	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2110-11	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2111-12	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2112-13	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2113-14	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2114-15	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2115-16	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2116-17	100.00	5.00	5.00	110.00	
2117-18	100				

The first school had one room with a wood burning furnace and outside toilets. There were as many as 60 or 70 students at one time and some sat on blocks of wood. During the winter in the late twenties and early thirties some teachers had night classes for adults. The school was also the place where concerts and dances were held.

Minutes of the first annual meeting:



Copy of MINUTES of the ANNUAL MEETING of the school district of HAZEL GLEN # 1858, held on the 18th day of October, 1921.

6 Ratepayers present.

Mike Zimber - Chairman

Statement of Receipts and Expenditures read and explained in detail.

Ratepayers object to children outside the district sharing in distribution of stationery and supplies purchased by the district.

All six ratepayers present object to the proposal to build stable.

Mike Zimber - Chairman.

Over the years the following teachers taught at the Hazelglen School; the first teacher was Miss Johnson and the others are named not necessarily in the order they appeared on the school registers: Miss Johnson, Mr. Binkley, Mrs. Adolphson, Wm. Tanchak, John Kalinsky, Mike Koziar, Emil Lucki, Anne Metzack, Frances Hnatyshin, Julia Rychlik, Mary Nazarewich, Gregory Marko, Rosalie Golebioski, Ruth Emisch, Mary Loewen, Morris Hryhor, Audrey Warren, Laura Armstrong, George Colton, Peter Mikoloyenko, J.E.S. Evanchuk, George Reimer, Bella



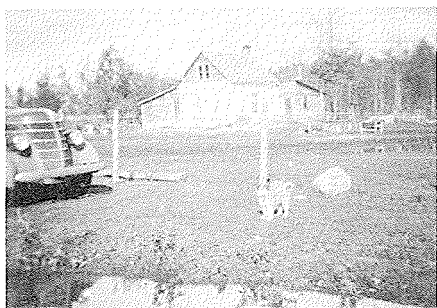
The new Hazelglen School built in 1955.

Bruce, Anna Konan, Wilmer Shynkaruk, Martha Reckseidler, Verna Davidson, Rita Elliott, Margaret McInnes, Marion Stevens.

In 1954, it was decided the old school should be replaced by a new one. The old school was sold for \$300.00 to Mike Wawryshin of Tyndall, where it was moved and where it is still used as a parish hall. A new school was built in 1955 at a cost of \$13,000.00 and when the large school divisions were formed, the school was no longer used as the children were taken by bus to larger centres. The school was sold to Eddie Nowicki for about \$3,600.00 and was remodeled into a house.

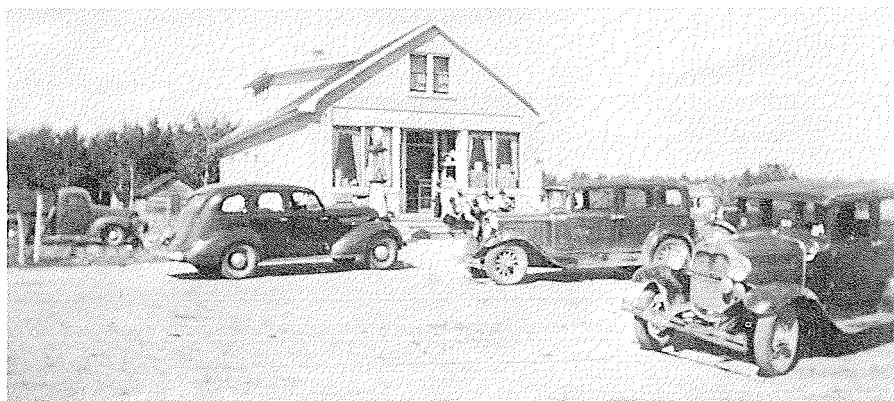
The last school board was Wm. Lucko Sec. Treas.), E. Shumilak, Frank Ewasko, Mike Chay.

The first settlers in Hazelglen were predominantly of Polish and Ukrainian origin. Today it is a league of nations with many different ethnic backgrounds. The first car was owned by Mr. Steve Watsko, an old McLaughlin he bought from his brother John. The first truck was owned by Mr. Steve Lucko in 1929. The first tractor and threshing machine was also owned by Steve Lucko in 1927.



First store at Hazelglen was in the attached room at the left of house.

In 1929 Steve and Mary Lucko began operating a grocery store one half mile east of the school. Mr. Lucko began a trucking business. In 1933 he applied for a post office at his store. The post office was approved and they had mail picked up twice a week from Cloverleaf which is 5 miles away. In 1938 they built a new store and residence across the road from the school where they also carried on an oil and trucking business. In 1944 they sold



New store at Hazelglen built in 1938.

this store to his brother William and Anne Lucko. They operated the store until 1969 when they sold to Jeanette Kicenko. Anne Lucko was postmistress of Hazelglen P.O. from July 11, 1944 to Nov. 10, 1967 when the rural route was established.

In the Second World War, John Kusk was the first from that district to join the army, P.P.C.L.I., Judy Lucko was the first to join the WRENS.

Wm. Lucko was a member of the Manitoba Legislature from 1949 to 1959.

John Watsko, son of the early settlers was an outstanding success in road building. The No. 12 Highway from Anola to No. 44 was built in 1957. His road building company has built roads in Manitoba, North West Territories and many northern parts.

HAZELRIDGE

FAMOUS LITTLE HAZELRIDGE

Some twenty miles from Louise Bridge
Stands famous little Hazelridge,
It ships more cattle, grain and hay
Than many bigger towns they say.

One night before it got too late,
'Twas made up there to celebrate
June 25 a picnic grand
For Lads and Lasses of the land.

Jack Scott, old timer that he is,
Is "Johnny on the spot" for biz;
And Charles Ross, with welcome smile.
Keeps humming right along meanwhile.

George Frith, of right, sober mind,
Knows how the wheat and oats to grind.
And Tommy Ross, the blacksmith chiel,
Can shoe a horse, or mend a wheel. (with any man)

And Mart Hadaller's a "Cracker jack"
To build a barn, a house, or shack;
And George R. Gibson, one of the number
Looks sober when he's selling lumber.

Sid Hutchison can pound the keys
So fast it almost makes you sneeze;
And Stanley Scott, the drayman strong,
Keeps things a moving right along.

We trust Reeve Miller shows his face
We'll find for him a welcome place;
The preacher, one with great success,
His shadow may it ne'er grow less.

Then let both mirth and pleasures flow
And tip the light fantastic toe
Till both your heels and ankles ache
It's Gibson's lumber and cannot break.

Author Unknown

KLONDIKE NO. 1139

Cooks Creek and Sapton settlements were the starting points for more development to the south and east. Among the families who first settled in the new locations were Matheson, Gunn, Corrigan, Ross, Fisher, Morrison, Roberts, Iliffe, Hall, Geswin, MacDonald, Taggart, R. Duffey, J. Argle, D. Lamont, O. Christopherson, and A. Dale. Some of these were settled on

registered claims, others came from the east (Ontario) buying their property at nominal rates but with stringest conditions concerning the improvement of that property. Naturally, where there were settlements there were families and thus the need for a school arose.

On December 2, 1901 a meeting of the ratepayers of the newly formed school district of Klondike, No. 1139, met at the home of James Roberts to elect a school board and to carry out the business of building a school which they decided should be built 400 yards west of the NE corner of the NE quarter of Section 36-11-6 East. A subsequent meeting resulted in the borrowing of \$650.00 to build a school.

James Roberts was authorized to request that Springfield Council allow them to add sections 19, 28 and 33 in 11-7 East to the Klondike School District. Request was also made by Alex Matheson to the Brokenhead Council to add sections 4 and 9 in 12-7-E to the Klondike School District.

Lumber was bought and delivered for \$4.00-\$6.00 per thousand.

The first School Board. (1901) James Taggart, Powers Iliffe (secretary-treasurer), James Roberts (chairman), Alex Matheson. G. Ross and Wm. Shaw were auditors.

Many difficulties were encountered in making deliveries on time because of road conditions and in completing the school as planned. The school census was taken by Powers Iliffe in 1901.

1902 — Miss Irving (first teacher at \$35.00 per month.)

1904 — Miss Christopherson

1907 — Miss E. Morrison

1909 — Miss Brace

1911 — Miss Graham

1912 — Mr. D. Patterson

Children were transported to school by open wagon or sleigh.

The school was a centre for concerts, the Presbyterian Sunday School and church services. Rev. Frampton served as minister having service at 3:00 p.m. and Donald Lamont served as Sunday School Superintendent.

In 1911 residents of the area thought they would get higher and better education if they amalgamated with a larger district. The east side of the district wished to form a new group to the east and the west to join the larger area. The district was divided between sections 7 and 8, township 12, range 7 and sections 31 and 32, 30 and 29, 19 and 20 township 11, range 7 and have the school on location. Although it had been decided to leave the school on location, in 1912 it was moved to just east of Dale's and became known as Eastdale.

The Klondike community, in 1900, had a post office at the home of James Roberts who lived on a hill, on which hazel nuts grew in profusion. They called it Hazelridge. The mail was brought from Tyndall by a Mr. Paterson who sometimes travelled on snowshoes across country. O. Christopherson had the post office in 1904.

The planned Molson cut off required the placing of stations an equal distance apart and because this location was too close to Cloverleaf and too far from Oakbank, it was abandoned in favor of a location farther west.

When the railroad did come through Hazelridge in 1905-6, travellers from Winnipeg would ask for a ticket to Jockie Scott's, a farmer in the area. He had a livery barn where local people could stable their horses

during the day while they went to town. As the station was built in 1907 near the Scott home, the post office moved also taking the name Hazelridge with it. The first station agent was Mr. Marcott, then Mr. Charlesworth of Charlesworth and Loundes real estate. The first station was replaced a few years later by a new bigger one west of the first location and closer to the post office. Another agent was Mr. Archibald, who maintained a very efficiently run station. He spent his spare time in his garden. They had two sons, Ralph and Donald.

The C.P.R. recognizing the possibilities of the livestock trade in the general area, built a large stockyard on the north side of the railway just east of the loading platform. Buyers came out from the city, rented a horse and buggy or cutter (depending on the season) from Jock Scott to drive around the country buying cattle which were delivered to the stockyards by the farmers.

During the drought and depression years the stockyards served as an auction ring from which starving horses and cattle, brought in by train from the west, were auctioned to the farmers of the surrounding countryside.

For a number of years the stockyards and loading platform was the hub of great activity loading cordwood, cattle and grain. The public service truck changed all that. Commodities could be loaded on a truck in the owner's yard and hauled directly to the city in a matter of hours. The stockyards were dismantled after the second world war.

The first store of the Hazelridge area was located on the farm of Malcom Ross, at that time owned by his father Charles Ross who was centrally located in Rossmere. Early in 1908 it was reported that coal fields were to open in the spring and the real estate agent urged people to come and invest in land before the rush, as property in the district was sure to go up.

The Hazelridge Echo, printed in 1908 by typewriter at the station house, announced that a blacksmith shop under the proprietorship of Thomas Ross had opened. Above the shop was a hall where later the school board and United Grain Growers meetings were held. He used to shoe horses and beat plow shares, solder and weld as well as spin yarns with old timers about the good old days.

That same year both Jock Scott and Charles Ross built stores in the town. Grocery supplies for the stores were shipped by train. The only fruits or vegetables available were barrels of apples shipped in by the United Grain Growers. Shortly afterward, a third store, known as the Hazelridge Mercantile Store was built. It was owned and operated by Gordon Paxton, Marshall and McClymont, the last named later buying out the other interests. Stewart Gordon was the clerk. For a very short time a store right next to T. Ross's blacksmith shop was in existence but did not flourish.

Also that same year a pumping station operated by Andy Sylvester was built east of the 2nd station house. It was operated by a steam engine that made it run on its own power. Trains stopped to replenish their water supply. When larger units came in later years this practice was no longer necessary. George Cairns and Alex Spewak were other pump men.

The men at the mercantile store built a large skating rink, with a high slab fence all around it. Light came from four gas flares, one in each corner. People from the whole area enjoyed skating there.



First station in Hazelridge just behind the water tank on the right. In front: Della Ross, Isabel Millidge, Belle Scott at Hazelridge Rink in 1915.

The first elevator to raise its lofty head was built by Ogilvie Company in 1910. Mr. Richie was the first grain buyer. Before that time saleable grain had to be hauled in the winter by team and sleigh to Winnipeg or to the grist mill at Sunnyside. With the advent of the railroad a loading platform permitted the loading of box cars of grain which could be shipped to the terminal at Fort William. J.C. McDermot shipped the first car of wheat and Mr. Ruple the first car of oats. Several changes have taken place in elevator handling. There are now two elevators. The Scottish Cooperative and the Pool Elevator. Tom Howard and Ted Burek were the agents in 1973. Past agents Bob Blissett, Hartley Orris, Hank Beltz, Bill Rathwell, Mr. Bales and Mr. Armitage. During the writing of this story, Scottish Coop closed its doors. Tom Howard is employed as assistant by the Pool.

Two lumber yards operated in the town. The first one starting in 1908 was owned and operated by Mr. Gibson and was located near the Mercantile store. The other operated by Mr. Merlow was located a few doors north of the Haier residence. He built the two story house (known as Dr. Scott's house) at the north end of the village. The lumber yards closed after a few years in operation.

About 1912 the telephone line was extended to Hazelridge. The first exchange was located in Charles Ross's store, the first operators being Dora and Della Ross.



First telephone switch board at Charles Ross's store — Dora and Della Ross.



July, 1908 — First picnic at Hazelridge in the grounds of the newly completed house of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ross.

The Presbyterians had held services in the Cook Creek school and when the little Anglican Church closed, the two congregations amalgamated and by their efforts a church was built in Hazelridge. Mr. John Ludlow Sr. supervised the building committee, which was mainly volunteer labor. The large bell in the steeple resounded every Sunday by bell ringers Adam and Hollis Matheson and others. It was a gift from Mr. Archibald. The church called, the Hazelridge Presbyterian Church had a large choir under the direction of Mr. Marcott, the station agent at the time, with organist Irene Scott. One of the first elders was Dave Irving and those on the Communion Roll of August 11, 1912 were Gertie Hall, Stella Crossman, Mrs. Blissett and others. The first superintendent of the Sunday school was Cecil Millidge and the first Sunday school teachers were Mrs. T. Ross and Mrs. J. Taggart. In 1925 the Methodist, Congregational and Presbyterian Churches in Canada discussed Union. Donald Lamont was chosen as one of the voting delegates to the convention of the Council of the General Assembly in Toronto. The result of that convention was the union of the Churches to be called the United Church of Canada. Two outstanding events each year were a Church picnic held at different locations such as Jock Scott's, Hall's, Charlie Ross's, McLaren's, and a Sunday School Christmas concert. In later years the Sunday School picnic was held at a swimming resort, quite often at Hoban's Tourist Park east of Beausejour. The Ladies Aid always helped the Church. They met every month in various homes. Each fall they sponsored a fowl supper, variety concert and sale of articles. All funds were given to church work. They also helped with missions, made quilts, and did sewing for the needy. Mrs. C. Ross was a president of long standing.

The Young People's Group was formed in the 30's. Under the direction of Rev. Grant Smith it became a very active and vital force, having debates, skating, outings, visiting other groups, plays performed in other centres with great success. One play worthy of note was "Here, Comes Charley". It was in demand at several different communities because of its good acting and humour. In June, 1934, a society known as the Royal Templars of Temperance was formed. Select Councillor was J.C. McDermot and Chaplin was Donald Lamont. Many young boys and girls joined the templars and for amusement they had debates and elocution contests.

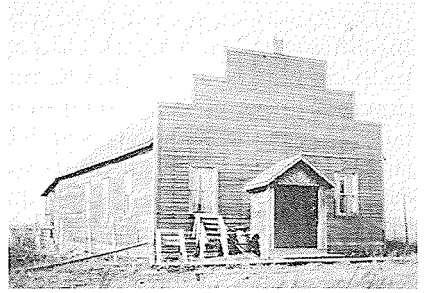
In 1914-15 a butcher shop operated by Alex Matheson came to Hazelridge. He bought cattle from nearby farmers, killing and dressing them in his slaughter house. When his shop closed, a butcher by the name of Bauer, drove his covered truck from door to door. He made his own sausage which was well liked.

The shop was replaced by a garage built in 1920-21 and operated by Mart Hadaller, who also had a sort of trucking business, probably the first of its kind in the area. In the early 1930's Bill Rathwell took over the garage and was followed by Frank Frieze.

1915 proved to be a year never to be forgotten. It was then that many Hazelridge young men joined the forces. Farewell dances were held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Millidge. The women of the district formed an organization called the Peacemakers. They worked untiringly to send parcels of home made cakes, candy and hand knitted socks to the boys



Hazelridge Peacemakers, 1918. Standing, left to right: Mrs. J. Scoular, Mrs. R. Blisset, Mrs. O. Christopherson, Mrs. J. J. Scott, Mrs. A. Millidge, (unknown), Mrs. J. Hall, Mrs. B. Edmonds, Mrs. H. Clanton, Mrs. Taggart, Mrs. G. Scott. Front, left to right: Mrs. Arnold Ross, Mrs. McCaddy, Mrs. Wm. Giles, (unknown), Miss A. Ellis, Mrs. Wm. Crossman, Mrs. Jock Ross, Mrs. Charles Ross, Mrs. Jock McLeod, Miss Freda Ross. (Donated by Malcolm Ross).



Hazelridge Memorial Hall — 1918.

overseas. This note of acknowledgment did not apply to their work. "Thanks lady, for the socks, they were some fit, I used one for a helmet, and one for a mitt. Some of us soldiers would like to know, Where in hell did you learn to knit?"

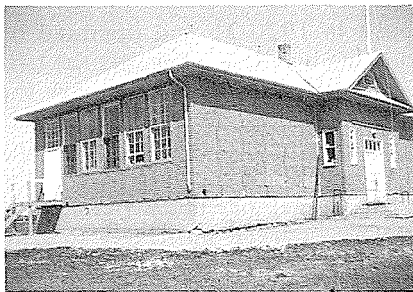
When the war was over a memorial hall, the first of its kind, was built by the Peacemakers in memory of the boys who didn't return. It served as a focal point for entertainment of all kinds until it burned in 1942.

The Orange Hall was built by the Orange Order after the Mercantile Store was destroyed by fire in 1923. Until that time the Orangemen held their meetings in a room above the store. It was there that many young men and old alike rode the proverbial goat.

During the first world war, the Merchants Bank of Canada was established with Mr. Downie as manager. Business did not warrant the existence of a bank and a few years later it closed and the building was taken over by the Bank of Montreal. It remained vacant until 1931 when Adam Nazarko remodelled it into a general store.

SCHOOLS

In 1912 when consolidation was considered, a number of men including Andy Sylvester and Charles Ross, made a trip to Winnipeg on a hand car via the C.P.R. track to attend a meeting concerning the building of a large



Hazelridge High School built in 1912.



1913 teachers and pupils at Hazelridge School. 1st Row: Annie Ellis, Phyllis Frith. 2nd Row: Olive Scott, Ethel Ross, Ervie Ross, Freda Ross. 3rd Row: Jimmy Crossman, Johnnie Scott, Malcolm Ross, Howard Dale. 4th Row: not known, Edyth Nicholson, Maggie Hunter. Back Row, left to right: Leslie Nicholson, Arthur Crossman, Earl Ross, Louis Hall, two not known, Katie Hunter, Miss Turner, Mr. Patterson.



D. Lamont on school van in wet spring weather in 1916. The horses are tandem hitched.

two room consolidated school. They named it Hazelridge Consolidated School District No. 1583.

The school was equipped with a double door front entrance. Inside, were wide steps which led up into a large hall. On the left was library and next to it a junior room (grades one to four). On the right was the science equipment room next to which was the intermediate room (grades five to eight). Straight ahead one was confronted by a very large cloakroom where all the students removed boots, and their outer clothing hung on hooks. Continuing on into the room one turned to the door on the left at the end of the room if going to the lower grades or to the door on the right to go to the higher grades. At that time it was quite common and permissible for a teacher to teach with a third class certificate following completion of the grade ten course. Another idea was having children attend school only after reaching their seventh birthday. The practice continued until 1924 or thereabouts.

One unique feature invested in was the lavatory. Naturally, there was one for boys and one for girls, each built on a cement block foundation. Inside, were three compartments and a lounging area equipped with a little black wood burning box stove and a small pile of wood in the corner. Each compartment was equipped with a regulation seat and a removable container which was emptied regularly into what was known as a "cesspool". The

disposal pool was simply a large deep square hole in the ground located at the far corner of the schoolyard, over which was built a box-like structure with a peak-roof, one side of which had a good-sized trap door which was opened to receive the contents of the container.

The lavatories were great congregating places to warm up, to dry out after getting pushed into a puddle, to perform the normal bathroom function or most often just to have fun and swap stories. How warm it was in there! How often the noise in there was louder than the school bell with the resulting late classes! The little children didn't quite appreciate that lobby room. They were a little timid about entering.

The first chairman of the school board was Charles Ross. The first intermediate teacher and principal was Mr. D. Patterson who had taught at the Klondike and in the fall Miss Turner from Beausejour became the junior teacher. George Argle drove the first two vans having Jack Howell as one of the drivers. Children were transported in lumber wagons which were replaced later by covered vans. Children's feet were kept warm with foot warmers. These were one foot long oval shaped cloth covered metal containers, containing a long drawer into which a hot burning piece of charcoal was placed. This burned for hours without smoke and kept the feet and even the hands warm.

Before 1916 the necessity for a high school became apparent so the cloak room of the school was transformed into a classroom for high school students. Students of the surrounding districts paid a \$5.00 per month fee for the privilege of attending from grades 9 to 11. Miss Brisette was the first high school teacher. The classroom held between 20 and 25 students. The moral was high and the atmosphere congenial — in fact just like one large happy family. The principal and high school teacher was the role designated to one person — imagine three high school grades! A great deal of credit must be given to those who bore that burden and for the success rate of those students under their care. They were Miss Brisette, Miss Jefferson, Miss Rogers, Miss Swinburn, Miss Rhoda Gibbs, Fred Bustan, Fred Hodgkinson, Mrs. Mortimer, Miss Karasevitch, Mrs. Stadnyk, Mr. Moyes, Mr. Gertz, Mr. Daciw, Mr. Dutka, Mr. Campbell and others. The "esprit de corps" that had been engendered there left students with many cherished memories. Nor can one forget those who nurtured, moulded and inspired those children in their more tender years. Among those involved were:

JUNIOR

Miss Munroe
Miss Clarke
Miss Greene
Miss Copeland
Miss McKay
Miss McRuer
Miss Smith
Miss Hamilton
Miss Millidge
Miss Taylor
Mary Nazarewich
Miss Barnett

INTERMEDIATE

Mr. Headlam — Principal
Mr. Patterson
Miss Powers
Miss Eggertson
Miss Gillespie
Miss Fleming
Miss Karpetz
Miss Alexander
Miss J. Campbel
Miss Summerton
Mrs. Burek — Principal
Miss Galbraith

Miss Denhard
Miss S. Lentowicz
Miss Krizak
Miss Zemliak
Miss Kirner
Miss Masiowsky
Miss Shelfontuk
Miss Waldon
Miss A. Stephanson
Mrs. E. Koskie
Miss Pashke
Miss Redikopp
Miss Heinrichs

Miss Williams
Mrs. E. Hodgkinson
Mr. Bill Heather — Principal
Mr. Golembioski — Principal

All teachers boarded in the village. They were expected to become leaders or at least assume an active role in community affairs. The boys and girls fair, an event of great anticipation, started by the Extension service under the direction of Mr. Kitley, involved the teachers in helping to prepare exhibits for the fair. They would include scribblers, drawings, crafts, sewing and knitting, as well as entries of singing, public speaking, musical numbers that were featured in the program that followed the judging of the other entries. Articles from home included fresh fruit and vegetables, canned fruit and pickles, etc., baking, chickens, calves, etc. All was followed by races and a baseball game. Although the money awarded in prizes was not great, pride was taken in having performed. About 1933, the Poultry Club offered trips to Manitoba Poultry Winners to the C.N.E. to take part in judging. Louise McDermot and Malcolm Fisher were two recipients of this honour in 1934.

Teachers were also expected to prepare the concert material such as plays, recitations, singing, etc. that always followed the Annual Fowl Supper sponsored by the Ladies Aid, and also the anniversary concert on or near March 17th.

The inter school competition picnics which took the place of the fair, was the responsibility of the teachers. They had to plan schedules, entries and to practise the musical acrostics which were done to marching music played on a gramophone.

The Sunday School for many years was conducted by Adam Matheson as Superintendent. The Sunday School, church choir and young people's all looked for the help of at least one teacher. But teacher's had fun too. They took part in the house parties, they had dinner in different homes often and were held in high esteem.

One of the teacher's hardest jobs was preparing children for the Departmental exams held every June in all grades from eight to eleven. The day before exams began was a busy one. The desks had to be loaded and taken over to the Memorial Hall where the examinations were to be written. Grade eight students from neighboring schools also wrote their exams in the hall. After getting up at the crack of dawn in order to get there on time, some fell asleep exhausted during the examinations. The examination questions were sometimes worded in a way that made it difficult for students to interpret. The teacher had to make the students aware of all the angles and at the same time give them courage and confidence. One of

those teachers who did just that was Miss Rhoda Gibbs, who lived in the section house and who had taken her own schooling in the school in earlier years. This system was used in other localities in Springfield, also.

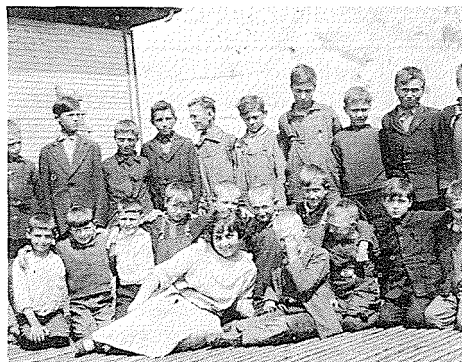
By 1936 the school had outgrown its facilities. It was necessary to build a separate high school on the same property.

In 1948, the school board made plans to raise the main school building and install a partial basement to accommodate an oil furnace. The cloakroom was converted into a washroom, chemical toilets were installed and the exterior of the building was covered with insul-brick. Both schools were used until Division No. 12 was formed for the purpose of giving better education to high school students all on one location.

At that time (1960's) Hazelridge sold the large two room school to the Ridgeland Colony and it is in use today. In its place, a lovely modern four room elementary school was built to teach students of the consolidation of Hazelridge, Rossmere, Sapton, parts of Cooks Creek, Melrose and Zora. The separate high school was sold to a local resident and is used as a pig barn.



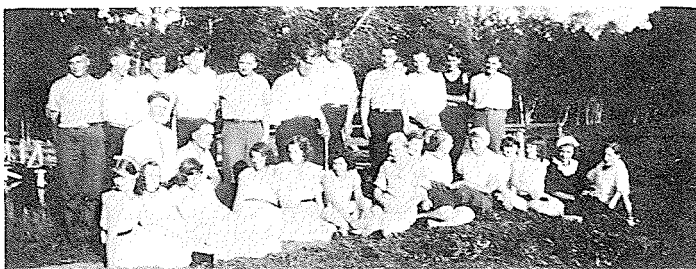
Winter Van.



1924 — Back Row: John Kozie, Joe Ruczak, Willie Roznick, Nick Dem, Alec Nazeravich, Henry Wychla, Virgil Habing, Leonard Christopherson, Charlie Solar, Stanley Lucko. 2nd Row: Jack Merlo, Osmond Fisher, Bobby Fisher, Archie Lamont, Harry Wasyck, Mike Lebitt, Dennis Nazeravich, John Roznick, Dave Campell, Walter Lucko, Miss Green and Budden Fisher sitting in front.



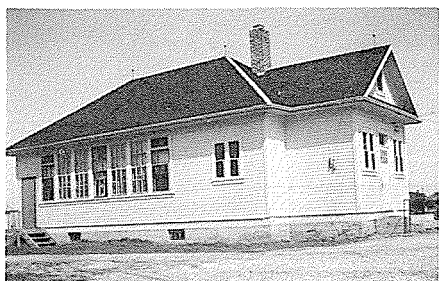
Joseph Solar and Alex Nimchuk in summer van — 1931



Left to right: Charles Nowicki, John Ruczak, Dave Campbell, Paul Nazarko, Frank Nowicki, Nick Nimpchuk (Trustee), Eddie Hall (Trustee), Norman Habing, Merne Habing, Leonard Christopherson, Robert Fisher. Back Row: Archie Lamont and Joe Solar in middle row (crouching). Sitting row in front: Muriel McLynaont, Isabel Charles, Isabel Crossman, Francis Osiowy, Rhoda Gibbs (our school principal), Marie Ignott, Anne Nimchuck, Jessie Hotowich, Louise McDermott, Frances Krafchuk, Aileen Lamont, Gladys Hudson, ? and Ina Ross.

In summer vans were cabs with canvas sides that could be rolled up in warm weather, placed on a wagon chassis, and pulled by a team of horses. They were required to travel from four to four and one half miles per hour. It was entered from the rear also. Cabs were placed on a bobsled for the winter. Tenders were let each year for drivers to drive these vehicles over three specified routes at specified times. Time schedules were set up by the trustees.

In later years vans for winter transportation were rectangular structures with wooden frames covered with wallboard, then metal (galvanized tin). Along the full length of each side of the van were fastened bench seats so that children faced each other. They entered the door at the rear. At the front, opposite the driver, who drove a team of horses, was a little tin wood burning stove fenced in with wire netting to prevent anyone from getting burned. This was designed by Mr. Hall. This provided warmth for the van. The whole structure was placed on a bob sleigh. Some days road conditions varied from icy, making it slippery, to soft which permitted one side to sink more than the other. In either case the van and children could tip over easily and sometimes did. Drivers had to be quite expertise. Usually children, numbering approximately twenty five to thirty, played quiet games to pass the time. Many children were on the van from one to one and a half hours (some longer), both morning and night. In the 1940's rubber tires took the place of steel wheels — riding was easier. Small buses later took the place of the horse drawn vehicles and continued thus until the coming of the Unitary Division in 1963.



Hazelridge High School built in 1935.



School buses.

School had its highlight days. Spelling matches first in the school and then between schools started in the late 30's and were very exciting. The Inspectors visits were always fun — for children if not for teachers. Everyone liked Inspector Goulet. There were visits from the Extension Service. Mr. Kitley came about once a year to talk to the students. A nurse also came once in a while with a doctor to give vaccinations, etc. Sometimes she came to do eye check ups. Miss Gertie Hall gave a course in home nursing.

RECREATION

Recreation in those early days took many forms. On "February 12, 1908 a very enjoyable evening was spent dancing at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. Hunter." Again on "March 20th, a masquerade ball was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sapte." This type of social life was quite common as were picnics, box socials, concerts. Picnics were held at Charlie Ross's, Jock Scott's lawn and McLaren's pasture. People from one district intermingled with those of another, thus adding to their enjoyment. Some found fun in hunting game or swimming in the creeks or even in training dogs tricks and so on. During the depression years, entertainment had to be found by using many innovations. Boys trained dogs to pull, making harness out of binder twine and strips of leather. Every dog pulled well until a



Useful Recreation.

rabbit came in sight. In one family during their spare time, two boys took on training calves to ride and to pull a wagon, just for the fun of it. Their endeavours proved to be very helpful in an emergency. It was very dry during the depression and some of the wells dried up. The two calves, called Charlie and Billy, were hitched to a wagon, and used to haul water from the neighbours for the farm animals. (Many times there were upsets and runaways. When the calves were first ridden, they bucked just like a bronco.)

In the early years, garden or lawn weddings were common. Guests were mostly close friends and relatives. During the 30's everyone seemed to go to the reception, where only a light lunch was served. A very acceptable gift, from a young man to his fiancée was a pair of shoes or even a permanent wave for her hair. Because people could not afford to go far or to spend lavishly, there were many house dances and Saturday night was often show night for 25 cents. Mr. V. Briercliffe showed films in the Memorial Hall.

Hazelridge had shown signs of becoming a booming town but was hampered by the reluctance of land owners to sell property to prospective village dwellers.

Mrs. George Miller, Mrs. Giles and Mrs. Jock Ross, acted as midwives in the early community. The first country doctor was Dr. Scott who had his office in his house before 1926. He travelled in a Ford Coupe during the summer. During the winter Charlie Ross with team and sleigh drove him to Cooks Creek, Vivian, Craig Siding, and Millbrook. Often families (or their friends) requiring the doctor's services drove the doctor. He came to answer complaints of measles, whooping cough, scarlet fever, chicken pox, etc. A big notice proclaiming the quarantine was placed on the door outside the house. Some families were quarantined for weeks. Equipment so inadequate for a job of such proportions required men of great strength and stamina.

The building of roads and railways was a gigantic task. The hours were long and hard; mosquitoes and flies prevalent in swarms. Workers suffered from the change of water and food. Road grading and ditch digging took its toll. It was all done in the name of progress. The railway (C.P.R.) when it came, became an important thoroughfare. It had its busy little local that bustled to Winnipeg from Molson and beyond every morning and back again every night — an abbreviated brown passenger train never degraded by the inclusion of a freight car although always accompanied by a baggage car which carried mail, milk and cream cans and personal baggage. One day the 10 a.m. incoming mail missed the "catcher", fell under the train, ripped the mailbag and damaged the mail. Included was one thousand dollars designated for Ogilvie elevator which mysteriously disappeared. Meeting that train at night on the station platform was a never to be forgotten experience in every village where there was a railway station. The puffing train engine slowing down, the greetings from passengers arriving and the unloading of baggage was always eagerly awaited by onlookers but sometimes to the chagrin of the station agent. Nearly all the villagers always met the train and sometimes even some of the more adventurous country dwellers came in for the excitement.

Passenger trains consisted of day coaches, sleepers, diner and ob-

servation cars complete with a brass railed little porch at the back. Vacationers gaily returned greetings by waving arms. Engineers, firemen and brakemen, too, always waved or had a special little whistle. About 1927 a second line was laid to take care of the added load. In the summer season a freight train would pass by about every 10 minutes and had as many as 110 cars.

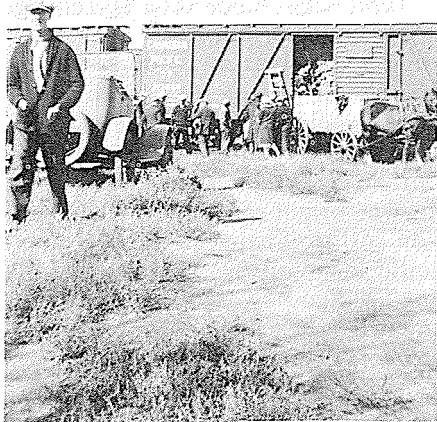
Every year there were freight trains whose special duty was to drop a supply of new, tar-coated railroad ties. Every summer, section crews, removed ties that had become old and weak from use, replacing them with new ones. The old ties were not black or aromatic or smooth. Sometimes they were splintered, faded brown and had only a faint odour and often had gravel stones lodged in them. They were thrown beside the railroad track and abandoned when the replacements were put into place. Farmers living nearby would gather up whatever ties the section foreman had allotted to them — usually those bordering his land. These would be taken home, cut up into the smelliest, crackliest burning firewood, used as foundations for granaries, sometimes used as make-shift fences for animals or even as pigsheds. Farmers not close by could have only those ties no one else claimed.

Ties were often so heavy with rain that it took two men to handle them onto the flat-bottom wagon drawn by a team of horses. If they were not too far away they were sometimes wrapped with a logging chain and dragged home four or five at a time by horses. At times ties were upended and leaned against each other in the hope that they would dry out. Before winter they were sawed into stove lengths and split with an axe into lengths suitable for a cookstove.

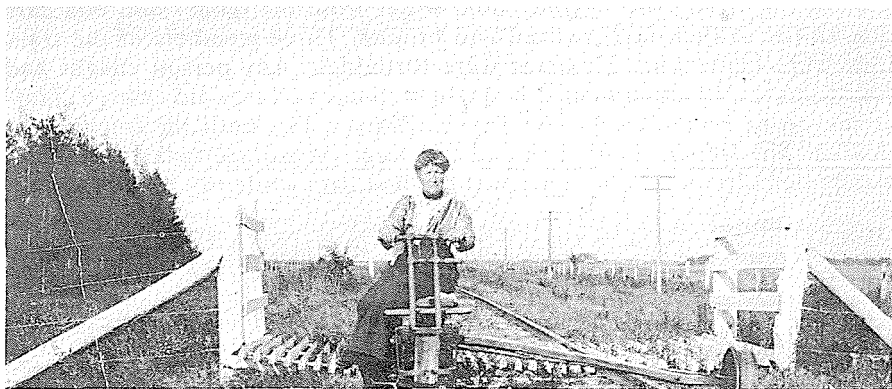
When a power saw was used the gravel when struck created an ear-splitting screech. Anyone doing this work found it a very frustrating experience. There were always a few railroad spikes embedded in unseen places. The screech changed to an indescribable groan when the teeth ripped into the buried spike. Men groaned to because that meant another saw filling job for sure.

The railroad meant other things too, as it crossed the Municipality in all seasons, especially when the long, lonely whistle of the steam locomotives rang out. A cow or horse wandered on the right of way every so often in search of greener grass or just meandering to a new location. If an animal entered the forbidden area by way of the slanted white wooden structures called "cow catchers" on either side of the Crossing, the farmer bore the loss since he was responsible for his own livestock. But if the railroad fence was damaged, a wire broken, or a post unanchored in mid air the fault was the railroads and they paid for the slaughtered animal.

Children as well as animals sometimes found their fun within the forbidden territory. Gathering pretty stones or just walking the rail was a pastime enjoyed by some. The flickers and woodpeckes nesting in the telegraph poles also provided satisfaction for some of the curious boys. The ties provided an excellent clean all weather road for walking to the village or to school especially when municipal roads were clogged with mud or blocked with snow. Someone was always wanting a contest to see who could walk the rail the longest without losing balance which usually resulted in a badly skinned ankle.



C.P.R. loading relief cars in the 30's.



Miss Sarah E. Millidge going to meetings on the C.P.R.

In the 30's one of the little locals stopped at every mile to let passengers on and off.

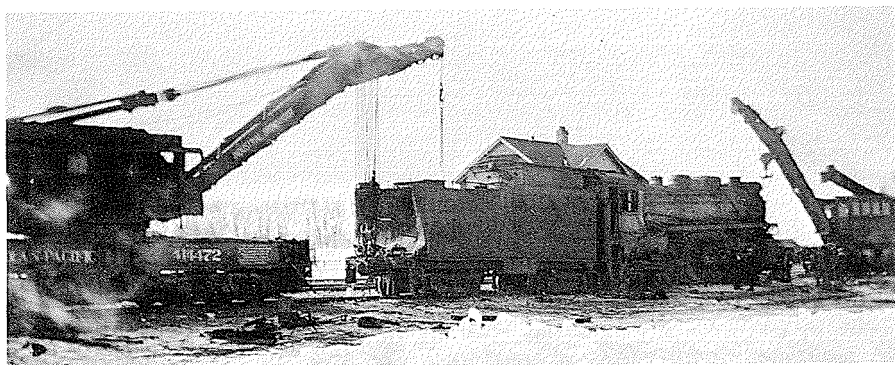
In those years the railroad was the heartbeat of the town. Everyone depended on it for supplies, transportation, and freight. Its regularity was almost as good as a clock. It was a friend. Now the diesel engines whizz right by without so much as a whistle — they perform a long range function although the little village means nothing to them anymore. The railroad, too, was a thoroughfare for the so called transients the unemployed who walked from one end of the country to the other in search of work. How often those residing close by would be asked for a “hand out” or for “a place to sleep”. One was never sure about the hay loft of a barn. Many times men lifting a fork of hay for the animals, in the morning would discover a tramp asleep in his loft.

At that time too bus services were becoming popular throughout the country. Bill Swystun had run a service from Cooks Creek for a short time. He decided to establish his headquarters at Hazelridge in 1929. Thus Hazelridge was fortunate in having not only mail, freight, and passenger train service daily but also a daily bus directly to Eaton's in Winnipeg. The bus service was enjoyed until a direct Pinefalls route made an ap-

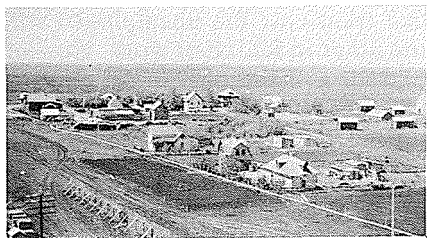
pearance in 1949 or 1950, cutting off Hazelridge. Since then Hazelridge has had to rely on the individual car for transportation.

In March, 1933 farmers were expecting a shipment of 12 or 14 cars of hay and feed to feed their animals until the new spring grass grew. Shortages were due to a previous year of drought, grasshoppers, etc.

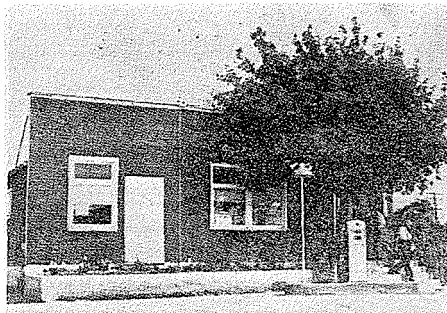
As was customary trains came through at the designated hour. One particular train at 3 a.m. had an extra bright headlight that some people claimed they could read by. The light was bright that night, when suddenly there was an earth shaking head-on collision between the two giants of the 5300 series of the Canadian Pacific locomotives. The freight train had come in from the west with the long awaited hay and feed, was going about the business of "spotting" when the bright headlight appeared and by some fluke of fate, the switch had been left open, leaving the two giant engines facing each other on the same track. The resulting head-on left a mess of twisted rails and railroad ties, with scalding steam and water pouring out from both engines, cold water from the tender and box cars jack-knifed, rolled over, twisted and broken. Three members of the train crew were badly hurt. Cameras were forbidden. Any person caught had their films seized and unrolled in daylight. Some pictures did emerge. Traffic had to be re-routed via the Tyndall-Garson line until the tracks were cleared. The Imperial Oil shed and two large oil storage tanks were completely demolished by the impact of the box cars while the North Star Oil



The westbound engine with the bright headlamp being lifted up to put rails under it again.



Bird's eye view of Hazelridge, 1939.



Nazarko Store.

shed and the Ogilvie Elevator and the Station House received much less damage. It was interesting to note the accident occurred on the third day of the third month of the third decade of the twentieth century. The oil spill was a hazard half the summer but it could have been worse.

McClymont's store had been rebuilt in the early thirties. When Scotts gave up the post office, it was taken over by McClymonts.

In 1931 Adam Nazarko bought the bank building, remodelled it into a store, started a trucking and a machine business. He and his wife with their family, Paul, Anne, Walter, Joe, Polly and Eddy moved into the old Frith house. In a few short years he had built a home addition to his store. Shortly afterward he met with a mishap leaving Paul as sole breadwinner for the family. Paul took over his father's general storekeeping business in 1939 although he had worked in it since he was 17 years old.

Paul had an expanding business as well as an interest in youth and sports. Thus came about the skating and hockey rink behind the Nazarko home. It may have ruined it for gardening but many hours of good sportmanship and sociability in hockey and free skating developed and continued for a number of years. Even the minister became involved in the hockey team — coming to church service next day with a black eye. The whole team sat in the front row. Besides storekeeping he had a fuel business and later received all payments on telephone and hydro bills and handled all money connected with the Ogilvie Elevator.

In 1948 Mr. McClymont sold his store to Jack Ruchkall but carried on as post master in a small building nearby until 1952 when Paul Nazarko, the present post master, took over.

In the meantime Charlie Ross sold his general store in 1929 to Paul Krakowski, who carried on the business until 1942 when he sold the lot to Peter Hrychshyn. The old store was taken down and replaced by a fine residence.

Long before the days of electricity the farmer felled his own trees and chopped them into stove lengths, adorning his yard with a row of neatly piled cordwood, later cut and split into stove lengths and again neatly piled in long rectangular piles or left piled up like a strawpile.

Flickering lights — some dim, some bright — from the flame of the kerosene lamps could be seen after dark in almost all the homes for years. The invention of the Aladdin lamp seemed like a revolution and brightened those windows greatly but it was nothing like the one to come.

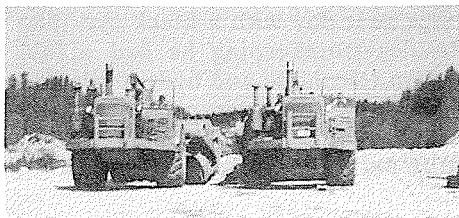
In 1946 another revolution took place, one which had as far reaching effect as the coming of the railroad. This was the year that the Manitoba Power Commission brought Hazelridge the long-hoped for convenience that only electricity can bring. Many of the homes in the town and surrounding district enjoy the convenience of running water and forced air heating, which would be impossible without electricity. New businesses again sprang up in the town.

In 1947 Hazelridge had its first modern and well equipped garage under the proprietorship of Dan Nazarewich. In conjunction with the garage there was a farm machinery agency, a car and truck agency, water works installation and he was the owner of a gravel pit. Two men from the district, Bernie Magura, Edward and Ernest Kornago were employed in his business.

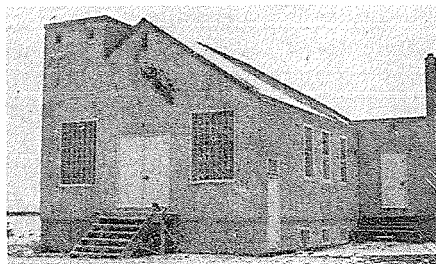
A snack shop and hall soon came to the town under the proprietorship of Fred Shuel. Six years later this was levelled by fire. The original Mercantile store changed hands again when Jack Ruchkall sold to Dan Shuel who carried on in the store keeping business. After the store burned down in 1953, John Shuel built a garage in the same location. He also had a farm machinery agency and fuel business.

A tinsmithing business, the first of its kind in the municipality was owned and operated by George Nazarewich. He built a combined work shop and residence next door to Dan's Garage in 1957-58, but had been occupied for the past number of years installing furnaces in the surrounding districts. Along with this he had set up a plumbing business to cater to the needs of the population. He has been 30 years in operation.

Johnny's Electric, an electric and appliance business, was opened early in the 1950's under the skilled workmanship of John Dudych. His Shop was purchased by Bill Turner who turned it into a snack shop known as Bill's Good Food. It was located at the north end of the town on the main street.



Picture of John Watsko equipment.



Hazelridge-Millbrook United Church.

Just out of town a contracting business under the ownership of John Watsko started in 1948. From one bull dozer he had expanded his business until he was equipped to do any road building or ditch digging job.

A few other changes took place in the town when a Legion Hall with full sized basement was built in 1954 and as the years went by it became necessary to build a new church. The Hazelridge and Millbrook congregations amalgamated to build a centrally located church a few miles south of the town, known as the Hazelridge-Millbrook United Church. Connected with the church were the Hazelridge Ladies' Aid Society and the Millbrook W.A. The minister was Rev. Barber.

The services were held in the church once a week with a Sunday School running simultaneously except during the summer months when services alternated with the other three churches on the charge. Since that time the church closed its doors and in 1973 opened them again on a trial basis.

CLUBS

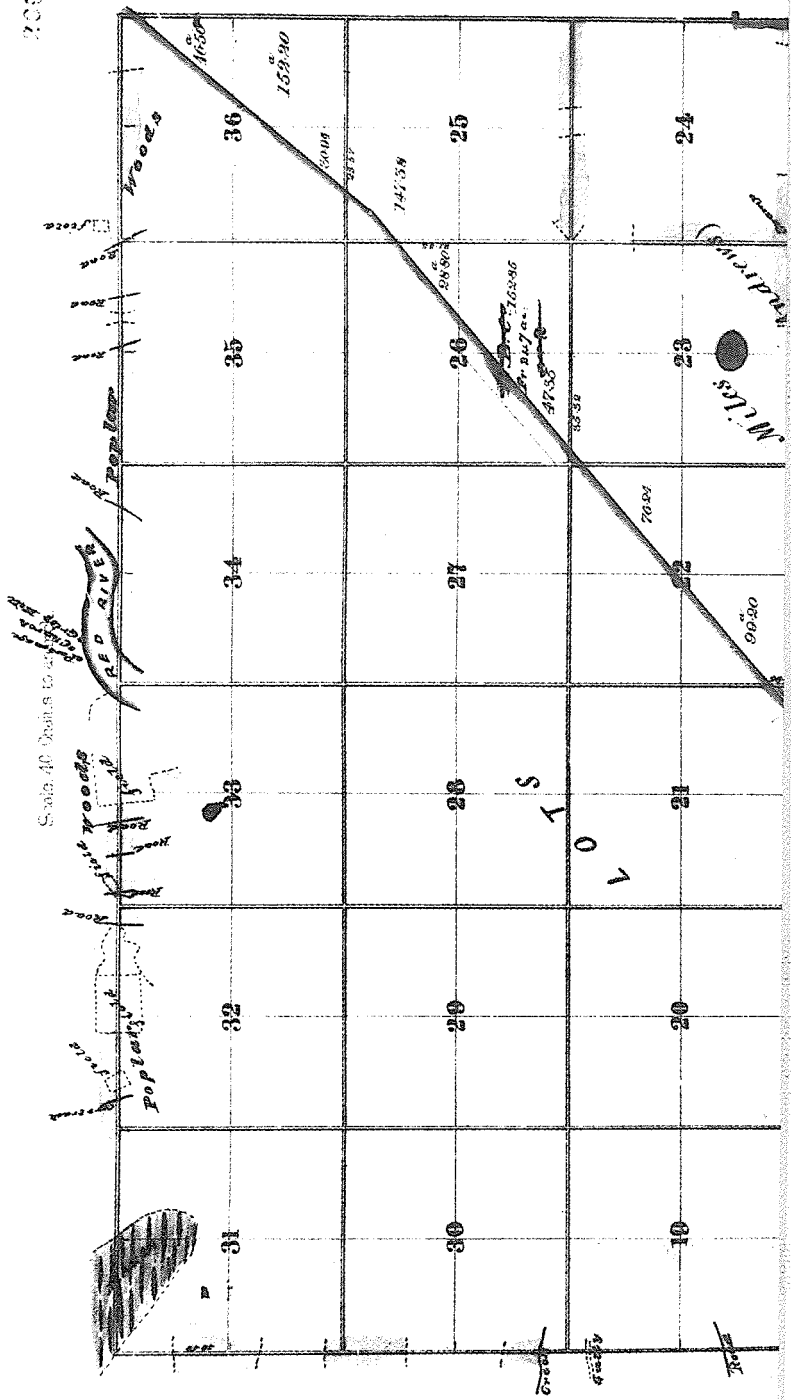
In the late 30's two Lamont boys who had attended 4-H seed club meetings at Dugald for some time decided that they should investigate the possibility of forming their own club. Gerald Habing was approached to act as leader. He willingly consented to guide the boys in their new effort.

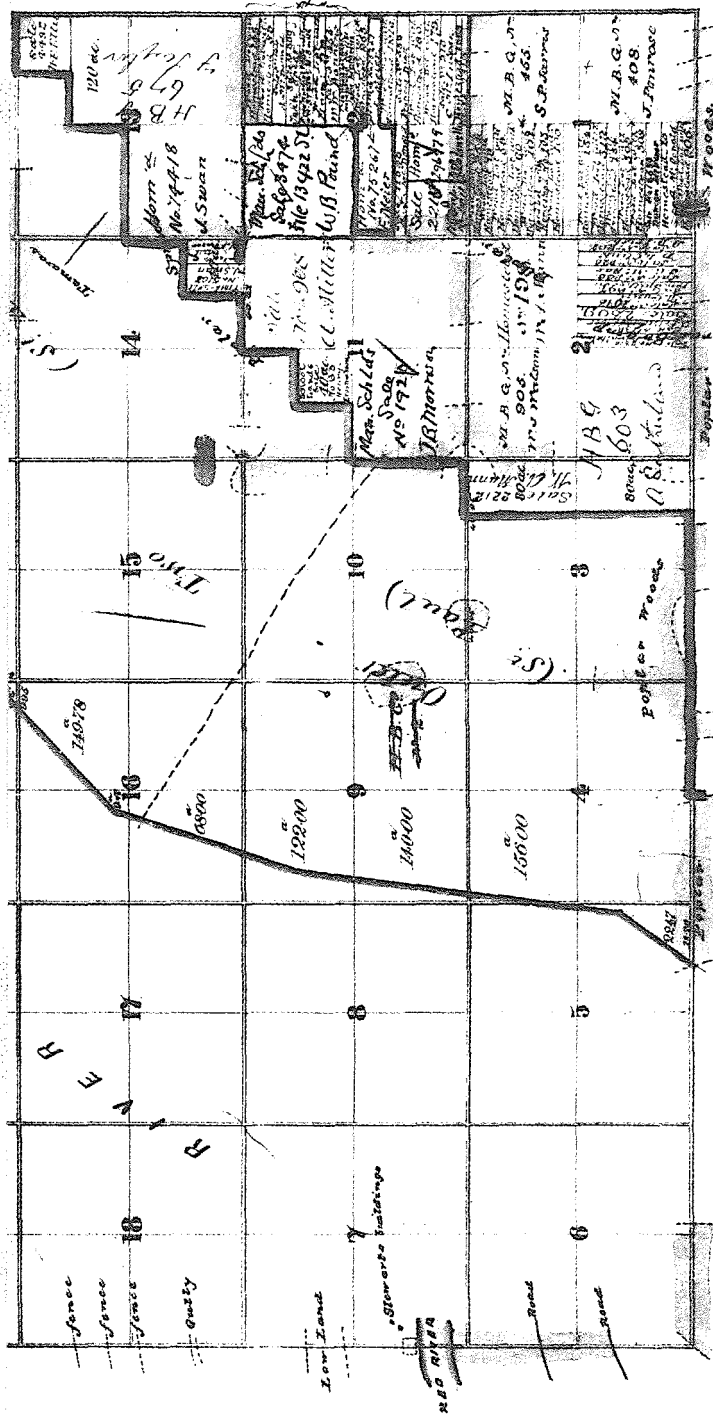
The Hazelridge Seed Grain Club was organized in November of 1939 in

TOWNSHIP N^o 12

RANGE 4 E. OF PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

200





Surveyed by Deputy Surveyor

(Signed) *Gerald Fincher*

Jan. 1873.

Mt. View

3080.00 Acres.

September 1871

Approved and Confirmed

J. S. Dennis.

Roads

156.00

Water

Field Book No

Total Area 3025.00

Contents.

the United Church at Hazelridge as the result of help from Mr. R. Whiteman of the Extension Service Department of Agriculture of Manitoba. Mr. Don McLean of the Extension opened the meeting. Gerald Habing was named Club Leader. Archie Lamont was elected secretary and John Dudych, President. There were eight members the first year.

The first year projects were studying meeting procedure, some public speaking experience, and grain plot care. Wheat was grown and exhibited.

In the second year and subsequent years adult short courses were sponsored by the club in poultry, beef, swine, grain, and special crops in cooperation with the Extension Service. These were one day affairs.

The Club grew Malting Barley by contracting with farmers to grow the barley, the Canada Malting Co. supplying the seed free to the farmers to be paid back in the fall when the crop was marketed. The club received 1-3/4 cents paid by the Malting Company in the fall. This money, which was considerable, was used to finance trips for all members to the Morden experimental farm, a trip to Kenora, Portage and Brandon Fair and to the University of Manitoba.

Between 1941 and 1948 the club won:

The McPhail trophy — for the most active club.

The Harrison Shield — for 2 years in succession for the highest scoring club.

The Berkivist Cup — for 3 years in a row for the best exhibit of wheat in the province won by John Dudych.

In 1948 H. Fisher assumed the leadership carrying it until 1952, during which time the boys took in the Calgary Stampede. He handed the reins over to Tony Lefko, who together with helpers, lead the group until 1962. From 62-68 Howard Lamont acted as leader. During that time the Club toured a number of places including the Malting Plant and participated in the Red River Exhibition in marching and judging competitions. David Romaniuk was selected Club representative at the Lake Head. Norman Tchir represented it in Chicago.

In 1969 Tony Lefko was again called to lead, with help from Mr. Kuffner. Men seemed to have given up the urge to guide so Violet Kuffner and Adeline Lamont decided to give it a whirl. Apparently they were successful and are the present leaders.

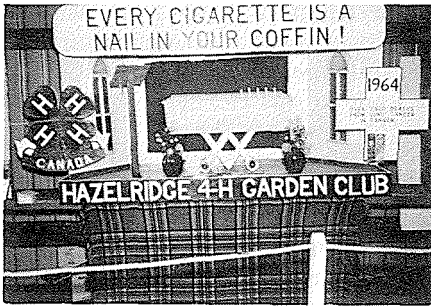
HOME ECONOMICS CLUB

Home Economics Club was organized in 1968 with leaders, Mrs. D. Hadaller, Mrs. L. Sedo, Mrs. Beverly Yakabicka and Mrs. Nazarevich. The girls' activities included demonstrations, public speaking, charitable work, as well as actual sewing and achievement nights. The girls took part in exchange trips with Minnesota 4-H clubs. Louise Zalondek was a Gold Watch Award winner for having been an outstanding member. The Club entered displays, winning the Championship on "Pollution."

4-H BEEF CLUB

4-H Beef Club was organized in the fall of 1961 under the leadership of Mr. O. Fisher and Jack Osiowy. The twelve members first effort was a display at the Springfield Agricultural Fair in 1962. Donations amounting to \$150.00 had been collected for it.

The boys bought, fed, trained and groomed calves each year. They won the Grand Championships from 1962-67 inclusively. The owners were



Pulling no punches in warning about the dangers of smoking, the Hazelridge 4-H Garden Club won reserve championship with this display at the Red River Exhibition.



First members of the club, Front Row: Clarence Bialek, Mona Kotello, Christine Lucko, Christine Spewak, Barbara Chura. Middle Row: Betty Magura, Lionel Nazarko, David Tchir, Harvey Osiowy, Grant Nazarko. Back Row: Brian Nazarko, Mrs. A. Bialek, Mrs. Y. Nazarko, Connie Lucko, Mrs. A. Tchir, Mrs. T. Lucko.



Our first uniforms 4-H Rally at Beausejour.



Robert Osiowy at left with Grand Champion Steer.

Robert Saramaga, Robert Osiowy, Ronald Osiowy, and Harvey Osiowy in that respective order.

As well, the boys took part in exchange tours and judging and showmanship competition. In public speaking, Terry Goral won the provincial final.

In 1963 the Hazelridge Garden Club was organized by Mrs. Tena Lucko whose assistants were Mrs. A. Tchir, Mrs. Y. Nazarko. The original membership was 12. The main activities during the years 1963-1969 judging competitions and community projects.

A few highlights of the club were:

1964 — Our first display "Every Cigarette Is a Nail in Your Coffin" won the Grand Champion award in the North Eastern area and reserve champion at the provincial level.

1965 — Brandon Provincial Judging Competition — Grant Nazarko, Connie Lucko and Barbara Chura.

1966 — Lionel Nazarko and Tom Winzinowich.

1965 — Provincial Junior Public Speaking Competition — Judy Chura.

1966 — 4-H exchange to Coronation, Alberta also Grand Champion of the North Eastern area — Barbara Chura.

Interest in curling at Hazelridge was first shown by Frank Arnold, Hartley Orris, George Nazarewich, Joe and Mike Burek, and Bill Turner when they participated in curling at Dugald and Beausejour. George got two curling rocks from Walter Percy so that they could practice on the skating rink. Two sheets of ice were rented at the Dugald rink at which twice as many came as the ice could accommodate. Boys scheduled to play hockey at Anola paid 25 cents to curl. Further discussion in 1958 resulted in Bill Turner offering free coffee and Paul Nazarko giving free doughnuts to all who came to organize a Curling Club. Mr. Shuel was the first secretary, Nick Tchir the first president. Shares at \$20.00 and dances raised more money. Joe Kotelo, as main carpenter, and volunteer labour completed the building. Stanley Burek conscripted donations to bring the water supply. Twelve rocks were donated. Andy and Nellie Davies, Robbie and Mildred Reid was the first visiting team. Trophies were donated by Hymie Margolis each year. The Legion donated revenue from each New Years Eve Dance until the building debt was paid. Hazelridge has a fine outdoor skating rink for skating and hockey which include competitions with other communities. Baseball is a must. Names of the teams are Colts, Whips, and Pee Wees. Hockey teams were Sharks and Canucks.

Constant change has marked this era. Children are bussed for swimming, sports, the arts, and specialists move in and out of the school teaching varied skills. A fine curling rink and an outdoor skating rink make it possible to have a very lively winter. These buildings, as well as the legion hall, used largely volunteer labor and finances were covered only partially by government grants. Credit must go to the foresight of the organizers in having the vision to provide such excellent facilities.

While the town itself seems to have become smaller it does serve a much larger community in both school and social life taking in Eastdale, Rossmere, Cook's Creek, Sapton, and Hazelglen.

PIONEERS

Times move on and pioneers make way for new people. So it was at Hazelridge. Many pioneers and their successive families stayed; some sold taking up residence elsewhere, leaving the land to new families. New lands were being developed by new people with new and different backgrounds.

Great grandfather, Jack Ross, was born in the Orkney Islands in 1838, coming to St. Andrews, Manitoba with his parents, four brothers and two sisters. He married Margaret Peebles, a native of St. Andrews, and came to Cooks Creek to homestead when Charles was two years old. They lived across from where Kisheluk now lives.

Charles bought his Uncle Malcom's farm in Rossmere. In 1891 he married Janet (Jennie) Irving, who had moved to Cooks Creek in 1879 with her parents Lois and Donald Irving.

Their log home, plastered and whitewashed inside and out, had a large kitchen and living room. Stairs leading to the bedrooms were painted red and grey to match the kitchen floor of wide boards painted red and grey in checkerboard fashion.

Farm land was broken with a three horse team and walking plow (later a sulky plough) A shoe drill planted oats and Red Fyfe Wheat.

Charles had a herd of 20 horses, raising and selling Percherons. A saddle

horse named Kangaroo took first prize in the Gentlemen's Riding Class at the Selkirk Fair.

He was also a sportsman, hunting deer, moose, prairie chicken and geese.

There was an abundance of wild fruit and garden vegetables which were always preserved, made in jellies, jams, and pickles. Citrons with lemon or raisins were delicious as was Mrs. Ross's baking and her famous Christmas Cake. She also knit, sewed for her family made quilts, and hooked mats, which were exhibited at the Selkirk and Dugald Fairs, winning prizes, then donating the articles to relatives or charity.

One winter Charles, joined a group of teamsters who hauled crates of fish from as far north as Berens River. Travelling on Lake Winnipeg was dangerous, as they encountered channels of icy water, horses had to be unhitched and forced to jump across to solid ice, having first attached a long chain from horses to sleigh. Once the horses fell through the ice. Ice jams formed and stop overs on the ice were necessary. Blankets of woven rabbit skin, made by the Indians, were light and warm and served them well. Once a trip was delayed enroute for nineteen days due to a storm.

A store addition on the home provided additional income, customers coming from near and far, some walking for miles. Their children Della, Roy, Dora, Earl, Clifford, Freda, Ethel, Irvie were born on the farm, and drove to Rossmere school with Horse and buggy. Malcolm arrived sometime later.

In 1908, following the construction of the C.P.R. main line, Charles built a combined house, store and butcher shop in Hazelridge. The dining table covered with a white linen cloth, featuring above it a hanging kerosene lamp, trimmed with gay flowers and sparkling prisms, was always in readiness for guests who might stay for dinner or supper.

Freight coming to the station was hauled to the store in a democrat drawn by a big bay bronco in charge of Irvie and Malcolm.

Through out the district, Charles Ross did the work of a veterinarian, a skill he had acquired from his father.

Malcolm married Kay Davies in 1937, taking over the farming operations. The parents retired to a house in the village. Kay and Malcolm raised two sons Bailey and Terrance, who have married and live in Winnipeg.

The Ross farm received an award certificate from Lieutenant-Governor W. John McKeag for having been chosen as Centennial Farm in 1970 — a farm continuously owned and operated by the Ross family since 1877.

Roy Ross enlisted with the 44th first C.M.R.'s and went overseas in 1916. He was gassed in the first attack on Vimy Ridge — seriously but survived. He lived within the village. Earl enlisted with the 23rd Battalion and went overseas in 1916.

One, in a family of twelve, Arthur Millidge was born in St. John, New Brunswick, the son of Thomas Millidge, descendant of the United Empire Loyalists and owner of a shipyard in Millidgeville, where passenger sailing vessels were built. Mr. Millidge employed 75 men. In the depression many of those men worked on the C.P.R. for 60 cents a day and were glad to get it.

Declining his mother's wish to join the ministry, Arthur worked for a

time helping the surveyors when they put the C.P.R. through the Rockies (1883). He returned to Winnipeg where he worked for Ogilvies feed store and later for Dick Speer.

In 1897, he took a walk along a mud road, crossed the bridge which went over the Cooks Creek, admired the beautiful little creek, and decided to buy a farm at two and one half dollars per acre. On it was a log house and a barn a quarter of a mile from the road. A squatter had lived in the house, covered with siding, and a lot of gingerbread around the gables. The spot was lightning prone as a horse was killed in the barn and another killed in the pasture.

Arthur married Helen Agnes Lamb, who had come from Scotland to visit her brother Jim Lamb who lived on the site of the present Ray Habing farm. Helen played the organ at Christ's Anglican Church.

Arthur brought in a carload of fir from B.C. in 1913 to build a large house and hip-roof barn by carpenters Fred Dale and Mart Hadaller. The house featured two stairways. Earl Ross worked for Arthur at haying time so one of the rooms was known as "Earl's room". Some of the furniture was antique — a bird's eye maple cupboard and table in the kitchen, and unlaidd mahogany chest of drawers from Scotland, a high back organ, and a very old desk.

Lamb's quarters were used for garden greens in the spring, sometimes dandelions were used to make wine. Eggs were preserved in waterglass. Helen also gave music lessons in the district. They gave farewell parties in their home for the boys going overseas. The dining room was large enough for two square dances at one time.

A special pet they had was a field rabbit that had to be fed from the bottle. It favorably took to a mother cat and fed right along with the kittens.

On the night of June 22nd, 1922 a cyclone struck, ripping the roof and sling door off the barn. A newly painted buggy in the gangway prevented the cows and horses from being hurt when the loft floor fell.

Arthur retired in 1923, renting his farm to Bill Edmonds. He passed away in 1924. Helen and her girls returned to Scotland for three years. Florence taught school in Hazelridge before marrying and moving to Winnipeg. Evelyn, married James Crossman and remained on the farm where they raised one daughter Helen and two sons, Allen and Larry.

John James Scott known to all as Jock Scott was born to William Scott and Ann Salter of St. Andrews. Jock married Margaret Morrison, also of St. Andrews, in 1887 after batching in Hazelridge for 6 years on land that was mostly bush, stone, and scrub. He had to blaze a trail to his location and was given a team of horses, a cow and a walking plough by his father. They raised nine children Daisy, Stanley, Ferne, Irene, Percival, Bell, Olive, John and Elmore.

Known as "Uncle Jock" to many he was a very large man with a deep voice. He liked to use big words. One person recalled when mail was being sorted and those in the waiting room were extra noisy, he came out, pointed to the sign which indicated a fine for spitting, loitering and noisy behavior and all he said in his booming voice was "Govern yourselves accordingly". Another time the Hudson boys were having trouble getting the ridgepole up on a building. He simply put it on his shoulder, went up the ladder and put it in place.

He had a map and a dream of minerals in Northern Manitoba and so set out prospecting. His dream was shattered when he had a boating accident and lost all his equipment and supplies. He had left the Pas for a three day journey farther North. He was missing for ten days before he found his way out of the bush. He had lost 90 lbs. subsisting on berries to keep himself alive.

He was an enterprising gentleman having a store in which he carried staple products such as coal oil, nails, bolts, tea, sugar, etc. He had a large vegetable garden with fruit trees and a flower garden. Between them, was a lovely path which led toward the C.P.R. station where the mail was delivered by the train. Many public picnics were held on his large lawn. Mrs. Scott served meals to travellers and kept the post office. She had many commendable qualities, the outstanding being her gentle manner and pleasant smile no matter how busy she was or how unruly the children.

George Argle (who had moved to Klondyke in 1896 with his parents) hauled children in an open wagon and sleigh to the Klondike school. In 1916 he enlisted in the Royal Canadian Light Infantry. He was transferred to the 238 Canadian Forestry Battalion where he served till his discharge in 1919. Upon returning home he married Tinie Iliffe who became ill and died shortly after. Later he married Jean Stewart Campbell and carried on farming with his father. They raised a family of five sons, Dave, Fred, Charles, George, Earle and two daughters, Cora and May. He was active in community and sports, serving on the school board, managing the baseball club for four years. At that time, they were part of the Eastern Baseball League and during that time won the trophy twice. Baseball Leagues travelled to Pine Falls, Whitemouth, and league games in the back of Howard Fetterly's and Joe Stutt's trucks. With the help of Nick and John Yanchuk, they built and maintained a skating rink for community fun for a number of years. Many times a whole hockey team would spend the night in the Argle home.

The second World War roused three sons into the services — George Jr. joined the Air Force while Dave and Fred served with the Army. Earle, George, Fred and Cora and Charlie reside in Springfield.

George and Elizabeth Morrison came to the Hazelridge district in 1898 as a young couple with one child. They bought a quarter section of land (25-11-6) for one dollar per acre. Some years afterward they bought another quarter on the same section from brother Jock's estate.

Both George and Elizabeth were descendants of the Red River Settlers. George was born on Lot 37, St. Andrews in 1871 (father John — mother a McIntyre). He was baptized in the old St. Andrews Church on the Red and attended school in St. Andrews, his only school supplies being a slate and a Bible.

Elizabeth was born in Little Britain in 1873, a daughter of very strict Seventh Day adventist parents, Mr. & Mrs. Parks. Mrs. Parks was a daughter of Colonel Inkster.

George and Elizabeth came to a farm of all bush and virgin soil. George built all his buildings by himself in the centre of the farm. (Presumably it was a protective measure as well as a convenience for working the land). With additions, the original house has been in constant use until the present time. It had a quaint hand hewn very narrow staircase and

everything was kept immaculately clean. George was a wood carver, carving many family treasures such as a doll crib made from apple boxes and odds and ends; a corner "what not" cut of popular trees and scraps of lumber.

His farm was broken by oxen and a walking plow. One of the children would follow behind with a crowbar to lift out the stones the plow had loosened. There must have been many according to the solid stone fence line between his and the neighbouring quarter. His oxen were also used to make trips to Winnipeg. They enjoyed the use of many horses also. In the early 1920's they bought their first tractors — a Rumely, a titan and a Happy Farmer (two wheels at the back and one large in front). Their first threshing machine came in 1920 although Mr. Hadaller, Mr. Dale and Mr. Ponti had machines earlier. A Stickney stationary engine crushed the grain for years. Mustard (weed) on the farm had always been hand picked.

Of their nine children, eight were born right on the farm: Gertrude (Ft. William), Russel, Wilfred, Lottie, Lorne, John, Violet (Mrs. Howard Wright), Jean, and Viola (Mrs. Albert Salter). Mrs. McDonald served as midwife in delivering some of the children. Mrs. Powell and Mrs. Iliffe offered assistance in illness. Mrs. Powell made her own medicines from roots, etc. Some doctors resorted to questionable methods. One lady complained of illness all winter. Nothing seemed to help. She was given plain "sugar PILLS" which affected an amazing cure. One veterinarian had a novel treatment for "bloat" in cattle. He would jump up and down several times on the cow's stomach. She would be eating within a day.

George's sister Maggie was married to Jock Scott. Her brother Jim lived with them in later years.

George, in his youth, attended the old St. Andrews Church built by Bishop Cochrane. Many of the family are buried in that churchyard cemetery.

Like other pioneers, Morrisons milked cows and raised chickens. In the days before cream separators, milk was put in pans and the cream skimmed off. Their first cream separator was a "Magnet", which had a spindle one foot long and was so heavy it took two people to turn it. A stone building was built in the ground, to keep the cream and butter cool — even on the hottest days. The Mercantile Store at that time, apparently issued no bills. Each family had a section on the wall where a record of the transactions was kept.

Wheat was gristed in Steinbach. Only the bran was removed and it was brought home for the livestock. Soap was made from fat scraps. There was always a wire soap rack with soap drying behind the stove. Cooking in the summer was done in a little cook house behind the kitchen. Only in later years did she have a washing machine and was the only one known to iron pillow cases on both inside and out.

The farm had been sold recently. Only a granddaughter, Audrey Ballegeer remains in Springfield.

Powers Iliffe came from Talbot county, Wales. He married Annie Matheson and raised a family of 4 boys and 1 girl. He was very active in school affairs, having been secretary-treasurer for many years of first the Klondike and later Hazelridge Consolidated School.

William Hunter known as "Bill" was a son of Scottish parents who had

emigrated to Ontario from the Highlands of Scotland. He came as a young man in 1890 in search of adventure. Having no ties he was able to move from farm, to farm, from place to place as the spirit moved him. He knew and was respected by many people for having a keen sense of humour, being a great mimic and an excellent square dance violinist. He purchased his first farm 1 mile north — where Ewanika's live, then a farm 1 mile east of the first to which he took his bride Ellen McConnell, an English lass from Ontario. They had two daughters, Kathleen who became a stenographer and Margaret who still teaches in the Winnipeg Schools. For years he was involved with elections and census taking. He had gone to school in Ontario with John Bracken — one time premier of Manitoba.

Donald Lamont, son of a Scottish foundry owner, came west as a result of the letters sent to his mother by his uncle "Bill" Hunter. He came in 1896 as a young city lad ready to seek his fortune. He worked for Mitchell's and Murphy's until he was able to save enough cash to buy a quarter section farm north of Hazelridge, (Dan McDougalls) on the same section as Crossmans. It was sold to Wychla and replaced by a farm with a creek running through it, just two miles east of the Crossman farm. As soon as he had established a home he sent for his mother and three sisters, Effie, Margaret and Belle who resided with him until his mother and Effie passed on. Margaret and Belle became stenographers in the city.

John Brownrigg and his family settled just 2 miles north of Anola and a quarter mile west in a whirlwind farm experience. His wife, Jane Collins born a "lady" in Ireland, was quite unprepared for the rigorous life they were to lead. The husband and sons had never seen a farm, the flu epidemic struck and took its toll. In a few years the farm was sold and all remaining members had gone except for May who had become the bride of Donald Lamont and Arthur who had joined the services.

After four years of marriage illness descended and Donald was left to raise three children, Archie, Howard and Aileen. Donald kept his children together, maintained his community ties, was an elder in the United church, chairman of the board, served jury duty and was school trustee for a number of years. Howard took over the farm. He has been active in the community serving as school trustee. They have four children.

Two families arrived in the district in 1904 — John Hall who bought the 1040 acre Byerley ranch and Jack Hall who had the farm later occupied by Ludlow, Fisher, Asseltine and Jens Miller in that order. Mrs. Hall came from Sussex England and John from Scotland to Owen Sound, Ontario.

John worked for the Hudson Bay hauling flour. In late fall he returned by team to Owen Sound to spend the winter. The following spring he packed up his family, including Grandmother, into teams and wagons to make the three month journey to Winnipeg. They followed the Dawson Trail. During the journey one of the young boys became ill and died and was buried in a graveyard which is now the present Rosewood Cemetery. A fence had been built around to protect the grave. They spent the first year in Prairie Grove then moved on to Winnipeg. They encountered many problems and had to "portage" many times as there were no bridges over the creeks.

In 1904 the family, Stewart, Gertie, Louis and Wilbert all moved out to the Byerly ranch. Herb came on the scene some seven years later. The

buildings, on an ideal location up on a sandy ridge, consisted of a large house that had a sort of breezeway between the main house and extra summer kitchen and sleeping quarters, a big yard and a 100 foot by 50 foot barn which could house 150 cattle, etc. Along with their cattle, the holdings provided revenue from hay, and the sand deposits on the hill. The hole gouged out became a burying place for animals. They were also in the cordwood business supplying most of the village and loading flat cars of cordwood to be shipped to the various wood yards in Winnipeg.

Mrs. Hall was a most congenial and industrious housewife and mother. She had a beautiful orchard from which she canned her winter supplies. She was a super cook and the soul of generosity helping her neighbours in every way possible. Hers seemed to be a "labour of love".

Year round supplies of food were stored in the ice house. Each year the men would cut and haul about 20 tons of ice that they put in a sod-covered building, topped with sawdust, each block weighing 600 to 700 lbs. and handled by hand. In later years Artic ice trucks brought out the ice.

Eddie drove the school van for Louis Barr. In winter, he would fill the van full of straw at night. In the morning, each child crawled into the straw to keep warm on the way to school. By night the straw was nothing but chaff and had to be replaced by a new lot for the next day.

Two collie dogs and three hounds accompanied them while hunting on their land. Often after chores were done, Mr. Hall would hunt six or seven partridge for the next day's meal. One day a skunk got into the house through a side window. They managed to get him to eat some food with laudanum, which made him sleepy. They removed him quite easily. Badgers were smoked out into the open. Deer hunting was a pastime. One day out of season they spotted a deer, shot it, picked it up — but someone saw them and notified police — they ended up paying only court costs because mother had some nice roosters which appealed to the police. Mrs. Hall was active in the Ladies Aid. Mr. Hall was an elder in the United Church, served as chairman of the board was school trustee and served jury duty as did Eddie and Stewart. The farm was known as "Kelvin Grove" and was the scene of many picnics where lemonade was made by the tub and sold for 5 cents a cup.

They hauled gravel to buy the first Model T car which had to have the hind wheel jacked up in order to crank it. In the depression years they,



Hall's team. Note the harness scotch tops, etc.

along with many other people who could not afford to drive the car, converted it into a vehicle, called the Bennett Buggy, drawn by horses.

In 1919, their first tractor was a Titan. That same year at Oak Bluff, they bought a "Geyser" threshing separator which they hauled home with a team of horses. This was replaced with a Red River Special which served them for twenty-four years.

Their only daughter Gertie had a varied career. They had a gramophone in 1911 and bought her a baby grand piano on which she practised her lessons which were given by Mrs. Ruple. The boys used to argue over who should drive her to lessons because of the delightful lunch, Mrs. Ruple always served.

Gertie took her nurses training at Grace Hospital for one year, then went on confinement cases. The birth of Ina Ross was her first case. During the next two years she studied at the General Hospital following which she became Public Health Nurse for the Dauphin area — where she travelled often by dog team. The men would put fresh manure in the bottom of the box to keep her feet warm. As a public speaker on Venereal Disease she was given \$50 expense money for each appearance. This she saved to buy her fur coats. She toured the U.S. on research, won a scholarship to McGill University. As a worker in V.D. she had to search out prostitutes in the city for examination. She taught in the Winnipeg Normal School; her next postings were Miami and Morden where the government provided her with a Model T. She joined the Balmoral Nurses Registry where she policed the nurses on private duty work. From there she was transferred to Montreal for eight years, then to Calgary as matron of the hospital. She planned to retire on the farm in the new house she was building but died on the platform presenting diplomas to the graduates.

Following the 1st world war Mr. Hall sold parcels of land to farmers. Namely, Ruczak, Koblansky, Dem, Kozicki and Spewak, and Joe Nazarawich. Joe Nazarawich was a carpenter. His family, Mary, Alex, Dan, William became teachers. Olga and Jenny worked in the city. Mr. Nazarawich sold to Hnatyshyn and retired to Winnipeg. The Spewak family included Alex, Bill, Mary, Dan, John and Mike. They had one of the earliest saw mill and steam threshing outfits with which they did custom work. They moved with the times by getting more modern tractors and machines to do custom work as they became available. Blacksmithing and grain crushing was their work at other seasons of the year.

Rory MacDonald lived with his daughter Mary on a farm to the north of the Klondike School. It was sold to the Dudych family who in turn sold it to Hnatishyn.

Taggarts lived in the Munro house in the village after their home was destroyed by fire. Mr. Dale had bought the land selling it some years later to Harold Arnold who commuted from there to a garage and car sales business in Oakbank. He sold in the 40's to Nick Solar who had lived one mile east of the town on /213 for many years. He had one daughter, Charlotte and a son, Lloyd.

Taggarts moved to their new location a half mile east of the village to farm for a number of years until retirement in the Scott house. They had a daughter Beatrice (Mrs. Adam Matheson) and a son, Dave. Mr. Taggart was active in school affairs. The farm was sold to Arthur Crossman, then

taken over by Norman who sold to Mr. Theodore. He stayed only a few years, selling to Mr. Kirner who stayed until he received a position as grain buyer at the elevator in Cloverleaf District. Mrs. Kirner taught school. The farm is now under the ownership of Ed Bredin.

Robert Fisher married Mary Ann Scott from Red River, took her to Oakbank where they raised a family of seven boys and two girls. He registered claims in 1898 for his sons. Alfred's was located on the N.E. 1/4 of 31-11-7E. He cut hay and hauled it to town in the winter, eventually saving up enough money for windows, doors, and furnishings for a new log house. He had a \$100 bill which he stuffed into the eave. When he wanted to use it he found that the mice had chewed off a corner of it.

He married and started farming in earnest, taking on more land which had to be broken and freed of the many large stones on it, many of the stones requiring a six horse team to budge them. He worked long hours starting about six in the morning, his wife arrived with lunch and a fresh team of horses about ten thirty in the morning. This was repeated about three in the afternoon, with that team working until dark. Harvesting was sometimes completed by Jack Scoular about Christmas time. During the First World War Alf bought a hand feed threshing machine and together with George Frith who owned a Stickney stationary engine, they did custom threshing. Alf moved to the north of Hazelridge for a few years before moving to the Ludlow farm which he rented until his retirement.

Although Mrs. Fisher suffered from ill health she raised a family of three girls and three boys, Ethelwyn (Wyn), Maud, Sybil, Harry, Budden and Osmond.

In 1918, Alf bought a 10-20 Titan also a Goodson threshing machine. In 1928, his first swather and combine were purchased at a price of \$2,300.00 which was considered a very foolish move by some farmers. They used it for twenty years.

In 1919 they had their first car, a No. 490 10 Chevrolet touring car. Alf became an agent for International Harvester selling their machines in the area.

Alf was also a hunter, having as many as 15 coyote hides at one time, hanging in a shack. He also went with the travelling pedlar as far as Gimli. He retired in the village of Hazelridge where he remained until his death in 1952.

Alf's father Robert sold fire insurance for the Portage La Prairie Mutual Insurance Co. This business was passed on to Bert Fisher and later to Harry, who still has it today. Only two reside in Springfield. Wyn (Mrs. Edgar Crossman) and Harry who raised a large family on the Shaw farm. He served the church acting as lay minister, served on the school board and at present is Reeve of the Municipality.

George Fisher lived on the N.W.-1/4 of 33-11-6E after he married Stella Crossman. He bought a farm in Rossmere and did custom threshing, ditching and road building. His last years were spent east of Vivian.

Fred and Elizabeth Habing were married in 1905 in Illinois. They started their 1200 mile trip to Canada the next spring loading a car which contained six horses, a hunting dog, a walking plow, a hand powered hay baler, a few smaller pieces of farm tools and household effects including an old organ. While the others rode in a coach, Fred travelled with the stock

car. Their car was one of a number that made up the immigrant train headed for Winnipeg. Nine days and nights travelling was hard on the animals. They had to rest and feed several days before moving to Rossmere. This extra feed took most of Fred's cash.

Their first home in Canada was on N.E.-1/4 21-11-6E now occupied by Don Bredin, close to Carter McDermot. He raised money by hauling hay and teaming on the roads and doing custom baling. The next years, they, together with Frank and Kate Hadaller took up farming. The women raised a large garden putting some away for the winter.

In 1908, Fred rented a farm just south of Tyndall which proved too stoney and of poor quality so they moved to Cromwell in 1909, where they purchased a farm for \$20 per acre. Oxen were used to provide field power, sometimes in combination with horses. In 1912, the Brokenhead River overflowed its banks ruining Fred's 150 acres of crop. He salvaged only a bit of feed barley. In 1913 as a result of a very wet spring and a dry summer the crop was poor so they gave up, moving to the outskirts of Beausejour. In 1920 they moved back to Rossmere on the N.W.-1/4 of 22-11-6E where it became the Home Farm for Lawrence (Jack), Gerald, Virgil (Bob), Violet, Norman (Kelly), Mern, June, Floyd, Leonard and Ray who still resides there. All of them were born at home, only one having a doctor in attendance, and Mrs. Habing nursed them all.

The children drove the Hazelridge school a distance of 2-1/2 miles, with a horse and rig.

In 1931, Fred leased a 4000 acre dairy farm at Cloverleaf known as the W.H. Carter farm".

Fred moved back home in 1936. Changes took place, ending up in 1940 with the "Home" farm comprising 2160 acres of land. The war years brought about further changes. All the boys did not stay on the farm, Fred wanted to retire. He moved to British Columbia but returned in 1950, building in Eastdale in 1951. After 13 years living there they sold because of gravel possibilities, relocating in a new home in Anola in 1965.

Upon entering 1973, Fred at 88 and his wife at 84 were in good health and able to manage their own home, garden, and lawn. After 67 years of marriage they have 29 grandchildren and 15 great grandchildren, most of whom live in the Municipality of Springfield.

Equipped with a testimonial and high hopes, Thomas Ross emigrated to Canada at 25 years of age. He arrived in Beausejour in 1906 and worked there at his trade until hearing that Hazelridge was becoming a thriving town and with the encouragement and help of Jack Scott, he decided to strike out and set up his first shop, a log building on Scott's premises. Soon he purchased land across from Scott's and built his own shop, the upstairs of which was used for United Grain Growers, and for school meetings. Many tales were swapped while Tommy shod horses or beat a ploughshare. He worked at his shop for 47 years, with the exception of 1929-30 when he worked for Carter-Hall at Seven Sisters.

He married Mabel Fisher and raised five daughters, Marion, Thomasina, Grace, Roberta, and Thelma.

He was an ardent Orangeman, a comic and very acrobatic. He retired in Oakbank. His daughter (Marion McLeod) resides there, also.

A story is told of how one fellow, who knew how Tommy loved to twist

himself into knots (He must have been double jointed), cut some of the threads in Tommy's pants. When he was doing his act before an audience, all the threads gave way leaving Tommy gaping.

Walter Scoular married Alleson Shaw in Scotland and emigrated to Canada with six children in 1877, taking up farming in Suthwyn. They moved in to the Hazelridge District in 1892. Six more children were born to them. All went to Rossmere School. In 1921, they retired leaving Benjamin the youngest on the farm. Their children were Bessie, Margaret, James, Joseph, Alice, Jessie, Jack, Robert, Pauline, Evangeline, Sylvia. Margaret and Jessie taught in Oakbank, Millbrook and McDavid. Benjamin and his wife Pansy Barker had four children. He lived in the district all his life.

Dr. and Mrs. Scott came to Hazelridge in the mid 1920's, moving into the large two-storey house that had been built by the owner of the lumber yard, Jack Merlow. The doctor was kept busy checking on communicable diseases, putting up quarantines, making house calls and doing inoculations. Mrs. Scott, a very capable woman ably assisted the doctor, was a soloist, played the organ and at one time boarded the teachers, ministers also stayed weekends. They had two daughters Annie-Joe and Wilhemina, who became doctors.

Harry Clayton with his wife and daughters, Marjory and May lived in the village. Harry worked for Robert Blisset at the Ogilvie Elevator. He measured gravel for the roads. Also he was occupied as cabinet maker in the city. A Mr. Swystun, occupied the premises while bus service was in operation — a Mr. Mustchin bought from him.

McClymont and his wife moved into Hazelridge when the store was built. He was a staunch Orangeman. They had a son, Alfred and a daughter Muriel, whose first teaching job was at Rossmere. Alfred joined the forces in the Second World War. His wife was a school trustee and often substituted for teachers in the school.

Shortly before 1913 Al Nicholson settled on a farm at the south end of town on the west side on the same section. He sold his land for a school site. He could always be seen with a pipe in his mouth, ready to enjoy conversation. He raised a family of four girls, Maude, Myrtle, Edith, Blanche, and one boy Leslie.

Leslie married Margaret Munroe, settling on the Dick Thick farm. They had four children, (George, Rod, Bruce, Leslie) the oldest George going into the services.

Edith married Frank Cowham who farmed south of the town, retiring in the Scott house in the village. They had two daughters, Beatrice and Blanche. Blanche Sr. became Mrs. Hudson of Plympton.

The Nicholson farm was sold to Mr. Burek in the 30's. The Bureks had come from the Miller farm in Cooks Creek. Following service in the Second World War, Casmir Burek and his wife settled on the adjoining property to the west — a farm that had been owned by Jack Goral, his wife and daughters, Jennie, Mildred, and Louise, before moving to Toronto.

Robert Duffey farmed west of the Klondyke school for a few years, selling in 1908 to Fred Lebitt, who raised a family of Mike, Kay, Steve, John, Margaret, Steffie and Peter. Steve and his family of two boys still live

on the farm. Fred's sisters, Mrs. Gryski, Mrs. Kozelko and Mrs. Kula all lived in Springfield.

Bob Blissett, who operated Ogilvie Elevator about 1910 had come from Sapton where he farmed and had the Post Office. He sold to Mr. Horton who lived on the farm with their family until he moved to St. Vital after selling to a newcomer, Mr. Osiowy, who raised a family of nine. His son Joe took over the farm where he raised two boys Mike, Louis and two girls Adeline, Jenny. His son Louis and his wife Pat with their three children are still on the farm.



Moving Blissett's house, former Sapton Post Office to Hazelridge.

William Yanchuk came from Europe to Fort William in 1905. In 1907, he married and worked on the C.P.R. as track foreman until he moved to Hazelridge on a farm he purchased from the Danzinger family who had bought it earlier from Jacob Argle. He was a good "water witcher". They had eight children: Jennie, Mary, Annie, Dora, Sophie, John, Nick, and Nettie. Dora holds the distinction of having four sons with the R.C.M.P.: Sergeant Ted, Corporal Jerald, Corporal Andrew, and Constable Terrance. Nettie and John (her husband) started out in 1942 to build what became the Watsko Construction Ltd. In 1970 he sold to BACM retaining the position of President of his company.

Dan Kozelko took up a farm just east of Rory MacDonald's on the same section. Besides farming he drove a school van to help support his family Olga and Lodak. When the family had grown, Dan and Katie retired in Winnipeg.

Samuel Gibbs performed the duties of section foreman on the C.P. Railway. He was dedicated to his job. For years he lived in the section house with his wife and daughter Rhoda. He had an Englishman's love for horses, especially horse racing. For hobbies he enjoyed flowers and canaries. It is said that he had one room of his house set aside specifically for his many birds. He was an interesting conversationalist on the subjects he liked best — canaries and horses.

Behind the store the Nazarko's built a modest modern home where they raised their three boys Lionel Grant and Brian. The house is on the same location as the Frith house many years before.

A number of years ago desiring to give their children the advantage of a good education Arthur Lazier moved his family to a new house just East of the Nazarko home where Loretta and Arthur, Jr. had also the amenities of a town life.

Farther down that road is the house designated to the agent of the Scottish Co-op elevator, consequently a number of different families have lived there. Among them were Rathwell's with their daughters Evelyn and Roberta, the Orris's with their three daughters Gladwyn, Shirley and Marilyn, the Abbott's and their three children. Tom Howard's with their family of two, and other agents living in the house owned by Ogilvie Milling Company.

The Hrynchyshyn's had one daughter Mary who became the wife of Joe Slogan one time member of Parliament. The Hrynchyshyn home was sold to the present owner, Morris Kowalchuk, a high school teacher in the Beausejour area. They and their family Doreen, Shirley and Tom are very community minded taking part in all church, sports, and local improvement events. Mr. Kowalchuk is also a camera fan.

The Nick Solar family lost their home on the farm by fire and have relocated in the house owned earlier by Dan Nazeravich, the gentleman who had a thriving garage business a few years earlier. They had raised a daughter Laurel and a son Richard and had then retired to the city where Mrs. Nazeravich taught school.

The little house built years ago for "Grandma Ross", the dear old lady that the children so loved, has always been in use. Roy Ross occupied it until his untimely death and was followed by the present owners, an elderly couple Mr. and Mrs. Angus McDonald, long time residents of Springfield.

The Nazeravich garage was converted into a boat house where boats are manufactured in the summer and kitchen cupboards built in the winter.

Next to the Community Hall are the Ernest Kornago's and their little family, Theresa and Timothy.

At the end of the street a very neat residence is the home of Ted and Anne Burek. Ted is an elevator agent and Anne works part time in the Nazarko store. She is also an excellent seamstress.

The Dudych's came into the district from Chatfield during the depression years. Jack and John Dudych bought Roderick McDonald's farm, one taking the larger portion north of the track, and John taking that south of the track. Jack with a family of four, John, Kay, Diana, Steve. John and his wife were raising a large family. The whole farm was sold to Hnatishyn from Oakbank when Jack retired. John picked up stakes, moving into the Dugald area. Alex Dudych bought O. Christophersons and Fred established on his father's farm just west of Alex Nimchuk who was located 1 mile west of No. 12, 2 miles north of No. 213.

Roberts, who had the first post office in 1900 in the Klondyke area, sold to George Geswin who in turn sold during the 20's to Steve Tortyna, whose family still owns the property. George Geswin was a van driver for the Hazelridge School district.

Louis Barr lived on the farm later occupied by Leslie Nicholson. He drove the school van in 1918 employing drivers for them. He was the first to attempt using a Model T to haul students to school. Mud roads and a good rain proved disastrous — they were stuck for hours.

Fred Dale who earned his livelihood practicing the carpenter trade lived on Osmond Fisher's farm and Allan lived on a farm just south and west of John Fisher. Since then the farm had a number of owners — George Sichello — Peter Lebitt and now Strattons.

William Shaw bought land immediately east of Allan Dale in about 1900. It is recalled how he put the binder on a stone boat to cut his crop one year. He raised two daughters, Steffie and Helen, who has established herself in a nursing career and a son George who left the farm to become an electrician. The farm was taken over by Harry Fisher.

George Frith had been living east of No. 12 before 1900 but came into the village about the time the railway came through. He operated at various times a wood-sawing outfit, had a grain crusher, looked after the United Grain Growers store and weigh scales when they were built, and in later years did janitor work at the school. His family included Phyllis, Esther, Dorothy, and George. George became known in Winnipeg in his capacity as School Trustee.

Simon Nimchuk and his wife acquired 80 acres in Cook's Creek in the same section as Marko Kochuk, — his brother-in-law. After farming at Cook's Creek some eight years, Simon decided in 1905 to move his family to Hazelridge (north eastern SW 1/4 12-12-6E). They raised a large family of whom Paul, the youngest set up storekeeping in Anola (has returned to Winnipeg). Mrs. Shalay (a daughter) kept a store in Cooks Creek, another daughter lived in Cooks Creek School District, and another lives at Oakbank. Alex had a farm and store next to the home farm.

About the same time, others who settled around Nimchuk, were Mr. Hleck, Mr. Osiowy, and the Mozel family — Annie, Maggie, Lily, Steve. Those people came with wives and families to live on twenty acre parcels of land. For years they suffered hardship, toiling all day raising garden crops. Whenever possible the men worked out.

William Crossman, one of a family of seven came to Manitoba in 1885 from Oshawa, Ontario where his father had settled upon his arrival from England. Apparently it was a wet spring when they came to Springfield and most of the people of the area had moved to Bird's Hill where there was higher ground. The Second Riel Rebellion was in progress so he managed to get a government job transporting soldiers and supplies for the army with his team and wagon. The "gatling" gun had put in an appearance and although Mr. Crossman had seen it used in practise, it was never used on the Indians. He had also helped build Main Street in Winnipeg using wooden blocks set on end. Because of his experience while hauling on the lake, he acquired a dislike for fish.

His first farm was located on Moose Nose hill. Gravel at that time was a poor investment so he relocated in Plympton. Before long he found his way to Clear Springs where he met his wife, one of the Laings, who had been born in Ontario of Scottish and Irish parents. The family had come west via St. Cloud when Miss Laing was only six months old. The Indian women would beg to hold her because she was the first white baby they had ever seen. An interesting incident in their coming occurred when one night, while Mr. Laing was walking to Winnipeg from the U.S. border, three men went racing by him on horseback. On arriving in Winnipeg he was told that

Riel and two of his lieutenants had escaped to the United States on horseback.

By 1893, Miss Laing was married to William Crossman and moved to Madame De Bouvoirs farm near Tyndall. In 1894 they bought a farm at Cooks Creek from a man by the name of Scott.

On the farm were the usual log buildings. There, also were born and raised a family of five boys, Edgar, Arthur, James Wesley and three girls, Mary, Stella and Isabelle. Edgar was subject to croup, and had to have alum poured down his throat to shrink the membranes. Bert Laing, Mrs. Crossman's very young brother, was left parentless and came to live with them. They sold Red Tamarac "pump" logs which were cut with a bucksaw.

The family grew up and branched out on their own. In 1916, Edgar joined the army and spent three and a half years serving in the First World War. In 1920 Edgar and Arthur started farming by renting. After four years, Arthur married. Four years later Edgar did likewise. Edgar and Arthur both were among the first to haul gravel for the municipality.

Edgar bought a farm south of the town and was a very successful grain and stock farmer (raised pure bred herefords). He sold his farm in 1966 to Bredin and retired in a new home in Anola. Jimmy married and lives on his farm west of the town. Wesley was on the home farm with his widowed sister, Mary until her death. Stella lives on her farm near Vivian.

In 1900 Dan McFadden owned the farm adjacent to the Arthur Millidge property. He had an opportunity to sell to a millionaire Mr. Rawleigh of Rawleigh Products. William Edmonds who had worked for Bob Henderson and Mr. Dale thought it was a good thing and bought it. He farmed there most of his life. His son Eddie dragged the roads for years. In time (about 1951) they sold the property to James Crossman. Eddie and family moved to the city, the elder Edmonds retired in the village.

In 1901, John Angus Fisher, second son of Robert Fisher of Oakbank settled with his wife, Olive Christopherson, on registered land SE 1/4 31-11-7 where along with the later purchase of 1/4 30-11-7, he farmed to provide for his family namely, Eric, Millie, Ruth, Melville, Robert, Malcolm, Olive and William. He served his community in a number of capacities as Councillor, as Reeve, as trustee on the school board, as organizer and president of the United Grain Growers, as leader of Boys and Girls Clubs, notably "Poultry Clubs". He loved the young. Many a time he would devote his talents to help some young fellow to learn to drive a car. He was seen often amidst a group of youngsters — joking yes — but his influence was great. This farm was sold recently to Wallace Klos.

Dan McLaren had come from the farm west of Crossman to live in the village and farm on its outskirts. He had one daughter, Mary. They sold the place to John Haier whose children were, Violet, Bernice, Eddie and Mildred.

Tom Bialek moved into Merlow's lumber yard building a new house. He was a carpenter by trade but was also an accomplished violin maker. The precision with which he fashioned his instruments was fantastic. Polka music by Jim Gregash of the Interlake is played on those violins. He crafted cymbale (zithers) and spinning wheels. His family included Mary, Joyce and Albert.

The Kozak's moved to the McLaren farm in the 1920's. They had several children: Frank, Albert, Joe, Dora, Margaret, Jenny, Irene, Walter and Burnell who with his wife, Jenny and son Gordon remain on the farm. The whole family were very athletic and sportsminded. Everyone can remember Albert and his motorcycles.

Osmond Christopherson grew up on the home farm in Cooks Creek. He married Lan Miller and took up residence one and one half miles east of Hazelridge on what is called the Hazelridge Road before the turn of the century. He was active on the school board acting as secretary. Records show he had beautiful handwriting. Their children were Cornell, Pat, Leonard, and Olive. Pat became a nurse and Olive a teacher.

Fred Lazier and his wife (Adams) came from Belleville, Ontario, married in 1900 going to St. Paul, Minneapolis for two years where Fred was a street car conductor. He lived in Swan Lake and Melfort (1900) before finally settling in Hazelridge in 1926, first on a rented farm (Alex Ross) then buying the Wilburt Thexton farm where he raised a daughter Marie and a son Arthur. Arthur continued on the farm having a son and a daughter. Fred Lazier served his community as Councillor for four years.

Henry Ellis, after having lived farther east before the turn of the century moved into the village in 1906. His nephew and niece, Charlie and Annie, lived with him. He drove a school van, graded roads and hauled cordwood.

Katie and Joe Solar arrived (from Poland) with a team of oxen to settle on their 100 acre farm. He drove the school van, his son Joe, sharing the duty in due time. They had a family of Frank, Katie, Nicholas, Joe, Charlie and Nellie. Anton became a teacher. Charlie was in the army. Only Nicholas and Charlie live in Springfield. Joe Jr. had been of service for many years as school board secretary.

McAuly had, in the early years, sold (or rented) his land to Alf Fisher who turned it over to the present owner, Mr. and Mrs. Tchir, who lived on it with their son Nick, his wife and two boys.

Among the newer settlers to farm in the community was Howard Fetterly (son of Jack Fetterly from Oak Crossing.) His wife Lorraine was a daughter of the lineman of the power line — Mr. Kropla. In 1937, he bought his unbroken farm land from W.H. Carter. They raised three children, Bernice, Bill and Kenny.

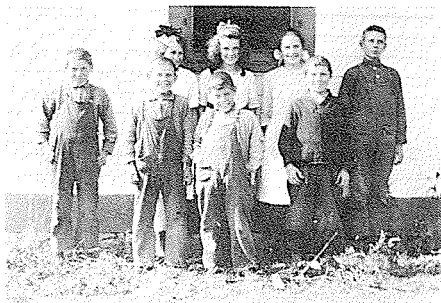
ISBISTER S.D. NO. 500

The name Isbister, in honor of a well known educationalist, was given to the school district in 1887 when the school was built on the north east corner of the south east quarter of 12-11-5E.

There were already settlers all through that area, who, up to this time, had considered themselves part of Dugald, or Meadowvale or Plympton, attending their schools and church services. Other than the school, there was no public building in Isbister and the people continued in many ways to be part of those other communities, except for activities carried on in the school.



The first Isbister School.



Students in 1920, Front: Bert Hoss, Harold Paul, Clifford Paul, Walter Pringle. Back: Jessie Lyons, Marjory Paul, Margaret Pringle, Mike Hoss.



School built in 1936.

The original trustees were R.G. Conklin, Edward Anderson and George Anderson Sr. The first teacher was Miss Zena Patterson who was followed in the same year by Miss Nellie Braden. In 1889 ten boys and eight girls attended classes depending on the seasons and the weather. Boys were often needed to help at home and cross country trails were often impassible.

About 1898 the first school was moved to a more central location on the highway opposite the present Karman farm. There are still scattered remnants of the trees and shrubs planted under the supervision of Mr. Shipley, the teacher in 1899.

In 1908 a community collection was made and an organ bought for the school. This prompted Mr. Syver Hanson to arrange for Sunday School there. These Sunday School classes were non-denominational and well attended.

At one time schools were encouraged to cultivate a garden for entry in the D.A. Ross Competition. In 1911-12, when Miss Jane Anderson was the



Students in 1940. Front: Helen Ptak, Norma Brown, Helen Kuncz, Sophie Ptak, Augusta Yakubicki, Mary Pochuk, Stanley Mislowski, Elizabeth Anderson. Middle: Irene Vajda, Violet Brown, John Kowaler, Alex Kuncz, Gustav Vajda, Neil Edie, Murray Hudson, Stanley Kuncz. Back: Alec Kuncz, Mary Kowaler, Henry Anderson, Mary Smyk, Josie Ptak, Steve Pochak.

teacher, garden seeds to the value of \$1.85 and two hoes were purchased. Together teacher and pupils planted, and the children took turns weeding. Miss Anderson lived in the district so this arrangement carried on all summer. They were rewarded with the D.A. Ross Trophy for the best kept garden. This project continued until 1923.

Finally the old school became increasingly difficult to heat and the facilities were quite inadequate, so in 1938 a new school was erected one-half mile east and one-quarter mile north of the old site.

A highlight of these years was the picnic at Briercliff's when local schools took part in a planned sports program. Isbister several times won the grand aggregate prize.

In the 1960's it became evident that a change was inevitable.

TEACHERS OF ISBISTER SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 500

Date	Teacher's Name
1887-91	Zena Paterson
	Nellie Braden
	John F. Wright
1892	Mr. Swan
1893	Mr. Armsstrong
1894	Rosene Conklin - Mr. Armstrong
1895	K.S. Hogg
1896	John F. Rose
1897	W. Goodridge
1898	W. Shipley
1899	W. Shipley
1900	Miss McCulloch
1901	Miss M. Craig
1902	Miss Olive Steel
1903	Miss M. Craig

1904	Miss McIntyre
1905	Elizabeth Scambler
1906	Elizabeth Scambler
1907	Annie S. Craig - Katheleen Newell
1908	Olive Archibald
1909	Mabel White - Jane Anderson
1910	Jane Anderson - Cora Thompson
1911	Myrtle Jackson
1912	Myrtle Jackson - H.H. McKeen
1913	Miss Cruikshank
1914	Miss Ivey Morrison
1915	Miss Margret Craig
1916	J. Zimmerman - Miss K. Sutton
1917	Miss K. Sutton
1918	Miss McIvor
1919-20	Miss Blair
1920-21	Miss M. Craig
1921-22	C.B. Stevens
1922-23	Miss Eileen McKenzie
1923-24	Miss Gladys Heather
1924-25	Miss Gladys Heather
1925-26	Miss L. Rust
1926-27	Miss L. Rust
1927-28	Miss L. Rust
1928-29	Miss V. Gillespie
1929-33	Miss V. Gillespie (Reynolds)
1933-37	H.G. McCallum
1937-39	Louise McDermot (Howden)
1939-40	Miss Minnie Rowley
1940-42	Miss D. Aileen Lamont (Kraushar)
1942-43	Miss Olga Ewushkiw
1943-44	Miss Kathleen St. George (Speer)
1944-45	Mrs. M.H. Bryce
1945-46	Miss Christine Dunning
1946-47	Miss M.H. Bryce
1947-48	Miss Catherine Dowie
1948-49	Miss Genest
1949-50	Miss Angela Claeys
1950-51	Mrs. Charlotte Ross - Mrs. Nora Hadaller - Anne Ostrowski
1951-52	Miss Doris Backman
1952-53	Miss Doris Weisner
1953-54	E.J. Penner
1954-57	Mrs. P. Kruchak
1957-59	Mrs. V. Reynolds
1959-60	Mrs. L. Letandie
1960-64	Mrs. V. Reynolds

1898		
Dec. 7	To balance on hand	\$4.48
	Wm. Goodridge school money	100.00
	O.G. Miller for old stove	50.00
	W. Goodridge bal. of levy + grant	440.00
	Legislative grant bal. 1898	48.75
		\$593.78

1900

	Receipts	
Nov. 15	To balance forward	\$ 9.81
Nov. 21	To W. Goodridge on %	160.00
	Government grant	50.37
	Bal. Municipal grant + levy	380.00
	Government Grant	77.15
	Total	\$677.33
	Expenditures	536.40
	Balance	\$140.93

1958 Special school tax levy \$1430

Rossmere School closed and some of its pupils came to Isbister. Even with this change, by 1963 attendance did not warrant keeping the school open, so they joined the Dugald Consolidated School District. The school and lot were later sold for \$2750.00.

In so far as is possible what follows will be the story of the people who lived in the area designated as Isbister School District No. 500. Old homestead maps are an interesting source of names but unfortunately they give no indication of dates so, for the early days we must rely on old family papers, which are very few in number, one or two old scrapbooks, and memories. Since none of the old timers left any family stories, information is indeed sketchy.

In an old scrapbook there is a note about Mr. Robert S. Conklin which gives us the information that he resided on his Isbister homestead NW 1/4 12-11-5E from 1877 and was Reeve of Springfield Municipality for nine years. The family belonged to the Presbyterian Church and their names appear in early North Plympton records. He was actively involved in establishing Isbister School. He and his family left Isbister in 1900, eventually settling in Penticton, B.C. where he became Mayor of that city.

Mr. & Mrs. Edward Anderson emigrated from England in 1871 and came to the Isbister district in 1878 where they lived till 1903 and raised ten children. Mr. Anderson served both as councillor and Reeve of the Municipality and was a member of the school board as long as he lived in the community. Presbyterian Church records would indicate he also held office there.

Mr. George Anderson, on his arrival from England in 1885, took a homestead available in the municipality: NW7-11-6. He urgently needed the ten dollars to pay on it because someone else was interested in the same location, so he walked west seven miles to the T.H. Smith farm where he was able to borrow the money. He continued on to Winnipeg, made the payment and secured his homestead. His neighbors had a bee to build his

log cabin so he was able to send for his wife to come out the following year. Mr. Anderson's first team was an ox and a horse but eventually he had two oxen "Buck and Bright". Gradually he acquired cattle and chickens.

Mr. Anderson continued his interest in education all his life. Shortly after his death the family received the framed citation which the Manitoba Trustees Association had planned to present to him for "Meritorious Service in the cause of Education".

Robert and George Anderson both stayed in the Isbister district. In 1925 Robert married Phyllis Smith whose family had come from England in 1900. Mrs. Anderson remembered that her father paid \$300 for the farm with seven years to pay and interest at 10%. This farm was actually in Isbister but an impassible swamp made it necessary for the Smiths to go to Oakbank School.

After their marriage Mr. & Mrs. Anderson continued their devotion to the church and Mr. Anderson served as trustee of the school. They both worked very hard but eventually acquired a good herd of Dual Purpose Shorthorn cattle. From a Free Press clipping dated October 1948, "R.G. Anderson of Dugald has been awarded the Silver Trophy for the highest scoring cream sample in the Manitoba Dairy Competitions". In 1959 one of their cows received a 'Diamond Certificate' for milk production and butterfat and in 1962 two of them set another record for Manitoba.

Mr. Anderson died in 1972 and Mrs. Anderson five months later. There were three sons and one daughter Elizabeth (Mrs. C. Turner) of Killarney, Charles of Winnipeg, Henry of Lethbridge and Harold on the home farm.

George Anderson, whose mother resided with him until her death, farmed the homestead until his retirement in Transcona.

In 1884, Mr. William Murray made his first trip to Manitoba from Ontario. He worked for Archie Patterson who owned the farm where the railroad and fair buildings are situated in Dugald. In 1882 he brought his family to the district. It is thought they lived for a while with the Thomas Jeffreys, whose homestead SE25-10-5 was south and east of Dugald. William continued to work for Mr. Patterson until he could make a payment on NW 1/2 25-10-5E. It is interesting to note that in 1891 the taxes on that farm were \$12.14 and in 1893, \$15.57 including school tax. Their first house was built on the road allowance and soon became an overnight stopping place for travellers on the trails between Millbrook and Richland and Winnipeg. The barn was often crowded with oxen and horses.

Alex Murray, one of the older sons, was very ambitious and anxious to get an education. He discussed this with Rev. McFarlane, the first resident minister in Dugald, who offered to teach him Latin and short hand, in exchange for chores. Alex would walk three and a half miles to Dugald in time to do the chores before school opened. At 4 o'clock he returned to the minister's home for his lessons and then walked home. One day in the Spring, some boys in Dugald pushed him off the end of a culvert into icy water. He walked home in his soaking clothes, developed pneumonia and died. The seemingly unnecessary death of their ambitious son, was a hard blow for the family. Beside Alex there were Nelson, May, Grace, Margaret, Martha and James.

In 1900 Mrs. Wm. Murray bought her first sewing machine, \$65 with \$5

down and \$3 per month. That machine is still in use "as good as new". In 1888 Mr. Murray had bought 20 acres of land from Mr. Patterson for \$120.00. In 1915 the sale of this land paid for the first Murray family car. In 1920 the farm in Isbister was sold and land bought in Meadowvale where Jim Murray and his wife and family lived for many years. Since his death Mrs. Murray continues to reside there.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Milne lived for many years on their Isbister farm NE11-11-5. Mr. Milne was born in 1883, the oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. George Milne, early homesteaders in Sunnyside. Mrs. Milne was Ardean, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Lonsberry of Dugald. Mr. and Mrs. Milne were married in 1912. They retired to Oakbank in 1946. She died in 1972. He was hospitalized in Winnipeg and died seven months later.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Reynolds arrived from England in 1902. They came to the home across from the school in its second location on the highway. There were three sons Jim, Bill and Donald. Two children died in infancy.

In 1918 Jim entered the Free Press Spelling Competition, going right to the finals at Isaac Brock School where he won the silver medal, which he still has in his possession. Miss Sybil McIvor was his teacher at the time. Donald married Violet Gillespie of Anola and made his home in Dugald. Tom Wilkins a bachelor uncle lived all his life with the Reynolds Family.

In the early 1900's Mr. and Mrs. Fred Schlorff came from the U.S. to make their home on SE31-10-6. Mrs. Schlorff was the daughter of a minister and musically talented. It is recalled that she gave music lessons in the district, going from home to home by horse and buggy. They finally made their home in Winnipeg.

In 1903 Mr. Herman Deilschneider brought his family, with two carloads of machinery and eight horses from the U.S. to Isbister, settling on the original Edward Anderson homestead, SE36-10-5. Mr. Deilschneider was married twice and in all there were eight children.

Mr. Wesley Deilschneider who now lives in Dugald, recalls those early days. They walked one and one half miles to school, until they were old enough to manage a team and sleigh. On cold stormy days everyone along the way, including the teacher, was grateful for a ride. He recalled the rough games and fierce fights during football skirmishes.

Mr. Deilschneider also remembers two encounters with bears in the district. In one instance his brother Herman, on the way home from 'courting', had to climb a neighbor's windmill and stay there until the bear lost interest. On another occasion, Mr. Deilschneider himself was chased by a bear. The homestead map shows heavy bush just east of the farm, which probably accounted for the bears. Young people in those days knew what hard work was, as they cut and hauled fuel from that bush, cut and stacked hay to be hauled home as needed and helped with all the other chores around the farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Deilschneider finally retired to Dugald where they enjoyed gardening as long as they were able. Mrs. Deilschneider died in 1940 and her husband in 1946.

To the east of Murrays was Andy Cumberland, to the south Thomas Jeffrey, and to the north Jim Armstrong. To the Armstrong farm SW36-10-5 came the Hoss Family. They had been living in Winnipeg since their

arrival from Europe in 1893. There were four sons and four daughters. Clara married Robert Reid and lived in the Dugald area nearly all her life. The four sons, Gus, Mike, Charles, Bert and daughter Annie lived on the home farm until only Bert survives and continues to farm in Isbister. Tillie and Mary reside in Winnipeg. Bert recalls that in 1901 their taxes were \$24.88 with a general school tax of \$5.22, a special \$7.66 and road tax \$3.00.

At one time Mr. Gus Hoss was school trustee. The whole family took an active part in the Dugald Community Club and Fair where they won many prizes. Miss Annie Hoss was a very good cook and it is noted she sometimes donated a cake to be auctioned at Isbister school functions.

On the homestead map the name W. Rodway appears on the farm now occupied by Henry Ptak, NE36-10-5. From old clippings it would seem that the Rodways had earlier emigrated to Winnipeg and then to Isbister in 1877.

Early Methodist Mission Records, where they are listed as members for North Plympton, would indicate that William Rodway's mother was living with the family. There was also a James Edward Rodway listed in the same record. He may have been the Rodway on the Dugald homestead map and may or may not have been a relative of W. Rodway.

Unfortunately at this point, there are only memories to record, but until recently, there were those who remembered stories of the kindness and capabilities of Mrs. W. Rodway, who was always willing to help in any time of need. She was usually called when a birth was imminent and had many cold trips by ox team and sleigh. Robert G. Anderson and Winnie Percy (Lonsberry) caused some worry by threatening to arrive at the same time, several miles apart. Fortunately nature took over and timed things so Mrs. Rodway assisted at both events.

Edward Rodway, son of William, married and lived in Dugald for many years while he worked for the C.N.R. section.

Another family, that of John Hudson with his wife Agnes and family John, Wellington, Gordon, Ace, and Alda arrived from the U.S. in 1900 and settled on SE12-11-5. Gordon married Margaret Cook, daughter of Isaac Cook, an old timer from Rossmere. They settled on SW6-11-6 where three daughters and three sons were born and went to school. Douglas and Russell were overseas in the Airforce, and the Army during the Second World War. Shirley (Mrs. M. Davies) lives in Hamilton, Beverly (Mrs. B. Davis) in Transcona and Carol (Mrs. Edward Balcaen) in Selkirk. Murray stayed on the home farm where he resides with his wife, the former Kit Watson and their family, Leslie, Philip and Jeffrey.

Mr. & Mrs. Gordon Hudson both served on the School Board. Mrs. Hudson held office in the W.A. and W.M.S. of the Dugald United Church and the Women's Institute. Mr. and Mrs. Hudson died in 1954.

In 1908 Mr. and Mrs. Ira Pringle and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pringle arrived from the U.S. to settle in Isbister and immediately became involved in the Methodist Church in Dugald where Mr. F. Pringle's name appears on the Church Building Committee that year.

Mr. and Mrs. Pringle had one son Walter and a daughter Margaret who married Edwin Palmquist and now makes her home in Rossmere. After the death of Mr. Pringle the farm was sold to Mr. John Vaags.

In 1928 Mr. and Mrs. A.W. Brown with sons Henry and Marvin arrived from Saskatchewan to buy the farm owned by Fred Schlorff for many years and which is now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brown and family SE31-11-6.

Mr. A.W. Brown became a familiar figure in the community. He was on the Manitoba Milk Board, President of the Manitoba Dairy Association and later a director. He spent his own time and money to help organize T.B. testing for cattle in the area. He organized and promoted the 4H Dairy Calf Club. He also had the contract for hauling milk to Winnipeg but had to sell it when Marvin went overseas in 1943.

had the contract for hauling milk to Winnipeg but had to sell it when Marvin went overseas in 1943.

Mr. Brown was married twice and had in all twelve children including Henry and Marvin who both live and farm in Isbister. Henry married Rose Phillips and their family is Jim, Linda, Garry, Harvey, Marvin, Frances, Jack, Darlene, Brenda, Louise, Debbie, and Cindy.

George Kraushar and family came to Isbister in 1924 to the Deilschneider place where they farmed successfully, winning the wheat championship at Brandon one year and the cup for best dairy milk in 1934. The children were Lillian, Elsie, George, Dorothy, Florence, Arnold, Wilfred and Robert attended Isbister school. Mr. Kraushar served as school trustee for many years, was an ardent hunter and fisherman, flew in by airplane to an area where he bagged his last moose at the age of 81. Mrs. Kraushar was active in women's organizations and the family were great horticulturists. Mr. and Mrs. Kraushar spent their retirement years on a small farm near Anola. Wilfred took over part of the farm and Delmar Percy's turkey farm occupies the building site.

In 1929, Mr. & Mrs. Anthony Ptak and four children, Stanley, Josie, Helen and Stella arrived in Manitoba from Poland. They settled on the old Rodway homestead where Henry and Sophie were born. Henry at one time was a trustee of the Isbister School. Both Henry and Stanley with their wives and families continue to reside and farm in Isbister.

The Yakubicka family came from Czechoslovakia in 1937. There were six children, two girls Augusta, Mary Ann and four boys Walter, Ernie, Malcolm, Harry. Ernie married Beverley Blocker of Meadowvale and Walter married Kathleen Reynolds of Dugald and Malcolm-Doris Fetterly. Jeffreys and the Bill Edie family also lived on this farm at one time.

Mr. and Mrs. Karman also are from Czechoslovakia and have lived for several years on SE1-11-5. They have two daughters Ann and Elizabeth. This is a farm that has changed hands many times. All these families have lived there for short periods: Kelly, Sawyer, Palmquist, McInnis, Reynolds and Maslowski.

Mr. and Mrs. John Vaags and their eight children make their home on NW6-11-6, a farm that over the years has seen many occupants, Morrison, Schlorff, Paul, Spenser, McLeod and Harrison. The Vaags operate a very large farm and cattle operation.

Mr. and Mrs. Stecy live on SE12-11-5 which was the original John Hudson farm. It was also the home of the Fingler, Hare, Kunz, Lucko and Dobie families many years ago. Alex Laurie and his family lived opposite

the Hoss farm on SE35-10-5 where Tanasychuks now live. Jack Laurie lived where Probizneys were and where Boykos now make their home.

In 1958 Mr. and Mrs. Delmer Percy took up residence on SE36-10-5 where they operate a large poultry business. They have two daughters Kimberly and Janice. The family finds its involvement in Dugald's organizations.

Following the 1st war there were several soldier's settlement families in the area. Most of them were from the old country and many did not stay. Of those who did, Mr. and Mrs. Farmer and daughter Joan were there the longest. Ace Hudson and Mr. and Mrs. Hemphill were also on that same farm across from Mr. Kraushar's land.

The land boom of 1880-81 probably accounts for some of the names that appear on the homestead maps. The name Arthur B. Lee appears on more than one section in more than one district. He left no descendants or memories here. Huggard was another. Men believed there were fortunes to be made in land. Other names that should be mentioned are R. Johnston, T.J. Fykes, M. Morrison, A.P. Stewart, T.D. Sedger, W.R. Dick, T. Craig, J. Allison, W. Anderson. Some did stay, so perhaps someone reading this story will have memories of those days.

Some land changed hands many times, often owned by speculators who hired local farmers to work their land. Clarence Holland with horses plowed for several such owners, usually sleeping in a barn loft at night with the wind and often as the season advanced, the first snow blowing through the cracks. A group known as National Supply owned the Karman farm at one time. A Dr. Blanchard from Winnipeg raised cattle on the Yakubicka farm.

It would take a life-time to trace every one who ever lived in Isbister or owned land there. Even more interesting, if there had been time, would have been to research information on old maps.

Perhaps the name Isbister will eventually cease to mean anything and once more, as in the beginning, the residents will become integrated into other larger centres which have kept their identity. Only in stories such as this will the younger generations read of the pioneers on whose foundations they now build.

McDAVID

The McDavid School was organized in 1903. It was located on the north-east corner of 34-10-6E which now is the corner of Highway 15 and the Millbrook Cemetery road, two miles west of Anola. This school site was located where the corners of four townships met. The school district was bounded by Millbrook S.D. on the west, Hazelridge and Eastdale S.D.'s on the north, Queens Valley on the east and Anola on the south. The first trustees were Stewart Cook, David Galloway and Wm. McCotter.

Stewart Cook donated one acre of land for the site. He suggested the name McDavid as a combination of the names of the trustees. "Mc" for McCotter and "David" from Galloway.



McDavid's second — the two-roomed school of 1954.

The first teacher was Miss B. Ferguson. Her salary for a year was \$88.50.

This first school building was moved three quarters of a mile west of Anola in 1949. Mrs. Joyce Briercliffe was the last teacher in the first school. A two-roomed school was built in 1954. Then in 1965 the school districts of Anola Uppingham and McDavid formed the consolidated school district of Anola. These schoolhouses were all moved to the McDavid school lot. The first Anola school building remains to be used for a museum. These three schools operated until 1968 when the present Anola Elementary Consolidated school was opened.

IN THE EARLY YEARS:

Donald McKay, Thomas & Bill Donaldson, Joe Kimatkowski, George, Bill & Reid Edie, Coulter Kropinowski and many others served on the school board.

Some of the more recent teachers were: Miss Anne Posniuk (Mrs. Fetterly), Mr. Galay, Miss Yestrau, Mrs. Sheer, M.E. Smith, Melvin Solar, Mrs. Olive Galloway, Miss Margaret Reid (Mrs. Bill Bryce) Miss Mattern (Mrs. Wm. Kruchak) Laura (Milly) Gall and others. Wm. Romaniuk was the last teacher before consolidation. D.N. Doolittle was Sec. Treas. for many years. Mrs. Dorothy Norman was the last Sec. Treas.

Family names and pupils names taken from the one roomed school register of 1939-1940:

Anderson — Phyllis, Edward

Boriskewich — Mary, Harry, Kathy in 1954

Chanowski — Mary, Caroline, Jennie, Edward, Stanley in 1954

Goch — Mike

Kroplo — Donald, Edward — power line patrolman

Kwiatkowski — Teddy, Harry Helen, Sellen

Lozo — Rosana, Emily — section foreman
Pastuck — Walter, Jennie
Paponicah — Annie
Popovich — Annie, George
Scott — Lynn, Coila, Alice, Mae
Svorad — Mildred, August, Mary, Frank
Summeston — Malcolm

Family names and pupils names taken from the registers of the two roomed school of 1954:

Aumuller — Alice, Leo
Bell — Donald
Belsham — George
Beganski — Leslie
Dubinski — Ronald
Fahr — Kimberley, Gerald
Hadaller — Gordon, Donna, Dianne
Halubiski — Robert
Kitkoski — Richard, Donald, Leslie
Koskie — Leslie, Marion, Elizabeth, Gordon, Wesley, Robert
Kruchak — Roland, Ronald
Palidwor — Marie
Marko — Gerald, Robert, Raymond
Marshal — Bruce, Bryan
Mozel — Larry
Nimchuk — Ronald, Donald
Norman — Ross, Margaret
Reeves — Garry
Waterfield — Eleanor, David
Ward — Dale, Billy
Weiser — Judy, Walter, Elsie

The McDavid school district was an area that was betwixt and between. There has never been a post office, a church or a hall in the district. Christmas concerts were held in the school before the Anola hall days and picnics were also independent in the early days before the days of the Briercliffe Millbrook picnic.

Evening church services were held. R.A. Hoey the Methodist minister in Dugald held services in the McDavid school. After church union morning services were held. There was a Ladies Aid working for the United Church. It was organized in 1935 by Mrs. Norman Doolittle who was the first president, Mary Cook was the first secretary-treasurer. There were about fifteen members. They held teas and socials to raise money for the church. The services in McDavid closed in the late thirties.

Another Ladies Club — a Home and School type worked for a few years to help with picnics and Christmas concerts.

THE CHATELAINE CLUB

The Ladies Aid group wished to remain working together as a group so they decided to re-organize into a larger district social type club. A contest was held to select a new name for the group. Mrs. Jack Irwin of the Beatrice school district won with the name, "Chatelaine Club".

Through the years this club raised money for the Red Cross, the March

of Dimes and the Salvation Army. Also many quilts were made for the Red Cross and a lot of sewing and knitting done during the War years. This club remembers senior citizens and former members with small gifts and cards at Christmas. Members who are ill or bereaved are also remembered.

Stewart Cook married Lizzie Hall of Winnipeg and farmed NE34-10-6E. They had three daughters. Helen married Bob Wood and Margaret married Dave Withers of Winnipeg. Mary married Les Colbert. When Mr. Cook retired he kept a lot for himself bordering on Highway 15. After Mr. and Mrs. Cook's death it was sold to Mr. Stardom.

Mr. Stardom came from Europe in 1929 to Selkirk and then to Springfield. He farmed on Joe Kitkoski's farm. He bought Stewart Cook's lot and retired. Their children were Edward and Helen.

Gurney Gill farmed the SW35-10-6E. When his son Lance married Maggie Edie Lance built just north of his fathers house and had a small store in connection with the house. Bertha lived with her father until his death and later by herself, until Oscar Adolphson bought that part of the farm. Gurney was an early school trustee.

Norman Doolittle bought that part of the farm where the store had been in 1921. There had been several owners after Lance left. Norman and his wife Maymie who was a daughter of Isaac Cook, sold to their nephew Harold Cook in 1948. This building spot is just across the road from Millbrook Cemetery.

Norman and his wife were very active in the community. Norman served on the school board. He had been a bookkeeper before he came out to the farm so Mr. Chas. Cook the auctioneer always had him as clerk for his auction sales.

Harold Cook had married Dorothy Hilliam a daughter of Joseph Hilliam who farmed at Anola until his retirement in 1943. Harold farmed his father's farm until he bought Doolittle's place. Harold and Dorothy had a family of four sons, Cameron, Norman, David, Ricky and one daughter Wendy who is still at home. Harold has been caretaker of the Millbrook Cemetery since he came to live on this farm.

Mr. and Mrs. O. Adolphson first lived in the Millbrook school district. Mr. Adolphson served on the Millbrook school board for five years. Then they bought the south of the farm that Gurney Gill and Bertha had lived on. This quarter originally was the homestead of Charles B. Edie who went to Oregon in 1900. Mr. Adolphson also served on the McDavid school board for four years. The Adolphson family were Allan who is on his dad's farm and Dianne and the twins David and Wayne.

Other families were: Anderson — George, Wes., Bouw — Peter; Ilchyna; Nowell; Shepherd; Schultz; Ward — Ross.

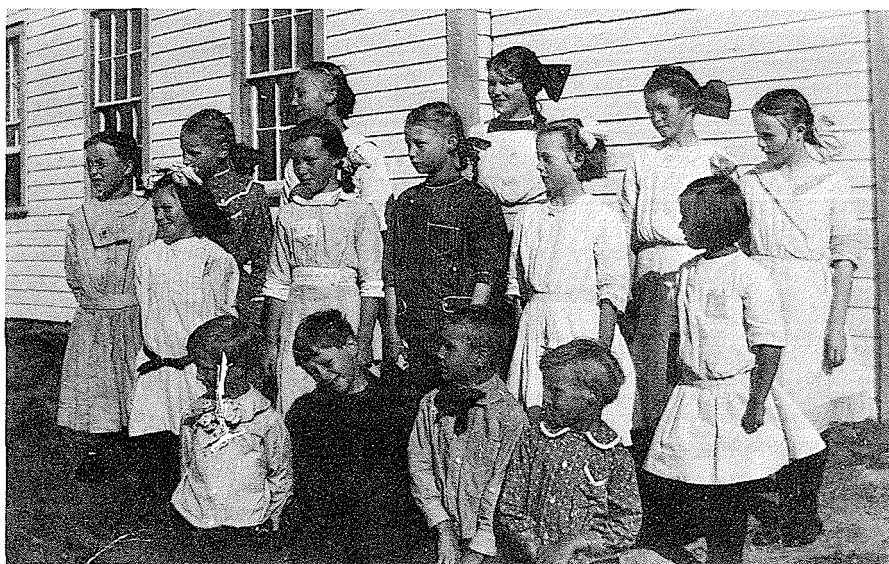
Many McDavid families had felt that they were part of Anola ever since the railroad station was built and the post office was placed in Anola around 1923. Since consolidation of the school most consider themselves as Anola families.

MEADOWVALE SCHOOL 241

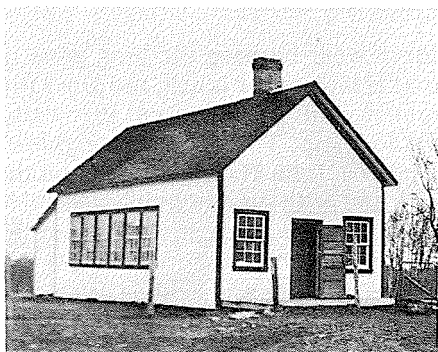
Meadowvale's first school was built in 1883 by George Heather on one acre of land on the northeast corner of section 12-10-5E. The name Meadowvale was chosen because the surrounding district especially to the east was hay meadow.

In 1912 each pupil had a small garden plot for flowers just south of the school building. In 1913 there was a vegetable garden and the pupils had a meal cooked by Mrs. Heather of the vegetables they had grown themselves. It was great satisfaction to eat the fruit of their labours.

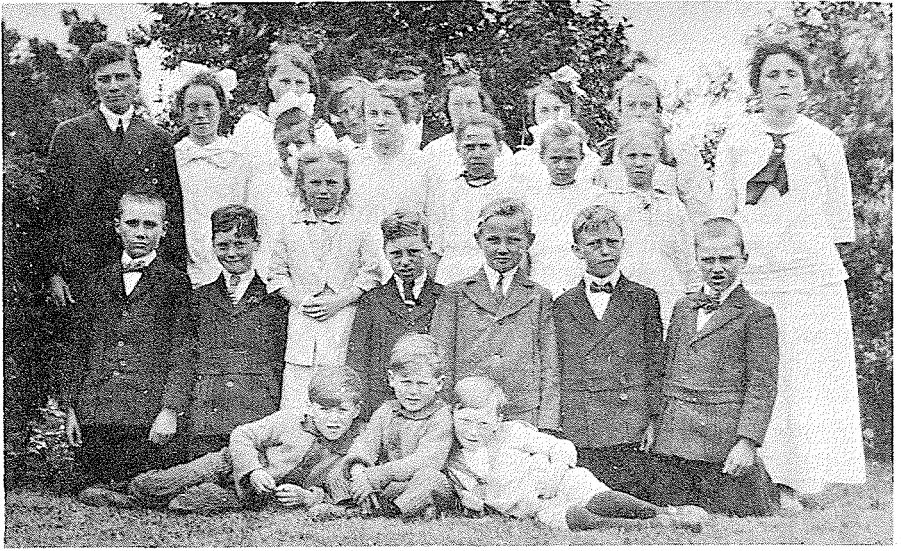
A barn was built around 1912 for the pupils who came on horseback. The Lennoxs who lived 2 miles north and one mile east always came on horseback. Lorne Ballegeer lives on that farm now. Mr. Heather planted the maples north of the school and Isabel Robertson planted the corner maple which though stunted and small still was living in 1965.



The school children of June 1914 in front of the Meadowvale School building of 1883. Back Row: Gladys Heather, Alice Thomsen, Florence Thomsen, Ethel Bolton, Hazel Bolton, Ina Heather. Middle Row: Edna Bolton, Frances Bolton, Ella Haack, Blanche Heather, Alice Blocker. Front Row: Johnnie Bolton, Arnold Bolton, Erwin Blocker, Clarence Thomsen.



The first school was remodelled by Tom Percy, Sr. in 1914. The wood shed was moved to the back, the three north windows closed and three more added to the south side.



Pupils of 1916 in this school. Back Row, left to right: Alice Thomsen, Ella Haack, John Haack, Frances Bolton, Gladys Heather, Blanche Heather. Middle Row: Wm. Smith, Frances Bolton, Edna Bolton, Ina Heather, Katie Nussberger, Alice Blocker, Mollie Pauley. Front Row, kneeling: Erwin Blocker, Arnold Bolton, Annie Heather, John Bolton, Clarence Thomsen, Harry Haack, Alfred Blocker. Front Row, reclining: Charlie Davis, Jim Davis, Will Bolton.

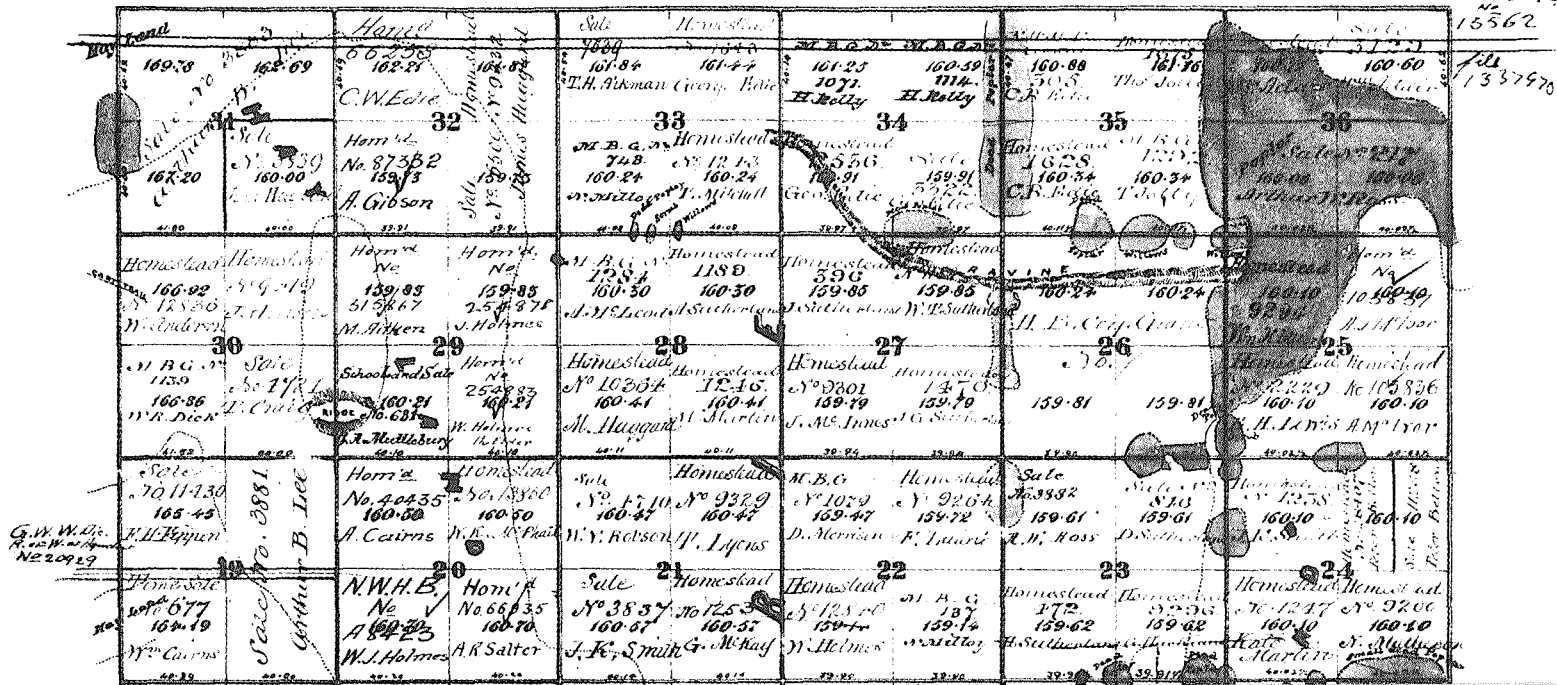
Mrs. Alex Percy of Evergreen Lodge remembers her school days in Meadowvale. Her maiden name was Katie Cairns, a daughter of Adam Cairns who homesteaded the farm where John Eckhardt now lives. Katie remembers her best friend Cathy Dunbar who lived north of the school. She relates: "At the time of my first teacher, Frank Kilty, the pupils got their drinking water from a narrow deep hole dug in the ground and hauled it up with a bucket a little wider than a stove pipe for the hole was not wide enough to use a pail. Later, a good well was dug and a little fence put around it and a big trough was put out beside the fence to water Heather's cattle, for they were short of water. Other farmers' cattle roamed around the prairie so in school hours they often came to get a drink and whoever owned the band of cattle would ask to go and water them.

One year Rev. Carmichael of Dugald came every two weeks in the evening with his Magic Lantern to show pictures. What a thrill to see those pictures!

About the year 1912, the older children were burning the long grass in the yard. At noon when the teacher was at Heathers for lunch, the grass fire ran around the north side of the school and got between the walls. Someone noticed it and ran to Heathers for help. They phoned neighbors and soon the fathers came on galloping horses. John Haack Sr. came on the gallop with the harness still on his horse and with an axe in his hand. He chopped open the wall and the other men carried buckets of water from the well and soon the fire was put out. The children had gone in and got out their jackets and hung them all on the fence. School was held as usual that afternoon.

In June 1916, the teacher Miss McDonald had resigned to be married to

Scale, 40 Chains to an Inch.



Jim Murray so the school children with the help of their mothers planned a shower. Showers were quite a novelty. It was to be a secret so they planned a picnic party to be held across the road from the school in Heather's bush. The table was put up and the children came to school a little early and went out to play hide and seek as they often did. At the same time they hid their parcels. Then came the time for lunch so all went out to the table and arranged the lunch. Later the children had a treasure hunt as they presented their parcels.

The hayland south and east of Meadowvale was settled by three groups of people in the depression years of the dirty thirties. The first group to come were unemployed people from Winnipeg who wished to try farming. They were financed by the Manitoba Government and were called the Back-to-the-Landers.

The second group were farmers from the dried out areas of Saskatchewan who came around 1935 to 1937.

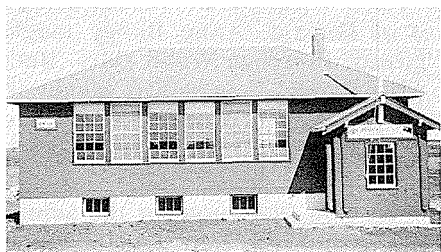
The third group came from Czechoslovakia around 1938 before the Second World War began.

Now there were fifty three pupils in grades 1-9 and a class of Czechoslovakians learning English. A second teacher was engaged to help. It was a very crowded classroom so the school board agreed to build a new school in 1938.

The second Meadowvale School was built on NW7-10-6E on five acres purchased from Mr. L. Piltz at \$75 an acre. A shelter belt enclosed the grounds. The school was ready for use in the fall of 1938. In celebration of the opening a banquet was held. Invitations were sent to former pupils and other interested people. The program was chaired by the late James Murray (chairman of the school board). Dr. Howden, our member of Parliament at the time gave an address, which was followed by a few humorous numbers given by ventriloquist Mr. McMullen of the North American Lumber Co. Transcona. Mrs. B. Edie (nee Thomsen) spoke on behalf of former students and a few appropriate words were spoken by Miss Anne Bailey on behalf of the teachers. Mrs. Murray spoke on behalf of the parents.

There were many extra-curricular activities in the new school. Pupils participated in the fair and won original paintings of flowers by Wyn Van Slyck, which were hung on the walls of the school for year round enjoyment. A radio was bought for the school and the children listened to radio broadcasts on CBC. Spelling matches were held often in the early years, usually on Friday Afternoons. Later annual spelling matches for all Springfield were sponsored by Vernie Briercliffe about 1930.

In 1950 a projector was purchased by the Home and School (P.T.A.) and



Meadowvale school of 1938.

the films from the National Film Board were a special treat every month for both pupils and the community.

Meadowvale participated in the Musical Festivals sponsored by the Dugald Women's Institute from the years 1939-1945. One festival stands out clearly in memory. The night before the festival rain streamed down all night and roads were impassable for cars. The children walking varying distances gathered at the school house that morning. Mr. Blocker was contacted and he very kindly sent his son with a truck to transport the children to Oakbank. The neighbours along the way were waiting with teams to pull the truck through the mudholes. The children arrived at the festival two hours late and did not arrive back at the school house till one A.M. What a hectic day!

Miss Froebe was the only teacher to have a year book (in 1952-53) for each family. Then Mrs. Nowak, Susan Godfrey and Miss Allen each made one for the school library. The purpose of these books was to help pupils remember their youth and to be a symbol of the happy times spent together.

Valentine's Day was the midwinter break — an excuse for a party. Often preschool brothers and sisters were invited.

Other activities were the Amateur nights sponsored by the Anola Chamber of Commerce which were entered competitively with other Schools. A certificate was won for the Hoop Drill. At a Variety show at Springfield Collegiate, Meadowvale won the prize for the most entertaining act, which was a pantomime.

In 1952-53 the "241 School Club" was formed. They held whist drives and crokinole parties. Sometimes films would be shown and lunch served. The money raised went to the Film Council and the Red Cross. After whist drives occasionally dancing was held. The music was supplied by Mr. Battanchuk and others.

In 1965 the second school and lot were sold to Mr. A. Buss — a retired business man of West Kildonan because Meadowvale was entering elementary school consolidation with Dugald.

Meadowvale families remember the following teachers. There were other teachers through the years as well. Laura Artkenhead was the first teacher in 1883. Elizabeth O'Neil was a daughter of a homesteading family in Meadowvale, Elizabeth Robertson was missionary in India about 27 years. Gertrude Loughman (Mrs. James Heather) of Meadowvale, Mabel Robertson (Mrs. Stanley McQuade) of Plympton, Christina Macdonald (Mrs. Jim Murray) of Meadowvale, Mr. Evelyn became a doctor and practised in Stonewall, Norah Zell (Mrs. Bill Hadaller) in Glass, Mae Froebe (Mrs. Neil Cook) of Dugald, Margaret Ragula (Mrs. Duke) lived in Oakbank after her marriage, Jane Irwin (Mrs. Harry McKay of Meadowvale), Florence Thomsen (Mrs. Bruce Edie) of Dugald, Anne Bailey taught Meadowvale for thirteen years, Jean Tweed, Florence Webb (Mrs. Bell) and Rae Purdy did team teaching with Miss Bailey, Joan Nowak taught after her marriage to Art Nowak, Elizabeth Anderson of Isbister (Mrs. Chas. Turner), Susan Godfrey (Mrs. Ken Edie) of Cornwall, Mrs. L. Szalanski was the last Meadowvale teacher.

In the early days Meadowvale combined with Plympton for the annual picnic. In later years Meadowvalers, young and old, went to Hobans or

Dugards park in Beausejour for their picnic where there was lots of swimming.

To review sports in Meadowvale is to review the story of Jim Murray. The Murrays lived in the Dugald District and Jim played baseball at Dugald. In 1923 Mr. Murray and family moved to the Meadowvale district where he took over the management of both the boy's and girl's baseball teams. When the Springfield Softball League was formed in 1933 Jim entered his girls. In the early days their uniforms were made up of baggy pleated blue serge gym bloomers and white middies, at which some folks cast a critical eye, thinking this was no garb for "ladies". However, as time went on, the critics became more reconciled and the heavy bloomers were replaced by short, light-weight briefs and long, woolen stockings. In 1953 when the girls were getting new jackets, each with a number to identify them by, Jim's number was 46, signifying the number of years he had managed various teams in baseball. Throughout the years Meadowvale never won a trophy and only once after they joined with Dugald did they bring home the coveted prize.

In 1936 Jim created a new interest — this time — hockey. Back of the buildings and close to the well was a large bluff which he chose as an ideal spot for a skating rink for their children, Nelson, Amy, Rita and Malcolm. Later he decided to make a larger rink for hockey which was taken over by the Meadowvale Community Club. They bought a boxcar from the CNR and lit it with gasoline lanterns. When electricity came they installed two strings of lights. The Meadowvale team was entered in the Amateur Hockey league for a few years. In later years curling took over. In 1961 the boxcar which had served as a waiting room burned down.

Jim Murray passed away at the age of 76 in 1961. To commemorate him, one of the newest trophies to be awarded in the Springfield Municipality, is the "Jim Murray Memorial Trophy", the leading scorer of the Springfield Amateur Hockey League to receive the trophy with the hope it will inspire young players with the same love and enthusiasm that he held for good, clean sport.

There has never been a church building in Meadowvale. There was a Methodist Sunday School in the school, in the morning, in the early 1900's and a Methodist manse before 1900. On Sunday afternoon the people could go to Plympton Presbyterian church. The Lutheran families of Blockers, Haacks and Thomsens attended the Plympton church until 1914. Then with the advent of the Model T they sought out Lutheran services and were served by a Lutheran minister or student from Winnipeg. The Dielschneiders and Hoss families of Isbister joined them. These services continued every two weeks in the homes until the second school with the basement was built. Lutheran services were held in this school until late fifties when the Meadowvale congregation joined the Lutheran Church of the Good Shepherd in Transcona.

Baptist services were also held in this second school and the old school building was remodelled for a home for Rev. Shunk and later Rev. Gillet. When these services were discontinued the members were absorbed by the Anola and Oakbank congregations.

Around 1960 a mission group also came from Landmark Friday af-

ternoons. This group was lead by Mrs. Duek. Gideon Bibles were placed in all schools.

In the early years Christmas concerts were put on by the Meadowvale school and Plympton Sunday School in Plympton Church. The Plympton Sunday School gave each school child a book for Christmas and a bag of treats. Through the years the Meadowvale children had a lot of good books to exchange.

MEADOWVALE PIONEERS

Willis Heather came from England with his parents when he was a small boy. He settled in Oxford, Nova Scotia where he grew up and married Amelia Dobson, daughter of a Baptist minister.

Willis and Amelia had a family of one daughter, Vida, and five sons, George, Will, Howe, James and Milt.

Willis Heather homesteaded on SW18-10-6E. In August 1880 he sent for his wife and family to come west. The family arrived in St. Boniface by train and had to ferry across the river to Winnipeg.

The family spent their first night in a little shack where the Manitoba Cold Storage now stands and the following day went out east to the farm of D.C. Gillespie which was two miles west of Dugald and a half mile south. They spent their first winter there. The next spring (1881) they moved to their own farm.

The house was just a one roomed log cabin with a flat roof and a mud floor. The furniture was homemade and the beds were built along the walls in bunk fashion. The first winter was a very hard one, there were so many blizzards and so much snow. The house could not be seen from any distance. It just looked like smoke coming out of a snow bank.

Howard and his brother were walking home one clear frosty night and hearing the snow crunching behind them as if someone was following them and both were afraid to look around until they were almost at their own door. When they did have the courage to take a look, they saw a huge wolf. It did not take them long to get into the house.

One could see for miles in those days, all prairie with very few trees and no fences or roads.

Willis worked in Winnipeg and would get out home every two or three weeks. He generally had to walk as there was no other transportation. He would carry as much flour, tea and sugar in a pack sack on his back as he could, and pray that it would be enough to last his family until he could get home again.

In the winter of 1882 they bought a cow so they had milk for the family. That same year they got a team of horses and broke up about 50 acres and had it ready for crop the next year. Willis got the Patent on the homestead in 1883.

That year they bought a reaper which cut the grain that fell on to a table, and when there was enough for a sheaf it was tripped. The grain then slid off to one side and was tied by hand.

In 1910 Willis went to Saskatchewan to homestead again with another son James. He and his wife lived there until 1915 when Willis died and his wife returned to Manitoba and lived with Howard on the old home farm in Meadowvale until her death in 1928. Howard's family were Ina, Gladys, Blanche, Annie and Orville.

Mrs. Thos. Bolton of Meadowvale and Mrs. Howard Heather were daughters of Hiram McQuade.

The Boltons lived one mile west of the Meadowvale school. Their first house there was the Plympton school remodelled. Years later it burned and then they moved a large house from the east on the Water Line. Mr. and Mrs. Bolton had four daughters and three sons; Ethel (Mrs. Ernie Perry of Plympton), Hazel (Mrs. Harry Folliot of Dugald), John married Edna Sutherland, daughter of Doug Sutherland of Suthwyn and Plympton. Arnold married Muriel Day of Plympton. Mr. Bolton was fatally injured when a cow he was leading pushed him against the latch of their barn door on April 25, 1925.

Mark Hayward was born in London England in 1846. At the age of twelve he went into the British Navy and after serving twelve years on sailing ships and seeing most of the world he applied for his discharge and sailed for Canada.

Just about this time the government was having some trouble with the Indians in the West and had called for volunteers for the army. Mark volunteered and came West in the spring of 1879. The soldiers' trip to Winnipeg was made by boat from Grand Forks up the Red River. After his arrival at Winnipeg the trouble with the Indians had been settled and later that summer his wife and only son William moved out to join him. Mark was given a quarter section of land south of the Plympton church, east of Dave Fergusons. It was a swamp so instead he squatted on the NE quarter of 13-10-5E. Odd sections of land at that time were not open for homesteading but they gave the Haywards the title for that farm as a homestead.

The house in which they lived the first winter, was just a shack which was sodded halfway up the walls. On Dec. 10th, 1879 Moses Robertson who lived up the road one and a half miles called in to see if Mark was going for wood that day. They set off with their teams of oxen and sleighs and as it was a mild day were dressed accordingly with high leather boots etc. The wood was located about six miles east of the Hayward farm. After they had the wood loaded a violent storm arose and they lost their way. The sleigh tongue could not be seen. They were fortunate that they had some hay in a bag for feed for the oxen. With it they were able to start a fire and burn the two loads of wood. Later on in the night Moses Robertson decided to tie his oxen together and in holding on to them he believed they would lead him home or to someone else's house. Moses never arrived home but was found a week later frozen to death by Johnnie Robertson and Robert Neilson who came upon him almost buried in the snow. He had walked nine miles to the south where there were no houses and no shelter. The following evening the storm stopped and Mark after being lost for twenty four hours with a truer instinct for direction went the other way. As Mark started for home he found that he had been lost only half a mile from William Cairn's shack. He too would have been frozen had not William returned that night to his cabin and there was a light in the window. Mark made his way to the light and stumbled against the door. When William opened the door he fell in. He did not feel cold only thirsty. His feet were frozen and it was a long painful job to cut off his socks and boots. It was several days before he could have medical attention in Winnipeg. The operation took place on a big kitchen table in the home of Mr. Albert

Woodley who lived on a small farm a quarter of a mile from where the General Hospital now stands. His only anaesthetic was a good drink of brandy. Doctor Benson who performed the operation was a collector of curios and as Mark had gathered many curios from many of his ports of call as a sailor, he made Dr. Benson a gift of these in payment for his work. Both feet had to be amputated just in front of the heel. It was eight years before the operations were completed.

During these years Mrs. Hayward had to carry on with the work. Besides doing a great deal of outside work she had to sew and knit for her family. If she were walking to a neighbor's place in the dark she would knit all the way. Three more sons were born; Arthur, Peter and Charlie. Mrs. Edward Hudson acted as midwife.

Arthur, Pete and Charlie Hayward all served in World War I. Mark and Ellen Hayward are buried in Moosenose cemetery, now known as Sunnyside.

There were three types of early settlers, those who came to make a home, to speculate and for adventure. There was a unique situation in Meadowvale. The three Cairn brothers, Adam, Archie, and Bill and later the Hayward Bros. sold their homesteads to four Gladbrook families which included the Blockers, Thomsens, Niedermans and later the Haacks.

Adam went to Dugald, Bill went out west and Archie went to Queen's valley. Archie's son Clarence lived in Evergreen Lodge until his death.

Many of the descendants of these families still farm in Meadowvale. Their first homes formed a triangle about a quarter of a mile from each other. They lived like an extended family and used machinery together, butchered together, and even smoked their pork in the same smokehouse. They missed Gladbrook so they subscribed to the Tama Northern, and looked for it each week just like a letter from home.

These families were really speculators looking for cheap land. They hoped to make enough money to go back to Gladbrook, Iowa and buy a farm there where land cost about \$200 an acre at that time. But that did not happen before their children grew up and married. When they went back to visit they found that their relatives and many of their old friends had also moved away or passed on. Springfield had become their home.

In the summer of 1902 the Fedderson Land Co. of Gladbrook Iowa brought several men, including Ferd Thomsen and Henry Dielschneider, to Winnipeg by train and contacted the real estate agent, D.A. Ross. Mr. Ross hired a fast travelling team at Waddington livery stable near the city hall and took them out over the trails to Angus McIvors where they had dinner. Later the men contacted homesteaders in Meadowvale and elsewhere, and each man bought a quarter section and returned to Iowa.

The next year, 1903, on a February morning Ferd Thomsen went down town in Gladbrook and happened to meet Henry Dielschneider who asked him to come to Canada with him. He was loading two freight cars of livestock and settlers effects and would put Ferd's furniture along in these cars if he would come with him and help him care for the livestock. Ferd Thomsen immediately went back home and told his wife Martha he was going to Canada and to start packing. By 4 o'clock their suite was empty. Martha said all she had left was a few personal effects and a broken chair.

When the men arrived in Winnipeg they unloaded the cars at the CNR

freight sheds on Water St. Martha and her daughter Florence came by train six weeks later. They stayed their first night with the Grotikes who had rented the Allan McRae farm in Suthwyn. The Grotikes later bought a farm in Prairie Grove.

The house on Mr. Thomsen's farm was not livable so they went to live in the vacant loghouse on the Adam Cairn's homestead where Alice was born. Only Mrs. Mark Hayward was present.

The first summer Mr. Thomsen walked night and morning two miles north to Mr. Dielschneider's farm to work as a hired man. That fall Ed Anderson, who lived where Wilf Kraushar lives now, offered to come and plow a field for next year's crop on Thomsen's land. Next year when that small field of grain was cut the three Hayward Bros. went out and stooked it for a surprise.

In 1905 Mr. and Mrs. Niederman bought the Adam Cairns place where the Thomsens were living. Niederman's oldest unmarried son, Anton, bought the Archie Cairns place where Alf Blocker lives. It had a vacant house on it so the Thomsen family went to live there with Anton. Anton married Lucinda McQuade of Plympton. In 1910 the Niedermans sold their farm to John Haack and returned to Gladbrook.

Mr. and Mrs. Haack had seven children, three of whom were, William who married Lena Young of Prairie Grove, Ella who married Fred McLeod of Oakbank and Harry who married Eva Sutherland, daughter of Doug Sutherland of Suthwyn and Plympton.

Will and Lena's daughter Emma married John Eckhardt. They live on the home farm. He came to Springfield in 1938 from Czechoslovakia. He is an excellent carpenter and has built many houses and buildings for the people of Springfield. Their children are Carol Lee, Ronald and Adele.

Will and Lena's younger daughter Ruth married Harry Osiowy of Hazelridge.

Mrs. Mark Hayward died in 1906 and in 1907 the Hayward Bros. rented their farm to F. Thomsen who also took over the Meadowvale Post Office for \$35 a year which is less than \$3 a month and went to Plympton Post Office to pick up the Meadowvale mail bag every Tuesday and Thursday for \$102 a year which is about \$1 per trip. They would go at eleven AM when Hemmings coming from Winnipeg was expected to arrive and continue to Dugald to feed his horses at noon, have dinner at Gillespies Store and leave the Dugald mail. Many times the mail was late because of bad roads; many times they waited hours. Mr. Hemmings took great pride in the fact that the mail always got through eventually. Thomsens had a desk in the kitchen and the people called at their convenience. This contact with the neighbours dispelled loneliness.

A few years later the Dugald mail came out on the train so Hemming came to Meadowvale to feed his horses and have dinner with the Thomsens.

The Meadowvale Postmasters were: Hugh Wilson 1895-98, Mrs. Ellen Hayward 1899-1906, W.J. Hayward 1906-07, F. Thomsen 1907-33.

In 1933 Meadowvale P.O. was closed and the mail came from Dugald on R.R. No. 1.

Clarence Thomsen was born on Mark Hayward's homestead in 1908. He married Marion Hoole of Dugald and lived on 24-10-5E and farmed in



Meadowvale P.O. in 1916 as Mr. Hemming's saw it.

partnership with his father who lived across the road. Their family is Arthur, Eleanor (Mrs. Douglas MacLachlan), Marilyn (Mrs. Robert Saul) and Carol (Mrs. Dale Brown) of Oakbank. Arthur owns and farms the home place. He married Margaret Cook and they have five children Janet, Brent, Murray, Robert and Graham. Marion and Clarence were interested in Home Beautification and won many prizes including two firsts with one Grand Championship for the best farmstead in Manitoba.

Clarence was fatally injured in a tractor accident in October 1952. The seven hundred spruce trees he planted live on and improve with age are a living memorial.

Mr. and Mrs. Ferd Thomsen retired to Evergreen Lodge in 1966. Ferd died August 16, 1970. They would have celebrated their seventieth wedding anniversary on October 11 if Ferd had lived another eight weeks.

Henry Blocker and George Mum came in 1903 about two weeks after F. Thomsen and H. Dielschneider. George Mum had gone to South Dakota and sold his land for twice what he paid for it before he unloaded his car of settlers effects, so now he would go to Canada and try to double his money again. Henry Blocker went to meet George Mum and got a free ride all the way to Canada. The railroad allowed only one man to a car to take care of the livestock so Henry hid under a wagon box covered with hay. The brakeman became suspicious that someone was under the hay and prodded the hay with a rod, but the wagon box was Henry's protection. Miss Mary Mum, George's sister came later on the train. Two years later Mary and Henry were married and George Mum went back to the States.

Mr. Blocker served on the school board. They had a family of three sons and a daughter.

Alice became a schoolteacher and married Sherman Strutt.

Erwin married Beatrice Quilliams, a Dugald School teacher, and now farms just north of the pipeline on the road from Highway 15 to Meadowvale school. Their sons are Ken married Charlene McLean and Brian and their daughter Doreen married Neil Allan of Oakbank.

Alfred married Daisy Grainger and they live on Archie Cairn's homestead. Alf has been chairman of the Meadowvale school board and served on the first Springfield-Transcona School Board. Their daughter Beverly became a teacher and their son Bruce and wife, Pat, live on the farm.

Herb married Mary Bjorklund of Millbrook. They live on the Bill

Cairn's homestead. Their daughter Pat married Murray Leonard of Anola. Their son Lorne and his wife, Gerry, farms with his dad.

Mrs. Henry Blocker celebrated her 90th birthday May 18, 1973.

Mr. and Mrs. Lathwell Sr. lived on SW25-10-5 and were 2-1/2 miles from the Meadowvale school. They came around 1905 from Ontario. Their family were adults at the time of arrival. Amy married Jim Wilson of Dugald. Zillah was a teacher. Harry married a Miss Tweed of Crystal City and remained on the home farm where he built a special type of house for his bride. Mr. Lathwell Sr. was a deeply religious man.

Harry was an excellent farmer. He was interested in growing small fruits, horticulture and keeping bees. He was one of the first to plant rows of trees for shelter, privacy and beautification. He had a flock of pure bred Plymouth Rock hens and sold hatching eggs to a Winnipeg hatchery. Both Harry and his wife were artistic and Harry sketched dogs and horses. Mrs. Lathwell painted many pictures of flowers and animals. They had an only daughter Claire who had much musical ability and gave piano lessons.

Mr. Lathwell raised two foster children, George and Reg Lumsden. George's family lives in Dugald.

Reg married Claire and farmed across the road from the home farm. They had a family of 3 boys and a daughter. This family was very fond of horses and horseback riding and always came to school on horseback. The oldest son Harry became blind when he was a child. The others were Donald, David and Edith. Reg owned the farm that Bill Gibson had lived on. Bill came from England and farmed there from 1884 to 1908 when he went to Transcona and was caretaker of Central School for 22 years. Reg and Claire moved to B.C.

Charles Davies came to Canada from England at an early age and farmed in the Meadowvale district for sixty years. Charles married Mary Thompson of Meadowvale. Mary's father, John Thompson first lived north of Erwin Blocker. Later he lived on the SW 1/4 of the section that John McQuade had homesteaded. Then he moved to the Plympton district and lived where the Sochas live in 1973. John built a large house for his large family.

When first married Mr. and Mrs. Davies lived on the Archie Cairn's homestead and later 1/2 mile south of the Meadowvale school. Then they moved one mile west of the school.

They had five sons Charles, James, George, Melbourne and Andy as well as two daughters Leona and Mabel. Andy is the only one living in Springfield. His building spot is one mile west of the Meadowvale school site on the north side of the road right beside his mother's home. Andy and his wife Nellie have two daughters Bonnie and Beverly.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Davies were both at the pioneer dinner of 1970 and were the second oldest couple.

Mr. and Mrs. Hewko came to Springfield in 1932 and lived on Bob Wilson's farm. The old Wilson house burnt down and the Hewkos built another house. They bought Bruce Edie's windmill when the Cordite Plant was built and this windmill is now a landmark on the Hewko farm. The Hewkos had two sons Johnnie and Louie.

Louie was a very keen sportsman and played baseball and hockey with the Meadowvale team. His aim was to get into the big leagues but only

managed to get as far as the Portage Terriers. This was the greatest disappointment of his life. Louie married Jean Forrester of Emerson.

Johnnie, the oldest son, married Amy Murray after the death of Mrs. Hewko. Some years later John and Amy built a new home on this farm. Amy is a teacher in the Dugald Elementary school. Their family are Judy, Donna, Murray, Barry and Darrel.

Harold Curtis came to Springfield from England and first lived with the homesteading family of A.R. Salter in Millbrook to learn how to farm. He joined up when the first World War came and returned to England in the Army. After the war he returned to Springfield and worked for Jim Murray. He married Claire Smith and they lived in the house just west of Thomsen's until 1926. Then they bought the Bolton farm one mile west of the Meadowvale school.

Mr. and Mrs. Curtis had two daughters: Kay who married Vivian Percy of Dugald and Audrey who married Robert Kraushar of the Isbister district.

Lena and Bill Strick lived on NE 12-10-5E, half a mile west of Meadowvale school. They had five sons, Lorne, Fred, John, Edward and Kenneth all of whom have received a university education.

Art Nowak of Dugald worked several years for F. Thomsen and later Clarence Thomsen. He married Joan McLaren and bought SW 24-10-6E. He farmed there for two years.

Mr. Urban owned NE 23-10-6E which is west across the road from Art Nowaks. Later Mr. Urban sold to Art Nowak.

Ron and Rae Shaver live on 17-10-6E which was Ronnie's father's farm. Cy Shaver was born in Snowflake. At the time of the flu in 1918 he went to Detroit to work in an automobile factory. He met his wife in Illinois. They came to Springfield in 1929 and lived on the Evan's farm at first. Mrs. Cy Shaver taught piano in Meadowvale but has returned to the States. Ron married Rae Jensen. She is a 4-H leader. Their family are Douglas, Sheila and Donna.

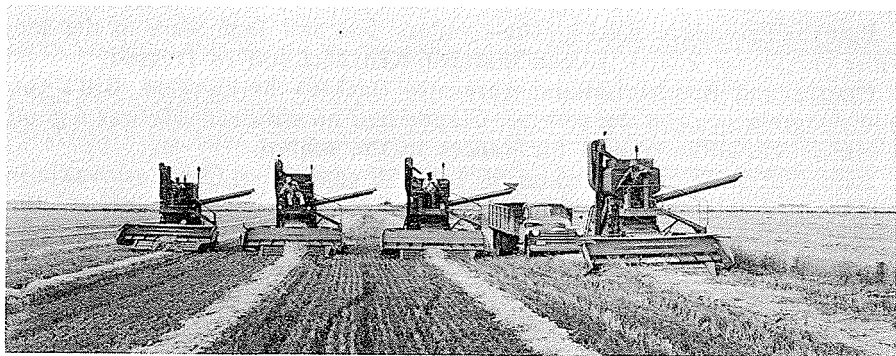
The Fredricksens came to Springfield in 1935. They lived on the SW quarter of 17-10-6E which was one mile east and a 1/4 mile north of Meadowvale school. They had three children: Kurt, Ralph and Ruth. Ralph married Lee Cetkovski of Oak Hummock and they have seven children Linda, Evald, Eric, Karen, Nils, Kris and Marilyn.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Sedo moved in 1938 from the sandy soil of Pine Ridge to the sticky soil of Meadowvale with a family of five children where two more were born. It was a quarter section farm where Fred built a log house and later added a front porch. Fred is a good mechanic and a skilled blacksmith and has done a lot of blacksmithing for the neighbours. Mrs. Sedo always had a large vegetable garden and grew many flowers especially dahlias. Their children are Margaret, Harold, Doris, Arthur, Arnold, Viola and Fred. Only Arnold remains in Springfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Albin Johnson, both from Sweden, met and were married in Chicago, Illinois. There were five sons, Henry, the eldest, moved to the Rosser area in 1948. Harvey married the former Rosalind Tucker of Winnipeg in 1958, making their home on the former Piltz farm. Harvey also owns the quarter across the road where there was a flowing well of soft water which is piped to his three farms. They have two children, Wayne

and Janice. Ruben in 1960 married Martha Hoas of Meadows and have two children, Sharen and Verner. Wallace lives with Ruben and his family and together they work the home farm. Burton, the youngest, is employed with CN railway and resides in Winnipeg.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and family moved to the Dugald area in June of 1937 from Bromhead, a dried out area of Saskatchewan. There were no buildings on this farm and for 6 months they lived in a tent. In the spring of 1938, 120 acres of spring breaking was seeded to flax which didn't germinate until July 4th and yielded 10 bushels to the acre and was sold for seed. Thus the Johnson seed farm began. Until 1942 the family lived in an insulated granary type building 28 by 14.



A. Johnson and Sons seed farm.

Hilda Johnson passed away in February, 1958 and Albin Johnson passed away at his farm home in November, 1959.

Mr. Bjorklund left Sweden in 1901 and came to Plentywood, Montana, south of Regina, Saskatchewan, where he built a sod house and lived in it a year or so. His wife Maria and son John stayed with Maria's mother who was ill. After her death in 1908 Maria joined her husband. They lived in Montana until 1927 when they went to Bromhead, Sask., near Estevan where they were neighbors of Albin Johnsons. In 1937 after years of drought they moved to Meadowvale. Their family were John, Eline, Oscar who married Annie Heather of Meadowvale, Waldermar who married Caroline Schindel of Millbrook and Mary who married Herb Blocker of Meadowvale.

Anton Gendzelevich came from near Saskatoon, Saskatchewan in 1947. Their son Kenneth attended Meadowvale school although they lived in the Beatrice area, one half mile from the Tache line on the Millbrook Cemetery road. The other children were Donna, Dennis and Ronald.

Christian and Margaret Krieg came from Saskatchewan in 1937. Their son Will married Kay McGrath of Meadowvale. They have one daughter. Their other son Albert is a widower with a son Jeff.

The Tavener family, one of the Back-to-the-Landers, lived on the eastern boundary of Meadowvale where they had low swampy land which had been drained. However this soil did not produce very good crops.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Tavener stayed longer than most of the Back-to-the-Landers. They had two sons Stuart and Roy who went to Millbrook for a

few years. Roy later attended Meadowvale and the Dugald High school. He rode 8-1/2 miles to Dugald on his bike, fair weather or foul. One year he missed only one morning because he was exhausted from biking home the day before. Sometimes his high school teacher watched him leave school in a blizzard and feared he would never make it home but he always did. That determination took him far. He won a bursary and became a Doctor of Psychiatry at the Mental Hospital in Selkirk and is presently the assistant deputy minister of Health and Social Development in Manitoba.

When Roy was a guest speaker at the opening of the Dugald Elementary Consolidated School, he made the remark "I am so thankful for the bursary I received to help me through medical college, that in gratitude I shall not leave Canada".

Pethybridges were Back-to-the-Landers. Joe and Jack were in the services. Jack was killed. Eileen married Ken McLeod of Dugald.

Claude and Bill McLelland were also Back-to-the-Landers. Bill's son and daughter were in the service. Claude had no children. He was a good violinist and often played for dances in the school.

Peter Futros Sr. who lived on SE 1-10-5E came from Czechoslovakia in 1935 to Springfield. The building spot is 1-1/4 miles south of the Meadowvale school. Mrs. Peter Futros Sr. and son Michael remain on this farm. Another son Peter worked on the farm in summer and in Ontario in the winter. He married Josephine Zubeck of Ontario in 1952. They farm SE-1-10-5E which is 2 miles south, nearly on the Tache line. Besides farming Peter installs farm sewage systems, heating systems and does plumbing. Their family are Patricia, Debra and David.

Anna Futros was Peter senior's sister. She married Mr. Bajzik and lived one mile south and a quarter of a mile east of Meadowvale school. Both are deceased. They had three daughters, Anna, Mary and Verna.

Mary married Imrich Stefkovic and had two sons Emil and John. John is president of the Manitoba Holstein-Friesian Association. The Stefkovics have a fine large herd of registered Holstein dairy cattle. Their cows are on the ROP program and they sold high producing pure bred cows to the USSR. John married Victoria Menaigre of Elm Grove and they have three daughters, Gladys, Grace and Phyllis.

Anna married Joe Polakovic, lives on Hy. 15 west of Glass and they have a daughter Bertha.

Verna married Steve Eckhardt. They have a daughter Irene.

John McQuade sold his homestead SE-12-10-5E to Pauley in 1914 who sold to Julius Polson around 1921. Later Piltz lived there and sold to Harvey Johnson.

Other early families: Strange, McFarland, Doyle, Kraushar, Gilbert, Irwin, Nussberger. Families of the 20's: Paul Palidwor, Tom Rogers, Hair, Tomczak, Wolowicz. Families of the 30's: Gafka, Platoff, Fordeska, Augustine, Massteller, Philip Temple, Gallagen, Mike Krasianski and others.

In the 1973 directory these names appear: Mack M. Demidiuk SW-13-10-5E west of Meadowvale School, Glen Derksen NE-13-10-5E formerly F. Thomsen's home, W.J. Shuttleworth SW-24-10-5E formerly Art Nowak's home, J. Friesen NE-12-10-5E formerly Battenchuk's home.

MELROSE

When Law Brown Jackson arrived in Melrose to take up farming, there was no post office, no school, not even a name for the settlement. Memories of his Melrose Mother made this English settler christen his adopted village "Melrose". Bella Brown was a Scotswoman, who married a master spinner from Oldham and went to help him with the cotton mill in Lancashire.

The names of some of the early families are 1860 Donald Gunn, 1868 Dr. J. Schultz, 1887 Sam McCormack, 1890 Joseph Johnson, and W.S. Edas, who was the first Postmaster and brought the mail from Selkirk by horse and cart, 1898 Andrew Wazny, John Wazny, 1900 A. Patoluck. All these settlers came by oxen and wagon. More names of early settlers were 1896, Lentowich, Kalemiski, F. Sliva and Mazurkiewicz. In 1898 Kosak, Nowicki and Staniuk and in 1900 Kusmerczak, McDonald, Roscoe (Rushko), Rozmus, Stala, Sitarz, Rebizant, Yasciphyn and Bodner.

The houses were made of logs, clay and home sawn boards. Glass was bought in Selkirk and many barns had thatched roofs. The walls were plastered with clay mixed with straw and whitewashed. Floors and ceilings were rough lumber. The ceilings were mostly open beamed with a floor on the upper part. Furniture was mostly homemade.

Houses were heated by wood stoves. Candles and coal oil lamps were used. Water was obtained from dug wells and the creek. Well water was so hard they caught rain in summer and melted snow in winter for washing clothes.

Most food was raised on the farm. Meat was kept in salt. Many snared rabbits and game was plentiful — deer, ducks, prairie chicken, partridge. One oldtimer recalls of a hunting expedition which netted them 200 rabbits in a couple of hours, using guns and also snares. Geese were a popular bird because of its various uses. The main use being for meat for winter when they were frozen; the feathers and down made into feather beds, "ticks" and pillows. Goose grease was a remedy for colds.

Wild berries were plentiful and these were dried and preserved. Mushrooms too were dried for winter use. Many ground their own flour with a home made grinder using two flat round stones that were turned by hand. Some had their wheat made into flour at the grist mill in Oak Bank. Mr. Symanski had an oil press for making cooking oil. Eggs and butter were traded for tea, sugar, salt, etc. at the local store. From the few sheep raised, wool was spun for socks and mitts. Pedlars also came around.

Family life was usually very quiet. Not having enough money to spare, children were given toys or treats only at Christmas or birthdays.

Christmas! What a wonderful time to remember! How it was looked forward to especially by the children! Days of preparation went into the festivities of this special time. Just as the first star appeared at night the head of the household came into the house with hay and straw. It was placed under the table and on top of it. A white linen tablecloth covered the table. How careful they had to be not to tip their plates! Twelve different dishes were prepared, (meatless). A special treat was the "oplatek" and of course the "kucia" both a must in a Polish home. After supper began the trip to church for midnight service. What singing and happy exchanges of greeting took place among the people!

Easter was a more serious celebration — a more sombre mood it seems. A blessing of the paska was looked for with great anticipation. Baskets of freshly baked Easter bread, butter, homemade sausage and other foods made an unforgettable aroma in the church.

In the twenties, one winter chore was to cut huge blocks of ice, placing them in a building which had a small dug out, then covering the ice with saw-dust. This was the ice-house where they kept milk and food cool during the hot summers. Surprisingly this kept the ice until late July.

One of the most remembered disasters was a wind storm that hit the area on June 22, 1922. Beginning as a hot humid day, suddenly the wind with a tremendous growl began getting stronger and stronger, the sky darkened and then the trees toppled, roofs ripped off the houses, barns were damaged and everything was scattered. Fortunately no lives were lost.

There were grasshoppers and drought in the thirties and a very bad wet year in 1968.

John Bodner was one of the first Councillors from Melrose followed by Walter Tomczak in 1927. A. Woloinski, Dan Smith and others.

Harold Zabowski is the present councillor (1973).

Electricity came to Melrose in 1950 and made a big difference in living conditions.

Melrose settled down into a farming community but never became Scottish in anything but name. The population today is equally of Polish and Ukrainian extraction.

Melrose School No. 1039 was built beside a creek on section 25-12-5E in 1891. It was a one room frame structure with a bell tower and was used as a place of worship as well as for social activities.

The school population had grown so large that by 1914 it was necessary to build another school in the same yard. To top that, by 1916, only two years later, the enrollment had climbed to sixty five which meant that another school needed to be built. It was located one and one half miles west of the original school and took the name West Melrose while the earlier schools became known as East Melrose until the separation in 1952.



Melrose school.

Rose School District No. 2332 was organized in 1951 on 27-12-5E. The first trustees were S. Roscoe, A. Bodner (chairman), and F. Lizakowski.

Originally it had been the West Melrose school but following a remodelling in which inside plumbing and an oil furnace were installed and a teacherage added, it had its name changed to Rose.



D. Nazeravich, F. Zaburniak, F. Klym.



Melrose East Junior School, Front Row, left to right: Arlene Tomczak, Rosemarie Procuik. Back Row, left to right: Patsy Rosmus, Ollie Krawetz, Marcella Kalinski, Marjorie Rebizant, Irene Chapko, Eleanor Pshednovak.



Melrose East Junior School, left to right, Front Row: Freddie Chapko, Larry Galka, Ronnie Golevbioski, Norman Golembioski, Eddie Golembioski. Second Row: Lloyd Wasney, Orest Kalinski, Teddy Chopp, Alex Chapko, Donnie Lotecki. Back Row: John Chopp, Joe Stanwick, unknown, Jimmy Galka, unknown, Raymond Kotchan, Eddie Wasney.

Starting with an enrollment of thirty pupils, it dwindled to eight by 1958 and up again to nineteen when the district joined consolidation in 1964 with Oak Bank. The property and buildings were sold to Walter Zaborniak.

MELROSE NO. 1039 TEACHERS

1912-N.W. Pilcha
1916-Isabel Calder
1917-Isabel Calder
1918-Isabel Calder
1919-Rozann Carey
1920-Rozann Carey
1921-A.M. Laine
1921-M.E. Paterson
1921-Chas. F. Laine
1921-A. Lackmance
1922-A.M. Laine
1922-E.I. Thomson
1923-Marjorie Casey
1924-G. Jane Irurn
1924-K. Livingstone
1924-F.W. Simms
1924-Bertha Barsky
1925-K. Livingstone
1925-K. Goodchild
1926-Eugenia Prygrocki
1926-M. Demchuk
1926-Olive Bowes
1927-B. Hark
1927-I. McKinnell
1927-Violet Hark
1928-Marguerite M. Sharpe
1928-Mary M. Leus
1929-Jessie P. Leus
1929-30 P. McNevins
1930-B. Sopchuk
1930-Gladys E. Horton
1931-32 R. Card
1931-G.E. Horton
1932-John Roscoe
1932-33 Elizabeth Ferguson
1932-H.B. Francis
1932-34 J. Roscoe
1933-34 I.J. Zaborniak
1933-34 E. Komodowski
1934-35 Fred Klym
1936-F. Zaborniak
1936-J. Roscoe
1937-38 J. Roscoe F.W. Zaborniak
1938-Fred Klym
1938-39 F. Klym F.W. Zaborniak

1939-40 D. Nazeravich F.W. Zaborniak F. Klym
 1940-41 D. Nazeravich F. Klym B. Robinson
 1941-42 D. Nazeravich Mrs. I. Duffey M. Kaminchuk
 1942-43 D. Nazeravich Elaine Kistiuk
 1944-Helen Osiowy A. Maradyn
 1944-45 J.B. Mirecki D. Nazarovich A.P. Duda
 1945-46 B.M. Kowal Stefanie Sawchuk E. Van Russel D. Grapentine D. Nazeravich
 1947-48 B.M. Kowal R. Golebioski
 1948-49 J. Patson H. Penner M.E. Tortyna Giselle M. Ruel
 1949-50 Giselle M. Ruel
 1950-51 R.G. Duff M.T. Onysko T. Witoski
 1951-52 A. Lebediff M.T. Onysko R.G. Duff
 1952-53 A. Lebediff M.T. Onysko
 1953-54 A. Lebediff M.T. Onysko
 1954-55 D. Semenko A. Lebediff
 1955-56 D. Zaporzan
 1956-57 E. Zaporzan D. Zaporazan
 1957-58 Viola Dale J. Pikowich
 1958-59 Yvonne Hanson J. Pikowich
 1959-60 L. Oswald S. Parkes
 1960-61 M. Kereliuk P. Kereliuk
 1961-62 D.A. Bell A. Biedron
 1962-63 L. Basiuk A. Biedron
 1963-64 A. Dueck, L. Basiuk
 1964-65 P. Kwiatkowski
 Rose
 Mrs. Mary McKercher
 Mrs. Jean Zurkowski
 Mrs. Agnes Reias
 Mrs. Marion Seyrup
 Walter Diachun

THE ROSCOE FAMILY

John and Mary Roscoe with their five sons and one daughter came to Winnipeg in 1896 from a village called Zwiniacz in Austria.

They spent the first winter doing odd jobs in Winnipeg and in the spring of 1897 purchased 80 acres of bush land for \$200.00, situation on N.W. 17-12-5E in what is now part of the Birds Hill Provincial Park where part of the swimming pool and concession stand is located.

They decided to buy bush land as wood was very scarce in the village from which they came and built a five room house and barns from logs that grew on the farm. The house was dismantled by the park people when they took over in 1965.

In a few years they bought horses and hauled cord wood to Winnipeg selling at \$1.50 per cord (wood was cut on their farm).

John passed away in 1941 at the age of 93 and his wife Mary passed away in 1949 at the age of 94.

In 1903, one of their sons, Nicholas decided to farm and bought 240 acres for \$700.00, situated N.E. 33-12-5E and the east half of S.E. 33-13-

5E in Melrose. Some of the land was low but grew good hay and some was bush and scrub. None was cultivated.

He first built a house from logs hauled from Pine Ridge. These were spruce and had to be squared by axe and broad axe. When the house was built it had to be plastered with clay, to keep it warm, also hauled from Pine Ridge.

The land was grubbed and broken by oxen and a wooden beam breaking plow. There were stones and it was no pleasure holding that plow when it struck a stone. The income from the small amount of land they were able to break was insufficient so Nicholas went harvesting in the Altona district. The second year he went harvesting he was put in charge of a large steam outfit. In a few years he bought his own steam threshing outfit, an Advance Rumley, the first threshing outfit in the district. He also had the first team of Clydesdale horses, a well matched team that was used to haul water to the steam engine. They were sometimes used to pull the threshing machine into small holdings where sheaves were stacked so that the straw pile could be near the barn to feed livestock in winter.

In 1947 he retired from farming and moved to Winnipeg. He raised a family of 5 girls and 7 boys. Stephen who was the oldest of the boys settled on a farm in the Municipality of Springfield. He has served as councillor of ward 3 for 15 years and 10 years as reeve of Springfield. He became reeve in 1958 and retired from that office in 1967.

Stephen and Mary raised three sons. All went to University and graduated as engineers. They now have four grandchildren but are the only Roscoes left in the Municipality.

Mrs. Mary Galka (nee Kula) was born in Alishicza, into a family of two brothers and three sisters. She emigrated in 1899 via Hamburg and Halifax, living one year in Winnipeg. Then, knowing Bukowski and Zaborniak, she moved to the present Vincent Trush farm in Cooks Creek where she married Joe Galka in St. Michael's Church in 1906.

They moved to Eastdale in 1906, returning to Melrose the following year. Their children were: Sophie (Romanchuk), Helen (Chemicki), Victoria (Chopp), Tony, Edward, Stanley and John.

Joe Galka was born in Austria, arriving here in 1900 with four boys two of whom returned to Poland following the first World War.

They bought 40 acres from English people by the name of Seats and a log house which was demolished in the 1922 cyclone. Their present home was a former store, the frame of which is over 100 years old. Early methods of farming made progress slow, especially with oxen and horses so most of the family have taken up residence elsewhere.

Mrs. Maria Bannish (nee Habinski) was born April 13, 1886 in Tarnopole, Austria, leaving her homeland with her mother and sister Katie in spring, 1909, travelling by train to Antwerp then by ship to Halifax, Canada. When leaving her homeland the train was decorated gaily, many friends sending them off with best wishes and success in the new land. Arriving in Winnipeg in May was a sharp contrast to the country beyond the sea. Ice and snow everywhere, sharp, biting prairie winds greeted the newcomers. Many were disillusioned to the point of debating whether or not they should have come.

Arriving in Selkirk, after spending a few days in the Immigration depot

in Winnipeg, they set out on foot toward Melrose, a long way off but with dreams of a good future and being with the rest of the family. Her husband and two brothers had come to Canada three years earlier, earning enough money to pay for the passage of the rest of the family. She married Andrew Bannish in November, 1909 in St. Michael's Church, Cooks Creek. Four couples were married at the same time that day: Lucek, Habinski and Barbalia and themselves.

Andrew Bannish was born in Austria in 1888 and arrived in Canada with several other families: Buckowski, Pshednovak, Piontek with father Stephen, and bought a farm and house formerly owned by Indians. Later he bought 60 acres from an American real-estate agent in Selkirk. Taxes on 40 acres were \$7.00. Their family consisted of 6 children, three now living: Ann (Mykytuck), Bernie and Fred, R.R. 2, Dugald.

In 1896 Mr. and Mrs. Anton Kalinski came to Winnipeg where they worked for a year before coming to the Cooks Creek area. They were among the first to pioneer in the district and along with a few other families built the first Roman Catholic Church in 1898.

In 1897 Mr. Kalinski partially built his home, leaving it to go harvesting in order to bring in added cash. In the meantime the rains came which required his making a quick trip home to rescue the furniture and clothing from their roofless house.

In time he was able to purchase bushland (24-12-5), where he built a larger log home. Land for a garden was dug up by means of an axe and shovel. To obtain a decent livelihood he cut cordwood and hauled it to Winnipeg with a team of oxen. Clearing land was slow, but gradually he had enough to seed grain with oxen.

They had seven children: Mary, Katie, Mike, John, Stanley, Cecilia and Nicholas.

Mr. Kalinski farmed until 1926 when Nicholas, the youngest assumed ownership, selling it in 1972 to Tony Garlicki.

In 1891 Frank and Eva Tomczak immigrated from Poznan, Poland to Winnipeg. The next year they welcomed the birth of a child which they named Walter, the first of fifteen. Then in 1899 Andrew and Antonina Wazny immigrated from Narol, Poland directly to Melrose to join the Gmitterik family, their friends.

The eldest of eight Wazny children, Katherine, later married Walter Tomczak in 1914 and they made their home in Oak Hummock, Manitoba until they moved to Melrose in 1919. They had six children. The next year Anton Szymanski built their new home, post office and general store. Mrs. Tomczak still resides there. They originally took over the store-post office from Max Meyerowitz.

From 1926 to 1928 Mr. Tomczak was councillor of R.M. Springfield — Ward 3. His occupation was farming and tending the store until 1947. This served as a social gathering place for the community. The people would come and exchange stories about the old country.

Instead of using money, some people would trade their eggs and butter for supplies, which in turn were taken, by the merchant, to Winnipeg to be sold. Groceries such as sugar, rice, and dried fruit were bought in bulk and packaged by the merchant according to the amount the purchaser wished.

Supplies were brought by sleigh and wagon from Winnipeg to Melrose.

There were times when Mr. Tomczak ventured out for groceries and encountered snow drifts so high that he had to carry the parcels over the drift to allow the horses to proceed through for reloading.

In 1921 Mr. Tomczak brought the first truck into the area. In 1947 their eldest son, Phillip took over their business in a new location, across the creek, and is still in the grocery and fuel business. The Tomczak's youngest son, Richard, resides next door. Cook's Creek which runs through their farm, has been used as a swimming area for four generations.

Carl Lentowich left Poland for a new home in Canada in 1900. He settled in Cooks Creek with his wife Julia where they raised three boys and three girls. He was the first blacksmith in the area and carried on the trade along with farming on the present home site which his son Joe operates now. He was a community minded man serving on both church and school boards for many years. He died in 1932; his wife in 1958.

John and Annie Zaborniak with their children; John, Kay, Elizabeth, a one year old baby and Grandfather's brother arrived in Halifax about the middle of May 1900. All they had on arrival was \$20.

Cattle were brought across to Canada on the same ship and the stench was terrible. Almost everyone was ill.

On arrival at Halifax, Grandfather sought out the services of a dentist to relieve a terrible toothache. In his haste to catch his train to Winnipeg he forgot to wait for his change from a \$10.00 bill. Now they had only ten dollars left and to make matters worse the dentist had extracted the wrong tooth!

They reached East Selkirk on June 2nd, 1900. Their one year old baby died on their arrival in Winnipeg.

They stayed in Winnipeg for a few months. However, there were no jobs so they came to Cooks Creek and bought 40 acres of land for \$6 an acre. (Nw19-12-6E).

They lived outside while they were building their two-room house. One day the parents went out to cut grass for the roof. When they returned they found their house had burned down. Fortunately, none of the children were hurt.

Grandfather left the family to find work, so they moved in with their neighbours, the Michael Karas family. When he came back in the fall he built another home.

In order to get flour, Grandfather walked to Winnipeg following the railroad tracks. He brought back the bag of flour by carrying it on his back.

During the winter he cut cordwood and sold it to the Garson quarry at \$1 per cord.

They stayed there for four years and then sold their farm to John Chopp for \$20 per acre and moved to the Melrose area where they bought 50 acres nearly all bush land for twelve dollars per acre.

Two more children arrived, Caroline (Mrs. Choma) in 1902 and Mary in 1903. Their daughter, Mrs. Choma and her husband, Peter still live on the family farm.

During their stay in Cooks Creek, they and their Polish neighbors built the first Polish Roman Catholic St. Michael's Church in 1903. The church was built of logs. When the men finished building the ladies did the plastering. Services were held once a month by Father Kulawy.

MILLBROOK

Greenwood Briercliffe was born in 1860. He was sent to Egypt in 1881 by his father to set up machinery for cotton mills so he could learn to operate and manage the family mills near Manchester.

In 1882 he sailed to New York, then travelled by train to Minneapolis, by boat down the Red River to Winnipeg; probably in what was called a "dug-out" boat. A lot of carving and burning had to be done to shape the big log into a boat the size of a large tree. Upon arrival in Winnipeg he was promptly tagged a "Greenhorn" instead of Greenwood. He bought NW-14-10-6 and SW-23-10-6. Greenwood returned to England and married Elizabeth Dyson in 1885. Both returned to Canada and their new home in Millbrook. Mrs. Briercliffe brought along her piano. In 1887 Henry was born. Mrs. Gallop who lived 4-1/2 miles away acted as midwife. Later two more sons were born as well as three daughters.

Few in this area in those early years had the opportunity to further their education beyond the one room school. The Briercliffes were very fortunate to receive a higher education. Henry C.D. was a graduate of McGill and received an Engineering Degree. A. Vernon and Albany F were graduates of Manitoba Agricultural College; Lillian; May was a graduate of Toronto Conservatory and taught music there; Evelyn was a graduate of the first Home Economics class at the University of Manitoba.

To the west of the farm was prairie as far as the eye could see. The farm had a fence all around the quarter and there were two pastures, one for sheep and one for horses and cattle. The sheep pasture had a corral with a 10 foot high fence around it and in summer the sheep were always put in it overnight.

The first house was log and is still standing. This is how it was built. The logs would be cut and hauled out in the winter from the heavy timber forests in the eastern part of Manitoba at a distance of 18 to 25 miles. Winter was the best time to go as the swamps and bogs were frozen over. Three or four sleighs went at a time so if one got in trouble the others would be there to help. Bark was peeled off before spring work started and when the slack time came in the summer they would have a house-building bee and about a dozen farmers would come to put up the log walls. The corner construction was of the dovetail type, (that is the ends of the logs at the corners of the building.) There would be a man at each end of a log axing a dovetail and almost every time a log was rolled into place it would fit accurately into the other dovetail. In the meantime the other men would be broad axing a flat straight face on the floor beams and rafters and in a short time these beams and rafters were in place. Usually the upper two rows of side logs would be pegged together with wooden pegs. When mealtime came there was always a lively discussion as to who was the master axeman. When the walls were completed up to the level of the eaves complete with both the upper and lower floor joists and openings for window and door frames, the rafters were put in place and covered with rough boards, tar paper and shingles. Also one ply of rough boards was put on the floor joists so as to hold the plaster that was applied next in the finishing stage. In this stage as well as plastering, the windows and doors were installed, the brick chimney built, and the dressed flooring of ship lap covered with tarpaper would be put on the lower floor as well as the upper floor.

Greenwood Briercliffe remembers the prairie fires that occurred in the late fall when the grass was very dry and burnt easily. These prairie fires were awesome and beautiful even though they were very dangerous when the wind drove them near the farm buildings. When this occurred all the able-bodied men would go out and haul water and beat back the flames so that the buildings would not burn down. Once while trying to save a farmer's grain field Henry, after working hard to beat out the flames, collapsed from exhaustion until someone threw water on him to revive him.

Greenwood Briercliffe served as justice of the peace, acted as a local dentist and lay doctor, (that is he did stitches where required.) He was the district barber and did watch repairs. He also was an avid photographer.

Years later Greenwood bought a house in Winnipeg to which he retired in the early 1900's. The street is called Greenwood Place in his honor.

His oldest son Henry told this story for the centennial history but will never read the history. He passed away in August, 1973.

Vernon Briercliffe farmed his father's farm. During the depression years Vernie also undertook many entertainment projects for the people of the community as his son Bill relates. Vernie was involved with the annual school picnic from 1935 until his retirement in 1951. The original picnic site of the combined school picnics comprising Millbrook, Beatrice, McDavid and later Isbister was held somewhere near the farm of a Mr. Donaldson. A short while later it was held on the south-east corner of the Briercliffe farm and usually on the 29th of June to coincide with Vernie's birthday. It was commonly referred to as the Briercliffe Picnic and was held on that site until 1952 when it was moved to the community grounds north of the Millbrook Cemetery. Some years later it was moved to the Anola community grounds site. The picnic was always preceded by a gathering of the school trustees and volunteer workers at the Briercliffe farm for a joint meeting to decide as to the games and races to be held and to erect the booths, signs, cut the grass, repair the essentials, i.e. baseball nets, swings, bicycle track, sand boxes, etc., etc.. For many years the T. Eaton Co. obliged by lending their flags for decoration. This item always seemed to bring on the morning picnic rain, which meant counting the rain-soaked flags and hanging them about the house to dry before returning them.

Vernie took great delight in inventing games of fun for every age which were enjoyable for both spectators and participants. The prizes were solicited from the merchants. Many spectators went home to do their chores, have supper and return to watch a baseball game which was the last outdoor event. Hordes of mosquitoes usually arrived at dusk to keep everyone well occupied. Following the game many hardy young people would attend a dance held in conjunction with the picnic. On some occasions the dance was held in the barn loft and more frequently at the Anola Dance hall. One of the musical groups was Fred Hadaller and his Alberta Cowgirls. When the dance was held in the barnloft of the farm, the Briercliffes' ancient piano was raised by ropes, with great effort to the second level of the loft which was the orchestra balcony in the peak of the barn roof. The piano survived, with only minor scratches, to go on entertaining two more family generations.

At one of the earlier picnics a rare treat was provided by bringing in a

private bi-wing airplane from Steinbach. Plane rides were then given to the lucky few who could raise the fare. On at least one occasion a boxing match was held at the picnic. The ring was set up near the family house. Mid-day entertainment in the cleared out machine shed was also provided by a show of silent movie pictures which usually included Charlie Chaplin and Mickey Mouse. They were the first shows ever seen by some residents. The projector was a special model Vernie had purchased that could be operated from his home lighting 32 volt plant. The current to operate the projector was supplied by removing the storage batteries for the lighting plant and taking them with him to the various halls. During the winter the family cutter had to be re-vamped in order to provide a compartment to house the batteries. This same portable electrical system was used to supply power for the Christmas tree lights that he provided for the annual school concert. Prior to the innovation of the simple flickering bulb, he created his own by borrowing his brother's toy steam engine from which he used the fly wheel to make a circuit interrupter. Vernie was usually called upon to be Old Saint Nick. Faced with a long cold sleigh ride, setting up equipment, keeping the batteries from freezing often in 30 below weather, was a trying affair especially at night. When the batteries were not on the road they were at home supplying light for the winter skating rink operated twice weekly at the back of the house. The rink was operated free to all the community and provided a looked-forward-to outing during the long dreary winter, and one of the too few opportunities for the young people to get together. A men's and boy's hockey team was formed and on occasion travelled to other communities. Music for skating was provided by an electric gramophone operated once again by the good old lighting plant. Alongside the skating rink was a wooden slide equipped with long hand built sleighs to accommodate 4 or 5 people. In spite of the rough use few accidents occurred.

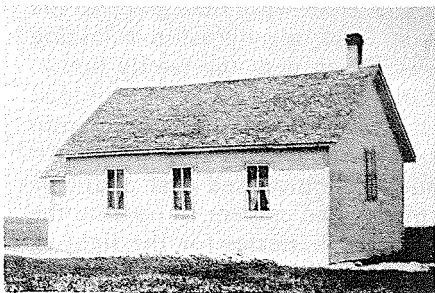
Vernie sponsored an annual spelling contest among all the schools. It was held at the Oakbank Community Hall. A list of words taken from the Grade 7 and 8 public school speller was used. The school inspector and Mr. Briercliffe were two of the several judges. The original trophy now hangs in the Transcona Funeral Chapel showing the years 1934 to 1938 with the names of the various winners. The winners each received miniature trophies.

MILLBROOK — GLASS

There were three Millbrook school houses. The first was a log building on SE-27-10-6E. This structure was made of logs on the edge of the big bush on the John Sutherland homestead around 1882.

The original trustees of Millbrook S.D. were Greenwood Briercliffe, Philip Ruffles and Gilbert McKay.

The second school was a frame building on the NW corner of 22-10-6E. John Fetterly donated one acre for this school site. It was built by the late Billie Holmes, the grandfather of Billie Holmes who owned and built the old amphitheatre rink in Winnipeg. The school was typical of the time. There was a frame stable for the horses used by some of the pupils: Briercliffes, Carruthers and McKays. The land on which the second school was located was not large so the trustees had to purchase two acres more from Stanford Fetterly, son of John Fetterly, for \$25 an acre to build the third



Second school built by Billie Holmes.



Leslie Colbert, Neville Clark, Sarah Logan, Hazel Colbert, Minnie Colbert, Lylla Mischke, Orin Colbert, Howard Mischke, Glen Colbert.

school. Digging the basement, backfilling, hauling gravel and putting up new fence was put up for tender. Local ratepayers got the contract. Debentures were sold and \$3500 was borrowed. The last debenture was paid off January 2, 1954, fourteen years after opening date. This third school was ready for the fall term of 1940 and the second school was sold to Henry Brooks for \$50.

When the school was completed there was an official opening, on September 2, 1940. The chairman, a pupil of 1887 was Alex Dolman. Some of the speakers were Inspector H. Connelly, Frank MacDonald and Mr. Coppack of Dominion Lumber.

Most children going to school in the 1930-1940's would remember the late Vernie Briercliffe. He would take all the school children in his truck to a show in Winnipeg. This happened every year. If it weren't to a show it was to some other special occasion, or Dugards, Hobans or other place for swimming.

The Millbrook district took great pride in the children's Christmas concerts and would turn out in full force. Some years when the students were not able to put on the whole concert the adults would put on a play.

During the long cold winter nights time was passed playing whist and games in the school.

Mr. McMillan bought the third school building and converted it into a home.

Teachers of Millbrook No. 101 1883-1900

John R. Steep
E.A.W. Gill
P.A. Sinclair
M.J. Murphy
W.R. Taylor
James McIvor
C.S. Lyons
A.C. Robertson
Alma McLeod

1901-1920

J.H.B. Frances
Ruby Lorne
Alma McLeod
Mary McRae
Eva E. Bruce
Ella McTavish
Jessie J. Scoular
Madge McLeod
Helena McTavish

1921-1964

Hilton Gunn
Alice M. Thomsen
Katherine Wenmon
Florence E. Potter (McIvor)
Lois K. Tisdale
Alice Blocker (Strutt)
Charlotte McDonald (Rogers)
M. Mackrell
Mrs. Evelyn Brimacombe

Mary Povak	Margery Maynard	Mrs. Margaret Bryce
Maggie Foster	Isobel Johnson	Mrs. K.M. Colbert
Thomas Ross	Ina McVager	Frances Coey (Popowich)
H. Gulls	Sybil McIvor	Mrs. P. Kruchak
Annie McQuade	Martha Murray	Levi Goertzen
Sanuel Wilkes	Mabel Kellington	Nora Hadaller
J. McCormick	May Millidge	Marjorie Hadaller
W.G. Henderson	Alice Moorhouse	Joyce Stroud
		Mrs. Olive Galloway
		Rudie Fast
		Dan Talnicoff

Pupils from Millbrook from 1887-1893 listed in family groups:

Aitken — George
 Belton — Ella, Annie, Laurie
 Campbell — Ellen
 Clark — Annie
 Craig — Enna, Josephine, Richard, Adair, Maggie, Donalda
 Dolman — Alex
 Edie — Maggie, Charles, George, Reid, Willis, cousins Charlotte, David
 Gallop — Winnie, Charles, Mary
 Gill — Bertha, Lance
 Jolly — Alfred, John
 Holmes — Robert, Maggie
 Jolly — William
 Keeler — Alice
 Keith — Maude, Phoebe, David, Jessie
 Laurie — Annie, George, Ernie, John, Clarence
 Matheson — Donalda
 McDonald — Nathaniel, Rita, Frank
 McPhail — Anne, Christine, Peter
 Sutherland — Susie, Mary, Ticia, Henrietta, Kitty

Family names appearing on school registers:

1906-1916

Burron	Harvie	Johnson
Corbet	Hill	Patterson
Dunbar	Holmes	Walker

1920-1943

Cowan	Johannes	Roth
Dubb	Zolondik	Stoin
Evans	Logan	McKinnon
Gwendson	Marwood	Sirota
Weiser	Mischke	Sevyer
Henderson	McMillan	Smith
Hudy	Mitchel	Wishart
Hansen	Mayers	

New names appearing in 1973

R. Bednar	S. Bielik	J. Shearer
V. Bednar	O.W. Perrick	J. Anderson
M. Bergen	I. Pederson	



Millbrook P.O. in the J. Seeley home.

Millbrook Post Office opened in 1879 and was served by the following Post Masters:

R.K. Sutherland	1879 - 1884
John Sutherland	1884 - 1893
Jas. Johnson	1894 - 1896
G.S. McKay	1897 - 1900
Henry H. Parker	1901 - 1903
James Seeley	1903 - 1907
Mrs. Almira McKay	1907 - 1921
E.M. Davidson	1921 - 1927

The Millbrook Post Office was closed in 1927 and mail was delivered on Dugald R.R. No. 1.

GLASS

Glass is a small village five miles east of Dugald. Many years ago it was called Edgewood because the poplar bush began there. Much to the disappointment of the local residents the name was changed to "Glass" to honour some official of the railroad. There was only a loading platform. In later years the local train stopped to accommodate passengers and unload freight. The local train in 1973 stops Wednesday morning and again on its way back Wednesday evening.

Approaching Glass on Highway 15 the first building is the St. Pius X church. Next is the home of Dennis and Margaret (nee Cook) Hadaller and across the road to the east is the Hadaller Bros. garage and service station, and Byron Cook's General store. Alex Protosavage had the store in 1939 and Everett and Queenie Hadaller of Rossmere bought it in 1946. The Scottish Co-Operative elevator was built in 1938. Howard Roger was the first elevator agent, then Abe Heibert and later Peter Leger who was agent when it was closed in 1973. Jack Hadaller lives just across Highway 15 opposite the service station. Everett and three sons had the Massey-Ferguson dealership. Later Everett Hadaller retired from the service station and lives on the west side of the road running south from Glass.

Bill Hadaller married Nora Zell. Later he left the dealership and went to live in Transcona.

Jack Hadaller married Louise Schindel of Millbrook. Their children are Sandra, Maureen, Donna and Ross.

Dennis married Margaret Cook of Plympton and their children are Joanne, Blaine, Miles and Kerri.

Gladys married Robert Cook and their children are Judy and Dean.

In the thirties and forties he operated a gas filling station. It was the glassed-in veranda of the original farm home. Because of his interest as a bulk B.A. service operator and basically because he was a farm tractor operator he organized an all day tractor dynamometer test survey. All the farmers were invited to attend at Vernie's farm and have their tractors tested with the dynamometer supplied by the University. The event saw tractors of every shape, size and make and in itself provided quite a spectacle. The day was almost marred by an accident, when the tractor of the late Sherman Charles was upset but without harm to the driver.

Vernie's farming career was dotted with many little innovations, such as his open-wheeled design for the then steel-lugged tractor, and the combination steel and rubber-tired tractors, and the stone catcher for the combine. He also developed an original product called honey-marg which never hardened.

Vernie farmed for 41 years. His son Bill farmed for awhile but eventually sold the farm to Peter Wiebe and is now proprietor of the Transcona Funeral Chapel. His son Robert and family live in Pinawa.

Charles Edie of Kilmany, Fifeshire, Scotland came to Dunnville, Ontario in 1842. His three sons David, Charles and George came to Springfield in 1872. David worked with the surveyors. His homestead was NW 32-11-6E in Cooks Creek, six miles north of highway 15. He and his wife Flora had no children.

Charles homesteaded NW 32-12-6E and he later became Warden of Springfield. Two of his children Charlotte and David attended Millbrook school around 1890. The family left Springfield for Oregon before 1900.

George homesteaded NE 33-10-6E. He married Janet Wilson. George's family were Reid, Billy, Charlie, George, Maggie and Mary. Reid married a Millbrook teacher and had three sons; Billy married Jennie Corrigan of Oakbank and had one son Neil; Charles married Lillian Ellsworth and had two daughters; Maggie married Lance Gill of Millbrook and had no children; Mary married Bill Corbett of Oak Hummock and had four children; and George married Marion Hill of Millbrook and had one son Robert.

P.L. Edie was a younger half brother of David, Charles and George (of 1872). He came from Ontario by way of the States to Emerson. He was on the first train from Emerson to St. Boniface in 1878. Quote from the Free Press: "90 years ago-Nov. 26, 1878, arrangements were being made to celebrate the completion of the line from Emerson to St. Boniface, Winnipeg's first link by rail with the outside world."

Peter homesteaded SW 30-10-7E in 1879 and bought the NW1/4 of the same section. Later these quarters became part of the Beatrice S.D. but Peter worked with his brother George of Millbrook so was more connected with Millbrook.

Families who have lived on Peter's homestead are Mellors, Dowkers; Markel, Voth and others. Then E. Ammeter and his mother came to Springfield in 1952 to live on that farm and operate a dairy.

Jack Mitchel, Peter's friend, homesteaded one quarter and bought the other quarter of the same section.

Jack's sister Kate was the first wife of George Edie the homesteader. She died in child birth. Jack's other sister was known as Grandma Gallop. Jack

never married so he made his home with her and her son Charlie. Later Charlie and his wife Martha bought the farm and Jack lived with them.

During the first winter Peter and George cut and hauled 12 foot poplar logs to Winnipeg. They got the wood on section 37 and used horses or oxen to make the two day trip to Winnipeg.

The first summer they built a shack of logs cut on the homestead. They had a bed of straw and boards with a moose-hide cover. They were bothered terribly with black flies and bulldogs flies in the daytime and mosquitoes at night, which were controlled by a smudge in the shack.

Peter tells of a trip to St. Anne flour mill, a distance of 24 miles with 10 bags of wheat to be ground into flour. He had a team consisting of an ox and a steer. Late at night it began to snow as he made his way home. Then the moon came out and there on the other side of the sleigh, (Peter was walking on one side to keep from freezing) was a timber wolf walking along at the same pace. Peter kept on walking appearing unconcerned even though he was really very frightened. Later the wolf ambled off into the bush and Peter arrived home safely at 2 AM.

That year he and George went to get Tamarac poles farther east, camping in a lumber man's camp. They were coming home when a blizzard came up and the oxen became very tired. They got to another small shack and camped for the night, the team of oxen at one end and Peter and George at the other. They had no bread or flour left but had some wheat and salt pork which they boiled together for food.

P.L. did not like the black and bulldogs flies that bothered the oxen and the climax came when he and his brother got stuck in the white mud with their team of oxen so they decided to sell out. A ravine on the map shows the Edie Creek was a low lying area. Banks of the creek are still visible behind Marvin Brown's farmyard.

Sons of George Edie, the homesteader, farmed in the area so the gravel pit north of the cemetery was also known as the Edie gravel pit. The pit was started by the Water Line, when a spur line was brought in to haul fill for the G.W.W.D. railway

The Geo. Edie homestead throughout the years has had many occupants. Sometime after he sold his homestead his two story frame house burned down.

A Mr. Webster built the present barn and raised sheep there. After Mr. Webster came Mrs. Howell, a widow, from North Dakota with her family. Mrs. Howell married Mr. Seeley.

Later Art Howell, one of her sons, married Annie Giles who was born in Oakbank. They had four daughters (May, Tina, Marie, Frances). Art bred horses.

Marvin Brown bought this farm after his return from the second World War in 1946. He married Edith Winters of Ostenfeld. They have a family of one son Kenneth and two daughters Lorraine and Verna. They have a dairy and grain farm.

Dave Cook was one of the twin sons of Isaac Cook of the Rossmere district. Dave was in the first World War and after he returned he married Alice Edmonds of Cornwall in November 1919. They farmed NE 32-19-6E and had five sons and five daughters.

Raymond, their oldest son served in the second World War. He married

Elizabeth Evon Sivyer of England who was in the Women's Auxiliary Air Force. They farm SE 32-10-6E formerly owned by Raymond's uncle, Clarence Cook. They have four daughters, Sally, Kathy, Bonnie and Jennie.

Robert married Gladys Hadaller of Millbrook and they have two children, Judy and Dean. Robert bought his dad's farm.

Byron married Joanne Shaver and they have seven children, Deborah, Jilleen, Bruce, Erin, Byron, David and Barbara and grandchild Terry lives with them. Byron owns the store in Glass.

Carl married Ruth Garbutt of Dugald. He is a carpenter and has a lumber business in Anola. Their children are Clifford, Linda, Allison and Garth.

Margaret married Arthur Thomsen. They have five children.

The above five families live in the Springfield Municipality.

Dave's four daughters, Edna (Mrs. Francis Laurie), Evelyn (Mrs. George Ralston), Marion (Mrs. Laurence Laurie), Audrey (Mrs. Don Roberts), all married boys from Springfield. Nowlan married Hilda Ashworth.

These five families all live in Transcona. All ten families live within a radius of ten miles from Dugald Village, that is no more than twenty miles from each other.

There are many living descendants of A.B. Cook the pioneer, living in Springfield.

Art Cook is the only survivor of the A.B. Cook Family. (He will be 93 on Nov. 6, 1973). His surviving grandsons living in Springfield are John Cook, Harold Cook and Bruce Edie. Their children and the children of Dave, Chum (Ernie), and Maggie Hudson, deceased, also living in Springfield, are the fourth generation who are second cousins, number 18. There are 45 third cousins of the fifth generation. Byron and Joanne's granddaughter Terry begins the sixth generation, totalling 68 descendants in Springfield.

Mr. Wm. Colbert homesteaded the SW1/4 of 10-11-4E in the Oak Hummock area now the N.E. part of Transcona. His wife Margaret was the mid-wife of the area. Their family were William, Jim, Tom and Liza who married Mr. Nielson of Plympton. William died around 1900 and his widow and son William remained on the farm. Jim had joined the N.W.M.P. but got his discharge to enlist in the army for the Boer War. When he returned he received an engraved gold locket for his watch chain which the municipality presented to all the Springfield Boer War veterans.

Jim Colbert homesteaded near Regina, Saskatchewan in 1910 and returned to Millbrook in 1919. Jim married Minnie Gallop and they had a family of eight, Les, Hazel, Glen, Sid, Minnie, Myrtle, Chester and Orin. Three of them live on the Millbrook Cemetery road. Les married Mary Cook of McDavid. They live four miles south of Highway 15 on the same road. Les's son Stewart farms with his dad. His daughter Maureen is a nurse.

Hazel married Jackson Fetterly of Queen's Valley. They had one daughter Doris and live two miles south of Highway 15.

Glen married Mary Fetterly of Queen's Valley. Their son Keith is on his dad's farm and their son Arthur farms his uncle Sid's farm. Their third son

Elwood married Valorie Roberts of Dugald. Their other sons are Raymond and Brian in Winnipeg and Roger at home.

Minnie married Jack Rourke of Millbrook. They had one daughter Myrna who became a registered nurse.

Myrtle married Phil Gobeil who started a cream truck route and delivered cream to the Paquin dairy in St. Boniface.

Chester suffered a severe hand injury in a construction accident. He delivered mail on a Dugald mail route.

Sid married Miss Wenmon, a Millbrook teacher and farmed for a time.

Orin was the youngest of the eight.

Grandma Gallop had three children, Charlie, Minnie (Mrs. Jim Colbert) and Mary (Mrs. Fred Patterson).

Mary died leaving a very young family. Grandma Gallop brought up two of her boys.

Charlie Gallop married Martha McConkey who was born in County Antrim, Northern Ireland and came to Millbrook in 1912. They moved to Winnipeg in 1946.

Charlie Gallop sold his farm to his nephew Steve Miller when he returned from World War II. Three of Steve's children Fay, Judy and Steve lived in Millbrook in their early years.

Most of the Millbrook young people of the fifties will remember the barn dances held in Glen Colbert's new barn of 1951 on the centre line near Salter's homestead. Those were the years when good times were enjoyed by young people pooling their talents and resources. More dances were held in the loft of the barn, often with cattle below. As many as two hundred people attended. Ladies brought cake and sandwiches. Glen and Mary provided the coffee. Admission was free, though they did take a collection to pay for the insurance on the building. If there was a little over, it went to the orchestra which was composed of local people who played good country music. Some were: Tom Amms, Mike Honduburra, Mike Ruffles, Arsene Ballegeer, Ron Fetterly. Local boys Gilbert Irwin and Stanley McIvor were square dance callers and announcers. Waltzes, polkas, one steps, two steps and other dances were all enjoyed.

For three years dances were held there after the Briercliffe picnic. At that time a small admission was charged.

Other barn dances were held at Josh Laurie's of Vivian. Scoulers of Hazelridge, Mistelbackers near Prairie Grove and others.

John Fetterly's father was a United Empire Loyalist and his mother was Irish. He married Mr. Hemming's daughter Ida and they lived on NW 22-10-6E which was the site of the second Millbrook School. John's second son Leonard lives on NW 28-10-6E. Leonard's son Ronald lives on SW 28-10-6E which was the old Harry Parsons farm. Harry was mail carrier in the early days before Hemmings.

Gilbert Spence McKay of SE 21-10-6E was born in Owen Sound, Ontario in 1848. He was a Brigade Sergeant of a Wolseley military expedition which traveled to Manitoba over the old Dawson Trail in 1872. He had received a Military Bounty Grant in Millbrook in 1881.

He married Almira Ayres about 1880. During his years in Millbrook he served his community in various ways including Municipal Auditor, Coun-

cilor, School Trustee. He died in 1900 leaving a young family, three sons, Albert, Harry and Lawrence and one daughter Carrie.

Carrie married Bruce Cowan. She lived near the old home until several years after her marriage when she moved to Winnipeg.

Lawrence (Dot) contracted polio as a young man. This left him crippled. He lived on the site of the original home until his death.

Albert and Harry were both road contractors building many roads in Springfield and eastern Manitoba.

The family was musical and played at many social activities throughout Springfield. Gilbert played the flute, Albert the violin, Harry the guitar and banjo, Lawrence the violin and Carrie the organ. They often played at the Briercliffe skating rink. On a dance program dated 1913 there was a notation saying that the orchestra who played were: Albert and Lawrence McKay, Bill and Edgar Ruffles and Jake Hill. On this program the first dance was scheduled for 8 PM and Home Sweet Home at 4 PM.

Albert also farmed and owned a trucking business.

Harry, after serving in the first World War settled in the Meadowvale district. He married Jane Irwin in 1925. They had two sons, Russel who farms in Meadowvale and Gilbert who resides in Transcona and farms the home farm.

Gilbert McKay, the homesteader, passed away in Winnipeg in 1900. Funeral arrangements were extremely difficult in those early days as an excerpt from a letter relates: "Mrs. McKay and her sister-in-law Mrs. Verinder left at seven with a horse and buggy. Her son Bert rode his pony home and Carrie rode home with the mailman. One of Mrs. McKay's neighbours offered to take his team to get the undertaker's light rig and bring out the coffin. The pony on the buggy played out so they stopped in at Dodds where they had some dinner and got another horse. They arrived home about three o'clock. Mr. Sterling, the minister, was there and helped me to see to things. The funeral was the next morning between ten and eleven at Millbrook Cemetery."

Foster Irwin settled on a homestead in Richland in 1880. He was born aboard ship when his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Irwin were coming over from Tipperary, Ireland. They settled in Kayawayaba, Quebec. Foster Irwin married Jane Shouldice. They moved with their young family to the Richland district of Springfield, later moving to Rosewood. They had eleven children. One son was Nick who was the father of Mrs. Harry McKay. Nick first left home at the age of 16 to work on the railroad in B.C. His mother packed his duffel bag and when he took out his clothes, at the bottom, a long time after leaving home he found a Bible which is now an heirloom of the family. Nick came back to Manitoba. In the later years he and his son Delmar lived on the farm his grandson Russel McKay lives on today. Delmar is now retired at Anola. Russel married Peggy Cook of Dugald. They have three sons, Robert, Harry and Jack and a daughter Lori.

A.R. Salter came from England and homesteaded on SE 20-10-6E. The Salter family were Leonard, Violet, both deceased and Mary, Lily and Albert are living in Winnipeg.

William (Scotty) Bryce came from Scotland in 1919 and his wife, son Bill and daughter Mary came in 1920 to Transcona and in 1923 they came

to live on NW 13-10-6E which was just north of McIvors on the same section. They lived three miles south of Millbrook school for five years. Later Mr. Bryce bought the Salter homestead, farmed it and operated a dairy herd. He was M.P. for the constituency of Selkirk representing the Canadian Commonwealth Federation or CCF party for 13 years. Mr. Bryce was living on the Salter farm in Millbrook when he went to Ottawa. Later he roomed in Selkirk and married a second wife Eileen and eventually built a house in Selkirk.

Mr. Bryce's son Bill started in a small way trucking fluid milk to the Winnipeg dairies. He picked up their own, their neighbors and those who had been shipping on the Pipeline. In 1933 he took over from Fred Milne and in 1942 sold out to Charlie Gallop. Bill married Margaret Reid of Dugald and lives on the Greely homestead two and a half miles south of Dugald on Highway 206. They have one son Jim.

Henry Brooks married Mary Bryce. They live south of Glass near the power line in the house of John Roth who was maintenance man on the power line. Henry farms and is a lather by trade. There are three children, all of whom live close by. Billy, has a dairy; Donald works for the C.N.R. and Doreen married Fred Draper of Oakbank.

Margaret Bryce married Mike Honduburra.

Another familiar farmstead in Millbrook is the Evan's place NE 15-10-6. They lived there before 1925. Other families have been Dave Cooks and Rattai before Eric Brade. It is now the home of Ken Marshall. He married Elaine Hall. Their children are Raymond, Barbara, Jim and Doug. Elaine works in the Dugald P.O. She was the step daughter of Walter Williams who came from Sask. in 1949 and farmed the NW 34-10-6 which is the Stewart Cook farm. It is south of Marvin Brown's. Ken had five brothers, Jim Marshall married Jean Bryce of Millbrook, Bob married Bill Orr's daughter Eileen of Vivian and Charles married Eileen's sister Evelyn. Art married Frances Pshednovak of Anola and lives two miles west and one quarter mile north of the Cornwall School lot. He is a self employed carpenter and specializes in cabinet work. Jack married Georgina Green of Monominto and they live north and east of Oakbank.

Frank Slivinsky lives south of Marvin Brown past Mr. Williams' farm and does landscaping. His brother Peter lives on the Halabiski farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Emms came from England to Millbrook in 1921. They lived in the Seeley house which had been the Millbrook P.O. Their children George and Edith were both born in that house. George married Betty Shannon of Anola and Edith married Bill Green of Anola.

In the early thirties a certain Johnny Garst came from Iowa. He was going to show the Millbrook farmers how they farmed in Iowa. Neighbours say he spent \$10,000 for a section of land and machinery and put in sweet clover. Alas! he cut it too late and lost it all. In the meantime his father died so he went back home and never returned.

George Emms bought one quarter and rented the rest of the section. The grasshopper plague of 1931 and crop failures in three consecutive years resulted in the loss of his farm. Later he bought a quarter, NW 23-10-6E, a mile east of where his son farms. Mr. and Mrs. Emms now live on McDavid School lot on Highway 15 west of Anola. The Stardoms are located just south of George Emms.

Mr. Joe Perkins bought NW 25-10-6E from D.J. Coyle in 1953, but has not lived on the farm himself. His son Dean took over in 1955. Dean now has an eighty sow herd and has a farrow to finish operation. Approximately 80% of the gilts raised are exported to the States for breeding purposes.

Mr. and Mrs. Immanuel Schindel were farmers who came from Saskatchewan because of the drought. They have always been glad they made the move to Millbrook. Their family are Louise (Mrs. Jack Hadaller of Glass), Ida (Mrs. Abe Hiebert), Abe was an elevator agent in Glass and Caroline who married Waldemar Bjorklund of Meadowvale. Their son Carl bought his grandfather's farm.

Philip Ruffles, a market gardener in England, came in 1888 to Shoal Lake, Man. and to Millbrook in 1899. His family was Nell, Edgar, Bill, Mary, Edie, Dick, Tibby (Louisa), Percy, Tom and Mike. They lived on SE 6-11-6E where August Yakubicki lives and later on SW 21-10-6E where Arsene Ballegeer lives now. Philip ran the horse-drawn street car and the first electric street car between the CPR and the CNR stations. Tibby married Harry Moorhouse. They live on the Geo. Moorhouse farm NW 24-10-6E which is two miles east of the Millbrook Rd., and two and a half miles south of Highway 15. One morning Bill was killed by a train on the GWWD railroad as he was driving his tractor across. Only Tibby still lives in Millbrook. Mike lives in Glass.

Jack Pengriff was born in Worcestershire, England. He served in the Imperial Army in India before coming to Canada in 1911. Mr. and Mrs. Pengriff settled in Millbrook. Neville Clarke was a step son who became an Anglican minister and served many years in northern Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Charles came to Millbrook in 1911 from Illinois. Mr. Charles bought the older house of John Cook after John married. Mrs. Charles boarded the Millbrook school teachers. Their daughter Isabelle married Allan Orr and Ruby married Nick Harrison of Isbister and their son Ken married Emily Pshednovak of Cooks Creek. They have three children, Dianne, Bill and Calvin. Ken farms his father's farm and does excavating work. He served on the Millbrook school board and has been a school bus driver since the consolidation of the schools. Mrs. Sherman Charles had a sister Goldie and a brother Billy Davidson.

Omer Ballegeer was born at Bruxelles, Manitoba and his wife in Belgium. They came to Millbrook in 1946 with their four sons, Lorne, Remi, Arsene, Leon and a daughter Annette.

Lorne the eldest has a large grain farm. They live on the Herb Johannes place, formerly the Lennox farm. They have a large dairy herd of Holsteins. Lorne was a director of the Springfield Milk Truck Co-op. He married Audrey Wright and their family are Joanne, Marilyn, David, Richard, Debbie, Kathy and Jimmie.

Remi farms with his dad. They have a beef herd and grow grain as well. They bought the former Aitken and MacMillan farms which is the S1/2 of 29-10-6E.

Arsene married Dorothy Schreyer, daughter of Geo Schreyer of Suthwyn. He bought the farm of Mike and Dick Ruffles in 1953 and started dairying in 1956. He was a director of the Springfield Dairy Truck Co-op and is President of the Dairy Herd Improvement organization. He was also

a trustee for the Millbrook school. The family is involved in 4H. Their children are Gerald, Karen, Shelley and Janet.

Leon continued his education and has a degree in accountancy. He is in the Department of Finance. He married Peggy Bauman of Navin and operates a beef herd as a hobby south of Glass.

THE ST. PIUS X CATHOLIC CHURCH

The St. Pius church in Glass was built in 1957 by permission of Father Pierre Gagne of St. Rita. Mr. Omar Ballegeer bought the 1/2 acre of land from Carl Cook and Dennis Hadaller and built the foundation. The Knights of Columbus and Bishop from St. Boniface gave large donations (\$3,000). Eleven families attended the church when it opened. Now there are twenty families with a membership of ninety-four. Mr. and Mrs. Ballegeer and other parishioners bought a Baldwin Organ. The site has been enlarged to two acres and trees have been planted around it.

The priests who served the church were: Fathers Compue, Rosery Gagne, Gerioux, Hebert, Prescott, Basjoli and Father Krivanek of the Cook Creek Parish.

Officers who have served on the Church Board: Lorne Ballegeer, Arsene Ballegeer, Paul Slivinski, Dorothy Ballegeer.

Present Board: Audrey Ballegeer — President, Mrs. A. Ballegeer — Vice-Pres., Marie Schreyer — Sec.-Treas., and Trustees — Ed Schreyer and Joe Burek.

NAVIN (SEIGNEURY)

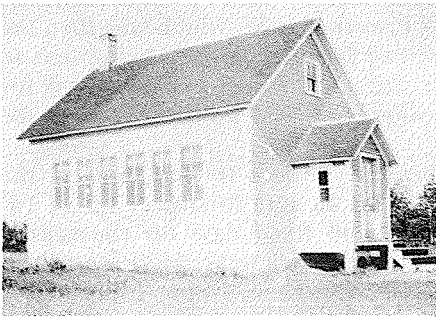
In the beginning the district situated on the south east corner of Springfield was known as Seignury it consists of approximately ten square miles and was part of the large tract of land purchased by Lord Selkirk from the Hudson's Bay Company. In 1818 certain properties were designated as Roman Catholic Mission Property, (28 sections in all) extending east from the mouth of the Seine River, of this only seven sections concerns our story as they are within the boundaries of Springfield. These seven sections were the first to be occupied in the Seignury district.

In 1874 Bishop Tache was in urgent need of men to serve at Missions and Trading Posts, and also to farm these large tracts of land. Encouraged by his invitation many Frenchmen and their families came to Manitoba by way of St. Paul Minn. A great number of these Quebecers were satisfied to remain there, so much so, that in the beginning they called St. Paul "Le Petit Canada" (the lesser Canada). The Bishop's invitation had a strong appeal in the east where conditions were making it impossible to raise a large family, thus, those in need were not deterred by the transportation problems.

The way of least resistance was up the Red River by boat. Those who used the Dawson Road found it impassable in the spring, or following a heavy rain. Only oxen could pull themselves and a rig through the marsh, and marshes were all around! The Seine River between Lorette and St. Boniface spread itself into a continuous marsh in which there was no main stream. The Lavoie family, and neighbors, opened up a main channel with oxen. When this land dried out it produced good hay and was rented for that purpose.

When the Canadian Northern Railway went through sections 16, 20, and 21 in 1898 the Navin Station was built. Grain could be shipped from there and produce received. The name was changed to Symington when the new C.N.R. yards were built in 1961-62. At this time Navin Road became Symington Rd., and St. Vital Rd., became Navin Rd.

The Seignury school district was organized in 1899. At that time the name was changed to Navin school No. 1000. The first President was Jean-Baptiste Lavoie, the secretary was Francois-Xavier Lavoie.



Genuine friendly life prevailed with families and neighbors. Everything being equal, ones possessions were readily shared with others. Everyone worked hard and was happy to do so. There were no loafers. This generous spirit prevalent in those days faded away with the more affluent society.

Since all change is not necessarily progress, let us, the builders of tomorrow pay heed to what we destroy.

A feeling of security was noticable among the early settlers who lived on the Roman Catholic Mission property. They knew a helping hand, financially or otherwise would be extended to all, including the Red River settlers, the Missions, the Trading Posts and other religious denominations wishing to become established. Money was loaned at 6%.

They made provision for daily prayer, whether at home or on the road. It was vital to their well being to pause and be refreshed in spirit. A "Way Station" for this purpose was erected on the corner of Plessis and Dawson Road, and stood there until 1930. It consisted of a white wooden cross, surrounded by a fence.

Their proximity to Winnipeg, which soon established a reputation as a cultural centre, provided them the opportunity to occasionally see and hear fine Choirs, Orchestras and famous Singers, many of which performed in the St. Boniface Cathedral, where 2000 could be seated.

Because of the excavation for the Red River Floodway and the construction of the Perimeter Road and Overpass, obstacles were created hitherto unknown in this accessible country with its graded roads at every mile. Consequently the school at Navin was closed in 1964, when the rate payers voted in favor of consolidation with St. Boniface or Springfield.

The Green Acres perpetual care cemetery, with its well kept grounds and attractive Chapel is fronting on the No. 1 Trans-Canada four lane Highway which cuts through Navin from east to west. The overpass for the perimeter road is closeby near the original school site.

Some family stories and names familiar to the Navin district.

Edmond Lavoie, a Roman Catholic priest, searched the archives of the St. Boniface diocese for these pertinent facts concerning his father, and Grandfather, and the district of Navin where he was born 77 years ago.

Jean-Baptiste Lavoie, born near Montreal in 1826, was a direct descendent of Rene De La Voye who emigrated to Canada from Roen Normandy, France in 1654. Jean-Baptiste and his wife Rosalie (Hebert) settled first in North Adams Mass. U.S.A. They had six sons and six daughters. Hearing of Bishop Taches invitation of available land they set out for Manitoba in 1874. They travelled by rail to Minnesota, then by boat up the Red River, and settled on a piece of land, north of Provencher St. which was then the Dawson Road. There they did some mixed farming, money being lent to them by Bishop Tache in exchange for wages. The men hauled stones for church buildings in the winter. The older girls did house work for the Bishop and for St. Mary's parish.

In 1883 the Lavoie family were the first settlers to buy land in the Seigneurie (Navin) district. They paid \$15.00 an acre for the N 1/2 of 16-10-4E. The interest rate was 1-1/2% with no fixed date for the capital payment, but no less than \$100.00 to be paid each year. Here on a hill, they built a two storey frame house with a kitchen, living room and a sleeping room on the first floor, and three bedrooms on the second floor. In 1916 this was replaced by a solid brick house which is still standing. Four of their sons, Francois-Xavier, Isaie, Thomas and Avila, attended St. Boniface College which was founded by Father Provencher and Dumoulin about 1818. The four daughters went to St. Anne.

On February 8, 1888 this farm was taken over by Jean-Baptiste Jr., who married Rose de Lima Hout. Ten years later they purchased the SE 1/2 and the NW 1/4 of 21-9-4E for \$530.00. The following year they built a barn to house fifty cows, ten horses, and some heifers and hogs. The lumber was cut in the woods, 20 miles east. The loft held 20 loads of hay and straw, one load a day was used for feed. A wind mill, a well and a pump, were established closeby; a large water tank was installed in the loft. They had facilities for grinding grain. For all these projects they had plenty of willing help both paid and voluntary. Labor was cheap, and men enjoyed participating in neighborhood activities.

They produced most of their own food, milk, cream, butter, fruit and vegetables. They delivered milk and cream daily to Henry's and later Crescent Creamry. Many traditional herbs were used for medicine, and Doctors were available from Winnipeg.

They were religious people, the family attended services at the Cathedral. On the first Friday of the month each adult would take their turn to go to mass a 5 A.M. and receive Holy Communion. This meant rising at 3:30 A.M. to feed the horse, leave at 4:30 and return for breakfast. They found great satisfaction in doing this and no one would give up his turn. These were the happy days, everyone felt life was worth living! Hardships were nothing! Faith was all!

On the farm the key note was hard work. Social times were without fuss, but were anticipated with much pleasure and genuinely enjoyed.

The Lavoie house was a stopping place for those travelling the Dawson Road, especially in the winter, when a short cut passed through the farm. It was general practise for farmers to unload their perishable produce place it in the living room and stay over night, resuming their journey to the city in the morning. The children were allowed to stay up for these social evenings, which were repeated on the following night, when more fun could be had by all, as, there was no hurry to get home, and no obstruction in the living room. There was never a question of payment but sometimes a gift was left as a token of appreciation.

Prairie fires and run away horses were dreaded by all. Mr. F.X. Lavoie who served as school trustee, was returning home one night, before the bridge was built across the Seine River. Thinking the ice was safe he drove right in; he and the horses were saved by some men passing by. The sleigh is still there.

Their first Ford car was purchased from Contant Brothers St. Boniface in 1918, for \$630.00. One of the first cars sold in Winnipeg came to the Navin district, being purchased by Victor Muller, son of F.A. Muller. Tractors came into the district about 1917. One special model was made in Winnipeg. It had a drum roller for traction and an ordinary automobile motor for power. However, too many difficulties were encountered and manufacturing ceased.

Jean Lavoie still owns some of the initial land.

Robert Jackson and his wife, came from Armaugh County Ireland. They emigrated with their children Jane and William in 1886, first to Ontario then to Winnipeg in 1888. They established a dairy on the site of the present C.N.R. station on Main St. Winnipeg. In those days the aroma of the cattle barn was considered beneficial to a person's health, Mothers

living nearby would walk back and forth carrying their babies at milking time. Two years later Jackson's settled on the SW 1/4 of 15-10-4E. Their four children were raised in the district of Navin.

William Jackson married Jennie McQuade of South Plympton and continued to farm with his father. He also worked for the Municipality on road maintainance, first with a drag and four horses, and later for the Dept. of Highways with a grader on the Dawson Rd.

Mr. William Jackson's two daughters, Marion and Isabel still live on part of the original farm.

Marion Jackson, married Jerome Carrette. Their children are Robert Doreen, Allen, Maureen and Garry who farms with his Dad.

Isabel Jackson, married Marcel De Meyer. They have one son Laurie, who is married and lives in Winnipeg. Marcel is counsellor for Ward 1. They recently retired from farming, but, have retained five acres of the original farm for their new home. A Camp resort is being built on another parcel of land belonging to the original Jackson farm.

Miss Aldea Champagne, taught school in Navin in the early 1920's. She married Avila Lavoie and resided in that district until 1971.

Cham Gregoire and his wife settled in Navin in 1892. Their daughter Adeline was the first school teacher.

It would be impossible to name every family that had resided in the Navin district since the first homesteaders came, but the following are some of the names, past and present, which can be found on records.

Jean-Baptiste Beliveau father of the Archbishop of St. Boniface.

Arthur Beliveau came in 1885 and settled on 21-10-4E.

Emile Jean came in 1892, Joe Bleau in 1896, Leon Plante in 1902.

David Guivhon, Magloire Lacroix, Ernest Pelletier.

David Byle and his wife and family are market gardeners they peddle their produce in Winnipeg.

Mr. & Mrs. Pohl, and family, Olga, Margaret, Hazel, Sam and Eric.

Harry Gumprich and family. Harry is a cattle dealer and race horse owner.

Ceasar and Rene Roeland families are dairy farmers.

Mr. R. Workman's farm was expropriated for the Red River Floodway. He bought back the piece of land he lives on with his daughter.

John Bellows and his wife and family ran a mixed farm on the S.W. of 22-10-4E. They had two daughters Arlene and Margaret. Mrs. Bellows was active in the community life. Art was instrumental in organizing a social community club. They held Whist drives and Dances in the school. The money raised was given to charity.

Bob Workman and his wife took over this farm, Bob works for the C.N.R.

Mr. & Mrs. Leadly and family, manufacturers of Overalls, in Winnipeg, own and operate the farm as a hobby. They raise pure bred Aberdeen's. In 1914 they had a fully modern house on the farm with running water and flush toilets.

In later years new names appear on the census list.

Budyk	Funk	Guay	Verhaege
Plante	Claker	Lang	Reid
Pensaks	Soenens	Sedo	Shapkin
Stringer	Baumann	Klerk	

One warm summer day in 1960, Mr. D.S. Reimer and Mr. B.F. Klassen were driving around the outskirts of Winnipeg looking for suitable property for the establishment of country homes. They wanted enough space to keep a few horses and room for their children to grow up in a country atmosphere.

Travelling along the Navin Road, in the Municipality of Springfield they stopped to talk to a farmer, who was having problems with his binder, and discovered he (Mr. Pohl) was ready to sell his land, on the corner of Navin Road and the proposed Perimeter Highway. An agreement was made in 1960 by four men who formed a partnership called the Flying R.K. Ranch.

A five acre parcel of land was kept out for each partner, on the S.E. of 22-10-4E, which was laid out for residential lots connected to a centre loop. Directly north of this area a runway was graded and seeded to accommodate small aircraft owned by some of the partners. The runway crossing the section at a 30 degree angle, connects with the Lyncrest Airport Property.

The original four partners were:

1. Mr. Donald Sanford Reimer, President of Reimer Express Lines., Donald and his wife Ann were the first to commence building and moved into their new home in December, 1962. They have three sons, Douglas, Jonus, and Kelly. In 1971 they sold their home to Mr. & Mrs. Jake Janzen, who have three sons, Kurt, Richard and Ernie.

2. Mr. Albert (Bert) Kliever, President of Penner Tire and Rubber Co., Ltd., Bert and Betty also took up residence in the fall of 1962. They have one daughter Cheryl, and two sons Douglas, and Kevin. In 1969 they sold their home and partnership to Mr. & Mrs. John Olfert, owners of Southeastern Farm Equipment Ltd., Steinbach. Their children are, Robert, Nelson, Condance and Christine.

3. Mr. Benjamin F. Klassen, President of B.F. Klassen Construction Ltd., Ben and Marie moved into their newly constructed home in November 1964. They have five daughters, Sandra, Kathleen, Collen, Maureen and Geraldine, and one son Benjamin Fredrick (Ricky). B.F. Klassen Construction built the Evergreen Lodge at Dugald and Pleasant View Lodge at Cook's Creek, for the Municipality of Springfield. They also constructed the two storey Junior High school at Oakbank, and the School at Anola, for the Transcona Springfield School Division.

4. Mr. Delbert Reimer is Secretary Treasurer of Reimer Express Lines Ltd. In 1970 Mr. D.J. Reimer sold his partnership to Mr. Jake Janzen Insurance agent for New York Life Insurance Co. The Janzen's had bought the D.S. Reimer residence in 1971.

In March 1970 the four partners agreed to sell an equal share to a fifth partner, Mr. Helmet (Hal) Enns.

5. Mr. Hal Enns is President of Jellystone Camp Grounds (Canada) Ltd. Hal and Louise built a two storey house. They have three sons, Keery H. Bradley N., and Victor L. and one daughter Vera Louise. The first and pilot Yogi Bear park is presently under construction on land formerly farmed by Mr. Marcel De Me Meyer. It will be the finest facility of its kind in Canada, with 231 sites serviced with full sewer, water and electrical hook ups. The facilities will also include, two swimming pools, one wading pool,

a large mini golf course, a large lounge area, teen activities centre, store and laundermat. Yogi Bear himself makes an appearance. The day ends with a large camp fire, sing song, and cartoons for the children.

In 1971 the Flying R.K. partnership sold three lots across the Navin Road, the first to Peter and Ann Kroeker, Peter is General Manager of Norgate Supply Ltd. They have five children, Travis, Aloha, Marilyn, Tanis and Mathew.

Next to build was Abe and Olga Teichrob in 1972. Abe is Sales Manager for Glenway Supply Ltd. Their children are Melvin, Belva, Valorie, Lavina and Veleda.

Bob and Hazel King have a home presently under construction, they have six sons.

SONG OF THE NORTH WEST SETTLERS

We felled the trees before us, at their roots the
grub-hook plied,
On the vast expanse of prairie laid the furrows side
by side
Then we cast the seed and reaped it many a number
multiplied.

You can find the road we travelled by the miles of
waving grain
By the towns and homesteads dotted on the undulating
plain,
By the trailing cloud-like vapour of the outward
rushing train.

Bird-song in the underbrush, miles of nodding grain,
Asters purple, white, and blue down the leafy lane;
Gentians in sequestered nooks, blaze of golden-rod,
Everywhere the eye surveys miracles of God.

NORTH SPRINGFIELD No. 38 — PRINCE CHARLES, MON-TAVISTA 1877-1968

The first real banding together of the people of North Springfield came about when Mr. Christopher McIntosh loaned a corner of his land for the site of a school. The land was to be returned to his heirs when it had ceased to be used for this purpose. The sum of \$1.00 was paid for the property until the land was returned to the heirs.

FIRST MINUTES OF THE NORTH SPRINGFIELD SCHOOL. NORTH SPRINGFIELD SCHOOL, 1877

Protestant School District of North Springfield.

Dated February 5, 1877.

A meeting of North Springfield was held in the house of Francis Willock. John Smith was appointed Chairman.

Mr. William Knipe was appointed Secretary.

Moved by Mr. Willock, 2nd by Mr. McIntosh that I.M. Smith be trustee - carried.

Moved by Mr. H.B. Garvin, 2nd by C. McIntosh that Mr. Willock be trustee - carried.

Moved by J. Garvin, 2nd by John Matheson that C. McIntosh be trustee - carried.

Mr. McIntosh offered a site for the school on the north-west corner of Section 26. It was moved by H.J. Garvin, 2nd by Mr. Willock that Mr. C. McIntosh's offer be accepted. Moved by F. Willock, 2nd by Henry James that we take steps to erect a concrete school 20' by 20', 8' foot walls and that \$400.00 be raised by issuing debentures to defray expenses of building.

Moved by H. Garvin, 2nd by John McLeod that we have 9 months of school for the ensuing year beginning the 1st of May - Carried.

Moved by Mr. Willock, 2nd by John Matheson that we raise \$350.00 for school purposes for the ensuing year exclusive of the monies raised by issue of debentures. Carried.

Moved by Henry James, 2nd by John Matheson that a vote of thanks be tendered to the chairman for the able and impartial manner in which he conducted the business of the meeting and he hoped all their meetings would be as congenial.

George Sutherland's house was used as a temporary school house. As compensation, the School Board paid his taxes.

The first teacher was Mr. Frank Knipe in 1877, Miss Mulvey in 1878 and Mr. John May in 1879.

In 1897 the need was felt for a larger school one bid by Campbell Bros. as recorded in the minutes was for \$1179.00. A reserved bid of \$25.00 was put on the log school.

The story as told by Delta Laird (Gorham).

My father, the late Mr. Walter Gorham, taught in the log school from 1896-1898, and continued in the new frame building. These are some interesting notes from his diary:

"Tuesday, January 4, 1898 — The new school opened by a concert in the evening with Mr. E.F. Hutchings in the chair.

January 5, 1898 — Mrs. Carr, Cassie Gunn, Aggie and Lizzie Linklater, Bell, Minnie and Lizzie Matheson came to wash dishes. Mr. Carr, Jim

Colony Street,
Winnipeg,
Nov. 30th 1895.
Mr R. J. Henderson, Sec. Treas.,
Montevista, P. Q.

Man.
Dear Sir,

In answer to your advertisement
I send you my application for the post of teacher
in the North Springfield School.
I hold a 2nd class non-professional certificate &
have 2nd class normal training.
This year I have taught for 8 months in a
school of 140 pupils.
I can prepare pupils for 2nd or 3rd class Teachers'
examinations and also for the Preliminary exam
in connection with the University of Manitoba, as I
have a knowledge of French, German & Latin.
I can also teach Vocal Music & Drawing.
My age is 28 and I am married. My wife

Letter of Application.

North Springfield School
Nov. 3rd 1896.

Mr R. J. Henderson,
Sec. - Treasurer,
N. S. Springfield S. S.

Dear Sir,

The want of a school library
containing supplementary reading material
suitable for each grade, of both an educational
and entertaining character, continues to
impress me with its importance.
I feel it to be the teacher's duty to train
the young to take an interest in books and
endeavour to promote the love of reading
the best literature.
For a fairly small cash the elements of a
suitable library could be obtained for
our school which already contains a good
cupboard. May I therefore ask the

has been a teacher for 8 years. He is a singer
& can teach piano, organ or violin being at
present a member of the Apollo Orchestral Club
of Winnipeg.

I ask for \$450 for the year.

I take an active part in sports especially foot-
ball in which game I am playing for the Win-
nipeg Schools against the colleges for the Inter-
collegiate Cup.

Respectfully yours,
W. Gorman.

F. S. References:—

Mr Schofield of the Collegiate Sch. Winnipeg.
H. A. McIntyre Principal of the Normal School
Winnipeg.

trustees' consent to the following
suggestion:— That I enlighten the
fires and do the necessary clearing
of the school, provided that the money
which would otherwise have been spent
be devoted to the above object.
Hoping you will shortly bring this
matter before the trustees,

I am
Yours truly
W. Gorman.

Letter concerning purchase of Library
Books.

Hodgson, Harry George and Sam Matheson helped to clear out the new school and take desks in from the old one.

November 25, 1898 — Men came out to put a furnace in the school.

November 26 — Rose at 5 o'clock owing to LaGrippe. Feeling shivery and wretched. Edith (Mrs. Gorham) took school for me. Aggie and Bella Giffen brought our groceries with the milk. Mrs. Chudleigh, Miss Catten, Max and Starkey drove over from Bird's Hill in the afternoon with the mail. We had a cup of tea."

The enrolment varied from twenty to seventy so my mother assisted my father a great deal in his teaching. She had taught for eight years in a ladies college before coming to Canada to marry her fiance. She was a singer and taught violin and piano.

To Mr. and Mrs. Gorham

*We the Parents and Friends of the Children
of North Springfield School, wishing
to show our appreciation of your valued
services during the past, and your earnest
and untiring effort to advance the
children intellectually and morally as
well, beg of you to accept a small token
of our regards. Wishing you a Merry
Christmas and a Happy New Year.*

Letter to Mr. and Mrs. Gorham.

Springfield Dec. 23rd 1898.

*Mr. E. T. Hutchings
• M. H. Stone
• A. C. Giffen
Mrs. Henderson
Mr. Alex Gunn
• A. French
Mr. A. S. McDonald
Mr. J. Jackson
Mr. J. Carr*

*Mr. J. H. Matheson
Mr. J. Hodgson
Mr. J. Beemond
Miss B. Matheson
Mr. H. George
Mrs. Lenklee
Mr. R. Jackson
Mr. J. H. Matheson
Mr. B. Cranston*



The new North Springfield School, 1898. Residence at the rear of the school was built by the teacher, W. Gorham. Mr. and Mrs. Gorham with daughter Edith.



North Springfield School, 1901 or 1902. Clifford Stout, Laura Matheson, Lizzie Linklater, Ellen Morrison, Gerald Stanton, Barbara Henderson, Baron George, Teacher — Arthur Robertson, Chris Giffen, Robby George, ?, Kitty McDonald, Fred Jackson, ?, Agnes Giffen, Fraser Henderson, Harry Jackson, Jim McDonald, ?, Bill Giffen, Ella George, ?, Malcolm McDonald.



Class of 1898-1899, North Springfield School. Sitting: Aggie Giffen, Freddie Jackson, daughter Edith and Mrs. Gorham, Katie McDonald. 2nd Row: Flora Matheson, Barbara Henderson, Ella George, Violet Matheson, Bill Gunn, Fraser Henderson, Flora Henderson, Lizzie Linklater. Back Row: Fred Matheson, Jimmie McDonald, Baron George, Mr. W. Gorham, Gerald Stanton, Ed. Jackson, Chris Giffen.

W. Gorham left the North Springfield School to become the first Superintendent of the Children's Aid Society, known then as "The Shelter".

Quote - "May 27, 1899 — Had a bad trip into town. Brought Mr. Robertson out (new teacher). Got stuck coming over.

May 29 — Showed the new teacher Mr. Robertson the different classes. In the afternoon people of the district came bringing food for supper at 5 o'clock. We had games outside and then in the school room. The scholars very kindly gave us parting presents and an address". There is a copy of it dated May 29, 1899:-

"Dear Mr. & Mrs. Gorham:

We the scholars of the North Springfield School take this opportunity to express the regard and esteem in which you are held in your capacities as our instructors.

During the time that you have spent with us you have spared no effort to promote our well-being and happiness, and it is our greatest regret that you are now about to leave us.

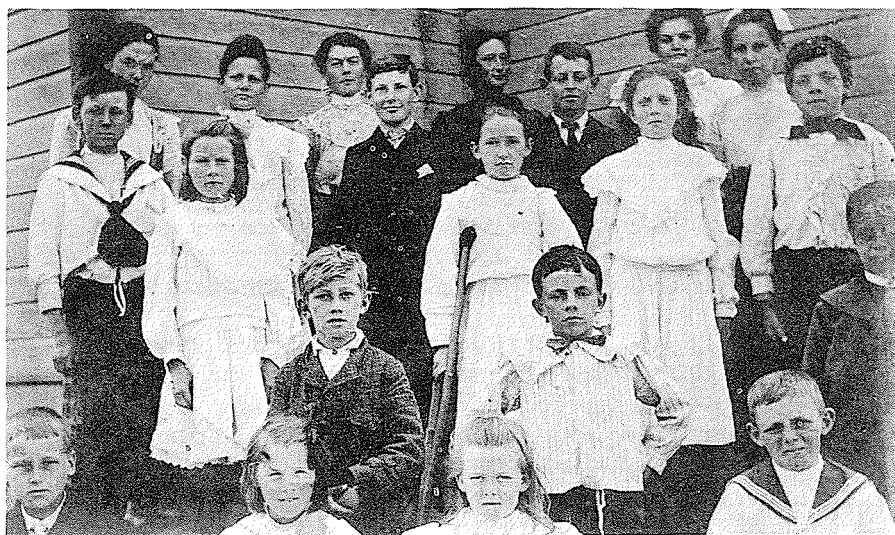
Feeling that we have not been at all times as diligent and obedient as we might have been, and that at times your patience must have been severely tried, we desire to shew our appreciation of your efforts for our advancement.

As slight tokens of our gratitude we desire you to accept these presents; and we all join in wishing you many years of happiness and prosperity."

Signed - In behalf of the School

Lizzie M. Linklater

Laura L. Matheson



Class of 1907-1908, North Springfield School. Back Row: Bella Giffen, Ethel Butcher, Agnes Giffen, Miss F. Henderson, Edith Butcher. 4th Row: Sinclair Conley, Lorne Henderson, Rollie George, Harold McIntosh. 3rd Row: Mabel Conley, Dot George, Mabel Butcher. 2nd Row: Gilbert Hamelin, Druce McIntosh. 1st Row: Fred Anderson, Connie Tilbury, Lizzie Giffen, Gwin Francis.

Learning by "doing" today is something that is not new. One day a little girl about 4 years of age ran out to call her brother to dinner. He was mowing the hay and did not see her and cut the little foot off. That week my father had been teaching the children the use of a tourniquet and they had been practising on each other. Immediately the boy ripped off the

handkerchief from around his neck, a younger brother found a stick and the bandage was on.

The child was taken to Winnipeg as fast as possible by horse and buggy. The doctor commended the boy and said the child had literally not lost a drop of blood.

I hesitate to tell this story of my father's, but here it is — Some boys, sons of a prominent and wealthy Winnipeg business man, were visiting their cousins in Springfield. One of the boys carved his initials on the toilet seat of the out-house at the school. Mr. Gorham removed the seat, took it to Winnipeg, and showed it to the culprit's father. He demanded a new seat and that the boy be punished, all of which was done!

By 1916 the need of a second classroom was felt. The plans were drawn up by Mr. House and passed by the Department of Education. After due consideration it was decided not to open the new room until after the summer holidays in 1917.

In 1957 a one room high school named "Lorne Hill" was built a short distance from the North Springfield School. It functioned as such for a year and a half and then the students went by bus to the new high school in Oakbank.



North Springfield School, 1950.

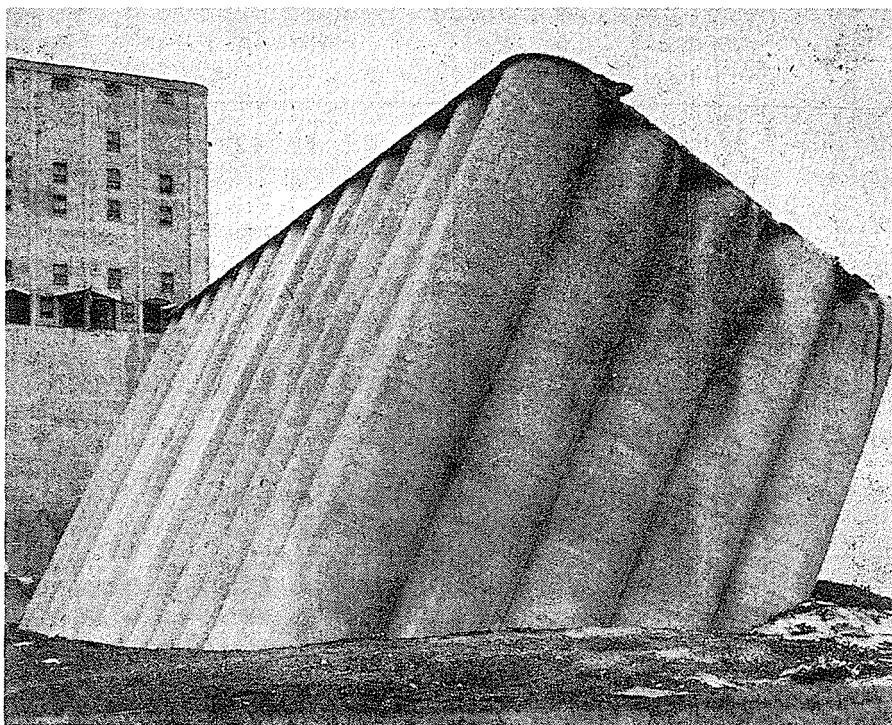
I had then taught for two years in what had been my father's school room. As the two room school was becoming overcrowded, I moved with grades I, II & III across the way to Lorne Hill School where I taught until 1967.

In 1968 the schools were all closed, North Springfield joining the Transcona-Springfield Division. After much controversy, the land and school were sold in 1972 and it became a private dwelling.

AREA OF BEAMAN AND PRINCE CHARLES SCHOOLS

The large C.P.R. elevator was built in North Transcona at a time when the Railway yards were in full swing there. No one could believe their eyes when at noon on October 18, 1913 the annex a massive structure with the best internal storage and transfer facilities in the west — sank, gradually at first into the crumbling soil, until by midnight when it broke away from the main elevator (thus saving it from destruction) the annex had sunk 20 feet in the ground and listed about 35 degrees.

Plans and calculations began immediately for the restoration. It was a gigantic undertaking with dubious hopes for success for the springs which had undermined the foundations would still be there. The extreme concern and anxiety was born by the chief engineer in charge Mr. Wm. Pender, who although he redeemed himself by solving the problem, he suffered mental fatigue which rendered him incapable of resuming a normal life. The con-



The day the annex sank.

tract for the restoration of the annex was awarded to a New York firm for \$30,000.00.

The C.P.R. later sold the elevator and the name was changed to Eastern Terminal. The C.P.R. yards were closed in 1918.

The people in this district were mainly market gardeners. Some of them were, V. Raynor, J. Shott, R. Huyghe, R. Reid, M. Stasenski, M. Kulik, W. Hartenburgh, who operated a dairy farm, H. Sulkers and J. Black, who was the elevator agent 1936-1950 and superintendent 1950-1960.

Children attended the Beaman School on Sec. 20-11-4E. which was owned and operated jointly by the North Springfield S.D. and the Municipality of North Kildonan.

This school closed in 1952 when the North Springfield S.D. built a school 1-1/2 miles east on the corner of Oxford Street and the Springfield Road.

The land was bought from H. Sulkers and the school named "The Prince Charles". It is now a private home.

In 1968 with Mr. Jack Lazareck as manager a new and unique business was established in North Springfield, known as General Scrap Car Shredder Ltd. A machine for shredding automobiles was installed the following year. The resulting shredded steel is delivered to the Steel Rolling Mills at Selkirk for recycling.

A mushroom factory was in operation for approximately 10 years on the

N.W. of 16-11-4E. The canned product was shipped to many points in Canada. It was owned and operated by Mr. Roy North, who purchased the land from Mr. Gunn Matheson. The original owner was Mr. R. Dick, the land was a Military Bounty Grant. The mushroom factory moved to United States.

INCIDENTS AND FACTS ABOUT SOME OF THE SPRINGFIELD PIONEERS

In 1812 the Mathesons left their homes in Kildonan, Sutherlandshire, Scotland. They were forced by their land owners, poverty and circumstances to seek new homes for themselves and their families.

These people came out to Canada under the Colonization Scheme of Lord Selkirk. John Matheson was twelve when he came out with his family. Little Ann Polsen came with her family at the same time. Later they married and had six daughters and three sons. Their home was on the bank of the Red River, but in 1881 they moved to Springfield.

Then schools were far apart and there was often a long tramp through deep swamp and then the trail that followed the ridges.

Three of the daughters married Gunn brothers. William Gunn, one of the brothers, lived on Section 23-11-4E.

This John Matheson died in 1909. His son, John A., married Isobella Mary, daughter of Robert Gunn. John A. built his house on the old home quarter, Section 16-11-4E. They had two sons, Robert G. and John Gerald. Robert married Kathleen Smith in 1934. Gerald married Amy Walford. They lived on the family farm. There were two children, John Donald and Geraldine. Gerald served as school trustee and municipal councillor.



John Matheson's threshing outfit. John Matheson is second from the engine.

The many Matheson families, direct descendants of the Selkirk Settlers, were true to their church and community. Many served on the Municipal Council. The family of Samuel Matheson contributed greatly to the music for dances in the school house and social evenings in the homes.

John Matheson Black (Jack), the son of William John, was born in North Springfield in 1892. He married May Pillinger in 1936 and took an active

part in the affairs of the community. He had two brothers, Dr. Robert and Dr. William, one sister Edna.

The death of Mrs. Mary Black, March 23, 1971, broke yet another link with the past. She was born in Old Kildonan July 8, 1871, daughter of the late pioneer residents John and Mary Matheson.

At the age of five she moved with her parents to Springfield where she, an older sister and six younger brothers attended the South Springfield School.

In 1899, Mary married Alexander Black. They moved to Cloverleaf, Manitoba, and in the 1920's returned to Springfield. At the age of 90 she still kept house in the pioneer manner, coal oil lamps, wood burning stoves, splitting her own wood and carrying water from the well.

In 1960 she moved to Transcona to live with her nephew, the late John Black. 1967 needing nursing care she moved to Park Manor where she died in her 100th year.

John A. Carr came west from Williamsburg, Ontario, to this district and married Ann Gunn, daughter of Mr. & Mrs. Alex Gunn, in 1882. He was a direct descendant of the Selkirk Settlers. J.A. Carr was a carpenter and then took up farming here in Springfield, serving on the Municipal Council and taking an active part in community affairs.

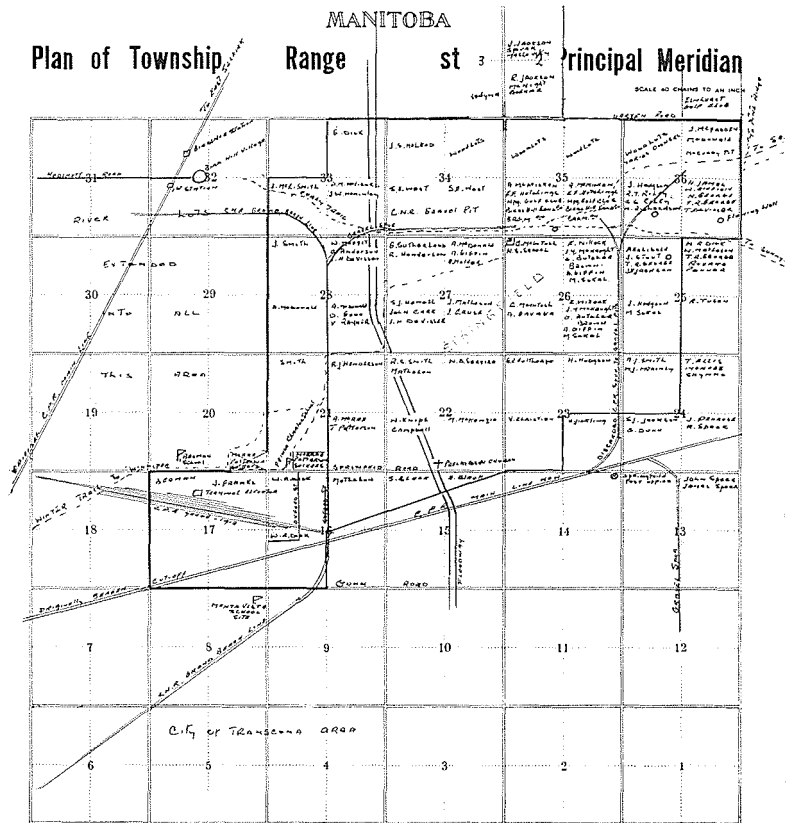
The following information was given by Miss Nellie (Ella) George, of Chilliwack, B.C.:

Samuel Henderson came from Scotland in 1807 and entered the services of the Hudson Bay Co. In 1816 he left their employ and married Flora Livingston, sister of the explorer (Africa), and settled with his wife in the Red River Settlement. A census taken of the settlers in 1843 lists his possessions as follows:- a dwelling house, barn, four stables, three horses, four oxen, five cows, four calves, twenty sheep, three pigs, one plow, one harrow, four carts (Red River) and twelve acres of cultivated land. On a fine summer evening some years later, he went out to bring in the cows in the Oak Hummock area and was never seen again. The mystery of his disappearance has never been solved.

A son, Neil, homesteaded on the N.E. 1/4 26-11-5E. in Sunnyside. Harry George came from Norfolk, England in 1885. He married Nellie Henderson, only daughter of Neil and Ann Henderson and later purchased S.E. 1/4 36-11-4E. from Walter Olfield who was leaving the farm to form an Insurance Company in Winnipeg.

Harry George and his family, Baron, Nellie, Rowland, Florence (Dot), Alan, Gordon, Harry and Neil, resided there attending the North Springfield School. In 1926 Mr. George sold the old home farm to Rollie and with his wife and daughter Florence, moved to a cottage they built opposite the North Springfield School.

Rollie remembers the old trails used by the early settlers which were made to avoid the swamps and muskegs. These trails followed higher ground even though they added mileage for the traveller. When his grandfather homesteaded there were no roads. Rollie often heard him talk of walking to the settlement (Winnipeg) more than twenty miles and returning with a 50 lb. sack of flour and other necessities — on his back! He was one of the first Councillors in 1873. He was responsible for having a corduroy



Old Trails and Homesteaders of North Springfield mapped by Mr. T. R. George.

road built through what was known as “The Black Swamp”. The work through the muskeg was done by men with wheelbarrows.

Thomas Rowland George married Edith Mary Speer, 1926, oldest daughter of William Speer of Cornwall. They retired in 1963 and now live in East Kildonan.

J. Hodgson sold the S.W. 1/4 of 36-11-4E. to R.T. and C.S. Riley, grain buyer, and the present owner is Hugh Richardson, agricultural representative for Springfield.

Duncan McCallum farmed Alex (Sammy) Stout's farm, N.W. 25-11-4E. where Irvin and Alvin Jackson now live.

The Linklaters homesteaded S.W. 31-11-5E. in 1878. Years later they sold to Wm. Timlick whose sons Bert and Albert operated the farm. The present owner is A. Tanasiecuk.

The generations of children born on these farms from 1877-1968 attended the North Springfield School.

Donald Fraser Henderson was born in 1890. He retired to live in Transcona in 1960. He was a direct descendant of the original Selkirk Settlers. His grandfather, Neil, was the son of Samuel Henderson. Fraser's father, Robert H., married Janet the daughter of John Fraser and precentor in the

Old Kildonan Church before they had an organ. He used a tuning fork to begin the singing.

Reminiscing, Fraser remembers the chore of looking for stock. The cattle would wander to the north for miles in the open range where at certain times of the year there would be swamps almost the size of lakes. To an eight year old boy it was a nerve racking experience to ride alone through this flooded area not knowing how deep the water might be.

The demand for gravel and sand to fill the needs of the fast growing city of Winnipeg brought contractors and others to the pit on their farm, 27-11-4E. It was an inspiring sight to see the well groomed horses, sixty or seventy teams in one day, outfitted with fine harness and sleigh bells aplenty. The snow drifting over the winter trail would cause pitch holes sometimes several feet deep. It was quite an experience under these conditions to pass these teams enroute to Winnipeg where the Hendersons went for their mail at the Louise Bridge Post Office.

Robert James Henderson homesteaded the N.E. 1/4 21-11-4E. He was born in Kildonan and died in 1899. He married Janet Fraser of Kildonan. Both were direct descendants of the Selkirk Settlers. Mrs. Henderson was born in 1852 and died in 1935. There were three daughters — Jenny (Mrs. Armer), Flora (Mrs. S.C. Studd) and Miss Barbara. The five sons were John Arthur, of East St. Paul, A. Douglas, of Winnipeg, and D. Fraser, of Springfield. Lorne and William died early in life.

From an interview with Miss Agnes Giffen and Mrs. Ian McDonald, nee Elizabeth Giffen:

John and Ann Gunn came out from Scotland with the original Lord Selkirk Settlers and made their home in Kildonan. Their daughter, Ann, married Christopher McIntosh. Christopher operated an ox train running from Kildonan to St. Paul and St. Cloud, Minnesota. Large timbers were carried along for fording creeks and rivers. In October, 1872, he moved from Kildonan by ox cart and horses to Springfield and homesteaded on the N.E. 1/4 of 26-11-4E. His daughter, Isobella Mary, married Andrew Giffen in 1883.

Andrew Giffen cleared the N.E. 1/4 of 27-11-4E. by hand using only his axe. He broke the land with four horses and a brush-breaker plow. In the early days he seeded from a bag of grain hanging from his neck. The cutting was done with a scythe and cradle, bound by hand with a few stems of grain and later threshed with a flail.

His daughter, Lizzie, tells of one unfortunate experience of her father's. He had just arrived from Ontario and did not know the laws of Manitoba. Coming home from Winnipeg he trotted his horse across the bridge instead of walking it. For this offence he spent one night in jail and was fined \$5.00.

Each settler received a 20 acre wood lot from which they built their homes and made their furniture. The lot also provided fuel. For light, candles were used, then coal oil lamps, later Alladin lamps and finally electricity came.

Mr. Giffen was active in local affairs, being a school trustee for thirty-three years. His children were Christopher, Agnes, Isobella, Elizabeth and John.

John operated the farm and then sold to the present owner, M. Sokol.

Miss Agnes Giffen, now 85 years of age, remembers hearing her mother tell about the time the Governor-General, the Marquis of Lorne, and his wife, Louise, daughter of Queen Victoria, visited North Springfield in 1880.

Following the ceremony of the official opening of the bridge named after his wife, Louise, the party proceeded by horse drawn vehicles to a picnic on the beautiful hills of Springfield.

The local people had built a tower on a knoll about 1/4 mile west of the North Springfield School. From this high spot the Governor General could view the countryside. Following a speech there was a soccer match between Bird's Hill and Springfield. Then came the picnic. What stood out in the little girl's memory was the sprig of parsley that was in the mouths of the small roasted pigs.

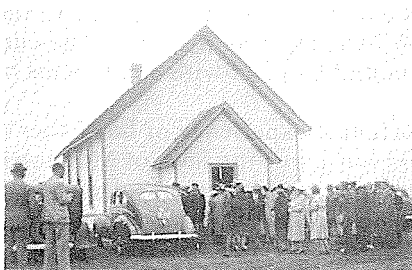
When the tower was taken down and the stairway was cut up, those receiving souvenir pieces were: Chris. McIntosh, W. Wilcox, Louis Archibald, Alex Gunn and Alex Gibson.

LORNE HILL LADIES CLUB

In 1937 a few ladies in North Springfield decided to form a Club and meet together every two weeks for fun. Mrs. Edith Gorham chose the name which was kept a secret for some time only the letters were used L.H.L. Club. The first President was Miss Elizabeth Giffen (Mrs. Ian McDonald) Secretary Treasurer Mrs. Peggy George. Present at the first meeting were, Mrs. Pauline and Delta Laird, Mrs. Sophia Eadie, Miss Robin Gorham (Mrs. B. Buss).

When World War Two broke out their activities were directed solely towards the winning of the war. Money was raised for the Red Cross and Russian Relief and comforts were sent to the boys from the district who were serving overseas. At this time the membership grew, and they contributed much to the life of the community. When the war ceased their membership dwindled and those who continue to meet do so for fun.

THE SPRINGFIELD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH WARD 1 — 22-11-4E.



Springfield Presbyterian Church built 1880.

The building was erected in 1880. The manse was across the road from the church. Rev. Alexander Matheson was one of the early ministers. For years this church served the whole Municipality, families came from Bird's Hill, Cook's Creek, Oakbank and Suthwyn.

As farms changed hands the membership dwindled. A small community had become established around the C.P.R. elevator and railway yards. To accommodate these families the church building was moved to North Tran-

scona in 1916. However when the work here was completed the workmen moved back to Winnipeg and once again the few remaining residents could not support the church. The building was sold to the East end St. Boniface Community Club, with the stipulation that the roof be lowered. It is still in use today.

In the year 1902 Elizabeth Johnstone and William Howie were married at Inverness, Scotland. They came to the North Springfield district in 1908. The lumber for their house was purchased at Brown & Rutherfords and built by their neighbour, W. Mersey. Groceries at that time were bought at W. Gorham's General Store, Bird's Hill. The mail was fetched once a week from the post office in Miss Egan's home. Later the Post Office was located in the Dunn's home.

Mr. Howie served on the North Springfield School Board in the 1920's where his family attended. There were Christina, Annie, Margaret and William.

Wilfred Mersey came from Surrey, England, in 1904 and was joined by his wife, Emily Louise, the following year. They settled in Pine Ridge first and then moved to the North Springfield District in 1922. There were four sons and four daughters — Ida, Muriel, Vivian, Lillian, Roland, Gordon, Norman and Wilfred.

Mrs. Mersey took a keen interest in politics and at the age of 89 while voting at the North Springfield school said that in sixty years she had never missed an opportunity to vote.

In true pioneer fashion, their first home was built with logs felled from their own land. The original three-roomed log house still stands and not too long ago was used in a Canadian film depicting the early days in the west.

In 1907 Arie Mulder left Holland and was followed later by his wife and family. They settled in Springfield in March, 1915, in what had been the old Giffen farm, N.E. 1/4 27-11-4E.

The house had not been lived in for some years. 1941 his son Andrew took the farm over. His father died at the age of 93 in 1967. Andrew sold the farm to Abramson Cattle Co. in 1969, but continues to live in the old home.

Asanasi Gavaga and his wife Maria arrived in Winnipeg from Russia in July, 1909. ("John" was easier to say, so he became known as "John Gavaga"). They came to his uncle, Myron Gavaga, in Winnipeg. Shortly after John moved to Transcona where he worked in the shops. After living there for twenty-seven years, he bought S.W. 1/4 26-11-4E. from Jack McIntosh but continued working in the shops until 1952.

His son Alfred, now owns the land and with his son, Myron, operates a fine dairy farm. His daughter Lena (Mrs. S. Strembicki) lives nearby and beside her, John, now eighty-six and Maria, live in their cottage. At this age he rides a bicycle down the road to the farm to visit his grandchildren.

John Henry DeVisser left Amsterdam in 1906 with his wife Gertrude and five children. He market gardened in North Kildonan on the Bird's Hill Road, then during the boom years he bought 30 acres of land from Charlie Anderson at \$300 per acre and moved to Springfield in 1912. A few years later he bought 115 acres for which he paid less than \$300. N.E.1/4 28-11-4E.

John DeVisser gardened in a big way and became well known for his certified potato seed. He sold exclusively to Eatons and shipped potatoes by the carloads to six States.

From 1918-1920 he operated a dairy farm known as the "Holland Dairy" and his boys made house to house deliveries in Transcona. There were seven boys: Neil, Harry, Chris, John Tony, Marinus and Tommy. The older boys remembered that when delivering milk they measured with a dipper out of 8 gallon cans. The customers had their own containers.

Chris, Neil and John went to the States, Marinus worked away from home and Harry, Tony and Tommy worked the farm. In 1962 the Flood-way absorbed all the land. Tony bought S.E. 1/4 36-11-4E. from Rollie George.

Mr. DeVisser served on the School Board for years and contributed a great deal to the life of the community.

Others here at that time were "D" Gunn, brother Jack and sisters Anne (Mrs. Jack Carr), Miss Caff, Vickie, Maude (Mrs. Rayner) and Cassie.

M. Omeniuk bought D. Gunn's farm, then J. Tomiuk bought from Omeniuk.

Eva Soloman and Joseph Maslovsky were married in Russia in 1907. They left their homeland because of lack of opportunity and freedom. They came to North Springfield in 1910 where they settled on Section 11-12-4E. They bought cows and sold milk as a means of livelihood.

In their home religious holidays were strictly observed, going to the synagogue, observing dietary laws and customs and learning Hebrew.

The nearest post office was four miles away at Bird's Hill. Then came rural delivery around 1930 which was made by horse and buggy.

The first car in their area was a model "T" bought by a neighbour, Louis Smith.

In the Maslovsky family there were Hymie, Harry, Carrie and Sam. Their son Sam operated the farm. He took an active part in the life of the community, serving as a Trustee for thirty-three years.

Nathan Lazar left Latvia because of the oppression of the Jewish people. He arrived in Springfield in 1906 and obtained land in Section 11-12-4E. His wife and family followed the next year. His son, Louis, was then about 12 years of age. (Births were not registered for fear of being called up by the Army.)

Gertrude Daiter came with her family in 1912 and attended the same school. In 1919 she married Louis Lazar. Their children were Hilda, Sam, Eddie, Ronald and Lloyd.

Jewish people were not allowed to own land in Russia. They came to this country sometimes in groups receiving a 20 acre lot.

Some people here at that time were: Ike Sabinski, M. Pekove, Mr. Spivak (grandfather of Sydney, leader of the Progressive Conservative Party in Manitoba) Tanarsky, Goldfine and later the Davido family.

About this time people began immigrating from the Ukraine, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Peter Hudyma left Austria in 1907. In March 1921 he bought land from J. Narowinsky on Section 3-12-4E. and moved to Springfield with his wife, Eufrozina. Later Peter built a grocery store onto his house, which was on the corner of Garven Ave. and Lorne Hill Road. It became a land-mark

known as "Hudyma's Red and White Store." There were four sons: Harry, Bill, John and Paul. Their father served for many years on the School Board.

Peter sold his property to his son, Bill, and bought land on the N.W. 1/4 34-11-4E. from Overwater, part of what had been known as "N.N. Smith's farm." Bill died in 1969 and the store is now Kuyper's Grocery.

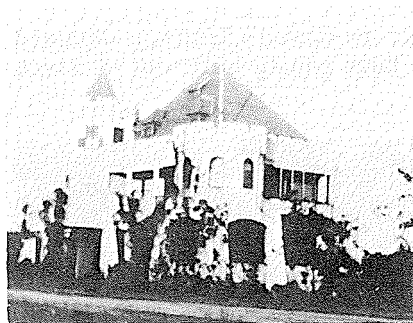
Mr. Frank Cruse purchased a farm in north Springfield in 1937. He and Frank Jr. worked together both on the farm and in managing their Men's Clothing Shop on Portage Avenue, where Frank and Donald (the third generation) are continuing to run the business. Frank Jr. and his wife Ruth also had one daughter Dell.

The large gravel pit owned by B.A.C.M. Co., was once a lovely hill. On the northern and southern slopes were wood lots. The grassy area on top of the hill was a meadow of flowers. It was owned by Judge A. McMicken of Winnipeg. He sold his property Sec. 36-11-4E. to E.F. Hutchings in 1881.

Mr. Hutchings was in the harness business and grew rye for use in padding horse collars. He also grew hemp which he used for thread and rope.

In 1912 Mr. Hutchings sold his home and leased his land to the newly formed Winnipeg Golf Club. He built his new country home on top of the hill across from the club house. This unique building was spoken of as "E.F. Hutchings Castle". Horse drawn vehicles were driven under a portico at the front entrance which faced north.

The interior as described to me by Miss A. Giffen, was beautiful. The dining room was on the left and the sitting rooms to the right. The kitchen ran the full length of the south side of the castle. There was an elaborately



"E. F. Hutchings Castle" as it was in 1914. In the 1930's it was open to the public and became known as "The Chateau".



Looking at the country from the top balcony of "The Chateau". Lady on the left unknown. Others — Eleanor May, Winnipeg, Amy Gorham, Bird's Hill, Dave Reid, Bird's Hill.



The Clubhouse of the Winnipeg Golf Club 1912.

carved wooden banister and railing leading up the front stairway to the bedrooms, the turret and balconies where the view of the countryside was one of amazing beauty.

The Winnipeg Golf Club added to the Hutchings former home building a large attractive club house. This was a popular spot in the summer time. Many members bought lots and built summer homes in the area. The club house was destroyed by fire in 1930 and the country club was dissolved.

Mr. Hutching's son Harold endeavoured to preserve the hill and develop a recreation centre but he was ahead of his time. The castle became known as "The Chateau" and was open to the public. Here meals were served. A dance hall was built onto the east side of the Chateau and a large swimming pool to the west. There were various forms of amusement on the hill including archery.

It was known as the "Fair Hills Park" development. Shares were sold but the whole undertaking proved to be unprofitable and was eventually sold to the Bird's Hill Sand and Gravel Co.

There was the Henderson's gravel pit and the Giffen's Sand was obtained in E.F. Hutchings pit. Today it is just a huge gaping hole, out of which gravel trucks roar from dawn to dark.



Laird Bros. Silver Fox Ranch, January, 1931. B. Buss, O. B. Laird, N. Budner and G. Thompson with a car load of partly frozen Jack Rabbits from North Dakota. The rabbits are being frozen individually out of doors, and from here will be packed in the cold storage plant on their fur farm. The Hudson Bay's fox tower can be seen in the distance.

In this part of the North Springfield Community were such names as: J. Ambrose, G. Borowski, J. Maciejkow, P. Korna, H. Budner, M. Hitra, P. Hrysio, W. Roshick, N. Maslanka, Joe and Mike Minnie, A. Verinder, W. Small, Skolovy, N. Unick, S. Rypuska, J. Zelinsky, J. Ambrose, F. Paset-ska, Hujick, V. Burtney, Kota and Yuzwak.

Wilmot McKinley owned part of the hill. In 1923 he sold ten acres to Oliver and Elmer Laird and a new industry came to Springfield, known as fur-farming. Silver fox farms began to spring up all along the power line.

The Hudson Bay Co. bought thirty acres along side of Laird Bros. from E.F. Hutchings. This was formerly part of the Winnipeg Golf Links.

Gradually mink took the place of foxes and other people ranching were: Charlie Booth, with Joe and Ed. Kruze managing, B. Buss, C. McCauley, C. Tawse, H. Boadway, C. Holland, O. Laird, Sophie Eadie, H. Ross, P. Dyck, C. Stupack and W. Poseluzney.

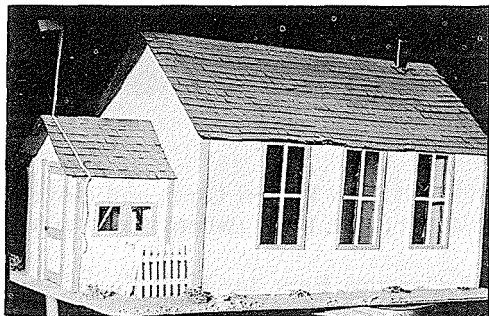
Andy Kuzma left Czechoslovakia in 1928 and came to Winnipeg. He married a girl who had left Poland in 1938. He and his wife Pauline came to North Springfield in 1937 when he was working for Building Products.

Andy bought 6-1/2 acres from Ernie Hutchings in Section 35-11-4E. on the southern slope of the hill.

Their children were Olga (Mrs. H. DeVisser), Mary Angela (Mrs. J. Haluskas), Annette (Mrs. L. James), Jenny (Mrs. E. Skura) and Billy.

Andy's neighbors at that time were E. Rohoway and later Joe Bzovey.

THE MONTAVISTA SCHOOL No. 39



A model of Montavista School No. 39.

It was so called because of its closeness to the Montavista Post Office, though it was registered as the South Springfield School in 1879 at the first public school meeting. This meeting was held March 28th at the residence of William Corbett. Angus E. McLeod was in the chair. The trustees elected were Jeremiah Gunn, William Corbett and Robert Black.

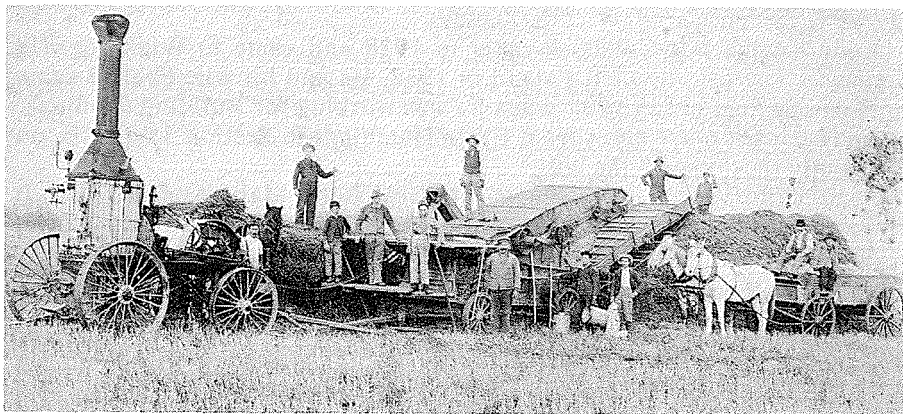
The newly elected Board was "empowered to rent a suitable building and hire a teacher for six months and the sum of \$250.00 be raised for the above purposes." It was also agreed that the school building be at or near Robert Gunn's place and be erected with logs. It was privately owned and valued at \$500.00. It was rented to the School District.

1880, January 31, there was an enrolment of 17 boys and 8 girls. The teacher, Maggie Patterson, was seventeen years old, Presbyterian, a native of Ontario and the holder of a third class certificate. She received \$40.00 per month.

Mary McIntyre (Mrs. J. Stronach) daughter of J. McIntyre, attended

Montavista School in 1892. Some children attending at that time were: Florence Harvey (Mrs. Frank Eastwood), Elizabeth Campbell (Mrs. John Allen) Kate and John Gibson, Nettie and Malcolm Franks, Beattie and Georgia Gunn, Douglas and Jimmy Gunn, Donald, Vivian, John Rob and Cassie Munroe, Frank and Harold Paterson, Annie Hamilton (Mrs. Baker), Dan and Mary Hamilton, Sarah, Jack and Alex McIntyre, Isla, Bob (Dr.) and Bill (Dr.) Black and Mathesons.

Adam Matheson, son of Mr. & Mrs. John Matheson, attended the Montavista School. He was very active in the life of the community, a licensed auctioneer and together with his father and brothers purchased and operated one of the early steam threshing outfits east of the Red River and for many years took care of the harvesting operations in that area.



One of the early steam threshing outfits.

1882 the school building was purchased from Robert Gunn and moved to the north-west corner of N.E. 1/4 9-11-4 E.P.M. (where the present Beach track crosses Gunn Road).

1893 a new school was built by McCormick Bros. for \$700.00 and the old building sold for \$30.00.

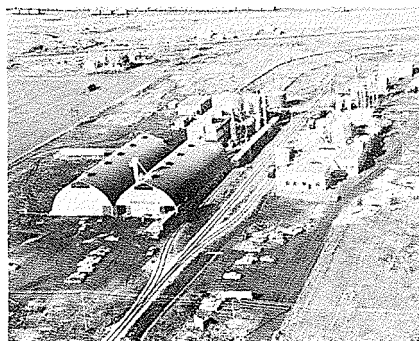
1910 the school was incorporated with the newly formed Transcona School District and with the formation of Town boundaries became located in the north-west section of Ward Three.

The first teacher appointed was Jeremiah Gunn, cousin of Mr. J.W. Gunn. The last teacher to have charge was Miss M. Hammond, who together with some thirty students were transferred to Central School January 10, 1935. By this time it had become known as the North Transcona School.

In 1902 Mr. & Mrs. J.W. Gunn pioneered in this area. They had six daughters, Jean, Grace, Winnie, Reita, Louise and Bea. Groceries were brought from stores near Louise Bridge in Elmwood. The Gunns have their own tartan, a mixture of green, yellow and blue which is traditional with many of the ancient Scottish clans. Jean (Mrs. Fedluk) the eldest daughter, drove the horse drawn van for years. In the winter it was heated with a small stove. Mr. Gunn served as school trustee for nearly forty years.

The source of the information on the history of the Montavista School was by the kindness of Mrs. W.M. Price, grand-daughter of Mr. & Mrs. J.R. McIntyre, Mrs. Jean Fedluk (Gunn) and from a thesis written by Mr. M.V. Woyna entitled "Transcona Public School System".

Border Chemical Company Ltd., was established in 1959 by Mark G. Smerchanski, to manufacture sulphuric acid, copper sulphate and commercial liquid alum. This plant, the second located in western Canada, was substantially increased in 1964. At that time the company built a fertilizer plant in partnership with Manitoba Pool Elevators. The main market for fertilizer is in Manitoba, where it is sold through dealers and direct to farmers. Their sales also extend into North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Northwestern Ontario and part of Saskatchewan. Alum is used in the treatment of pulp and paper; in purification of domestic and industrial water; to kill water algae, and for sewage treatment; reduction of pollution; and as a fire retarding agent. Next to water, sulphuric acid is the most widely used fluid in the chemical industry. Border Chemical has built the nucleus of an important complex in Manitoba's chemical industry.



Aerial view of Border Complex showing Chemical Plant (top right) Fertilizer plant (left).

In 1973 the trend is to get out of the city and once again North Springfield is a popular spot to come to. There are two recreation areas with swimming pools and attractions.

In 1957 B. Craig and D. Heintz bought the N.W. 1/4 27-11-4E from Harry and Tony De Visser. They built a large outdoor pool in the sand and named it "The Oasis". The water is pumped in from wells. Besides a large picnic and sports area there is a well treed trailer park which can accommodate over one hundred families. Many stay for the summer and commute to work in town.

There is entertainment every evening such as dancing, movies or bingo. Being only ten miles from Winnipeg, just off Hwy. 59 north, the Oasis is a place to come and get cooled off after a hot day in the city.

Now as we progress North Springfield can boast of two fine golf courses.

The Pine Ridge Golf and Country Club on Sec. W. 6-12-5E. was first known as the Picnic Grounds of the St. Charles Country Golf Club. They had a small club house but added to it later on. It is an attractive well kept course where many tournaments are held.

The Elmhurst Golf and Country Club is across the road from the Pine Ridge course and is on Sec. 1-12-4E. It was officially opened August 5, 1918 and has been in continual operation since that time. Activity was

somewhat curtailed during the war years due to shortages of gasoline for travelling.

The Carling Breweries have established a Heidelberg picnic area "Pure Spring Water" on the corner of Garvin Road and Hwy. 207. It was officially opened in July 1973.

North Springfield being so close to Winnipeg enjoys all the conveniences of the city deliveries from department stores, dairies, bakeries and many others. Also being on the Winnipeg telephone exchange makes it easy to phone in your order.

This way of life is a far cry from the days in 1896 when my father drove from the North Springfield school by horse and buggy into Elmwood where he purchased his monthly supply of groceries for \$5.00!

There was time then to stroll over the hill and visit your neighbors. Now the hill has gone and there is no time to visit. We see our friends around grave-sides and the hurry away to be about this business of living in 1973.

OUR LITTLE TOWN

I like to live in our little town
Where the trees hang across the street
Where you wave your hand and say "hello"
To everyone you meet.

I like to stand for a moment
Outside the grocery store
And listen to the friendly gossip
Of folks that live next door.

For life is interwoven
With friends you learn to know
And we hear their joys and sorrows,
As daily we come and go.

So I like to live in our little town
I care no more to roam,
For every house in our little town
Is more than a house, it's home.
Author Unknown

OAK BANK

Some of its Background

Oak Bank was given its name many years ago when the first post office was located on Moose Nose Hill which was covered with small oak trees. The name Sunnyside is also thought to have originated there and was carried on by the school district and presently by the cemetery located on the Moose Nose hill. The hill is about two miles west of the present village and in approximately 1899 the post office was moved from the hill on Section 29-11-5E. and brought the two miles east to Section 21-11-5E. and the village gradually began to grow around it. A Mr. Wilson had a General store and the post office in his home and in 1902 sold it to Arthur Harvey.



View of Oak Bank taken from the Mill early 1900's.



Main Street, Oak Bank, about 1910. Looking north. On left, Baptist Church, Municipal Office, R. J. Smythe's home, J. D. Stewart's home. On right, store and blacksmith shop.



Oakbank — with its broad streets is symbolic of most of our prairie towns. A thriving community, with an historic past, serving a farming community and on its way to becoming a major centre. Above is the main shopping centre of the town in the 1950's.

For many years Mr. Harvey delivered the mail to Cooks Creek three times a week, a sixteen mile return trip, and to Pine Ridge, once a week, an eight mile return trip. After roads were put through he was able to combine this into one round trip. He used a horse and buggy or cutter and later used a Model A Ford car. Before mail was delivered to Oak Bank by trains, it was delivered by horse and wagon from Winnipeg. In the 1920's Mike Krykewich of Cooks Creek took over the delivery to Cooks Creek but presently there are no rural routes from Oak Bank. In 1969 Lorne Reid became Post master.

Where people come together to form a community, the church and school, very often, is the first organized effort of the residents. The Oak Bank district was no exception. In 1873, one hundred years ago, the Sunnyside Congregation of the Manitoba Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church was formed and a small log church was built east of Oak Bank. In 1879 the Reverend A. Matheson was inducted. In 1882, a new church was built a mile south of the village and in 1901, it was moved into the village, near the post office, where it stood until it's demolition in 1969.

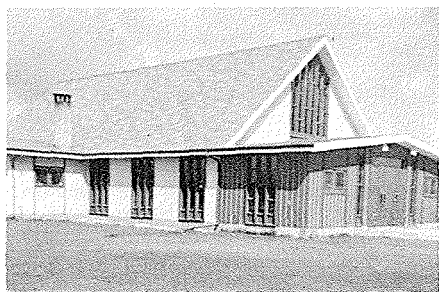
A new church was built on Balsam Crescent in 1964, from a building fund which had begun with generous donations from the late Miss Selina Forbes, R.W. Edmonds and J.C. Rippingale, former residents of Oak Bank and district. Sellen Bros. contractors of Oak Bank built the new church and as a result have been requested to build others in Manitoba, by various congregations.



Oak Bank Presbyterian Church moved into the village in 1901.



Thanksgiving — 1912 — Oak Bank Presbyterian Church.



Oak Bank United Church opened in February, 1964.



Oak Bank United Church choir — 1964, left to right: Millie Krombein, Bob McLeod, Donna McLeod, Nancy Van Ryssel, Verna Arnold, Norval Christopherson, Elsie Carpenter, Rev. Friebert, Verna Reid, Vera Bracken, Adeline Leonard, Helen Arnold, Barbara Leonard, Maureen Van Ryssel, Arlene Christopherson, Rosemary McLeod, Doris Mansfield.



Early 1900's.

Oak Bank Club, Top Row: W. R. Matheson, Charlie Stuart, J. D. Stewart, Bert Fisher, Gordon Linklater, A. Krueger, A. Matheson. 2nd Row: John Speer, James T. Beattie, Norman Morrison, Harry Speer, Robert Edmonds, John Morrison. Ladies Top Row: E. M. Linklater, Maggie Speer, Minnie Matheson, Birdie Irving, Emma Speer, Deuiple Morrison. 2nd Row: Christine Morrison, A. B. Linklater, Katie Matheson, Kate Morrison, Mabel Fisher.



Oak Bank School picture — 1916. Back Row, left to right: John Kruger, Bill Shick, Bill Bangart, Gerald McMurray, Hugo Hagamier, Frank Hills, Kay Andrews, Annie Duffey. 3rd Row: Elsie McLeod, Zetta Beattie, Hattie McLeod, Mary Duffey, Gert Kruger, Gordon Beattie, Lizzie Laible, Sophie Bangart, Kenneth McLeod, Mary Stuart, Wilfred Grapentine, Helen Andrews, Olive Brown, Hulda Ruttig, Elsie Hagamier, the teacher, Miss Jacklin. 2nd Row: Bill Harvey, Belle Smythe, Dora Cohen, Lattie Stuart, Millie Harvey, Charlie Shick, Alec Cohen, Corrine Greengard, John Bangart. Front Row: Little girl — not known, Herb. Grapentine, Eva McLeod, Doug. McLeod, Mary Brown, and Scott Stuart.



Back Row, left to right: Mona Smyth, Vera Van Ryssel, Donna Grapentine. Middle Row, left to right: George Sellen, Shirley McPhee, Evelyn Markus, Gail Grapentine, Virginia ?. Front Row, left to right: ?, Glen McLeod, Stella Maitish, Elsie Palidevar. These are the Grades 1-6 students of the Oak Bank School No. 40 — 1940.

Ministers who have served the church as part of the Dugald charge have been the Reverends Carmichael, Jacobs, Fairweather, Hood, Turnbull, Russell, Thomas Neville, Walter Royle, Joseph Hunter, C.G. Hockin, C.L. Barbour, Paul Tilleman, Mr. Elkin, A. Friebert and the present minister, R. Clark.

As far back as 1886 there was a choir, led by Mr. J.D. Stewart. Several members of a choir during the First World War years and later, with Mrs. H.C. Christopherson as organist, remember how they used to sing in the Baptist Church in the morning and the Presbyterian in the evening. In 1952 it was reorganized under the leadership of Mrs. Adelene Leonard as choir leader and Mrs. Verna Christopherson as organist, and is still a regular part of church services now in 1973.

The Ladies Aid Association, or the United Church Women, as it is presently called, was organized in 1921 with Mrs. J.A. McLeod as president. Mrs. E.A. Harvey was president for 34 years and other presidents have been Mrs. E. Sterling, Mrs. Doris Mansfield and presently, Mrs. Elsie Manley. Mrs. E. Krombein held the office of Secretary-Treasurer from 1942 to date, a period of 31 years. Mrs. Lizzie Butland, one of the original members has attended meetings continuously.

In 1952 a second ladies group was formed within the church, known as the Sunny Circle. Mrs. Hazel Beattie was the first President and Mrs. Helen Arnold was the first Secretary-Treasurer. In 1973 the President is Mrs. Helen Arnold, Secretary, Mrs. Verna Arnold and Treasurer, Mrs. Isobel Cole.

The ladies raise money to assist in meeting church expenses. In 1953 they combined forces with the Oak Bank Community Club and held a Fowl Supper which has been a successful annual venture every year since, with one exception. It is usually held on November 11th serving as many as 1200.

A Sunday School commenced meeting in the new church. The only Sunday School had been held in the Baptist church prior to that time.

In 1895 a number of families who had come to Canada from Russia began to hold divine services in their homes. They were German speaking. Mr. A.F. Kruger took the lead in organizing a Sunday School and for many years faithfully served as Sunday School Superintendent and deacon in the church. He also organized a choir which he directed for many years and his daughter Lily (Mrs. Harry Christopherson), was organist. The ladies of the church also organized their own society.

After many years of sacrificial giving and hard labor, the little Oak Bank Baptist Church was dedicated in 1908, having been built on an acre

of land donated by Mr. M. Ruttig on the main street. The little church became too small as more settlers arrived, including August Wilde in 1914, who was the blacksmith for many years in the village. It was decided to add an addition to the church and build a balcony. One reward of the dedication of the early pioneer families was Albert Krombein who entered into theological studies in 1921 and graduated in 1927. He served as pastor for 37 years in many areas in the United States and Canada.

The church was rededicated in 1957 after a new basement had been added to it. After having been a mission station of the McDermot Ave. Baptist Church for all these years, the Oak Bank Baptist congregation decided they wanted their own minister and on May 1, 1960, they welcomed their first minister, Mr. M. Falkenberg and his family, who served until March, 1963. During his ministry a new pulpit, pews and an organ were dedicated and Vacation Bible Schools began and are held each summer.

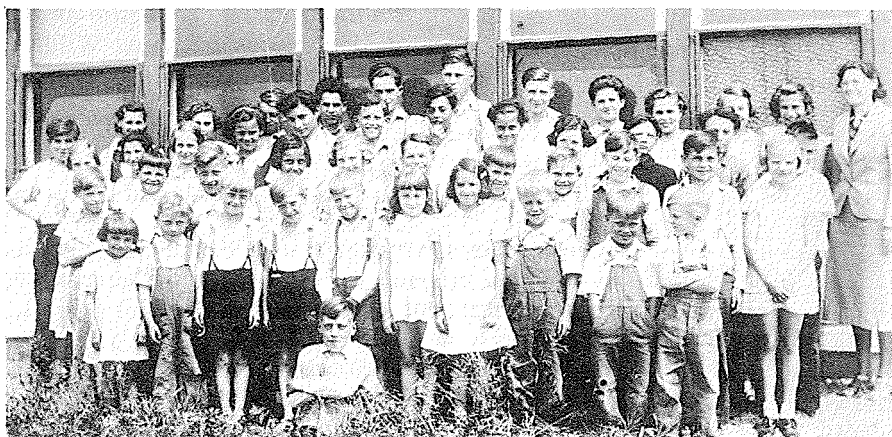
Rev. L. Zilkie served as interim pastor until the arrival of L. Wilkes. In February, 1964, the men of the church banded together as the Baptist Men's Fellowship. The Rev. A. Kliever followed Rev. Wilkes and then Mr. Paul Enns. In 1969 Mr. Dieter Gohl took up the ministry. It was during his ministry that the church was again found too small and a larger church building was purchased and located on lots donated by Mrs. C. Wilde and Mr. and Mrs. C. Manley on Balsam Crescent, where it stands today. The 75th anniversary of the Oak Bank Baptist Church was observed on August 16, 1970.

An Anglican church was at one time situated on the hill near the first post office around 1880, but was moved to within half a mile west of the village, some years later. Services were discontinued in the early 1900's and the church was demolished in the 1920's.

The School District of Sunnyside No. 40 was formed in the early 1880's. The first school was built west of the village, in the approximate location of Butland's farm. It was then moved west of the site where the C.P.R. station used to stand. In 1906 when the C.P.R. built their railway tracks through the village, it was moved to the north side of the tracks where Woloshen's farm buildings are now situated. It was destined to move once more in 1913 when another school was built north of Woloshen's building site, on land owned by Mr. Ripstein. The old school was used as a pool hall and later as a dwelling before being dismantled. In 1938 an addition was made to the school and a one-room high school emerged. Jack Harriott was the first high school teacher.



Oak Bank School No. 40. Picture taken 1939. The private home of Dr. and Mrs. R. A. Jacques.



-Class picture of Oak Bank S.D. No. 40 of 1938. Starting Back Row, left to right: Bill McCartney, Dorothy Hagemier (Purse), Merita Montgomery (Maddess), Herb McPhee, Gilbert McLeod, Jim Kellie, Bernard Hutchinson, Ralph Zin, Beatrice Butland (Sterling), Shirley Main (Sellen), Verna Christopherson (Reid), Mary Donst (?), teacher Miss Lawrie Bush (Tegelberg), Helen Sellen (Procter), Evelyn Martish (?), Mary McPhee (McLeod), Eleanor Hagemier (Sinclair), George Sokal, Gilbert Hagemier, George Butland, Elsie Butland (Whitehead), Bernice Cantwell (Carrothers), Bill Sokal, Nick Sokal, Norv. Christopherson, Bud Sellen, Eddie Tiede, Art Mackus, Lillian Finchuk (Palidwar), Elvene Montgomery (Good), Merlin Main, Lloyd Ruttig, John Hutchinson, Walter Palidwar, Donna Grapentine (Fast), Stella Martish (?), Roy Shick, Bob Sellen, John Sellen, Keith Main, Mona Smythe, Vera Van Ryssel (Bracken), Morris Ponton, Marley Ponton, Blaine Grapentine, Harold Mackus.

The Sunnyside School District added a second school which was built 2 miles north of the village in 1916 to accommodate pupils in that location. It was closed in 1962 and is now a private residence.

A secondary School Area was formed in the 1950's with some improvement in secondary education being offered. In Oak Bank an additional room was rented at the home of A.J. Gander on the Main Street for use as a classroom.

There are Oak Bank residents teaching in the elementary school, including Mrs. Alice Smythe, Mrs. Donna Chapko, Grace Albrecht, and Dennis McLeod. Eric Lange is caretaker of the Collegiate, while Mrs. Olive Sellen, Pat Watson and Mrs. Jane Gertsmar are stenographers at the Schools. Michael Dyrda is now principal at the Dugald elementary school.

Social aspects of life are an integral part of our way of living and provision was soon made in the new community to provide a place to gather for fun and games. The first hall was built just south of the post office either before or just after 1900. In 1916 a hall above the garage provided a place for entertainment for a few years". A new and larger hall was built in 1928-29 on the main street at the corner of Almey Avenue. It was moved in 1960 to a seven acre recreational area just east of the village, placed on a basement and enlarged and modernized with waterworks and other conveniences including a large parking lot. Many hours of volunteer and selling shares work went into both the early building and the later renovation and to the continual maintenance from 1928 to date. The last debts were paid off in 1973.



Lawn tennis anyone? About 1912 on lawn in front of Mrs. John Corrigan home. Left to right: Charles Haare, R. J. Smythe, Mrs. R. J. Smythe and Dorie Battershill.



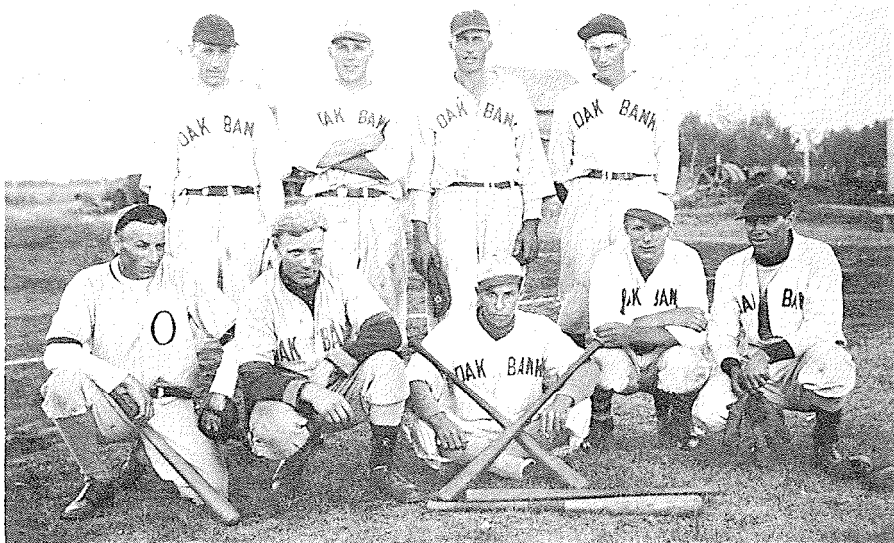
Oak Bank Baseball — 1916. Back Row: Jake Schick, ?, Harry Christopherson, Fred McLeod, Art Kruger. Front Row: Sid Andrews, Jake Laible, Don McLeod, George Schick.



Oak Bank Hockey Club — 1927. Back Row: Bert Fisher (Ref.), Jack Le Nevue, Wilf Grapentine, Carl Kruger, Sid Andrews, John Schick, John Kruger, Bill Schick. Front Row: Roy Keedian, Jim Keedian, George Rankine, ?, Ed Wenzel.



Back Row: Jack Le Nevue, Carl Kruger, John Schick, John Kruger. Front Row: Wilf Grapentine, Bill Schick and Sid Andrews posing as the Oak Bank Hockey Club.



Back Row: Jerry O'Sullivan, Wilf Grapentine, John Schick, Carl Kruger. Front Row: Art Kruger, Lorne Grapentine, Doug. McLeod, John Grapentine, John Kruger. Photo taken in 1935.

The Oak Bank Community Club has been here for over fifty years. Social gatherings such as whist drives, dances, concerts, plays were provided and they supported local organizations such as the Girl Guides, Brownies and Cubs, Teen Canteen etc. sometimes with financial donations but usually giving the use of the hall for a minimal fee or no fee at all. They sent cigarettes overseas to local residents serving with the armed forces, had a dinner to honor these persons at the end of the Second World War. Santa Claus was brought to life in Oak Bank by the Club at the annual school Christmas concert and originally the hall was given rent free to any local residents who wished to have their wedding reception there. Their activities have always been up-to-date and such passing fads as Sadie Hawkins Day provided a lot of fun and in 1973 a Wine and Cheese Party has been a great success. Catering was done by the members as a method of raising funds to pay the monthly rent to the Oak Bank Hall company, who in turn managed the finances of the hall.

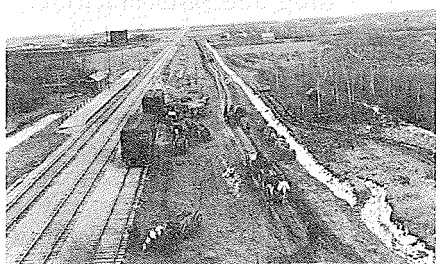
Other facilities presently located on the recreational area are a skating rink, change building for the rink, a rifle range building and a wading pool, with a well on the property for the convenience of a water supply for the rink, pool and hall. There are two baseball diamonds, one on the new area and one on the old baseball park at the corner of Main Street and Oakwood Road east.

Around 1887 a telephone was installed at the home of William Goodridge, the municipal secretary-treasurer and about 1908 the system was extended and a company formed. This service with its many problems was replaced by a modern dial system by the Manitoba Telephone System in the 1950's.

One of the early business enterprises was a flour mill which was built in the early 1900's on what is now Oakwood Road West, about a quarter

of a mile from the post office. It was purchased in 1907 by Messrs. T. Hagemier and A.F. Kruger, later being taken over by Mr. Hagemier and named Springfield Milling Co. It burned down about 1916.

Another fire in the village occurred when the Manitoba Pool Elevator burned down in 1946. The elevator had been built originally about 1908 and was owned by Western Canada Flour Mills, and operated by William Smyth for about eight years. The Manitoba Pool took it over about 1940 and after the fire they rebuilt. Other agents over the years have been Messrs. Finch, McPhee, W. Jamieson, M. Snow, W. Wyatt, G. Mansfield, A. Wiebe and E. Griffith. A residence was also built in the village for the agent by the Pool Elevators in the 1950's.



Oak Bank — 1912. Looking east from top of elevator. School, mill and old C.P.R. station clearly visible.



Unloading relief car at Hartney that was loaded in Oak Bank in the thirties.



Oak Bank in 1903, taken from a model built by Percy Draper and photographed after it was assembled. 1. United Church 2. Community Hall 3. Harvey residence 4. Skating rink 5. Blacksmith shop 6. Flour mill 7. School 8. Kruger residence, still standing 9. C. Brown residence 10. Mr. Dale 11. Mackus residence 12. Mr. Baker.

The Canadian Pacific Railway built a single track through the village in 1906 and double tracked the line in 1927. The original station was built on the north side of the track, about a quarter of a mile west of the village. Around 1918 a new station was built with living quarters just a little west of the main street, but on the south side of the tracks on what

was known as the Elevator Road. Mr. Currie was the agent at that time, to be followed by A. Stevenson, E. Husted, R.A. Kellie and Mr. McCullough. The station closed in 1963 and was demolished in 1968. It had been the evening's entertainment to watch the train come in and see who had been to town and what visitors were arriving.

The first section foreman was James A. McLeod who came to Oak Bank in 1906. Many of the McLeod sons followed in their father's footsteps and worked on the section in various locations. Fred and Dougald became section foremen in Oak Bank and Clyde is a section man here.

One of the oldest business places in Oak Bank was the blacksmith shop which was originally operated by A.F. Krueger in 1897 and later by Messrs. Holtslag, August Wilde, Hesselberg and presently by Carl Holubowich. The business is now a modern shop and farm machinery agency.

The earlier residents of Oak Bank had one convenience we didn't have in later years, namely the Merchant's Bank which opened in 1921 but did not stay in business for many years. Mrs. Jean Arnold's home evolved from the original bank building. We are again enjoying this convenience today however, with a thriving Credit Union Society operating out of a fine new building in the village. It began in the spring of 1945, by a group of men gathered in Grapentine's Garage, the result of which was a decision to form a Credit Union. In April, 1946, the first provisional directors were appointed to serve until the first annual meeting was held. Among the first directors were R.J. Sellen, A.W. Harvey, Wilfred Grapentine, Gordon Beattie and others. A.W. Harvey was appointed secretary-treasurer and eleven men at this meeting purchased shares at \$5.00 per share and with this small beginning supplies were purchased and application made for a Letters Patent of corporation so that the Credit Union could be registered under the Companies Act. Progress was slow but it is now a busy organization. John K. Palidwor is the present Manager and he is assisted by Alvin Doyle and Jocelin Palidwor. The new Credit Union building was officially opened on the main street in Oak Bank on July 15, 1970, on Oak Bank Day as part of the provincial centennial celebrations.

Grapentine Brothers garage opened in 1939 although before that time Percy, Herb and Wilfred had been in the trucking business as well as farmers. Nelson Grapentine took over the business and only recently sold out to Brian Wilkinson who operates the garage under the name Oak Bank Motors.

Springfield Motors was originally built by Melville Smyth in 1916 and later became a partnership with Harold Arnold, and later a third partner Clare Manley. It was known as Smith & Arnold in the early years. Melville sold his interest to Maurice Van Ryssel who in turn sold his interest to Clare Manley. Upon Clare's death the business was purchased by Murray Sim.

A third garage was built in Oak Bank by Joe Herda in the 1940's and is still operating under his management. At about this time August Wilde and W. Fisher went into business under the name of Oak Bank Farm Equipment, with W. Challis later becoming the owner. The building was burned to the ground about 1959 and ceased to operate.

Mrs. E.A. Harvey provided the first meal service in Oak Bank on a commercial basis and later on the late Mrs. Leona McPhee provided the same service. In 1946 Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Hutchinson opened a small snack shop which was later purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Adam Shick and a larger building constructed. They sold it to Mr. and Mrs. A.J. Gander, who carried on business for a few more years. Mrs. Rose Grapentine provided the service in her home one winter and later Mrs. Agnes Harvey built a snack shop in 1956. About 1968 a lovely new motel and restaurant opened in Oak Bank, operated by Glen Grapentine, but later changed hands and is presently owned and operated by Peter Besko of Winnipeg.

Bob Smythe was a provincial constable in the district until the Royal Canadian Mounted Police took over provincial policing duties, possibly in the 1930's. In 1955 the R.C.M.P. opened a detachment in the village, the closest detachment having been in Transcona before that time. Their first office was in the municipal office building until 1966 when a separate office barracks and living quarters was provided in a building on Balsam Crescent.

Sellen Bros. Contractors commenced operations in Oak Bank in the late 1940's. R.J. Sellen and his sons had been involved in carpentry work and masonry for many years, however, the new firm turned to the manufacture of laminated rafters as well as contracting and their business expanded extensively. They hire 25 men or more during the summer season and thus provide employment for many local residents.

Suburban Electric came into being about the same time as Sellen Bros. Again two local people combined talents and John Kruger and Norville Christopherson provided a much needed service to the community since electrification of the rural areas by Manitoba Hydro had taken place in 1946.

Electricity wasn't a new thing as the Winnipeg Electric had brought a line into the village in the 1930's after the citizens had formed a Local Improvement District and paid for the service by taxation. A second Local Improvement District was formed in the 1940's and a truck was purchased and turned into a fire truck by Clare Manley. It soon was spending more time fighting fires outside the area and was eventually taken over by the Municipality.

An ambulance service was provided a year or two ago when Murray Sim, Maurice Van Ryssel, John Murrell and Norville Christopherson pooled their resources to purchase a secondhand ambulance and provide the attendants.

The Oak Bank Co-operative Society was formed about the same time as the Credit Union. Wes. Smythe was the first Manager for a time in the late 1940's. The Red River Co-operative took over the operation and built a new building on the main street in 1964. John K. Palidwor was manager for many years and also handled the Credit Union business from the same location. The present manager is William Panchyshyn.

There are two grocery stores in the village. The one operated by Dennis Bagot is steeped in the history of the area. R.J. Smythe and Harry Christopherson originally built the store, after Mr. Smythe had operated one on the west side of the street for some years, on the east side of the main street in the early 1900's. Later operators were Messrs Kuehn,



Brownie Enrollment — November 15, 1965. Verna Arnold, Tawny Owl; Vera Bracken, Brown Owl; Left to right: Ardith Reid, Colleen Dyrda, Glenda Grapentine, Nancy Penno, Barbara Wilde, Janice Gwiazda, Karen Christopherson, Debbie Fast.



Oak Bank Venturer's at Long Lake, 1971. Peter Dopheide, Craig Christopherson, Brent Reid, Gerald Arnold, Bob McLeod, Edward Lentowicz, Ian Reid, Wayne Bracken, Ronald Grapentine.



Girl Guides — 1968. Back Row, left to right: Donna Fast, Arline Christopherson, Kathy Wilde, Cindy Edmonds, Sheila Watkins, Irene Young, Diane Kruchak, Betty Argyle, Fairlie Argle, Nancy Wilde. Front Row: Donna Haglund, Colleen Butland, Christine Roznik, Diane Argle, Janice Bazan, Heather Palidwor, Alison Wilde.

Cohen, Scott, Kull, Lucko, and Mac and Boris Reutcky. A second grocery store opened in 1971 on the west side of the street and is operated by Gordon Draper, in a building owned by Sellen Bros sharing the building with the offices of Sellen Bros and Sellen Bros Hardware.

Many organizations exist in Oak Bank which contribute to the life of the community in no small measure. There are the Girl Guides and Brownies which have been with us since 1951. Mrs. John Grapentine was the first Brown Owl and Frances Haines, nee Lucko, was the first Guide Leader, assisted by Mrs. Adeline McPhee. The Boy Scouts chartered in 1950 with Norv. Christopherson as first Scoutmaster and Cubs formed in 1959 with Bob McLeod and Bob Sellen as leaders are also busy groups in the community. These organizations are assisted by the Local Association which

helps them in money raising ventures. The first Local Association comprised of Mesdames Agnes Harvey, Rose Grapentine, Marion McLeod and Shirley Sellen. The present Association consists of Carol Brown, Sharon Litkovich, Dale Drysdale, Beth Pochuk, Ann Wengenmayr and Pat Dunn. The Girl Guide leader in 1973 is Mrs. Arlene Christopherson and her lieutenant is Mrs. Kathy Dopheide; the Brown Owl is Mrs. Vera Bracken and Tawny Owl is Mrs. Verna Arnold; Cub leaders are Mr. and Mrs. Eina Swan and Mrs. Eleanor Edmonds; while Fred Arnold is the present Scout leader and Brent Reid and Craig Christopherson are his assistants. The young people involved in these organizations come from the village and a wide area surrounding it.

Venturers are one step older than Scouts, in the Scouting Movement, involving boys between the ages of 15 and 18 years. The troop started in Oak Bank in 1968 with Bob McLeod acting as adviser.

The main interest has been canoeing. Each year a week long trip is taken. In 1970 the trip event up the Winnipeg River from Kenora to Nutimic Lake — a very appropriate trip as that was on pioneer fur-trading route. Other trips included one to Berens River and one to Miptic Creek, Flin Flon.

Approximately 22 local boys belong to this fine group of adventurers.

THE PEOPLE

THE BEATTIE FAMILY

James T. Beattie, arrived in Winnipeg in 1878 with his mother and step-father, Agnes and Andrew Linklater, and his sister Elvira Beattie (who later married James Speer). They came from Harriston, Ontario. James was eight years of age at the time.



Agnes Linklater and friend going for a cutter ride — early 1900.

They settled in Springfield on S.E.31-11-5 and later bought part of the S.W. quarter of the same section. When his half-brother, Gordon Linklater grew up, James Beattie, bought S.E.26-11-5 in 1892. His younger son Lawrence still lives on this farm. His older son Gordon lives on N.E. 26-11-5 which was the homestead of Neil Henderson (who was grandfather to the Corrigan family), neighbors for many years, also the George family and the Hendersons of Springfield.

In 1906 James married Eliza McDermot who was born near Hazelridge in March, 1880. She was the first girl born in the Rossmere district and A.W. Cook was the first boy born in Rossmere in November, 1880.

For a number of years after the family came to Manitoba the means of transportation and farm power was supplied by oxen and James never had much use for members of the "bovine" race as long as he lived.

He loved horses and raised many good ones. Many people came to him to buy horses in the early days. When he left home he took the first horse he raised with him and kept her long beyond her usefulness. She was old, crippled and deaf but he never parted with her.

When James was building his house shortly before 1900 he put a stone basement under it. He had to drive by team to Garson to get lime. Being short of money he only paid for part of it and did not get back with the balance when the man thought he should. Robert Fisher called at the quarry some months later and the man was complaining that he had not come back to square his account. Mr. Fisher assured him he would get his money but he didn't seem too happy, so he paid James' bill and brought the receipt "Paid in Full" to him. James gave him the money and never forgot the favor.

James and Eliza Beattie had three children, Zetta L. and Gordon (twins) and Lawrence. Zetta lives in Vancouver. Gordon married Emma Laibland has one son, Herb. Gordon lost his wife and married Marion Hoole, widow of Clarence Thomsen. Lawrence, who married Hazel Corrigan of McGregor, has a family of three boys, Donald, James and Bradley.

THE BUTLAND FAMILY

James and Eliza Butland came to Canada in 1890 from Somerset County, Devonshire, England with their family of four children and settled in the La Riviere area on a farm. In the spring of 1900, James and his son Alfred came to the Oak Bank area and purchased S.E.29-11-5E and built a log home and barn. In the fall he brought the family down and settled in. The second child Elizabeth married Robert Blissett in 1901 and lived in the Hazelridge area. The third child Beatrice married William King in 1919 and lived in the Birds Hill area. Alfred James married Elizabeth Shick in 1920 and stayed on the farm to help his father. Their children were: Beatrice, George, Elsie Mae, Eileen.

Beatrice married a local boy, Roy Sterling of the R.C.N. in 1942. After spending 29 years in the navy he retired and started to work for the Atomic Energy Plant at Pinawa. They have two children, Garry and Beverley.

Elsie married a Winnipeg boy, Charlie Whitehead in 1947 and lived in Winnipeg for 6 years where Charlie was employed with Eatons. They moved to Oak Bank in 1952 where he worked for Clare Manley, and built a home on S.E.28-11-5E. Charlie changed jobs in 1957 and worked for Sellen Bros Contractors. They have one child, Brenda.

George married Stella Burney from Boissevain in 1954 and continued to help his dad run the farm. George also works at the gravel pits in the Birds Hill area. They have three children; Allan, Colleen and Keith.

Mr. and Mrs. Butland were very interested in community affairs. Alf served 28 years on the School Board known then as Sunnyside S.D. No. 40, also years as president and then secretary of the Oak Bank community club. When there were local dances he would be the caller for square dances and was well known as an auctioneer.

Mr. Butland farmed till near the end of his time. It is recalled that when he was swathing about 1/2 mile from home he got his hand caught in the power take-off. He wrapped it in his greasy handkerchief and walked

home. Mrs. Butland phoned Maurice Van Ryssel and he rushed him to St. Boniface hospital where they repaired the damage.

He is remembered, especially by children, as having a large growth on the side of his neck. When children would ask him what he had on his neck, he would say, "this is what happens when you eat too much candy". He passed away at the age of 82.

THE CHRISTOPHERSONS

1886 was the year Cornell Christopherson and his wife, Amelia, decided to pack up their belongings and six children, leave their home in Swaffham, England, and come to Manitoba.

Harry was the third eldest, being born in Ipswich in 1881. Osmond and Olive were an older brother and sister and Billy, Mary and Maud, the three little ones. Number 7, Dorothy, was born several years later, after they came to the Oak Bank (Sunnyside) area.

They settled in the Cooks Creek district and like most other "novice" farmers, life didn't have too many material luxuries. The R.M. of Springfield had been incorporated only 13 years prior to their arrival. There was no system of drainage in the entire district and often farming had to be carried on "skirting" the marshy low spots.

Trips to Winnipeg were long and tedious and there was usually a very good reason for going — a load of cordwood for sale, perhaps, or butter at 15c a pound.

Grandpa Christopherson had been a chemist in the "old country" and was often called upon for a bit of home-doctoring advice, qualified doctors being few and far between.

All married and settled in the close vicinity except Dorothy, who became Mrs. Stanley Gray, after a career in both teaching and nursing and moved to B.C. Billy married a local girl, Maggie Scoular, and was station agent at several different points in the west. Osmond married Lillian Miller and farmed all his life in eastern Springfield. Olive and Mary married brothers, Jack and Alf Fisher and Maud became Mrs. Jack Scoular.

Harry took up homesteading at Keeler, Saskatchewan, in the early 1900's but after several years sold out and came back to Oakbank where he went into partnership with R.J. (Bob) Smythe and ran a general store for some time. His father, who had served several terms as Ward 4 Councillor, was appointed Secretary-Treasurer of the Municipality in 1903 and in 1913 Harry became his assistant. This led to his appointment as Secretary in 1917, upon the death of his father.

In 1918 he married Lily Kruger, who had lived all her life in Oak Bank. They had three children — Lloyd, who died in infancy, Verna (Mrs. Lorne Reid) and Norville (who married Arlene Zerbin). Both have made their homes in Oakbank and have three children each.

Harry served as Elder and Secretary-Treasurer of the Oakbank United Church for years as well as numerous other local organizations. Municipal work was almost a passion with him and he remained Secretary of the Municipality until his passing in 1955. He saw the trails converted into good gravel roads, drainage programs instigated, the building of power lines which transformed the Municipality and education systems change and grow. Music was one of Lil's chief interests and it was under her

guidance at the Oak Bank Baptist Church and Sunday School for many years prior to her sudden passing in 1947.

THE DRAPERS

Henry James and Caroline Boyes Draper left Sussex, England on March 28, 1903, sailing from Liverpool on the ship Lake Ontario on a very rough voyage lasting two weeks before docking in Halifax. From there they travelled by C.P.R. to Winnipeg, on hard seats, no cushions like they have today, arriving on April 14. Two weeks later Mr. Draper hired a man with a team of horses, a wagon with a hay-rack on it and lots of energy, to drive to Oak Bank with all their worldly possessions. Mrs. Draper, three daughters, Elizabeth, Marge, Edith and three sons, Tom, Reg and Percival also came along. It took seven hours to make the trip from Winnipeg to the farm which was one mile north and one half mile east of Oak Bank.



The last of the oxen — 1913.

The first winter was a rough one. They had only a cook stove to keep warm so Mr. and Mrs. Draper took turns staying up all night to keep the fire going. The beds were warmed up by heating stones and putting them in between the covers. The house was a big one and it had no insulation and what was even worse they had no money.

A few days before Christmas Mr. Draper went out and cut down a poplar tree for the Christmas tree. They made chains out of margins of old newspapers which were all colored at that time and sent from England. Mrs. Draper made paper bags for each child and filled them with candies, nuts and an orange and put them in the stockings that were hung on the old fashioned bed. The day before Christmas Mr. Draper went out and shot two rabbits and two prairie chicken for Christmas dinner. Mr. Draper's sister in England sent a pudding and a cake and each of the children a card. Christmas morning was a cold one, there was frost on the blankets and water frozen in the kettle on the stove.

Come what may they were a happy family. Looking back over all the Christmases since then, with all the good things they have had, there has not been one since when they were as contented and happy as they were that Christmas of 1903.

Percival married Ella McCartney. The family included Beth, Gordon, Fred and Lorne.

Elizabeth (Mrs. Sellen) has a large family.

The farm the Drapers finally moved to is situated two miles north and one half mile east of Oak Bank and Tom still resides there on the J.E. Stewart homestead.

THE DUFFEY FAMILY

Many, many years ago Great Grandfather Robert Duffey and wife left the green shores of Ireland to make a new life in the New World. While on the ship, Great Grandmother Duffey gave birth to a son Robert Duffey. She died in the process and Great Grandpa Duffey landed in New York with a six-week old son in 1833.

During the winter of 1833, Great Grandpa Duffey worked at whatever jobs he could find and in the spring of 1834, he left New York for Quebec, carrying his young son on his back.

Robert Duffey lived in Quebec until his thirteenth year at which time he left his home to work on logging booms on the Ottawa River. He married Miss Roxeyan Barkley from the township of Williamsburgh in the county of Dundas, Ontario on April 23rd, 1868. Two sons, Arthur and Robert were born to them in the early 1870's.

Robert Duffey left Ontario in 1872 coming to Elmwood with a team of Irish Hunter horses overland through the States and by barge up the Red River. He spent the winter of 1872-73 working at odd jobs in Elmwood, and in the spring of 1873 he began working on building grades for the railroad. What an unfortunate trick of fate when he lost both his horses with swamp fever in the fall of 1873. Undaunted, he then went to see an old friend from river-logging days, by the name of Andy Young in Cooks Creek, from there he staked his claim where the present Duffey farm stands today.

He built a little log shack on his acquired homestead and waited for the arrival of his wife and two young sons. They arrived in the spring of 1875 and began a life together again. Two more sons, John and James were born to them in 1877 and 1882 respectively.

In 1873, the Springfield constituency was granted a municipal charter by the Legislature and the accompanying picture shows that Robert Duffey served on this council as a representative of Ward 2 in 1884.

Genial hospitality was characteristic of the Duffey household. Many travellers from the north and east going to and from Winnipeg would stop overnight at this half-way house, enjoying a good meal and warm lodging before continuing on their journey.

Two sons, John and Robert left Oak Bank and homesteaded at Eyebrow, Saskatchewan. In 1902, Arthur Duffey, the eldest son, married Elizabeth Margaret Berrie, a niece of James Duncan Stewart who was one of the first five councillors elected in the province. They settled in the village of Oak Bank where they lived until 1939. Two girls were born to them, Annie, now Mrs. A. McKerchar presently of Stonewall; and Mary who died of spinal meningitis in 1927.

On the death of Robert Duffey in August, 1916 and of Mrs. Roxeyan Duffey on April 4, 1917, the family homestead passed to the youngest son, James.

James Duffey married Isabel Jacklin of Hanover, Ontario on December 25, 1916 in the living room of the old Post Office in Oak Bank. Three children were born to them, Robert, Ethel and Irma who are still owners of the original Duffey homestead.

JAMES DUNCAN STEWART

James Duncan Stewart was born October 31st, 1841 in the township of Bathurst, Lanark County. He came to Manitoba in 1871. In 1874 he married Alice Matheson of Kildonan, a descendant of the Lord Selkirk Colonists. Two children born to them died in infancy. In 1896 he became a widower, a niece kept house for him until she married Arthur Duffey in 1902. In 1907, he married Beatrice Abbot of England. She died on July 14th, 1933. Both wives are buried in Old Kildonan cemetery.



J. D. Stuart homestead, 1873. Present home of Tom Draper.



J. D. Stuart, Oak Bank.

Mr. Stewart was one of the first five councillors elected in the municipality when the Springfield constituency was granted a municipal charter in 1873.

THE GRAPENTINE FAMILY

The story of the Grapentines is told as remembered by a young boy and dates and facts may not be accurate.

Rozalia Mackus, was born in East Prussia in March of 1875. She immigrated to Canada with her family in 1890. Rudolph Grapentine, who was born in Russia in August 1870, came to Canada alone in 1891. Both came under the auspices of the Baptist Church.

Rudolph lived in Morris, Manitoba for a year where he was the caretaker of the school. It was there that he learned to read and write English, attending classes during the day and cleaning the school at night. He was 21 years old at the time but his desire to learn English overcame the embarrassment of sitting in a classroom of young children.

Rudolph and Rozalia were married in 1893 and came to Oak Bank in the spring of 1908 to operate the Rippstein farm, north of the railway tracks. In the fall of 1909 they moved to the city where they lived on Elgin Avenue for four years. When they returned to Oak Bank in 1913, they moved into the house that they lived in for the remainder of their lives.

The maternal grandparents, Fredrick and Louise Mackus, came to the R.M. of Springfield in 1895 and lived in several different places in North Springfield and Dugald. In 1908 they came to Oak Bank and Fredrick Mackus built a log house on Main Street. When the Grapentine family moved back to Oak Bank he built a house for himself west of that house.

The farm land Rudolph purchased was on the east side of Main Street.

He eventually owned a quarter section there. Mrs. Grapentine worked hard, even driving a team of horses at harvest time. Two of his sons bought his farm when he retired.

Because Rudolph was a teamster for so many years, he got a contract to haul dynamite from Oak Bank to Winnipeg. He did this with horses from 1916 to 1928 when his sons took over the job with a truck until 1937. The dynamite was shipped from the east and stored in four magazines south of the village. It was stored here for safety reasons. Once a week a load of dynamite was taken to Winnipeg. From there it was mainly sent to mines. During World War 1 the dynamite magazines were carefully guarded.

Rudolph also hauled stones from the Garson Quarries to the Hudson's Bay store on Main Street in Winnipeg, when it was being built.

The Grapentines had one daughter and seven sons, all of whom were born at home. They were: Margaret (Mrs. Arthur Kruger), Walter, Percy, Wilfred, Herbert, John, Lawrence and Nelson.

During the early days the Grapentine piano was used at many concerts and dances. The boys would move the piano to the old hall, near where the Credit Union stands today, on the day of the entertainment and then bring it back home the next day. A special dolly was built to make the piano less difficult to move.

As the baseball field was just across the road all the boys were attracted to it. They loved the sport and it took up a great deal of their time. The parents didn't object even when a game took precedence over farm work.

Percy, Herb and Wilfred formed a business in 1935 under the name of Grapentine Bros. which sold farm machinery, cars and fuel. In 1938 they built the garage that is now Oakbank Motors.

HAGEMIER

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Hagemier came to Winnipeg in 1893 where they lived for three years. During that time they became members of the McDermot Avenue Baptist Church.

In 1896 they moved to Oak Bank and in their home the first Baptist Church services and Sunday School sessions were held for several years.

In 1906 the C.P.R. was built and cut the farm in half so Mr. Hagemier built a new home one-half mile west of the village of Oak Bank.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Hagemier had six children: Hugo, Arthur, Olga, Lena, Elsie (Mrs. Manley) who lives in Oak Bank and the oldest son who died of diphtheria when he was eight years old.

THE HARVEY FAMILY

Arthur Harvey came from London, England and in 1902 bought the store from Mr. Wilson, who had the post office in connection with the general store. In 1903 he married Effie Amanda Parsons (who was born at Castleton, Newport, England and being the first couple to be married in the Presbyterian Church at Oak Bank, were presented with a family Bible.

There were three children, Arthur William, Millie (Mrs. Ed Krombein) and Robert who died in infancy.

They had the post office, store and boarding house. In the early years it was quite a common thing for there to be from 8 to 14 for dinner and many

times a lot more. The Councillors always had their dinner and supper there on days of Council meetings. Mr. Harvey was Councillor for Ward 2 of Springfield Municipality.

After Mr. Harvey's death, Mrs. Harvey kept the post office and store which was mostly confectionery, tobacco and a few canned goods, and kept on with the boarding house, boarding a number of school teachers. She had the Post Office until 1957 when she was 84 years of age. She lived alone until 1961 when she moved in with her daughter and son-in-law, Millie and Edward Krombein until her death in 1969 at 96 years of age.

Her son William worked with the engineers of the Municipality of Springfield for a couple of years, then with the C.P.R. engineering crew, and later with McCaw and McDonald Bridge construction. He married Agnes Olson of Outlook, Saskatchewan in 1936, lived in Winnipeg for a year, then moved to Oak Bank. He became Assistant Secretary-Treasurer of the Municipality of Springfield in 1937 until 1955 and became Secretary-Treasurer after H.C. Christopherson died, 1956 until his death in 1969. His wife took over the post office when Mrs. Effie Harvey retired in 1957 and had it until her death in 1969. They had three children, Sylvia, Joyce and Lynn (Mrs. George Sellen).

In 1958 the Oak Bank Community Club held a social evening in the Community Hall in honour of Mrs. E.A. Harvey's 85th birthday. In 1967, Mrs. Harvey in her 94th year, representing the pioneer women of the Municipality of Springfield, was honoured at a Pioneer's Dinner held in the Oak Bank Community Hall with the presentation of the "Order of Crocus" — A Centennial award of Honour in grateful recognition of your contribution to the welfare and development of Canada" by the Hon. C.H. Witney, Minister of Health.

KROMBEIN FAMILY

John Krombein came from Poland, close to the German border, in 1889, and lived in Winnipeg for a couple of years. He did any jobs he could get. In 1891 he married Emilie Redner who had come from Poland too. They lived in a rented room in Winnipeg for about two years. Mr. Krombein would go out sawing wood and Mrs. Krombein would go out washing clothes. They moved to a place between Dugald and Transcona in 1893 or 94, and were there a short time before moving to Oak Bank on part of S.W.21-11-5. Here they lived in a log one-room building with a thatched roof.

Mr. Krombein had just one ox and his neighbor Mr. Ruttig had one too as it was all they could afford. One day they would work Mr. Krombein's land with the two oxen and the next day Mr. Ruttig would use them.

In 1902 Krombein's bought the land across the road on 16-11-5 from a Mr. Baker. There was a small log house on this land which was mostly bush and swamp. By this time they had a team of horses, some cows and chickens. Mr. Krombein would go to the wood lot, which was northeast of Oak Bank, cut a load of trees down, limb them and get home around 6 p.m., have his supper and then cut the load of wood into cordwood. His wife would do the milking and chores and the older boys would help. It would be 10 p.m. or later by the time he would have the wood cut up. The next morning he would leave around 6 a.m. to take the wood into Win-

nipeg to a flour mill and bring back a bag of flour. Mrs. Krombein made butter and this was taken into Winnipeg along with cream and eggs and peddled from door to door.

As years went by they cleared more land. In winter, the older boys would cut the trees and haul them home for firewood and in the summer break the piece of land while the younger boys would pick the stumps. There were 8 boys in the family, Robert, Fred, Albert, William Henry, Adolph (who died in infancy), Edward and Louis.

In 1910 Mr. Krombein built a large house for those days on the north part of 16-11-5. The house is still lived in by his son Edward and his wife, the former Millie Harvey, which they moved into after their marriage in 1937. Fred also lives in Oak Bank. The others have made their homes elsewhere. Mr. Krombein died in 1938 and Mrs. Krombein in 1959.

Mr. and Mrs. Krombein and family worked very hard, kept clearing the land and worked it with horses and later with tractors. Over the years they bought more land and around 1925 had 400 acres. Their pleasure was going to church in which they were very sincere. On some Sundays Mr. Krombein took the church service.

THE KRUGER FAMILY

August F. Kruger was one of the pioneers of Oakbank. In 1894 he was married to Elizabeth Mack by Dr. Grant, of the First Baptist Church in Winnipeg. Mr. Kruger had organized the choir and was the organist of that church at the time.

He was employed by the C.P.R. in Winnipeg and in 1897 he and his wife moved to Oak Bank where he operated a blacksmith shop. Much time was spent repairing wagons and wheels, sharpening plowshares and shoeing horses, many of them broncos.

As there was no railway to Oakbank, supplies were hauled from Winnipeg by horse and buggy. Many of these trips were made by Mrs. Kruger, with horses borrowed from a neighboring farmer.

They built their home near the shop and moved in in 1899. A brother, visiting from Nebraska, helped to dig a well, which also served as a cooler for butter, milk, etc.

As doctors were not readily available, Mrs. Kruger acted as a midwife in many cases in the village. She loved children and they trusted her. Many of the local children came to her to have their bad teeth extracted.

In 1907 Mr. Kruger, in partnership with Mr. Hagemier, bought the local flour mill, known as the Springfield Milling Company. This mill was powered by a wood-burning stationary steam engine. The mill served a dual purpose for farmers in a large area — as a place where they could bring their grain to have flour and feed made, as well as a place to sell cordwood. The mill would use about six cords of wood per day. Most of the hauling in the early days was done by oxen and later by horses.

Mr. Kruger bought the farm that the home was on and later sold his share of the mill to Mr. Hagemier and did some dairy farming.

They spent their lives in Oakbank, raising a family and working in the community. Mr. Kruger served for twenty-four years on the Sunnyside School Board. He was Superintendent of the Baptist Sunday School for

forty years and some time as a director of the Greater Winnipeg Milk Producer's Association and the Manitoba Beekeepers' Association.

Mr. and Mrs. Kruger had eight children: Lily (Mrs. Harry Christopher-son), Arthur, Amanda, Mrs. Fred Pearson, William, John, Gertrude (Mrs. Baden Dunn), Carl and Dolly who died of the dreaded disease, diphtheria, which was prevalent about the winter of 1902.

JAMES ANGUS MCLEOD

James Angus McLeod was born May 13, 1876, in Little Britain, Manitoba. His parents were Donald McLeod and Mathilda Fidler. Donald's grandfather was John McLeod from Stornaway, Scotland. He was Chief Trader for the Hudson's Bay Company. His mother Mathilda was the granddaughter of Peter Fidler, Manitoba's surveyor; about whom a book has been written by James McGregor "Peter Fidler Canada's Forgotten Surveyor."

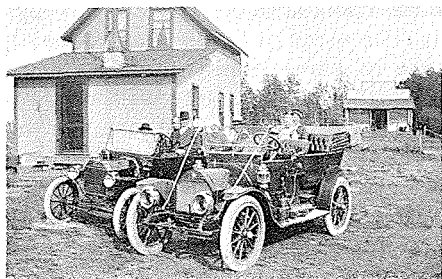
A story told by Jim's mother about electioneering in the late 1800's illustrates the customs of politicians at that time and the devious ways of women. They were living in Whitemouth and it was the practice of the campaigning candidate to arrive in Whitemouth with numerous casks of whiskey. These were stored in Donald McLeod's cellar. Donald drove the candidate around the different districts each day with a cask of whiskey. "Grannie" became more incensed each evening when they arrived home, having had a roaring time on the campaign trail. One day she took a brace and bit, when they were away, and bored a hole in each remaining barrel of whiskey. It slowly seeped away into the earthen floor of the dug-out cellar.

Jim McLeod started work for the C.P.R. at Rennie, Manitoba, at fifteen years of age. He was promoted to foreman in 1898. He was foreman at Cross Lake, Shelly and Oak Bank. He was promoted to Extra Gang Foreman in 1927 and worked from Fort William to British Columbia.

He married Margaret McColl in Whitemouth in 1897, and in 1907 moved to Oak Bank as the first C.P.R. Foreman. It was not the first time that Maggie had lived in Oak Bank. The year was 1881 and her parents came west from Alvinstone Ontario. Robert Duffy brought them to Oak Bank with a team of oxen. It was the 14th of January and 40 below. It was a cruel welcome for "Easterners." They stayed at Duffy's that winter and in the spring moved to Eastern Manitoba.

Maggie and Jim had seventeen children and they raised thirteen to adulthood. They were Donald, Fred, Archie, Elsie, Kenneth, Eva, Dougald, Alvin, Chris, Wallace, Russell, Clyde and Gilbert. Five of the boys followed their fathers footsteps and worked for the C.P.R. Donald and Kenneth were Roadmasters, Fred and Dougald, Foremen and Clyde, sectionman. They had 39 grandchildren.

Jim McLeod retired from the C.P.R. in 1941 with 48 years of service. His years on the railroad were really 50 years but the company penalized him for going out on strike in 1900 when the men struck for recognition of the union. It was the first strike against the C.P.R. The men were ordered out of the section houses and Maggie and Jim lived in a mud shack until the strike was over. Before leaving the section house Jim plugged the chimney and when they returned he forgot about his trick and they had to contend with the smoke themselves.



Cars of the era, about 1914. In back yard of R. J. Smythe home, showing store across the street where store of Dennis Bagot is still located. Oak Bank.

Jim was a fine old-time fiddler and many a house party and wedding he helped make merry with his violin. His sons Donald and Dougald and daughter Elsie chorded on the piano for him. Alf Butland usually was part of the trio and called off for the square dances.

James died in 1944 and his wife Maggie in 1954. They are buried in Sunnyside Cemetery.

THE RUTTIG FAMILY

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Ruttig were both born in Lublin, Poland and immigrated to Canada in 1888. Shortly after they landed in Winnipeg they were married. They lived and worked in the city for about two years. They had eight children of whom four died in their youth. Surviving are Hulda, Rudolph, Edward and John.

After leaving Winnipeg in 1891 they came to Oak Bank to start farming. They first bought about 20 acres. It was a very hard beginning, breaking bush land with oxen and later on horses. They kept on buying portions of land adjoining the home place until they owned 310 acres. The land reached from the home place to the Main Street in Oak Bank.

The first home was built of logs and so were the other buildings. The old log house is still standing at the present time. The first well was also dug by hand and was in use until 1967.

In 1923 Mr. Ruttig retired from farming and built a house right in Oak Bank on his land. (Maurice Van Ryssels now reside in that house.) He drilled a well there and sold lots along the street which have water tapped from that well.

Their daughter Hulda married Chas Wilde and they lived on and farmed the home place. Mr. Ruttig made his home with them until he passed away in 1954 at 87 years of age.

In 1971 his grand-daughter Myrtle and husband Ronald Bredin took over and are now farming and living on the home place. They are now the third generation living in the original house which is now 67 years old and the farm has been in the family for 82 years.

THE SMYTHES OF OAKBANK

The Smythe family can measure their association with the Oak Bank district right along with the Rural Municipality of Springfield, for one hundred years, give or take a year or two.

The first of the family to arrive in this country was James Smith, accompanied by his wife, the former Mary Dowsley, and son John, who had been born in Ireland in 1813. John eventually married Elizabeth Codd,

whose parents had also immigrated to Canada from Ireland at approximately the same time as the Smiths. The name of Smith became Smyth sometime during John's lifetime because of name duplication.

Three of the children of John and Elizabeth Smyth, namely William, Sidney and Albert, came west to the Red River Settlement. William was the first to arrive in 1872 as a member of No. 3 Company (Perth), 42nd Battalion, Canadian Militia. The Battalion reached the settlement over the very arduous route known as the Dawson Trail which wandered westward through heavy bush, lake, swamp and mosquito infested country from Fort Frances, Ontario. They were unable to come west on the usual route through the United States as protocol prohibited the army of one country to cross the boundary of the other. The Company was sent under the Command of Colonel Scott to quell unrest during the Riel Rebellion.

After serving three years in the Militia, William received a grant of land from the Dominion of Canada, just about a mile east of Oak Bank on 23-11-5E. in 1875. It was in appreciation of their service in the Militia and to encourage the settlement of the area.

William Smyth, accompanied by Neil Corrigan, participated in the gold rush with Neil staying on to live in the Yukon and Alaska until the 1950's.

After settling in the area, William journeyed back to Ontario and married Margaret Mitchell of South Sherbrooke, Ontario, in 1877 and brought her back to Oak Bank. William's sister Melissa had married George Mitchell, a brother of Margaret's and they also settled in the area, near Hazelridge. Five children were born to William and Margaret: Robert John, Ida Jane, Margaret Dorenda, Wilfred Lorne and Melville Howard.

William was a councillor of the Municipality for eight years, farmed and was grain buyer for the Western Canada Flour Mills Co. in Oak Bank for eight years.

His wife Margaret died in 1902, to be followed within the next ten years by their two daughters, Ida and Margaret and son Wilfred. In 1904 William married a second time taking Jennie Corrigan, of McGregor, Manitoba, as his wife.

Bob was married to Flora Belle Corrigan of Oak Bank in 1907. His wife was also the descendant of early settlers in Canada, her mother being a descendant of the Henderson family who came from Scotland with the Selkirk Settlers.

During his lifetime, Bob had many occupations. He helped construct grain elevators for some years, along with his uncle John Mitchell, and also assisted his father as buyer. Bob left the business and became a Provincial Constable in the area until the R.C.M.P. took over provincial policing duties. He also worked for the Municipality as Assessor and Relief Officer.

Bob's tall, spare figure was a familiar sight in all parts of the Municipality, especially in Oak Bank where his sense of humor and kindness are well remembered. He was one of the original bondholders in the Oak Bank Hall Company when the present hall was built. He and his wife worked industriously for many years around the hall.

He was a member of the reserve force of the 90th Rifles, The Little Black Devils and won trophies and awards in competition. He was chosen as part of a 15 man team from Manitoba who journeyed to Ottawa a num-

ber of times to compete for a place on the team which participated in the meet at Bisley, England.

There is another trophy in the possession of the Smythe family which is one of the most elaborate to be seen. The inscription reads: Agricultural Trophy presented by Hon. John Shultz, Lieut. Gov of Manitoba, for annual competition within the Rural Municipality of Springfield. It became his to keep by winning in three consecutive years, in the years 1892 and 1893 it was won with a sample of his wheat at the annual fair. In 1894, the trophy was changed to first prize for butter, which he won undoubtedly because of his wife's buttermaking ability.

Four children were born to Bob and Flora Belle. They are Belle Cornelia who resides with her mother in Oak Bank, Norman Wesley, who married Janet Hamilton, and Robert Howard who married Alice Diehl. Wesley has one daughter, Valerie Ruth.

Around 1920 Melville conducted classes for the Extension Service of the University, under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture, in rural points in Manitoba, to educate farmers in the use, care and maintenance of gasoline engines. One clipping he had kept in his records from a newspaper referred to a course in Brandon and reads in part: Mr. Smyth, Superintendent of the course, was a thoroughly efficient man for the position being well equipped with the knowledge both theoretical and practical, combined with the faculty of presenting instruction in an interesting manner.

Melville married Minnie Schick. They were active community workers and enjoyed many sports, dancing and had musical talent. Mel playing the violin and Minnie the piano. Mel was a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge.

Melville and Minnie have one daughter, Mona Hazel, who resides in Winnipeg. Mona inherited her parents love for sports and is well known in swimming and fencing circles in Winnipeg.

Melville was in the army during the First World War and again saw service with the R.C.A.F. from 1942 to 1945.

He passed away in 1955.

VAN RYSSEL

Frank Van Ryssel came to Canada from Belgium in 1908. He worked as a brick layer's helper building the St. Boniface hospital and spent the winter months cutting wood in the bush down east. He came back to construction for the summer, working for the C.P.R. and went back to Europe for the winter.

He came back to Canada in the spring of 1910 and worked part time in construction and part time for a farmer speaking his native language on the farm he later purchased. His first winter on the farm he looked after livestock and lived with J.C. Rippingale across the road who was also a bachelor at that time.

In early 1912 he sent for Rozalie Soens, the girl he courted in Belgium, but found the only way she could come to Canada was to have someone responsible for her. Both were Roman Catholic so they were legally married by proxy through the church and upon her arrival in St. Boniface a church service in a Cathedral was held.

The farmer he had worked for, left the farm and Frank proceeded to rent the farm and purchase equipment. Three horses, (one partially crippled but able to raise colts), a mower, hay rake, to make hay in what was then called

swamp, a walking plow, 3 sections of harrows, a 14 run drill and a wagon, mostly all second hand were what he started with, for a total investment of less than \$500.

There were only 40 acres of land under cultivation in the early years which grew mostly feed grain and potatoes that were planted by hand. Frank borrowed machinery for digging from J.C. Rippingale and worked for use of same.

He began raising horses and buying and raising dairy cattle and shipping milk.

He became an ardent exhibitor of horses at the Springfield fair and twice won the award for the best horse on the grounds, in 1924 and 1928.

In 1932 he became interested in growing registered seed grain after having broken about a quarter section of land from which he had cleared the scrub brush. He proceeded to grow seed plots of barley and wheat and later several varieties of flax and was always very proud of his plots and exhibits of seed at the provincial fair and the Royal. Frank became an elite seed grower and was awarded the "Robertson Award", a highly respected award in seed growing.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Ryssel retired from farming and moved to Oak Bank in 1949. They had four children, the eldest, Albert still farming the home place in partnership with his son Neil. Maurice, Elsie (Mrs. Wally McLeod) and Vera (Mrs. J.A. Bracken) all live in Oak Bank. Bert, who was married to Cora McPhee, also had a daughter Nancy (Mrs. Trush). Bert was remarried recently to Ora Prouty."

OAK BANK PIONEERS

Charles and Louise Brown settled in Oak Bank in the late 1800's. There were six children, only two are living today, Victoria (Mrs. Eburne) Winnipeg and Albert of Transcona. Mrs. Brown was caretaker of the United Church for twenty-four years. Dale, Albert's son is the only descendant living in Oak Bank. Dale and Carol live west of the village and have two children, Brenda and Bradley.

HAROLD ARNOLD

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Arnold and family moved to Oak Bank in 1922. Mr. Arnold joined Melville Smythe in a garage business. They also had the Ford agency. Some years later Clair Manley joined the firm, then operating under the names Smythe, Arnold and Manley.

In 1927 Mr. Arnold bought a farm at Hazelridge and he and his family moved there. They can recall many happy years spent in Hazelridge but with bad roads in the winter and Harold still interested in the garage at Oak Bank they decided to move back which they did in 1947.

Mr. Arnold passed away in 1950. Mrs. Arnold still makes her home in Oak Bank, also her two sons Frank and wife Helen and their family and Gerald and Verna and their family.

McCARTNEY

Mr. and Mrs. Fred McCartney came to Oak Bank from Emerson April 1, 1921 with their three daughters Ella, Mabel, Stanley and Jean, and one son.

They lived on the Robert Fisher farm till 1927 at which time they moved

to the Goodridge farm. Three sons Bill, Chester and Robert were added to their family in the Oak Bank are.

Mr. McCartney died in March 1942.

Three of the family, Mabel, Stanley and Bill served in the 2nd World War overseas. In 1948 Mrs. McCartney moved to Winnipeg, where she and Mabel still reside.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE SHICK FAMILY OF OAK BANK

John and Katherine Shick were born in Gereslof, Austria, (John on April 10th, 1864) (Katherine on July 20th, 1870). They were married on October 20th, 1888.

While in Austria Mr. Shick was a blacksmith and shoemaker.

Mr. Shick came to Canada in 1904 with his two sons. Mrs. Shick arrived in October of that same year with their other five children.

The first place they settled when they arrived in Oak Bank from Austria, was a mile west of Oak Bank, known as the Ruttig farm. Later on they moved to the present location of the homestead where the old home still stands. The first home, built by Mr. Shick himself, was a log house, very small. As the family increased the house became too small as there were three children born in a space of six years. So in 1915 the present home was built — the carpenter being a Mr. Mitchell. One more child was born in this new home. The family now consisted of eight sons and three daughters — Jake; Adam; Louis; Elizabeth; George; Minnie; Rudolph; William; Charles; John; Katherine and 22 grandchildren.

Mr. Shick bought some land which he farmed with the help of his older sons. Later on as the boys became of age they left home and worked for various farmers, so some of the younger ones had to take over. They also grew a lot of potatoes — much to the displeasure of some of the sons and daughters, as potato picking was hard work in those days (but some thought it much better than going to school!).

When Mr. Shick first started to work the farm he had to do a lot of clearing — Cutting down trees, picking roots and many, many stones — all this was hard labour done by hand, with the help of a pair of oxen, who by the way were very stubborn and would often refuse to move. A little later Mr. Shick bought a very frisky team of horses which of course was much superior to the team of oxen. By that time some of the older sons were away and the younger sons were at school, so with the team of horses Mr. Shick found he could do a lot more himself. But even so, the plows and seeder and potato digger were so antiquated compared to the present that it meant a lot of walking behind these implements.

As years went on the potato crop grew smaller and more grain was grown, although this was on a small scale. Some stock was kept, this included cows, pigs, chickens, and ducks. Milk was shipped by rail daily and in later years by truck. The family maintained a garden for their own use.

The remainder of the family divided their time between outside employment and helping on the home farm until all but the youngest had homes of their own. The youngest daughter married but stayed at home until after the last parent was deceased.

While at home, and even after they married, all eleven children were

very active on the local sports scene — especially in baseball where six sons and two daughters were all pitchers.

Through all the years they were fortunate in having dependable and friendly neighbours — the closest being the McLeod and Hagemeyer families.

John Shick passed away on January 10th, 1938, and his wife Katherine passed away on May 23rd, 1944.

Two sons have since passed away — Jack in 1969 and Louis in 1972.

Of the remaining nine of the eleven children, four — three daughters — Elizabeth (Mrs. A.J. Butland); Minnie (Mrs. M.H. Smyth); Katherine (Mrs. M.I. Van Ryssel), and one son still reside in Oak Bank. The son (Rudolph) lives on the home place.

SELLEN

Raymond Jesse Sellen was born in 1882 in Hollingbourne, Kent, England and came to Winnipeg in 1901 alone.

During the years 1901 to 1918 Mr. Sellen had many jobs in Manitoba, Ontario and for three months in North Dakota. He was employed by the C.P.R. as a section man, the Hudson Bay Company installing carpets and linoleum, also as a farm hand and spent considerable time in the construction business as well as learning the trade of stone mason.

It was in 1904 while working for a Mr. Waller who lived in Norwood but had a farm 1 mile north and 1/2 mile east of Oakbank that he met his wife, the late Mrs. Elizabeth Sellen (nee Draper) who was also working as a maid for the Waller family.

Mrs. Elizabeth Sellen was born in Sussex, England in 1888. She came to Canada with her family and settled on a farm in Oak Bank adjacent to the Waller Farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Sellen were married in 1910 in St. Phillips Anglican Church, Norwood where Mr. Sellen had been a member for sometime and was active in the choir.

They first lived in Norwood in a house which Mr. Sellen had built, then moved to the Waller Farm in Oakbank and lived in a stone house (which Mr. Sellen had rebuilt from a barn of Mr. Waller's) that still stands today.

Not long after moving out to Oakbank they decided to try their hand at farming. They purchased a team of horses and 6 cows, rented property 2 miles west and 1/2 mile south of Oakbank only to lose their animals in a fire three days after moving to this location. They then returned to Norwood and lived there until 1918 when they rented property from the Drapers. Mr. Sellen earned his living as a general contractor and mason during this time.

In 1927 they purchased approximately 4-1/2 acres of land from A.J. Goodridge of Oakbank on the N.E. corner of 28-11-5 (one mile north of Oakbank) and Mr. Sellen built a house (which he is still living in today). The lumber for the house was purchased from McArthur Lumber Company in Winnipeg and Harry Grapentine was hired to haul the lumber to Oak Bank by a team of horses.

Mr. Sellen continued to take on construction jobs in the Municipality of Springfield and always kept a cow, chickens, pigs and had a large vegetable garden so when times were rough they always had food for the table.

In 1936 Mr. Sellen was appointed an Apiary Inspector and later became

a Supervisor of Apiary Inspectors for the Province of Manitoba which position he held until 1965. In 1939, through a recommendation by Harry Christopherson he was appointed Justice of the Peace for and in the Province of Manitoba. He acted as J.P. for 31 years resigning in 1970. He was active as a J.P. for the Rural Municipality of Springfield, North Kildonan, East St. Paul and for the Oakbank Detachment of the R.C.M.P., handling guilty and non guilty pleas for Municipal courts and guilty pleas for the R.C.M.P.

Mr. Sellen served as trustee and as secretary of the Sunnyside School District. He was one of the principal organizers (along with A.W. Harvey) and first president of the Oakbank Credit Union.

Mrs. Sellen passed away in April, 1966.

Mr. and Mrs. Sellen had a family of twelve children, Raymond, Esther, Evelyn, Douglas, Richard (Dick), Frances, Helen, Andrew (Bud), John, Robert (Bob) and George. One son died in infancy.

The eleven surviving children, thirty-four grandchildren (except for two grandchildren in Australia and one in Alberta) and twelve great-grandchildren reside in Manitoba, the majority in Springfield, and take an active part in the business, community, church, social and sports life of Springfield.

One son, Richard, saw active service during World War II. Richard joined the Airforce in 1941, went overseas in 1943 as a pilot and flew 37 raids over enemy territory and support raids on D-Day and immediately after. He instructed on four-engine bombers after his tour of operations and after V-E Day volunteered to instruct for the Japanese war. He was discharged in 1946 after war with Japan ended.

ANDREWS

Jesse Andrews, Dec. 28th, 1842 - March 25th, 1925.

After travelling to many countries of the world, Jesse Andrews came to Manitoba. He returned to England where he was born (at Attleborough, Norfolk,) but returned. Jesse said many times, that altho' it was cold here, Manitoba did not have the drawbacks of other countries. He settled in Springfield about the time the Municipality was formed. His two brothers were also with him. George was drowned in the Red River when his boat was hit by an ice-floe while crossing in the spring, at what is now called Elmwood. Alfred was here longer, but after Jesse married, he sold and went to B.C. Alfred cut wheat where the C.P.R. depot is in Winnipeg.

On Jesse's two trips coming to Canada, he spoke of bringing out his friends. To mention several: Wm. Stebbing, Joe Attree, Harry George, Arthur Harvey and O.B. Harrison.

To the north, there was Frank Taylor, Joe Messenger, and G.W. Andrews (no relation). To know when one another needed help, they cut a trail thru' the heavy bush so they could see one another's chimney. If no smoke, — "come". To the south was the white gates of the Goodridges; if trouble, a dark blanket covered the gate.

Sarah Mary Beale, born at Herne Bay, Kent, Sept. 30th, 1867, followed her parents to Canada and continued her nursing here. It was while she was nursing Mrs. G.W. Andrews, that she met Jesse Andrews. They were married March 17th, 1896. They had one son and three daughters. Jesse believed in education and to help anyone to progress. He believed in

travelling to other countries, where one could see and learn first hand how others lived. He was many years a school trustee and weed inspector.

Mrs. Jesse, as she was so often called, was found in many homes where there was sickness or a new arrival. They named their home Bow Park Farm, spending many busy years there.

After Jesse died in 1925, Mrs. Jesse spent a number of years in the city, helping different friends and relatives finally settling in Zhoda, Manitoba. She won the hearts of the people there, the same as she had at home.

She passed away March 10th, 1966.

When you see the huge store of Ashdown's it is hard to believe that Jesse knew Jimmy when he worked in his tin shack on the banks of the Red River; also that right on Main Street a swamp so bad that oxen and carts were mired.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrews children were Sidney in Edmonton, Mrs. Sailor (May), Mrs. Blue (Kathleen), and Mrs. Moen (Helen).

FISHER

Robert Fisher born in Lanark County, Ontario in 1848 along with a friend Henry Kelly decided to enlist with the volunteers under Wolseley (who were coming west via Lake of the Woods, Lake Winnipeg, and up the Red River to the Old Stone Fort owned by the Huson Bay Company) to help quell the Riel Rebellion.

When the rebellion threat was over William Smyth and Robert, among others, were glad of the opportunity to take up lands as homesteads. Smyth settled on 23-11-5E and Robert on 24-11-5E some time after he had married Mary Ann Scott, a local girl from St. Andrews. She owned a grant on 25-11-5E where they established their home in 1874, raising seven boys and two girls: William, John, Alfred, Herbert, James, Mable, Alice, George and an adopted daughter, Jessie. The three oldest received their schooling at Cooks Creek; the others at Oak Bank.

1873 was a year of high water. Visible above water were those areas like Birds Hill, Pine Ridge or high land building sites like those belonging to J.D. Stewart, Neil Henderson's (now Gordon Beattie's), Bill Allen and Dave Beggs (now Lawrence Beattie's $\frac{1}{4}$).

Some time after retiring one June night after a hot sultry day and their wee son in bed beside them, the Fishers were suddenly startled by lightning and a loud clap of thunder. Mrs. Fisher's screams rallied Robert back to consciousness only to find the lamp shattered, his wife speckled with blood, his son unconscious and half the roof torn off the house. The rest of the night was spent at a neighbours who along with others quickly repaired the damage to the house.

Robert retired from farming to Oak Bank where he continued to operate the insurance business he had acquired from Norman Morrison in 1912. William, his son operated the farm until 1921 when it was sold to F.J. McCartney who relinquished it to Herbert Fisher in 1927. In 1946 William, son of John Fisher, bought the farm through the Veterans Land Act. After living on the premises for a couple of years he moved to Oak Bank where he handled a "Case" machinery business in conjunction with August Wilde.

During his lifetime he had been actively involved in his community in various ways including: elder and secretary in the church, assessor, coun-

cillor, justice of the peace and reeve of the municipality. He passed away in 1929, followed in 1933 by his wife.

LAIBLE

After several years of warning that bad years were coming for Russia and much urging to leave the country by an elderly Russian gentleman who must have been in the know of the then government, Christian Ludwig Laible decided to leave the beautiful, fertile land in southern Russia, the Caucasus region, to make a new home for his family in Canada. Consequently, his three older children, Henry and wife Martha (nee Kruger) and small child, Rose and Louis Laible arrived in Oak Bank in the spring of 1913 and settled here. Louis went to work on the Ripstein farm, Rose began housework in Winnipeg and Henry was employed in the construction business, building schools in outlying areas which brought him to homestead in the Forkriver area of Manitoba.

Then on October 31, 1913, Mrs. Elizabeth Laible and remaining children, Frieda, Ann, Jake, Corneluis, Lizzie and Emma arrived in Oak Bank. Mr. Laible, having to remain in Germany due to illness, followed in January 1914. In February of that year a half section was purchased east of Oak Bank and the family moved there. They joined the Oak Bank Baptist Church and were active members. They enjoyed the freedom and security that this land offered, which they did not have in Russia even before so-called Socialism took over. Mrs. Laible passed away on December 7, 1924, and Mr. Laible on August 9, 1928.

After the death of Mr. Laible, the farm was taken over by his son Louis, who farmed it and later rented it out as he retired. Louis passed away in August 1970 and his widow, who still lives in the area, has disposed of the farm, which following in the trend of the times, has been divided into three or four smaller holdings.

The original Laible family has scattered, most now retired to live at the coast, and one in Morden. Only one of the original Laible family, Mrs. David Albrecht (Lizzie), is living in the Oak Bank area today. Henry, Jake and Emma (the former Mrs. J.G. Beattie) are deceased.

BOYKO

William Boyko and wife came to Oak Bank in the early 1900's locating a quarter mile east of the North Sunnyside School on a 20 acre farm where they raised two children, Fred and Mary. The language barrier and the small acreage made their early life one of toil and privation.

Fred married Nellie Kosheluk from the Zora district. They settled on a farm only a few miles from Fred's parents. In 1950 Fred was involved in a fatal C.P. railroad crossing accident leaving Nellie to care for nine children: William, Helen (Matwychuk), Adolph, Mary, Elsie, Evelyn (Mrs. Ruta), Verna, Jean and Stephen, then two years old.

Mrs. Boyko indicated that her life was a real trial following the tragedy and at times even had to accept welfare. Her family was very close and devoted. Their co-operation through the years enabled them to emerge successfully as good citizens.

KOSHELUK

The Kosheluks came to the Zora district in 1907 with some of their family including Nellie who was six. Other members were Mary, Bill, Julia

(Kornago), John, Harry, Mike, Steve and Pete. Most of this family had settled on farms in the surrounding districts where they are raising their families.

OAK HUMMOCK SCHOOL HISTORY

The story of the school district of Oak Hummock and some of the pioneers who settled there as written by Mrs. Lois D. Edie

Into the open prairie with islands of poplar, oak bush and swamp, ventured our Pioneers. The William Corbett Family, of Irish descent, recently domiciled in Ontario, consisting of father, mother, five sons and four daughters, was among the early settlers of Springfield district, east of the Red River in Manitoba. William himself arrived with the Wolseley Expedition at Fort Garry (now Winnipeg) in the fall of 1870. His second son, William Henry travelled by way of St. Paul to Moorhead, North Dakota, thence by canoe down the Red River to Fort Garry arriving in May 1871. The other members of the family reached there in Oct. of the same year via the Dawson Trail.

In July 1871, Wm. Sr. and son Wm. H. hired an Indian guide and went in search of land suitable for farming. The site chosen was on a gravel ridge called Oak Hummock Hill. A spring of water thereon largely influenced their choice as the possibility of obtaining water from wells was not anticipated at that time, even by the Indians living in the locality.

No land surveys of this area were made until later in September 1871. Therefore the Corbetts simply staked out the desired 1/4 section (S.E. 1/4 of 12-11-4) (which later became William's homestead) and an additional 1/4 for each of the sons, Samuel J. (S.W. 1/4 1-11-4), A.E. Corbett (S.E. 1/4 of 1-11-4E) and Wm. Henry N1/2 of 1-11-4E and S.W. 1/4 of 12-11-4E. This adjoining property was later bought from soldiers of the Wolseley Expedition who had been given grants of land by the Government.

During the early days of the settlement the hardships encountered were varied, severe and numerous. One such event is recorded here which resulted in serious consequences and came near to being fatal for William Sr. On this occasion he left home on a mild March day with oxen and sleigh for Winnipeg, a distance of nine miles. About midway on the homeward journey, the weather suddenly changed. A howling blizzard swooped down with zero temperature, quickly obscured visibility and obliterated all landmarks. These at best were few as there were no roads or fences in the vicinity. Soon night came on and he and his oxen became hopelessly lost. He decided to give the oxen free rein and follow them in the hope that by natural instinct they would eventually reach home. About three miles from home they became entangled in willow brush and refused to go on. The storm continued and a grim struggle for life ensued.

Alarmed at the non-arrival of their father, the sons set out to scour the adjacent area, but could find no trace of man or beasts. Resuming the search when daylight appeared they discovered the oxen about three miles away, and the father about one and one half miles from home. Their father was moving about in a dazed condition, badly frostbitten and verging on collapse. They made for home as quickly as possible under very difficult travelling conditions. This harrowing experience had a marked effect on the health of the old gentleman and left him quite ill during the succeeding six months. The effect of exposure and frostbite caused the loss of part of his nose and a portion of one foot.

The Corbett family assumed their share of duties in the community and

in municipal affairs. Samuel J. became a member of the council in 1879. William H. held the offices of Councillor and Reeve for fourteen years, and M.L.A. for four years. Mrs. Corbett was midwife in Oak Hummock. The children had double names and their mother used both every day. They were William Henry, James Albert, Thomas George and Iris.

With building bees the pioneers constructed their barns. Mr. Holland and Sam Corbett spent longer than usual to construct the Corbett barn as Mr. Holland Sr. was a dedicated Methodist and Liberal, while Sam was a strong Conservative and Anglican.



St. Margaret's Anglican Church built in 1872.

William Henry one of the 1st councillors donated land on the south west 1/4 of Section 12-11-4E for the first school and church in the area. The Manitoba Free Press of November 30, 1872 records "The Church of England has erected a place of Worship at Springfield. The building is twenty by thirty feet, and it will be very comfortable when finished. Reverend Samuel Prichard is the officiation minister. It is also the intent to establish a public school in the same place forewith." End of quote. This was St. Margarets Anglican Church and Oak Hummock School. The Corbett Family was the main support of the Anglican Church which was named St. Margarets after Grandma Corbett. William Corbett and Alex Morrison were wardens. Grandpa Corbett's grandchildren were baptised here as were many others. Parishioners drove to church in the morning and retained their horses by tying them to the hitching post rings along the exterior wall of the church. In the afternoon the children walked to Sunday School. Here Alex Morrison and Ida Menzies met in 1880. They were married in November 1881. Later Laura Corbett married Henry Jeikling before St. Margarets was moved to the S.W. 1/4 of 7-11-5E. (east of Oak Hummock gravel pit). From there it was moved to Moose Nose Cemetery, then to Oakbank where it was demolished.

At the turn of the century members of the Corbett family moved to various parts of the Dominion. William S. (Bill) born in 1886 and his wife Mary (nee Edie) moved to Winnipeg in 1909. They had one son William,

and three daughters — Cora, Mary, and Dorothy. Albert with his children — Muriel, Jessie, Edna, Harry, Elsie, Ruby and Edward moved to Swan River to homestead in 1905. Sam's family were Sam, Fred, Bert, (M.L.A.), Jim, Herb, Laura, Edith, Ella, Nettie, Ernie and Mable. In 1902 Sam Corbett rented his property to Mr. Art Dodge, an American who brought in the first and only mules in the district. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Corbett resided north of Albert on N.E. 1/4 of 1-11-4E. Mrs. Corbett taught school. They had two children Percy and Winnifred. Later they moved and Gavagas lived there until the Cordite expropriation.

Today descendants of the family of William H. Corbett still retain land on the Brokenhead River in Springfield Municipality.

"The highest reward for man's toil is not what he gets for it, but what he becomes by it."

John Ruskin.

The Oak Hummock School No. 256, was a three windowed building erected soon after St. Margarets Anglican Church and on adjacent property.



Oak Hummock No. 256 in the 1920's.
Credit Manitoba Archives.

Early teachers were Mrs. Robinson, Miss Gunn, Miss Morrison. Fred and Bill Corbett were early pupils.

In 1911 with Mr. Clark as chairman and W. Stafford as secretary, the minutes record the following: "Moved by A.E. Holland and seconded by J. Clark that the secretary-treasurer Stafford be authorized to transact all the business of the above school through the Canadian Bank of Commerce in Elmwood; that the water held back by the Grand Trunk Pacific gravel line be drained off the school grounds and also that the roads leading to the school be repaired — at present almost impassable". End of Quote. In July 1923 a stable 16' x 24' with gable roof was built for eight horses. Consideration was given for a well on the property. However, the latter wasn't accomplished and the children continued to carry water to school. In 1935 radio lessons were discussed but for moral reasons it was decided not wise to install a radio. The battered floor was covered with battleship linoleum and the outside walls were banked with straw and gravel to maintain warmth in the winter. The children recall many frozen lunches. In 1940 the

old school property was sold to the Department of Munitions and Supply for \$4700.00 for the site of the cordite plant.

In 1940 the new school was built on 3 acres purchased from the Sucharov family for \$60.00 an acre. It was on the N.E. 1/4 of 11-11-4E one mile north of the original school.

This building was sold and used as a dwelling by Mr. Peikoff

Inspector Muller in 1948, strongly suggested a radio for school broadcasts and as a result one was purchased. The following year a building 14' x 20' having two rooms and electricity, was purchased for a teacherage. Also daylight saving time was adopted for the summer months. In 1955 the grade nine students were given the privilege of attending a secondary school within the municipality and the school board paid \$7.50 per student per month to North Springfield S.D. No. 38.

A special meeting held November 7, 1963 at the Dugald School, was attended by school trustees to discuss consolidation.

As a result Grades 5-8 went to Oak Hummock and Grades 1-4 attended at Cornwall

TEACHERS OF OAK HUMMOCK SCHOOL NO. 256

1908 Miss Scott	1933 Miss Louise Bergson
1909 Miss Chamberlain	1935 Miss F. Malloy
1910 Miss Reeves	1937 Miss Kathleen Belton
1911 Miss Hume	1940 Miss Pearl Block
1911 Miss Cameron	1941 Miss N. Boyko
1912 Miss Wock & Chester	1943 Miss Irma Duffey
1912 Miss Speareau	1944 Miss Anne Styranko
1913 Miss M. McIntyre	1947 Mrs. A. Gavaga
1914 Miss Ivy Morrison	1948 Miss M. Byskal
1916 Miss Jessie Russel	1950 Miss S. Taes
1917 Miss Jessie Blair	1951 Miss K. Klassen
1918 Miss Minnie McCrae*	1953 Miss Lydia Friesen
1925 Miss M. Webster	1955 Mr. A. Dirks
1926 N. Smith & E. Hamilton	1957 Mr. D. Bell
1927 Miss Alice Thomsen	1961 Miss L. Fast
*Miss McCrae taught 7 years.	1962-1964 Grace Albrecht

James Corbett, W.L. Stafford, A. Edward Holland, J.T. Cooper, Clark, R.M. McKenzie, W. Morrison, J. Heatherington, H. Fortescue, A. Gibson, Jas. Dawson, George Dunn, Harold Nunn, James Hill, M. McLean, M. Sucharov, Bruce Edie, P. Dunn, A. Gerwick, John Mezon, JR. Beal, Alfred Gavaga, G. Gorewich, G. Beal, Abe Sucharov, H. Sucharov, A. Fortescue, Carl Citkovski, Donald Kendrick and W. Grapentine.

There were other early settlers in Oak Hummock. Memories recall Alexander Morrison who established a homestead on the S.W. 1/4 of 6-11-5E. His home was situated 1/4 mile east of A. Corbett. In 1880 his bride to be Ida Menzies came by Canadian Pacific Railway with her two brothers John and Albert Menzies. John went to Strathclair and Alex to live at W. Corbett's. Ida went to Sam Corbett's. She and Alex Morrison met at St. Margarets Anglican Church and were married in 1881. From the church Ida went to a fine log house with an upstairs containing four bedrooms,

and a downstairs with a bedroom, living room and big kitchen. In this home a son William was born in 1887 and a daughter Ivy Ida in 1896.

Their well, dug thirty feet by hand in winter and bored thirty-eight feet, provided water rising to eighteen feet from the surface. From here it was pumped by hand. The wooden crib below provided cool storage for cream, butter and perishable foods. Other foods were preserved when the hams were salted, smoked in the smoke house, then buried in the bin of oats. Vegetables from the garden were stored in the mud cellar. Produce was sold. One pound of butter sold all year round for 25c. Dressed turkey sold 25c a pound to the Hudson's Bay Company.

When the Morrison family entertained, a Christmas dinner for thirty guests cooked on a four lid stove in the log house, consisted of a turkey, two chickens, one goose, plum pudding, minced pies etc. Their Anglican minister was often a guest and the first Anglican minister was Reverend Hooper. Other ministers to follow were Reverend Butterworth, Reverend Goudy and Reverend Dobbs.

William's first teacher was Mrs. Stewart Corbett who made him write with his right hand by whacking his left hand with a long ruler. Other teachers were Annie Morrison, who was no relation, Miss Robertson from Plympton, Mr. Miskelly and Mr. Hicks who was his last teacher in 1903. Ivy took teachers training at Normal School in Winnipeg about 1912. The Morrison new frame house was built in 1904. William and Nan's (Ferguson) children were Frances, Allan, Sheila and Donald. Ivy Had four children. The Morrisons moved to White Rock, B.C. Arnold Edie farms the Morrison homestead.

In 1902 when Art Dodge rented Sam Corbett's, he established 'Dodge Dairy'. To here the surrounding neighbours delivered their butter prints and cans of cream. Mr. Dodge delivered to the city. Mr. and Mrs. Harold Fortescue met here as they were both working for Mr. Dodge. Mr. Shefchuk purchased this property from the Corbett family and Mr. Dodge moved into a new home across the road. Later Mr. Laurie, a soldier of the first world war, and his wife lived there. Mr. Alex Taylor bought Lauries five acres and moved this house to Transcona. Mr. Shefchuk rented the property referred to as Dodge Dairy to Andersons and Clarks until the Cordite built in 1940.

John Shefchuk came to Springfield in 1899. He established residence in the south east quarter of Section 2-11-4E. His father had a grocery store in Transcona and John was a livestock dealer. He established a barn and slaughter house. For many years he bought horses at the auction sale in Winnipeg and drove these teams into the rural area to trade for oxen and pigs. He can recall using horses to help build the railway. Mrs. John Shefchuk came from Europe in 1926. Married in 1927, she came to Springfield in 1928. Their children were Walter, Frank and Johanna. For many years the Shefchuk family did custom slaughtering for their community. With the Red River Floodway expropriation they sold their business and home, relocating 1/4 mile east where they built a new home in which they retire today.

The Malcolm McDonald Family also homesteaded in Springfield. In 1851 Malcolm came from Carlway, Isle of Lewis, Scotland, at the age of six with his parents and settled in Bruce County Ontario. In 1868 the family

sold out and came in two covered wagons with two teams of horses to Manitoba. To do so they took the boat to Krucardine Ontario, then to Duluth and drove to Fort Pembina and north to Fort Garry. Malcolm acquired a homestead on the West 1/2 of 13-11-4. An older son Donald acquired the North 1/2 of 14-11-4E and second son John obtained the South 1/2 of 14-11-4E. These two sons and their father worked three farms. They brought a threshing machine — a horse power affair. Two younger sons Duncan and Malcolm Junior worked with their father. In July 1873 Duncan, then a little boy of seven, followed his father onto the prairie where he was cutting hay. His father later missed the boy and thought he had returned home. However, he had not. The family turned out to look for him and the neighbours were enlisted on horseback, democrat and wagon and some on foot. No trace of him could be found for miles around. The search continued and friends from Kildonan came to help. Three of four days elapsed, then friends from Kildonan riding out to what was called "Badgers Knoll" north of Dugald, saw the little boy looking out of the bush. He had been evidently feeding on wild berries and was quite unharmed. The Smith brothers said the boy was found just east of Cornwall school on the Sarvis farm. Duncan McDonald was the "Little Lost Boy".

In 1879 John McDonald married and moved back to Ontario. In 1882 Malcolm McDonald Sr. also moved back to Ontario. His eldest daughter Christie McDonald married Mr. MacPherson and lived just north of father's farm. Later they moved to St. Vital. Donald, Duncan and Malcolm moved south to Dakota. Henrietta married Albert Menzies, Ida Morrison's brother. They farmed in Springfield about seven years. They had a wonderful team of oxen but became discouraged with continuing poor crops due to frost and flood. They had three children whose names were Victor, Clara and another daughter. In the 1890's the Albert Menzies moved to B.C.

The Egan Family owned the McDonald farm until 1920. However they resided west across the road beside the Canadian Pacific Railway where they had the Post Office. They had four children — Herbert, Laudie, Edith and Maude. In the Malcolm McDonald former home A. Edward Holland lived as a bachelor. For many years he was active on the school board.

The Springfield Post Office situated on the NE 14-11-4E was one of the first rural post offices. The Egan family were responsible for the post office. When the railway came a catch post was installed near by. The outgoing bag was hung on it and picked up on the fly by an arm in the mail car. At the same time the incoming mail was kicked out the car door and Miss Maude Egan retrieved it, often by wading through mud or snow to take it home.

Mrs. Egan passed away in 1923 and Maude went to Winnipeg to work in Eaton's Store. Alex Gibson took over the post office in his residence which was a short distance north. In 1928 the post office moved to the George Dunn residence. Agnes was post mistress. Approximately thirty families received mail there, some from the Cornwall area. The rural route began in the mid thirties. The Springfield Post Office closed in 1944. Now the mail is delivered on R.R. 5 Winnipeg.

The George Dunn's bought the Malcolm McDonald homestead, in 1920

the former owner was Ed Holland. In 1922 Dunn's built a new home. Their children were, Perry, William, Agnes, Mary and George (Baden). When his father retired Perry continued to manage the farm and to participate on the school board. William, for many years owner of White Ribbon Bus Lines in Transcona, was later killed in a plane crash in California. George (Baden) became an engineer with the Canadian National Railway in Transcona. Agnes and Mary moved to Winnipeg where Agnes continued the postal work she had done for many years in the family home. In 1967 Perry was awarded the Canadian Centennial medal in recognition of his contribution toward education. Today Perry and Grace Dunn are retired from agriculture. Their three children William, David and Dorothy reside in new homes beside them. William married Pat O'Neill (a teacher of Winnipeg) and has Thomas and Eileen. David married Karen Turner (a Grace Hospital R.N.) and has Janice, James and Kevin. Dorothy married Mr. S. Lowe and has John and Ruth. William and David have an extensive grain farm and feedlot operation, today. The N.E. 1/4 of 11-11-4E was owned by the Bunnell family. For racing horses here, they built a large L-shaped stable with a high look-out tower. The exercise track was bordered by large Maple trees. The house was constructed of cement. This farm attracted visitors to watch the activities.

Later Peter Anderson and his family Tom, Harold, Sylvia and Marie farmed this land for a few years and did custom threshing in the district.

Former students will recall the two bachelors Tom and Harold Anderson, who didn't approve of the school children exploring the ramblings of the old race horse barn with its dusty dome and pigeons. The character of the older gentlemen added to the children's anticipation and exploration. Later the barn burnt down. Sylvia often rode her horse to play cards with her neighbours to the south Mr. and Mrs. Laurie. This property was purchased by Moses Sucharov, and later by William and David Dunn who now farm it.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Stafford homesteaded the N.W. 1/4 of 11-11-4E. In 1891-92 Miss Annie Dickie, the Suthwyn School teacher, boarded at the Stafford home and their daughter Olive attended Suthwyn School at this time. Mr. Stafford was active on the Oak Hummock School Board. He was a carpenter as well as a farmer. He built the Alex Morrison frame home in 1904. Later he hauled trees from the forest and turned them into lumber, which he used to build a new house for his wife and daughter. Shortly after the family moved into their attractively furnished new home. Olive met an untimely death in 1910. Mr. and Mrs. Stafford sold their property to an elderly couple, Mr. and Mrs. Thetford. The Staffords moved to B.C. Their son Earl returned to Manitoba with his American bride Vennie and settled in the Vivian area. He later died from smoke inhalation in a peat fire.

The Thetford family moved into the Stafford house. Mr. Thetford peddled milk, cream, and garden vegetables to customers in Transcona. His Granddaughter Hope McQuade and her cousin Margaret Scarrot lived with them on the farm. They sold their property to Moses Sucharov.

The Red River Floodway expropriated this site and the buildings were moved.

"Your restless soul did bring you far from where your birthplace was. Your

personality strong and brain as keen endowed you with a culture new — and still your own you did retain.”

Anne. K. Lessem-Sucharov.

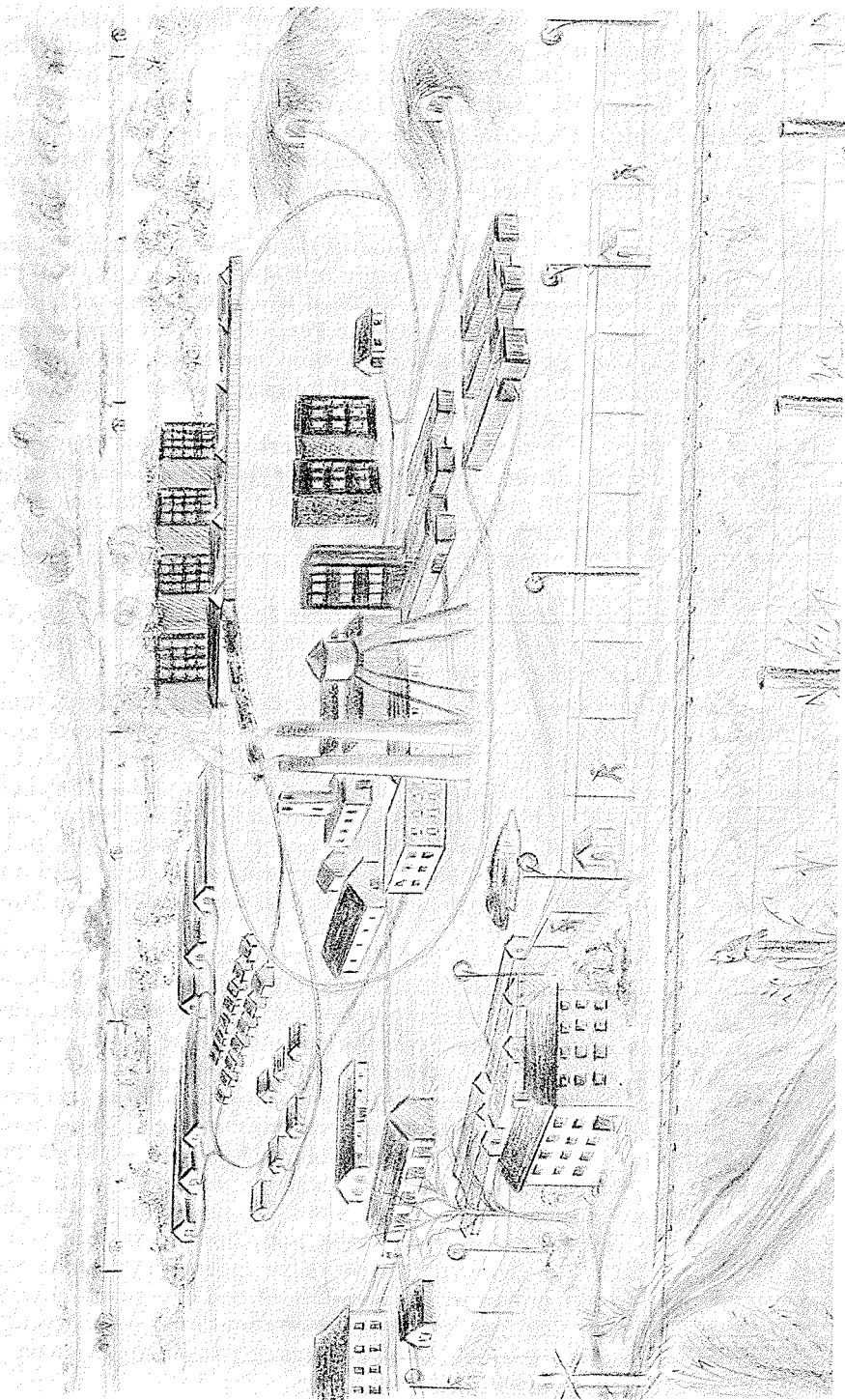
On the western part of the N.E. 1/4 of 10-11-4E Six separate families lived in close proximity south of Gunn Road, and farmed land not adjacent to their homes. The Bodners were Ukrainian and the other five families were Jewish. This caused some of their non-Jewish neighbours to refer to the area as “Jew Town.” The following families lived there: Chia and Isaac Henteleff had no children of their own. They milked cows and delivered the bottled milk, door to door, in Transcona. The cows were shepherded during the day by an Old Country shepherd from Europe, Nikita, who also shepherded the cows for the rest of the neighbours in the locality. Their many nieces and nephews visited them constantly. In the mid-twenties Moses Sucharov bought their herd and milk route. They moved to Winnipeg. Later Moses sold the milk route to Morris Gorwich. Annie and John Bodner and their children Walter, Georgina and Lena, kept a few cows and farmed on a small scale. They sent milk to the creamery in Winnipeg. Their farm land was not adjacent to their home, but, not far off.

Sonya and Gershom (Harry) Sucharov, grandfather Saul Sucharov and their eight children Rae, Rose, Freda, Aaron, Moe, Bessie, Joseph, and Max were also residents. They kept quite a few cows and shipped the milk to City Dairy. In summer the cows were pastured on the open pasture land. In the mid twenties he sold his herd and home place and moved to Winnipeg with his family.

Rachel and Saul Toffick resided with six children. Pearl, Isaac and Sam were children of Mrs. Toffick by her first husband. Dora, George and Jack were children of both Mr. and Mrs. Toffick. Saul Toffick farmed land a distance from where he lived and kept a few cows. After a few years he sold his farm land. Moses Sucharov bought the property on which the Toffick family lived and filled the barn with Holstein milk cows. Saul Toffick with the help of the older children, took care of this herd. During the war the Toffick family moved to Winnipeg.

Minnie and Morris Gorwich had five children who were called Rebecca, Joseph, Hymie, Abe and Roy. This family kept cows and delivered the bottled milk, door to door, in Transcona. They had farm land nearby. Morris Gorwich died during the war, the year of the national registration, on the day he meant to register. He died very suddenly while driving his truck in the harvest field. After the war the family moved to Winnipeg. Moishe (Moses) Sucharov immigrated to Canada in 1904 with other Jewish people who were unable to acquire land in Russia. He settled among the descendants of the Lord Selkirk Settlers on the north east 1/4 of 10-11-4E. In 1906 he married Manya Lessem in his farm home. Manya's parents Benis and Masha Lessem and sister Bertha lived with them. The men worked digging ditches in the construction of the C.N.R. shops. Moses was a cattle dealer also, and they farmed.

Moses Sucharov began acquiring land and cows in order to sell milk to the Winnipeg creameries. In 1907 he hired his first workman Adam Twerdochlib, who later settled in the area with his children Walter, Ronald and Phyllis. This family moved to Transcona in 1941. By 1931 Moses Sucharov's properties included three sections of land and a dairy herd of



Cordite Plant

over 300 cows, many of them registered pure-bred Holstein, housed in three large barns with an adjacent silo. In 1932 Moses was instrumental in the formation of the Milk Control Board of Manitoba, of which he was a member of the board. He died with a heart attack in 1938.

The Sucharov children were taught the Hebrew Language and the Torah in their home in the evening by a Hebrew teacher hired by their parents. The eight family members were Bert, Max, Anne, Joseph, Abe, Harry, Ruth and Beatrice.

Following the death of Moses Sucharov, his family managed the property. The dairy herd was sold by auction in 1944. In the early 1960's a portion of the land was expropriated by the Red River Floodway including the farm site. The remaining land was sold to Perry Dunn and Sons, whose land was adjacent. The family moved away. Harry became owner of Transcona Motors in Transcona. Abe became a Winnipeg General Contractor. Ruth, Joe, Beatrice and Anne reside in Wpg.

When World War II broke out in 1939, Bert and Joseph Sucharov enlisted. Bert received commando training in England before serving as second in command during the Dieppe raid in 1941. He was decorated by King George VI with the Order of the British Empire. Bert was nick named 'the Mad Major'. Joseph joined the Air Force as a private and attained the rank of Sergeant.

Later Bert Sucharov became a South American Millionaire industrialist. His brother Max previously deceased him in 1943 when he was overcome by carbon monoxide while repairing a well on the farm.

Other areas of interest were the Transcona Cordite plant and Oak Hummock Hill. The Cordite plant began when the Dominion Government purchased the fertile section of 1-11-4E. In Late October 1940, the farmers who were expropriated were Bruce Edie, Alfred Gavaga, John Shefchuk and Joe Ferber. The Edies bought the A.E. Studham farm, a mile east, and Gavagas bought land to their north west on Lorne Hill road. Both paid higher prices per acre as they wished to continue to farm. Shefchuk did not reside on the expropriated property so he farmed the remainder of his land and J. Ferber retired.

Defence Industries Limited were in charge of the plant. Construction began immediately. Local farmers helped with the hauling of materials by team and sleigh and by truck. Straw was required on many basement sites to keep out the frost. The excavated earth was placed to the south in large mounds around the nitro glycerine area, to protect buildings in case of an explosion. A power house with two very high chimneys, a large machine shop and other shops were built. Many area residents were employed here. Some recall the large staff house for two hundred people built on the Dodge Dairy site. This building was two stories high, long and wide in 'E' shape with the conveniences of a modern hotel. To the south east of the staff house, a fire reservoir was constructed and lined with field stone hauled from Anola. It was created in case of an emergency fire, as the water in the pipe would not flow fast enough. Also it would be easy to sabotage the water pipe line from the south. Many buildings were erected. Work continued around the clock. To the observing residents at dawn, a new building seemed to mushroom overnight.

In the middle of the section were concrete ranges. Here the cordite, a

spaghetti like material used for ammunition, was pressed out, packed into bales and packaged. It was stored in six magazines ready for shipment by rail out of the plant. Residents, who were employed there, will recall the cotton storage area, wood pulp preparation, mixed acid storage, nitration, steaming and finishing area to the south and the main government laboratory, the telephone exchange, fire hall, laundry and hospital near the main gatehouse to the west.

An eight foot high metal fence was built around the entire area and a cinder guard walk was placed just inside the fence. There were five guard houses to the mile and an electric light pole every one hundred feet. Guards moved from one shelter to the next every twenty minutes, as heavy security was maintained. There was to be no smoking anywhere in the area. Guards, however, were seen occasionally, by nearby farm workers, standing against the fence sneaking a smoke. Fire was a great hazard and workers were required to wear special soled shoes to avoid static electric sparks.

After the New Year in 1941, three daily trains left the Union Station on the C.N.R. from Winnipeg for the Transcona Cordite Plant. At the peak of employment there were 4,000 men. Many workers continued to reside in Winnipeg, as it was thirty minutes travelling time and no one paid for transportation. Occasionally local farmers, students and teachers boarded the train incognito with the crowd. There was also a large parking lot for cars. Many Springfield residents were employed here. The neighbouring community also lodged employees.

The plant operated twenty four hours a day from 1941-1945. There was a great deal of secrecy. No one ever heard of any spying, serious fire or accident. Few pictures, if any, were taken. At its closure, some effort was made to investigate the use of this complex for peace time industry. However, the authorities decided it was impractical, although some of the buildings were large and very well constructed, while others were small and temporary. In a very short time dismantling and demolition began. There was considerable waste. As cordite does not explode unless detonated, it was hauled to a burning pit. The power house was also demolished. The two long chimneys were weakened on one side and dropped into two long trenches.

In the centre of the section there was a large burning area. Buildings were demolished with a bull dozer and burned. Little was sold. As destruction continued, some residents living near complained of their homes vibrating and being effected. The Stewart Edie home front windows were damaged and brick was cracked. In 1949 by tender Bruce Edie repurchased the section from War Assets. The same year the Department of National Defence acquired a portion of the north 1/2 of 1-11-4E to erect a transcontinental message receiving station. Staffed by three shifts of men from the R.C.A.F. this station continues to operate in 1973. Today travellers, as they drive by at night on highway No. 15, can see the red lights of the station towers. The remainder of the area is owned by Norman Edie and is used for pasture land.

"Oh fertile soil, so much abused, you still show scars of war."

Lois Duke Edie.

Oak Hummock Hill was called Corbett's Hill by the local residents, as

here W. Corbett homesteaded. (S.E. 1/4 of 12-11-4E.) This area of virgin scrub oak and native fruit and flowing well water, attracted many people. The Transcona residents called the hill "Black Bush." In July and August they came here to pick Saskatoons, pincherries, chokecherries and cranberries. Boys came to discover and hunt rabbits. Many wild flowers such as maidens hair, star grass, crocus, lilies and lady slippers grew. At the foot of the hill was the spring that flowed freely. In the 1920's Dr. Carskallen of the hospital in Elmwood, constructed a basement like structure to hold this spring water. He called it 'mineral water' and prescribed it.

In the fifties north on the hill, Mr. Tallman operated the Gravel Pit. This area supplied many yards of gravel for construction in the City. In the early sixties the Tallman family sold this business to a foreign syndicate. British American Construction and Materials (B.A.C.M.) took large bulldozers and cleared all the trees off the 'Hill'. The spring was also destroyed. Signs of "no Trespassing" were posted. The Ed. Prettie family were employed to reside on the hill and to guard the property with watch dogs.

Mr. Leo Vattr has been 'pit foreman' of this gravel pit since 1955. He and his wife Pat and six children reside on their farm west of the pit. A 1/4 of a mile to the north of the pit the Cetkowski family reside. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cetkowski drive school buses for the Transcona Springfield School No. 12 and operate grain farm. This farm was settled by George and Letia Heatherington in the early 1900's. George's two brothers were John and Charlie and his son was Harold Nunn, who later became a Civil Engineer.

To the north the Harold Fortescue's established a home out of the bush on the S.E. 1/4. Of 13-11-4E. Much of the clearing of the land was done by hand. For many years Harold Fortescue was a member of the Oak Hummock School Board. Their children were Mary, Nellie, Jack, Alex and Edna. Jack served in the 2nd World War.

West of Cetkowski's across No. 207 live C. Malkin.

Mr. J. Beal purchased the farm of Mr. J. Hill in 1931 and built a new home on the original site. Their family were Helen, Margaret, Mary, George and Bert. Mr. Beal acted as school trustee. He sold to Andy Godell in 1944. Mr. Grapentine was the next owner and continued to farm there until the land was expropriated in 1960. The house was purchased by John Kork and moved to sec. 25-10-4E.

OSTENFELD

The district of Ostenfeld was previously known as Mile 34 on the Greater Winnipeg Water Line which was built and finished during the first year of the First World War.

Later, in 1925, the first Danish settlers arrived and settled on land near the Water Line as this was the best mode of transportation into and out of this area.

Rev. Nels Damskov, a Danish Lutheran Pastor and Immigration Chaplain, was responsible for settling Danes in this district. He was pastor here from 1926 to 1934 and was also credited for the name of the district being called "Ostenfeld" after the Head Bishop of Denmark — Bishop Ostenfeld.

Since the church means a great deal to the Danes, Rev. Damskov's first act was to establish a Lutheran congregation, founded July 25, 1926. The land on which the church now stands was consecrated by the Bishop who visited the community later that year.

Church services were held in homes until 1930 when the first church was constructed in Ostenfeld. It was built by volunteer labour, even to the cutting of logs and hauling them to the saw mill to be made into lumber.

Renovations were made in 1938 and 1951 and again in 1964 to accommodate the increasing membership. The Danish language was used exclusively until 1944, after which time it gradually changed to English. The doors are open to all and the congregation consists of members of various ethnic backgrounds. The church has a present membership of over one hundred.

Other pastors through the years are: Pastor Schultz 1934-1937; Pastor Damskov again 1937-1943; Pastor Bagger 1946-1949; Pastor Hansen 1956-1958; Pastor Kirkegaard 1958-1962; Pastor Christensen 1962-1968; and the present Pastor, H.R. Parno, who came in 1968.

The names of some of the early pioneer settlers who came to this area in the early 1900's and helped in the development of this thriving rural community are: George P. Jack, Mr. Baine, Michael Stepko, Andrew Wyllie and his brother John Wyllie, also his brother-in-law Mr. Grieves, Tom Woods, Ed. Carruthers, John Mattern, Emil Roy, Sam and Fred Fey, Frank Duke, George Smith, Berg Pederson, Percy Jack, Clinton Carruthers and E.J. Winther. Many more came in the 1930's.

These people came from many countries such as Scotland, England, Denmark, Poland and Germany.

Among these were Mr. and Mrs. T.E. Sweet who came in 1933 with their family of 3 boys and one girl. They still reside on the same farm NE18-10-8E where in 1966 they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. Two of their sons William and Orval farm in the Ostenfeld district.

Transportation in the early 1900's consisted of ox cart or on foot. Many of the older people remember using oxen. A team of oxen remembered was owned by Mr. Andrew Wyllie and they were called "Buck and Bright". Mr. Wyllie would travel to Winnipeg by oxen to sell butter and potatoes and bring back flour, tea, etc. Another team was owned by Mr. Michael Stepko and he travelled to Dugald to get his mail and supplies. Mr. John Mattern also had a team of oxen.

The Greater Winnipeg Water Line was built about 1914. The gas-car

helped to make travelling to Winnipeg a lot easier. Mr. Johnston was one of the first conductors on the train. Mr. Jim Ray was also well known. Engineer Bruce Stewart was one of the first engineers. This train had benches for seats and was very crowded at times. An upright heater heated this wooden coach. The train would stop at Monominto, the closest for the Ostenfeld people about 12 a.m. and would be lucky to arrive in Winnipeg before darkness set in. The return trip usually started at 9 a.m. Lumber and other supplies were unloaded at each stop on the way home. The mail was later delivered this way until the Rural Route One of Anola was started. Some passengers would walk from Ross or Monominto to Ostenfeld to catch the train as the line couldn't afford to make too many stops.

Walking was the popular way of getting around. Mr. Andrew Wyllie, whose farm was on the boundary of Springfield and Tache, walked to Lorette to pay his taxes. This would make a round trip of 42 miles. Mr. Wyllie still shipped cream and chopped cord-wood until he was 87 years of age. He passed away a few years ago at the age of 95 years. Other pioneers have been known to walk to Oakbank to register the birth of a child.

People travelled the old Indian trails. One such trail mentioned was the one from Vivian to Saltel. When the trails improved, horse and buggy and sleighs appeared. Later on the first car made its arrival. Mr. Emil Roy and Mr. C.J. Winther were the first car owners around Ostenfeld. The Ford was the car to buy in those days. Mr. Roy and Mr. Winther's cars were both Model "T" Fords, Mr. Winther's being a 1920 Model "T".

Mr. Alex Husack owned the first truck in this area. He hauled groceries and cattle about the year 1926.

The houses and barns were mostly made from logs. The logs were cut in the winter and in the summer building bees raised a great many new homes and barns. The floors were rough lumber, walls sometimes were boards covered with box paper then whitewashed.

An incident remembered — One farmer had his floor built on a slant so that when he washed his floor the water could run to the dugout below.

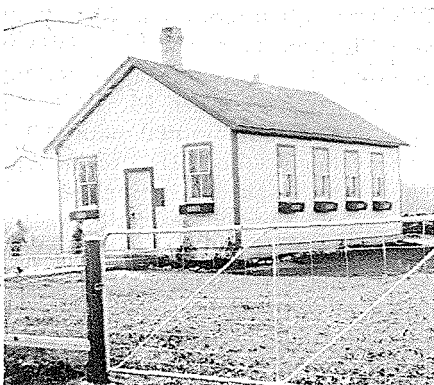
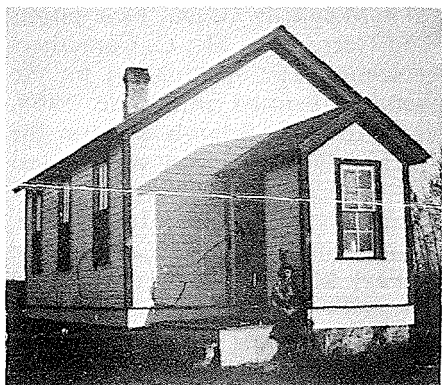
Stove pipes served as chimneys. Furniture was home-made or boxes and in some cases trunks were used for chairs. Houses were whitewashed inside and out and some had wall paper in some of the rooms.

Saw mills sawed rough lumber for some of the buildings in later years. Jack Fetterly ran a mill near Vivian.

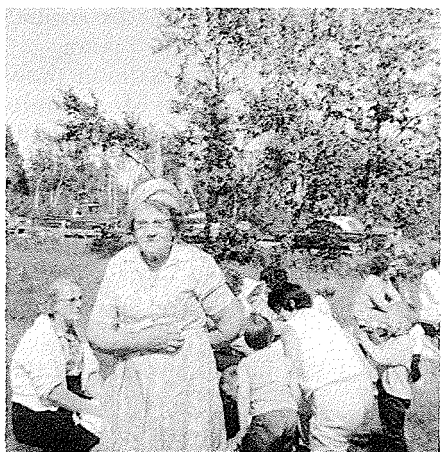
Lumber, sawed over 40 years ago, was found to be still sound when repairs were made on Percy Jack's house August 1972.

The houses were heated by air-tight tin heaters and cast iron box-stoves. Dead, dry trees were hauled from the bush for firewood and later trees were chopped in winter, sawed into stove lengths in spring and piled and left to dry throughout the summer.

The homes used candles and later coal-oil lamps to light them. Water was obtained from springs around the district. Some of these were along the Indian Trails. One spring was near V. Berg-Pedersen's farm, one near the corner now known as the Monominto Cemetery, another across the trail from Pin Point Castle. Later hand dug wells were their source of supply and the old rain barrel. Water from ditches was used for washing clothes.



Uppingham and Oak Crossing Schools.



Mrs. Skillen, one of the first pupils of Uppingham school, at the school picnic June 1965.

Foods mainly bought in those days were tea, coffee, dried fruits, flour, cornmeal, rice, sugar, corn syrup and rolled oats in 80 lb. sacks.

Those who had eggs traded them for other supplies at the nearest store. Lard was often used in place of butter. A type of rye bread was made from flour mixed with shorts. Those who didn't own cows bought milk in lard pails at 10c a pail from neighbours. Canned milk was used in winter.

Some of the prices of food were, butterfat was 9c a lb., eggs were 12c a dozen, 5 gallons of cream sold at \$1.50. A sow shipped to Winnipeg netted \$3.00. Cows sold at \$7.00 each.

Clothing usually was bought through Eaton's catalogue. Some women sewed their own and their children's clothing. Socks and mitts were made from raw wool from their own sheep. Bed clothes were patch-work quilts and feather and wool comforters.

The Doctor came from Transcona or Ste. Anne. Dr. McKay from Transcona and Dr. Royal from Ste. Anne. Home remedies took care of most illnesses. Poultices were made from soap and sugar, or hot milk and bread. Mrs. Green, from Monominto area, was a midwife in the late 1920's.

Uppingham School was built in 1907 by Mr. G.P. Jack. It was built on the farm of Fred Fey. The lumber for the school was hauled from Winnipeg

by horse and wagon. The first teacher was Miss Lily Green. First pupils were children from Fred & Sam Fey's and Carruthers. Mr. C. Carruthers was the first Secretary-Treasurer for the school. The opening day for the school was November 15, 1908. This school operated until June, 1965, when Uppingham joined with Anola and McDavid Schools to form the Consolidated School District of Anola. Mrs. Mary Greenway was the last teacher to teach at Uppingham.

A picnic supper was held in Uppingham's school ground June, 1965. One of the first pupils attending Uppingham School was at the picnic. She was Mrs. Mathilda Skillen (nee Mathilda Fey). Mrs. Skillen passed away in February, 1971.

Pinewood School, although in Tache, was also a part of Ostenfeld. This school was built by George Claydon. Some of Pinewood's first pupils were children from Jeroski, Wyllie, Emery, Salmon, Bodner and Klapat families.

People travelled many miles to pick up their mail. Post Offices around Ostenfeld in the early years were at Ross, Monominto and Vivian.

Mr. Jack was Postmaster at Monominto. Miss Winnifred Salmon (now Mrs. Percy Jack) was the first "mail-courier" from Vivian to Monominto Post Office. Miss Salmon started at the early age of seventeen years to haul the mail with her horse, "Fan", and a two-wheel cart. She travelled down the Indian trail through Emil Roy's farm to what is now known as Alex Bell's corner, down the trail to the house on the hill owned by a Martin Smith. This house on the hill, now owned by Klammers, was known around as "Pin Point Castle". Miss Salmon continued on the trail through Mechulus' farm to Vivian store and Post Office situated beside the Canadian National Railway.

Ostenfeld got its first Post Office when Damskov built a store along the Water Line.

The social and community life was made up of Christmas concerts and socials. Dances were held in Pinewood and Monominto Halls. There were raffles, a turkey raffle at John Salmon's and Fred Fey had a goose raffle. Dances were held in homes and the Carruthers supplied the music.

Some books and magazines were read. Eaton's catalogue was the most popular. Country Guide, Family Herald, Free Press Prairie Farmer and a book or magazine called "The Golden Book" printed by the Schweinler Press from New York, was received by one family.

Some of the first steam engines were run by the Fetterley's from Vivian. They travelled through Ostenfeld threshing grain, later using a Case distillate tractor. Another steam engine was operated by George Claydon running a threshing machine and a saw-mill. The fire and tank man, Mr. George Skillen, was kept busy hauling water for the machine.

Most people in the district cut cord-wood in the winter. Wood was \$1.50 a cord in 1930-31. When hauled and loaded on a box-car for the City of Winnipeg, the men were paid \$1.00 a cord during depression years.

Lightning storms seemed to take their toll in Ostenfeld, as the church steeple was struck, but not burnt. Whittington's lost a barn when struck by lightning. A home belonging to the Johnston family was struck and burned.

A windstorm in 1922 blew down unfinished barns and uprooted trees.

One of the longest winters remembered started in early October, 1919, and lasted until April, 1920.

The early pioneers would be amazed at the electricity we all enjoy, the power machinery, the roads we travel on and the schools our children now attend. We, the people of Ostenfeld, today have many, many, wonderful things to be thankful for.

OSTENFELD FAMILIES

John and Tekla Symbol with their children Tony, Frances and Stephenie came from Winnipeg to Ostenfeld in 1933 settling on NW-8-10-8E.

During the depression years John had lost his trucking business so decided to farm, moving out with a garage which they used as a home until they were able to build a proper one later on a new and more convenient location beside the Ostenfeld road.

Tony Symbol, John's only son, after serving with the air force, came to Ostenfeld with his wife Miriam (nee Hodgins of Transcona) to farm with his father.

Tony served on the Springfield Council, Ward 5, for the past seven years and as secretary-treasurer of Uppingham and later Consolidated Schools until the new district was formed in 1968.

They have three children Richard, Bruce and Elizabeth. Richard married recently to Simone Paul of Transcona, farms with his father.

Nick Symbol came to Ostenfeld at the same time as his brother John in 1933 and farms the adjacent quarter. His wife Katherine and children Steve and Teena, whom he had left in Poland came out to join him several years later. Nick and his son farmed together until his death in 1950 when Steve took over the farm. He and his wife Irene have two children Mark and Dale.

Frank and Olga Duke farmed on SW-8-10-8E from 1931-46 when they sold to Louis Bugyik. They bought the Ostenfeld store from Mike and Anne Senchuk which they still operate.

They have two children, Stanley of Saskatoon and Doreen (Mrs. Larry Rogers) of Winnipeg.

Frank has been a resident of the district since 1918.

Two former owners of the Ostenfeld Store are Steve Demko and Victor Demskov.

Louis and Lily Bugyik reside on the former Duke farm. They have four children, Raymond, Garry, Marvin and Gaylene.

William Moslenko came with his wife and large family from Teulon district settling on the farm of Mike Duke from whom they purchased in 1945. After his wife's death William moved to Winnipeg to live with some of his family. His youngest son Michael has taken over the land.

John and Minnie Thompson, former residents of Monominto live on NW-20-10-8E which they purchased from Sofus and Pearl Peterson in 1945. They have four sons, Clifford, Albert, Donald and Stuart, three of whom live away from the district. Stuart the youngest farms with his father.

Fred Anderson and his wife Dora (daughter of Fred Palmer of Vivian) bought SW-20-10-8E from Steve Demko in 1946. Their only son James farms with his father, living nearby with his wife Valerie and children Cheryl, Roberta and Donna. It is interesting to learn that both Fred and

Dora Anderson were born in the district and have lived and worked there most of their lives.

Tom and Violet Sweet came to Ostenfeld from Monominto in 1933 to the previously owned farm of Fred Fey, NE-18-10-8E. Mr. Sweet was local councillor of ward 5 for 19 years and four years as school trustee. They had four children, Lawrence, missing in action, Muriel (Mrs. Hamel) living in Winnipeg, William and Orval.

William and his wife Marie (nee Howell) with their children Lawrence, Joan, Patsy, Dorothy, Debbie, Sharen and Beverly farm NW-17-10-8E.

Orval Sweet and wife Vera (nee Swan) with their children Robert, Ronald, David, Brenda and Linda farm NW-5-10-8E.

Anton and Anna Nielson came from Denmark to Winnipeg in 1929 where they lived for two years before moving to Ostenfeld in 1931 to SW-5-10-8E. They started with a few acres from which they had to clear the bush, being the original settlers, and gradually obtained more land as conditions improved. They had three children, Ruth, Ethel (Mrs. Smyth) and Norman who farms the land since his father retired.

Sven and Anna Houlinds came to Ostenfeld in 1944 with their family of five to SE-18-10-8E where they farmed until Sven and his wife Anna retired to live in Richer in 1971.

Their son John and wife Eileen (nee Creek) with their four children Sharon, Robert, Beverly and Richard still reside on the land.

Donald and Arlene Grant of Winnipeg came to the district in 1970 to the farm formerly owned by pioneer settlers Hans Jens and Soren Sorensen, SE-6-10-8E. The Grants have three children, Gordon, Robert and Gloria.

The farm now operated by Alex and Millie Bell, SW17-10-8E, can boast of four generations of resident farmers. First Mike Stepko and his son Alex farmed together until 1937 when Alex's daughter and her husband (Alex Bell) took over operations. They had two children, Donald and Larry.

Larry with his wife Kathy and children Michael and Clint live on the same farm, these children being the fifth generation. Larry farms and drives one of the school buses.

George Bell altho a resident of Ostenfeld district since 1934 moved from the R.M. of Tache side to Springfield with his wife Cora in 1953 to SE-17-10-8E. They have four children Andrew, Charlie, Cathy and Eileen.

Soren and Inga Godfredsen emigrated to Canada in 1948 to farm with Soren's brother Jens Godfredsen who had come to Canada some years before to NW-8-10-8E. Soren and Inger had five children, Kurt, Emma, Jane, Egon and Jens. Altho they now live in Winnipeg, still leading an active life, they retain and operate the farm with the help of their family.

V. Berg Pedersen with his wife Ellen came from Denmark in 1925 to Winnipeg, moving to Ostenfeld the next year to take up farming. They were the original settlers on NE-6-10-8E. Altho retired in 1971 at the age of 75, Mr. and Mrs. Pedersen still live on the farm. They had two children, Ellen and Herman, both working outside the district.

Peter Hansen now living near the Ostenfeld Church has been its faithful caretaker for many years. The home he lives in was previously occupied by Hans Jensen who farmed in the district.

HISTORY ATTACHED TO PINE RIDGE EVERGREENS

"The Evergreen Road" is very familiar to many who live at Pine Ridge and surrounding districts.

The road which once trailed through swamp land and ridges by the old Pine Ridge school was "raised" by pioneers.

Huge logs were cut, hauled and laid on the trail, then covered with earth, using horses and scrapers as the building equipment. Since then, modern machinery has taken over maintenance of the road.

The towering pines once covered the swamp area. The early settlers came from near and far to cut the pine trees to build their log houses.



The Evergreen Road.

Quickly the pine trees were on the verge of total elimination. At that time, the local residents of the area complained to the Springfield municipality authorities and urged that the trees be spared by the woodcutters.

This resulted in a law being passed whereby a heavy fine would be imposed on future cutters and the roadside pine trees were preserved.

However, Mother Nature knows no laws and took its own course. Lightning split the tallest pine tree and heavy storms destroyed the aged ones.

A small cluster of pines near the old Pine Ridge school today provides a beautiful example of how the area once appeared years ago.

The powerful winds in passing years have swept away many of the ridges, but the pictured road still shows some of the ridges in existence today.

It was by these pines and ridges that "Pine Ridge" received its name.

THE LITTLE CHURCH AT THE EAST PARK GATE

A small group of German speaking immigrants from Central Europe settled on the sandy soil of Pine Ridge in the 1890's and early 1900's. They came with their entire families because of oppression. However, they had been permitted to sell their land so had the means to make a modest start in the new land. They bought abandoned wood lots from the Council and established homes there.

At first the new land was a veritable "Garden of Eden", beautiful and unspoiled. There were trees for building and fuel, plenty of wild game and fruit. The peavine grew high and thick and made wonderful cattle feed. A man with a scythe could cut down a large amount very quickly. The sandy soil grew wonderful potatoes and rye. Rye was the main crop and was

threshed with a flail long after threshing machines appeared on the scene because the straw was more valuable that way for making horse collars. Manufacturers in Winnipeg preferred Pine Ridge straw.

Some of the newcomers could speak several languages but all had to learn English. The young people with a few exceptions soon left to find work or to farm elsewhere and their descendants are now scattered across Canada and the United States.

Those left behind worked hard preparing land, raising crops and selling potatoes, rye, rye straw, cattle, hogs, wood and perhaps butter, eggs, cottage cheese and meat. Meat was preserved for summer by salting and smoking. Vegetables were kept all winter in dugout cellars.

The people, being devout Lutherans decided to build a church and about 1895-1899 a small group of families built their own little church opposite what is now the east gate of Birds Hill Park on land owned by John Uhrich. The first families building the church were: Uhrich, Kraushar, Weidman, Feldbel, Hezecorn, Buchall, Herter and Sepic. Other families concerned were Jacob Sedo and son Fred and George Uhrich (who lived on the same section as the church and school), Ziegenhagen (who lived north of the gate), Sam Smith and Dan (who lived near the park gate), Adam Schmidt, Engel, Herman, Klee, August Dreft. The church was used as a mission from a church in Winnipeg and was served by a minister from it.

The light sandy soil soon began to wear out. Each year the rye seemed shorter and thinner and the peavine almost disappeared and hard times came.

Some farmers found it necessary to use those exasperating creatures, oxen. One hot summer day Fred Sedo and his mother had taken the ox team to town for groceries and had bought a large bag of sugar and a bag of flour. As they were coming home the oxen bolted for the ditch and lay down in the water to cool off. Both bags fell into the water. The sugar dissolved completely but the flour was only soaked in an inch or so and they used the rest of it.

Mrs. Jacob Sedo had nursing experience before she came to the district and was called upon many times by people of all ethnic backgrounds in the area, to help when there was illness in the family or to act as midwife.

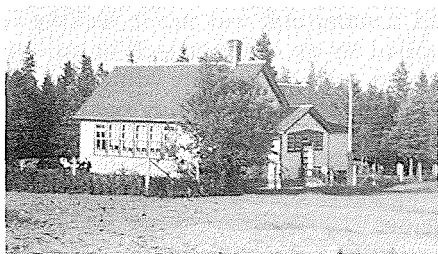
By 1920 the land had deteriorated to the point where it produced only a little. Some of the original settlers had passed away, others had retired. Most of the younger generation had left, George Kraushar went to Meadowvale, then Isbister and Anola. Bill and Charlie Schmidt and the Ziegenhagens went to Oak Bank. George Uhrich went to Transcona. Fred Sedo kept a store for many years but later left for Meadowvale.

The little church closed its doors in 1920 and the building went by agreement to the last parishioner, Dan Smith. He moved it to his farm which he bought from Arthur Duffey (now occupied by Elmer Cole) and used it as a home for his father. Later it was demolished.

A small cemetery, the resting place of some of the pioneers, marks the site where the little church once stood.

PINE RIDGE NO. 608

Pine Ridge No. 608 was a two roomed school — the junior grades and the senior grades. A four roomed cottage was available for the teachers' convenience.



Pine Ridge School No. 608



Pine Ridge Teacherage.



Field Day at Pine Ridge, 1938. Francis Novak, Mary Charison.



Class of 1936-37. Pine Ridge School No. 608. Back Row: Teeny Swiatecki, Mildred McRae, Frances Novak, Dorothy Smith, Mary Charison, Louise Smith, Alex Tachinski, Peter Spelchak, Earl Prettie, Charles McRae, ?, George Charison, ?. Middle Row: Annie Setnor, Annie Kiernicki, Frances Zaretski, Reta Prettie, Mike Kienicki, Mike Spelchak, Peter Datsko, Orris Behun, John Kanceruk, Mike Kalupar, Brownie Colimboski. Front Row: Mary Kalupar, Jennie Wicheranko, Rosie Zaretski, Evelyn McRae, Olive McRae, Danny Holowaty, Norman Kanceruk, Alex Charison, Danny Bodner, Joe Spelchak, Leslie Prettie, Peter Sokoloski.

Pine Ridge, at that time a gardening community, was never lacking in food or entertainment. Water was supplied by an outdoor well at an outdoor pump. Dances and Christmas concerts took care of the winter special fun while competition with neighboring schools in a sports day programme provided some of the summer fun.

In the late 30's and early 40's the heavily enrolled school was chosen as a model school where teachers in training came by car or taxi to practise teaching or to observe classes in session.

The school when it closed was converted into a rehabilitation centre for the Park.

The first Pine Ridge post office was operated by Mr. Weidman. In 1906 Adam Schmidt took on the postal duties. Following him were: Mrs. Gladstone, Anne Rivers and Mrs. Leonard Rivers until it was taken over by the Dugald Rural Route No. 2 in the fall of 1962.

Some of the people who pioneered in the early 1900's were: Mr. and Mrs. George Sokal, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Schmidt, Jacob and Margaret Sedo, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Crenke, Nicklas and Nettie Atamanchuk, Thomas and Agnes Sanuik, John and Apalonia Zaboski, Jacob and Maria Kuszczak, Mr. Marchello, Adam and Teenie Schmidt, Mike and Frances Zacetski, Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis, Mr. and Mrs. Nick Rushko (Roscoe), Gus and Pauline Ziegenhagem, Mr. and Mrs. John Sokal.

PINE RIDGE No. 608

In 1906 the junior room teacher was Albert Haller, salary \$600 per year and in January the following names were on the register:

Age	Grade	Name	Age	Grade	Name
6	1	Zaiser, Mary	13	2	Marzylo, Kate
6	1	Zeppich, Wanda	10	2	Rosko, P.
7	1	Klee, Christine	9	2	Schmitz, Michel
7	1	Hahn, Christine	11	2	Schmitz, Helen
6	1	Bodnar, William	11	3	Mezen, Michel
5	1	Shultz, Hugo	11	3	Spattuch, Annie
8	1	Micola, William	9	3	Haller, Frank
9	1	Bodnar, Mary	14	3	Bodnar, John
7	2	Urich, William	12	3	Zaiser, John
8	2	Zaiser, Frank	12	3	Schultz, Herman
10	2	Zaiser, Willie	12	3	Seppich, Rudolph
9	2	Schultz, Willie	11	4	Urich, John
9	2	Seppich, Bertha	10	4	Tarvis, Kate
9	2	Spattuch, Kate	12	4	Tarvis, Fanny
10	2	Perisloga, Kate	13	4	Urich, Kate
10	2	Marzylo, Annie	13	4	Schmidt, Daniel
11	2	Marzylo, Demko			

The trustees were Samuel Schmitz, Christian Hahn, August Zepik and Jacob Zaiser who was secretary-treasurer.

The teachers of Pine Ridge 608 have been:

Albert Haller	1906-1908
John A. May	1908-1912
A. Wolaszynski	1912
N.W. Pilcha	1912-1918
Anna Lackman	1918-

I.E.P. Henson	1919
Mary C. Miller	1920
Marjorie Casey	1921
Elsie Finnie	1921
Elizabeth White	1923
Anna Hermann	1923
Albina Karman	1924-27
Sophie Cherry	1925
K. Livingstone	1926, 28-32
Mabel B. Smiethers	1928-31, 33
Mrs. M.B. Hunter	1933
Mrs. Anne Keith	1934-37
Mary E. Bone	1934
M.E. Evenden	1935-36
Edith G.P. Leech	1937
Janet S. Stewart	1937-38
Mary Kornelsen	1939-41
Alice M.E. Tweddell	1939
Lillian Mae Brister	1940
Mary A. Williams	1941
Christine Sweinson	1942-45
Irene Blanchard	1943
Alice J. Shalay	1944
Beatrice Sweinson	1945
Anna Gloria Pastushenko	1946-47
Anne Rogoski	1946
Mrs. V.A. Kochie	1947
Ruth Hayward	1948, 51-52
Irene Bircham	1948-49, 51-53
Anne Helen Epp	1950
Joyce Reives	1950
Dess O. Whiteman	1953-57
Donald Zaporzan	1954
Eileen Zaporzan	1954
John Baydock	1955-56
Rose Alexandra Baydock	1955-56
Edward Lefteruk	1958-59
Elsie Finnie George	1960-62
M. McTavish	1962
A. Nickel	1964

When Pine Ridge as a farming area failed to provide adequately for its residents, over the years there had been an exodus to more lucrative trades elsewhere and Pine Ridge seemed doomed to desolation.

Between 1959 and 1964 the Pine Ridge district witnessed a large influx of city people who saw the possibilities in this unique area with its rolling terrain, beautiful building sites and soil perfectly suited to the growing of evergreen trees. Manitoba's first registered tree farm was started here and radishes were being grown commercially. It was a perfect environment for raising race horses. The location was ideal for commuting to Winnipeg, a short distance away.

Suddenly, as in all expropriations, the one hundred and fifty residents, on April 10, 1964, received notices from the Provincial Department of Mines and Natural Resources informing them that the Government now owned their land and buildings. It would require them to be vacated by 1965. The 150 parcels of land of approximately 6000 acres was to become a provincial park.

Naturally, this "bolt from the blue" was met by the residents with consternation at the thought of having to give up their choice property and homes. Especially did they resent the fact that no offer of remuneration was mentioned in the expropriation notice. When it became apparent that appraisals, based on land fertility which had been considered poor, and of which they could accept 75% and negotiate the balance, the residents decided to form the Pine Ridge Landowners Association as the negotiating body.

After five years of fruitless effort it was decided to take three cases to court. Although the landowners felt the evidence was overwhelmingly in their favor, the court decided in favor of the Government. One case went to the Supreme Court, where the owner, pleading on her own behalf, won the decision, the first woman ever to achieve this distinction. As a result of this action there have been changes made in the Expropriation Act.

In all fairness to the landowners, it should be pointed out that having recovered from the initial shock, they agreed that a park within 15 miles of Winnipeg would benefit a great many people. Their quarrel was the method used in doing it. Many of them found desirable sites nearby, where they can enjoy country living and visit the beautiful park as often as they wish.

The establishment of the beautiful park created a new interest and that, coupled with the zest for country living, reversed the trend. Hardly a day goes by without an enquiry concerning acquisition of property or a permit to build. The magnificent homes that dot the landscape are reflected in soaring land values.

The trailer settlement to the south and west of the park, in the original Corona School area, called Pine Ridge Village, as well as the previously mentioned development, will undoubtedly contribute greatly to the cultural and social aspects of the Municipality in the years to come.

BIRDS HILL PROVINCIAL PARK

Part of Birds Hill Provincial Park is in the Municipality of Springfield. It consists of 8,300 acres of picturesque countryside located just fourteen miles from downtown Winnipeg.

The park was officially opened by Premier Duff Roblin on July 15th, 1967.

The ribbon-cutting ceremony in itself was a unique event, with the Premier using a broad axe and chopping block instead of the usual scissors because these were the basic tools used by the pioneers.

The area is named after Dr. Curtis Bird, distinguished Manitoba surgeon and the first speaker of the Manitoba Legislature who owned property in the district. His father James Curtis Bird had been a Hudson Bay Factor at Red River, and when he retired was given a large grant of land from the company.

All in all, indications are that Birds Hill Park has filled a much needed

gap in the recreational life of Manitobans in general and the people of Greater Winnipeg in particular.

Much of the park is in its natural state having within its boundaries many species of trees such as aspen (white poplar), elm, ash, some birch, Manitoba maple, bur oak, willow, black tamarac and a considerable number of hazelnut and chokecherry trees. In the more open sections there are many varieties of wild flowers and wild fruits. All this is a treat for the botanists.

This natural habitat provides an excellent living area for about 70 head of deer and many other animals including: Coyote, Badger, Pocket Gopher, Red Fox, Groundhog, Short-tailed Weasel, Jack and Bush Rabbit, Red and Grey Squirrel, Skunk, Drummond's Vole, Fox Squirrel, Mice, Chipmunk and mink.

In addition there are all kinds of birds: grouse, hawk, ducks, woodpeckers, kingbird, flycatchers, thrushes, warblers, vireos, sparrows, finches, and others.

Not only is it a sanctuary for wildlife, it was the sanctuary to which the early settlers fled during the flood years of 1826 and 1852.

In more recent years it lent itself to mixed farming and livestock as well as being an excellent source of sand and gravel. In addition to some stills found in the remote areas, an old lime kiln was discovered, probably used by the settlers in the early days when they "burned" limestone with charcoal to produce quick-lime for mortar, plaster and whitewash.

Tons and tons of car bodies, garbage, junk, fences and cross fences had to be removed so that an orderly arrangement of fencing and tree planting could take place. Fortunately a tree farm formerly owned by Mr. Behrends was within the confines of the park and provided some of the trees.

The park contains an 80 acre lake with four miles of shoreline. There are 200 campsites furnished with electricity and many other facilities. A double row of islands separates this area from the day activity area.

Approximately 30 buildings have been built or renovated including entrance buildings, change houses, snack bars, restrooms, picnic shelters, maintenance and operative buildings, an administration building and a riding stable.

PINE RIDGE 4H CLUBS

In 1957 Mr. Prodan the Agricultural representative for the Pine Ridge district in consultation with Mrs. Lew Whiteman decided that because soil



At Beausejour 1961.



A small view of the first licenced privately owned tree farm in Manitoba. George Behrends was also a ham radio operator in Pine Ridge.

conditions were ideal for growing potatoes there should be a potato club formed with Mrs. Whiteman as leader.

In 1959 the potato club combined forces with the sewing club to augment the membership, Mrs. Whiteman retaining leadership of the potato club and Mrs. George Behrends leading the Sewing Club. In 1960 a tractor club under Mr. Douglas Herda joined their ranks.

Members were active in setting up displays at the Red River Exhibition, Beausejour and the Dugald Fair.

Members of the Potato Club were: Buddy Litchie, Claudia Atanosewich, Gordon Whiteman, Robert Chernetz, and Eddie Chernetz.

Members of the Sewing Club were: Pat Bodner, Christine Solinski, Patsy Solinski, Geraldine Sybasko, Joanne Sybasko, June Panchyshyn, Patti Brown, Francis Sontag, Adele Le Clair, Margaret Friesen, Pat Rivers, Analese Hartmann, Pat Manchillo and Judy Whiteman.

The Tractor Club members were: Juergen Hartmann, Lawrence Rivers, Steven Manchillo, Allan Behrends, George Chernetz, and Jackie Le Clair.

The Schacher boys from the district belonged to the Dugald 4H Beef Club.

The Pine Ridge Ladies Sewing Club evolved as a result of the efforts of Mrs. George Behrends who invited a number of neighbour ladies to her home on a March day in 1960. Mrs. Paul Litchie was president, Mrs. Ed Lefteruk was secretary and Mrs. John Chernetz treasurer.

The Club enlisted the help of Miss Stuart, the home economist, to help make dresses and plan the Achievement Day where garments were modelled and entertainment and lunch provided.

Over the years quilts were made and raffled; Mrs. Kirk gave millinery lessons; Miss Rudd demonstrated re-upholstering techniques; dress forms were made on the spot using strips of brown sticky paper about two inches wide (same as that used on parcels); donations were made annually to the March of Dimes and there was always a windup where husbands were treated to an evening of bowling followed by a lunch or dinner.

Due to expropriation for Birds Hill Park membership changed and the Club reorganized in 1967. The new club made cushions and donated them to the Senior Citizen homes in Dugald and Cooks Creek. They held a Christmas Party at Pleasant View Home in 1968. Each member contributed baking. The contributions were so generous there was enough for both Pleasant View and Evergreen Lodge at Dugald.

In 1969 Mr. Fegal addressed the Club on "Landscaping"; they visited Morden at blossom time; made stuffed animals for the St. Amant Home for

Retardates. As a Centennial project they held a bazaar and dance with Mrs. Ralph Kennedy as convener; the funds were directed to school projects.

Members over the years were: Mrs. Dess Whiteman, Ann Rivers, Mary Roscoe, Jean Bodner, Katy Chernetz, Pauline Litchie, Doris Piskor, Mabel Behrends, Kathleen Friesen, Louise Schacher, Bertha Fisheranko, Marge Thorn, Nellie Herda, Lois Kennedy, Gert Bowler, Pearl Nimchuk, Bella Lefteruk, Bernice Greenaway, Nellie Chmelnicki, Leona Moroz, Leona Sokal, Mabel Zaborniak, Gert Elliot, Ruth Gaston, A. George, Marilyn Page, Ruby Kennett, Claudia Kratzer, Carolyn Steinheur, Eleanor Johnston, Irene Nash, Linda Bernhardt, Dale Drysdale, Emily Dyck, Lynne Lavis, Carol Ilchyshyn, Pat Ferguson, Mrs. Falk, Gloria Jonsson, Lucinne Hrynchuk and Mildred Gibson.

The Pine Ridge Social Centre was an offshoot of the sewing club when a meeting was held in January 1963 in the old Pine Ridge schoolhouse. There was much enthusiasm and members gave freely of their time and money. Social events were quite successful leading to the desire for a skating rink. A building was moved in to accommodate that project. Plans were in the making when the 1964 expropriation for the Park put an end to all plans. Actively involved were the Behrends, R. Biener, M. Botcher, M. Charkewich, J. Chernetz, G. Friesen, M. Gaston, R. Govan, Gray, L. Grieg, J. Hanison, J. Herda, R. Johnson, R. Kennedy, A. Kratzer, E. Lefteruk, P. Litchie, L. Long, J. Page, N. Piskor, L. Rivers, J. Rokovetsky, A. Schacher, W. Shymanski, R. Steinhaur, S. Thom and L. Whiteman.

SLOTA

Michael Slota left his home land in Chesenew Poland for Buffalo, New York, U.S.A. and arrived in Winnipeg in 1902. He settled on a 20 acre farm in Pine Ridge which is now in Birds Hill Park. Mrs. Slota, Paraskewia Kindarchuk came to Winnipeg in 1903 from Horodenka, in the Western Ukraine and they were married in 1904. In 1908 he sold the 20 acres and bought 60 acres of bush land three miles south where he cut trees and built his buildings of logs. Their family, 4 sons and 3 daughters were raised there. A few years later he bought 80 acres across the road and in 1927 bought SW34-11-5, one mile north of Oak Bank and farmed 300 acres with his family till his death in 1936. Mrs. Slota passed away in 1949.

John, the oldest married Stefania Korchaba, who passed atay in 1960. They had one daughter Magdeline and two sons Michael and Peter. He is retired on his farm S.E. of Oak Bank. Annie married John Petrocovich.

Nick married Pauline Hudzick. Lena married John Malegus.

Sam married Pearl Skolny and they live on the home farm at Oak Bank. They have three children, Kathy, Donald and Adeline. Mary married Anton Botchar. Peter is single and farms on the home place at Oak Bank.

THE KRAUSHAR FAMILY

John and Maria Kraushar, their six grown children and young George came to the Pine Ridge area, Springfield in the early 1890's and established a farm where the offices of the Birds Hill Park are located. Their home was a log cabin and the barn was also of logs with a straw roof. Farming was primitive in those early days but the land of the area was very productive after it was cleared and broken. Game, wild fruit and wood were plentiful and Mrs. Kraushar kept a beautiful garden next to the cabin. It was fenced

in by interwoven willows and besides the usual vegetables grew such things as poppy seed for cakes and tobacco.

The older children soon left home to seek their fortunes elsewhere but George spent most of his life in Springfield. He married Theresa Uhrich and they farmed at Meadowvale, Isbister and Anola.

John Kraushar sold the farm about 1915 and he and his wife retired to live in Winnipeg.

TONASKI

Nick and Mary (Wowk) Tonaski came to Canada in 1906 from the Western Ukraine and settled in Winnipeg. He worked at any jobs available. In 1919 they bought forty acres in Pine Ridge. Their small log cabin and barn were where the Riding Stables are in Birds Hill Park today.

The surrounding land though beautiful is porous and lacking in fertility, therefore incapable of producing good crops. Added to this were problems with wild life. Deer raised havoc with vegetables, carrot tops being a specialty. Coyotes preyed on chickens. James, the son, remembers as a small boy sitting on their step, a coyote grabbed a chicken from within a few feet of where he sat. Of the fifty chickens they had bought in the spring only twelve survived. After persevering for a number of years they abandoned this farm. In the spring of 1924 the Tonaski family moved to the Greely homestead in the South Plympton district. Here they prospered for two years on a rented farm and in 1926 bought a farm in the Suthwyn district.

REVA

August Reva along with his two sons, Edward and John came to Pine Ridge and settled on Section N.E. 10-12-5 in 1892. August's son Edward and Anna Roshko were married in 1903.

Edward's youngest son Leonard Rivers still resides on part of the original property.

NOVAK

Thomas Novak, his wife June and young son Edward came to Pine Ridge in 1923. They had bought forty acres of land and most of it had to be cleared. A daughter Frances was born later.

In 1930, their home and all their possessions were destroyed by a fire that also destroyed some property of the neighbors and threatened the schoolhouse which had been evacuated due to the heavy smoke which was carried by a strong south wind. Friends in Winnipeg donated furniture and clothing. Tom Novak had the framework of the house up before the cold winter came.

Difficult but happy years followed. There were always visitors from the city, picnics, baseball games, rare visits to the city, berry picking times. Fond memories remain.

Later, Mr. Novak became caretaker of the Pine Ridge School. He saw many changes through the years; from a wood burning furnace to an oil one; from outhouses to indoor washrooms and a new school.

Mrs. Novak passed away suddenly in May of 1945 and Mr. Novak lived on at the farm until 1965 when his farm was expropriated for the new Park. Their son Edward, his wife and family live in White Rock, B.C. Mr. Novak lives with his daughter's (Mrs. Robert Duffey) family in Winnipeg.

CORONA S.D. NO. 1706

As compulsory education was introduced in 1913 into Manitoba, the people of the eastern part of Pine Ridge School district and also of the northern part of North Springfield who lived a distance of four to five miles from the school decided to form a new school district. The new school district was named Hodgson No. 1706 after an old timer, Henry Hodgson who lived in the district. Two years later it was renamed Corona to oblige people somewhere in northern Manitoba who had a Hodgson post office and station.

The first trustees for the newly formed school district were: Messrs. John Piskor, Jos. Sitarz and Jos. Zadworny and John Hrysko as secretary-treasurer. The trustees after buying one acre of land hired carpenter John Susla to build the school. It was opened September, 1914 with John M. Dybeck as teacher who taught the school until 1923. It was a heavy school with over sixty pupils in ages ranging from 7 to 14 and of whom only a few had a little schooling. The majority could not speak English. The settlement was predominantly Ukrainian immigrants with a few Polish Jews.



Corona School Reunion.

Eva Bayrock, Nick Piskor, Mr. John Dybek (schoolteacher) 83 years old, Stanley Sitarz, Mary Sebastian, John Chirpako.

The school became a centre of attraction in the community with its Christmas concerts and also at the end of the school year in June a dance was held which was followed next day by a picnic for all. The consolidation in 1965 eliminated social gatherings in the community but the children gained more attention at a consolidated school then they could get under one teacher teaching all grades.

Another teacher, Peter Rosco who resides in Transcona, grew up in the Pine Ridge area and taught Corona School for seventeen years.

The Corona School was sold to the Winnipeg sculpturer Leo Mol who uses the building for his workshop.

The Piskor Family

John and Eva Piskor came to Canada in 1899, having had their total savings of \$866.00 stolen en route. Friends paid their \$60.00 fare. On arrival the mother and child stayed with the Nazarewich family while the father worked on a job digging sewers for 15c per hour.

In 1903 he bought twenty acres of land in Pine Ridge. The farm included a couple of cows, pigs and some chickens. Two acres of the land was cleared; all the remainder was heavy bush.

He bought a team of horses but was advised that oxen could live without oats so he sold them and bought oxen. The oxen proved to be so slow that he traded them for another team of horses.

Before the first world war the depression was so bad that men begged for work for nothing more than room and board. He had five men who cleared six acres of land for \$6.00 per acre. The men cut a few of the large oak trees off level with the ground, covered them over with dirt. The misdemeanour was discovered only when breaking was being done. Roots were hard to budge; sometimes they were fired or even left to rot.

Piskors raised a family of seven girls and three boys. In 1939 a son, Nick and his family opened a general store on the original property and it is still in operation.

"PIONEER WOMEN":

Putting up with loneliness - braver none the less!
Making home a paradise in the wilderness!
Laughing down the husband's frown, steeling him anew
Bracing up his weaker points, till he winneth through!

Famine, drought, and pestilence, found her ever brave
Seeking nothing in return for the love she gave.
Yearning not for joys she knew in the older lands!
Making things (she used to buy) with her skillful hands.

Honor, truth and reverence by the mothers taught!
Reared in healthy ruggedness to a hardy lot.
Self-reliance, self-respect taught them from their birth.
Make the younger nations giants of the earth!

Author — Locke Savage

PLYMPTON S.D. No. 81

By 1870 Manitoba had been well advertised in Ontario. The stories of rich prairie land available at very low prices, was particularly appealing to those with large families for whom a future must be secured and to young men wanting to share in the adventure and riches associated with a new land. For most of the settlers coming from Ontario to this part of Manitoba, Winnipeg was the first destination, where women and children waited till the men chose sites for their new homes or checked the homesteads already settled before going for the family. Some families using the newly built Dawson Trail merely turned off that route and established residence.

In 1872 Isabelle and John Fife Robertson set out from Ontario, with their six children, to pioneer in the Great West, Johnnie, Archie, Mary, Moses, Angus and little Annie, the oldest ten, the youngest six weeks and all named after relatives left behind. By boat to Duluth, train to Moorhead, and covered wagon to Winnipeg, took three weeks. Rev. Dr. Young persuaded Mr. Robertson to take a homestead just off the Dawson Trail where they had decided to settle with their families and were anxious to have good neighbors. Very soon this little settlement came to be known as "Protestant Ridge", as church services were being held regularly alternating between McQuades and Robertsons, sometimes with a Methodist preacher — Dr. Young, Mr. German or Mr. Laidley and sometimes a Presbyterian — Dr. John Black, Dr. Bryce or Dr. Hart.

David Ferguson, a young man of eighteen, second son of a family of ten, set out with three friends from Ontario in 1874 to make his fortune in Manitoba. The trip took them by boat to Ft. William and through the Lake of the Woods with portages, to North West Angle where the Dawson Trail began and then mostly by foot, wet to the knees every day, following a horse drawn vehicle loaded with women, children and luggage. David noted that they left home June 17 and arrived in Winnipeg July 4 and that he had ten dollars in his pocket.

David started work immediately, unloading 280 pound barrels of flour from a river boat. Then Colonel Inkster hired him to drive a team to

Moorhead to pick up freight. After that he worked on the T.H. Smith farm. farm.

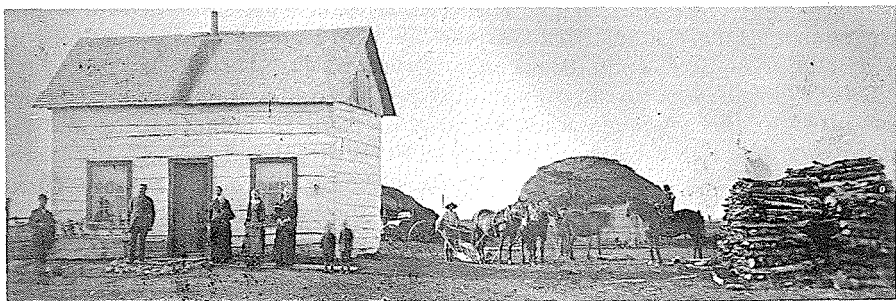
The following spring, with his friends, David built a cabin in the middle of a section in Clear Springs, thus establishing their right to claim those homesteads. It was while living there that David, now 21, and one of his friends, bought one of the first two steam threshing engines brought to Winnipeg. As David unsuccessfully warned it might, when the first machine was taken off the barge, the Ferguson engine tipped over into the river. It took three days to retrieve it and clean off the mud but finally it was in working order and was in great demand when harvest time arrived.

In 1876, a young lady arrived in Winnipeg having come with her father and brother, yet another way, via St. Paul and Moorhead by train and then to Winnipeg by steamboat. They eventually settled at St. Anne after the arrival of the rest of the family. There Ann O'Neil met and married David Ferguson in 1880. They tried farming in other districts but finally settled on NE 9-10-5, Plympton, in 1882.

Edward Hudson, fourteen years and his brother William, twelve, came from England on an old sailing ship to make a life for themselves in Canada. They worked in Ontario for several years until 1874 when they came west with J. Gray and J. Sharpe to take up homesteads in Plympton. They all returned to Ontario, leaving William with his team of oxen to break the required number of acres. In 1878 Edward hastily returned to Manitoba when he heard that someone was trying to take his homestead. The two brothers hauled logs from the Brokenhead to build a house and stable and then sent for Mrs. Hudson and the family, who came out on a Patterson Excursion in 1879.

Landing in St. Boniface they were ferried across the Red River and stayed in Winnipeg that night. The children were very excited at their first sight of Indians. Edward met his family with horses and wagons and the next day they set out with the family in one wagon and freight in the other. Roman Catholic Mission Property known as Bishops Swamp (south of Transcona) was almost impassible and when water came right into the wagon box the children were terrified. They were all thankful to reach higher land where roses and other wild flowers were growing in profusion.

Since Edward's log cabin was not quite ready, the family stayed for a short time with William in his "Turf Castle", as they called his first little sod hut.



Edward Hudson's log home built 1878.

William Hudson after a few years of homesteading, found carpentering more to his liking, so he sold his homestead to Edward and went to live in Winnipeg. Edward and his family stayed in Plympton and became one of the pioneer families most involved in all community endeavors. The children Edward (Dr. Hudson), Bell (Mrs. Guy Taylor), Mabel (Mrs. A.R. Ferguson), Will, Joe and Peter. There was a daughter Mary who died while still young.

Thomas Lewis with his wife Mary Anne emigrated from England to Hamilton where he operated a butcher shop until they decided to brave the great new west. Mr. Lewis came first with his son William in 1873. Thomas settled on a 1/2 section 17-10-5E and William took SW 1/4 of 19-10-5. The next year they returned to Ontario for the rest of the family and some stock. They were soon settled in their new home and four years later the Free Press carried a report that Mr. T. Lewis finished cutting his barley on July 25. In 1907 William received the Bank of Commerce silver medal for having won the most prizes at the Springfield Exhibition.

Mr. & Mrs. William Lewis' only daughter, Mrs. Gertrude Ingram, is the mother of Mrs. Bob Percy of Dugald, and Mary, daughter of Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Lewis is the mother of Ida, who became Mrs. Richard Dowse, and lived in Plympton with her husband until recently.

Another very early settler in Plympton was Michael Jeffrey who came with his two brothers, Thomas and Patrick from Ireland, via Ontario to Plympton to take up homesteads in 1874. Michael remained on NW 9-10-5E.

The following year, having made arrangements for the building of a log house on his homestead, Michael Jeffrey returned to Ottawa Valley for his family. On May 18, they arrived in Winnipeg, to find that the logs for their home had not even been hauled. The neighbors from Prairie Grove came to help and soon the family was able to move out in the covered wagon which Mr. Jeffrey had bought in Winnipeg. They came by the Dawson Trail bringing two cows, also purchased in Winnipeg.

To prepare for winter, that first year, Mr. Jeffrey brought out sixteen sacks of flour. Grasshoppers had destroyed most of the crops in 1874 and had laid their eggs, so there was little to harvest in 1875. The potato crop was poor and in August there was a very heavy frost. That was a heart-breaking start but fortunately there were numerous prairie chickens and these, with lots of homemade bread and butter, and milk, were the staple foods that winter. The excellent crop of potatoes the next year was most welcome.

Mr. Jeffrey's daughter Agnes McBride has left a description of their first log home. It was actually two stories, the floors of rough boards soon worn smooth from constant scrubbing with brushes made of hay, twisted into rope and nailed to a board. There were three windows and one door on the main floor and half a window upstairs, where there were two bedsteads (made from the woodpile), with hay ticks, and on each bed, for cover, a good "feather bed", brought from Ontario. The parents "good bedstead", stood in one corner of the downstairs room, where the stove and table and five chairs completed the furnishings.

White mud from a small lake not far away, was used to plaster the cracks between the logs, but when the rains came, the mud fell, both inside and

out. Before winter set in, Mr. Jeffrey bought an old shanty from the Winnipeg flats, pulled it down, hauled it out to the homestead and sided the house with the laths, which solved the mud problem and kept the family comfortable in cold weather.

Mrs. McBride also recalled the family's amazement as they witnessed their first "mirage" in the Fall of 1875, when their neighbors, the Wrights, two and a half miles distant, seemed so close, they could actually hear them talking. This happened more than once when atmospheric conditions were just right.

Mr. Michael Jeffrey and his family were immediately involved in Church activities as they met in the homes, and in the years when the parsonage was being built and churches established. The first communion service was conducted in the Jeffrey home. There were seven children: Hamilton 1849-1865, Margaret born 1851, Martha 1853-1857, William John 1855-1884, Martha Jane 1858 (died while still an infant), Agnes 1857-1947, Thomas born 1859.

Gradually as settlers came, there were enough voters to qualify for a councillor, and Michael Jeffrey was chosen. He was also involved in the school organization. He passed on to a well earned reward in 1917.

In 1875, James Bailey with his wife Anne and little son Jim came from England to Canada and in 1879 to Plympton where he homesteaded SE 16-10-5 and eventually had three quarters. While there, his wife died. He later married Mrs. Elizabeth Eaton, a widow with a young son William and daughter Susan. Of this union there were two sons, John and Harry.

In 1891, the family moved south to the Municipality of Tache, taking a homestead there. However they continued their interest in the Springfield Agricultural Fair and maintained fellowship in Plympton United Church. Jim Bailey married Elizabeth Eaton and their children were Anne, Bob, Violet and Norman. Some of the descendants are married and live in Springfield. Helen Bailey married Arnold Edie and make their home in the Dugald area.

By 1880, there were enough children in the settlement to make Plympton eligible for a school. George Heather, who had just arrived from Nova Scotia, was engaged to do the building, which was on the Lewis homestead NE 16-10-5 right on the road allowance.

The new school was opened with a church service conducted by Dr. Bryce of Winnipeg who baptized Peter Hudson the same day.

Now there was a movement to Plympton from Prairie Grove. In the next two years these families moved: J.F. Robertson to NE 15-10-5 (now owned by Lorne Reid), R. Neilson SW 10-10-5, Hiram McQuade SW 10-10-5, Samuel Dunlop NW 17-10-5 and James McQuade SE 19-10-5. They had all been looking forward to a school.

Miss Laura Aitkenhead from Nova Scotia was the first teacher. George Heather had made the benches and desks, some seating three pupils and they were all filled. There was no well at the school and the pupils took turns going to "Old Man Lentens", SW 15-10-5 for water. They were not very fond of his big dog, but there was compensation in berry picking time, because the trail led through the woods where there was an abundance of plums, choke cherries and saskatoons. Their friends dying of thirst back at the school were forgotten for the moment.



Christmas concert 1912.

On Friday before leaving for home the bigger girls prepared the school for the Church service to take place on Sunday.

In 1900 the school was moved one mile west and three quarters of a mile south of the first site.

The Christmas concert was always a highlight. After the Church was built, the concert became a combined effort with adults taking part and usually held in the Church.

By 1957 attendance had dropped so low, it was decided to transport the remaining pupils to Dugald. In 1964 Plympton S.D. No. 81 became a part of the Consolidated S.D. of Dugald.

Mr. Edward Hudson was the first Secretary-Treasurer serving till 1910, when Mr. H.J. Bray took over till 1925. Mr. Charles Cook kept the books from 1936-1964. Dr. Edward Hudson of Hamiota had his start in the first little school as did Elizabeth Robertson M.A. who, as a Presbyterian Missionary, went on to India to do educational work for many years.

Of the families who moved to Plympton from Prairie Grove around 1880, only the McQuade farm is owned by a descendant of the original homesteader, Hiram McQuade, who was born in Ontario before his parents came west in 1871. Mr. & Mrs. McQuade came with the Robertsons, Dunlops and Neilsons.

TEACHERS AT SOUTH PLYMPTON S.D. NO. 81

To avoid confusion it should be noted that from 1880-1911 the school year was from January to December; after that, from September to June.

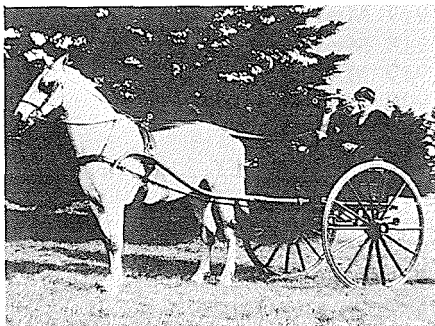
1880 Laura Aitkenhead	1910-12 R.E. Brown
1882 Frank Kiltie	1913 A. Umphrey
1883-85 M. Johnson	1914-16 I. Coles
1886 J. Kerr	1917 Miss Robinson
1887 J.B. McKee	1918 Miss Currie
1888 A. Chisholm	1919 Miss Godkin
1889 G. Graham	1920 Miss Dyma
1890 H. Hislop	1927 Miss Darker
1891 H. Halpenny	1922-23 A. Bailey
1892 H. Halpenny	1924 Miss Dickson
A. Robertson	1925 Miss Anderson
1893 R.M. Riddell	1926 Miss Jones
1894 Isabel Robertson	1927-29 B. Heather
H. Halpenny	1930-31 Miss Doherty

1895 Angus Robertson
 1896 ED. Hudson
 Angus Robertson
 1897 M.A. Godley
 1898 J. McCormick
 D. Martin
 1899 M. Thompson
 1900 M. Thompson
 1901 Miss McClure
 1902 H. Corbett
 1904 M. Philip
 1905-6 C. Egan
 1907 A. McKenzie
 1908 M. Brains
 H. Boubleday
 1909 O. Firby

1932-33 Miss Short
 1934-35 E. Lincoln
 1936-37 W. Harvey
 1938-40 Vera Croft
 1941 Jean Smith
 1942 Yetta Kremis
 Ester Miller
 M. Main
 1943 E. Boldt
 1944-46 M. Williams
 1947-48 O. Susiek
 1949-51 H. Bihr
 1952-54 E. Cook
 1955 Howard Pawley
 1956-57 J. Adams

Mr. & Mrs. McQuade's son Hiram married one of the Dunlop girls. They had eleven children including three sets of twins. A number of these children were born before Mr. & Mrs. McQuade moved to Plympton. Following the death of his first wife, Mr. McQuade in 1890 married his cousin of the same name, who had shortly arrived, with her five sisters from Ireland. Of this union there were twelve children. Of the twenty-three, only one died in infancy, the others all lived to a good old age. Four brothers of the second marriage survive, John of Winnipeg, who has in his possession medals won by his father in the Fenian Raids in Ontario, and Harry who resides on the home farm where his mother made her home till her death in 1955, Hiram and Albert who reside in Wpg. in addition 4 girls Rose and Pearl Clara Dorothy. There are many descendants of this family, including a great, great, great great granddaughter Sonya Marie Litavich in Transcona.

Samuel Dunlop was another farmer who moved his family from Prairie Grove to Plympton in 1880. He and his family settled on land just south-east of the James McQuade farm, which Mr. Robert Dowse bought in 1885. So it was, that, when Mr. Dowse went back to Ireland, the next year, to accompany his talented young bride to Plympton, Mrs. Dunlop was there to take Mrs. Dowse under her wing. She had many things to learn about the duties of a pioneer wife and mother but, she learned from Mrs. Dunlop, and always said they were wonderful neighbors.



W. R. Dowse and sister-in-law seated in a "Gig". 1928.

Mr. Dowse had graduated from college in Ireland and had a farm background as he had assisted in the management of his father's farms. His mother raised Arab horses so this interest he continued in Plympton.

Mr. Dowse bought his first car in 1916 but was never convinced of the superiority of this vehicle over the horse and buggy, except as a necessity. He always complained that it interfered with his observation of nature, the birds and wild animals. He used to say he "might as well be travelling in a hearse" for all he could see.

Returns from their arduous life, were often small. Mr. Dowse, at one time, without success, canvassed every store in Winnipeg, offering butter at ten cents a pound and eggs at three dozen for a quarter. Finally he dropped in at the old Police and Fire Station where he found steady customers whom he served for many years. The butter was delivered in crocks which had been kept cool in a sunken pit, until they were packed with hay insulation and delivered by horse and wagon.

Mrs. Dowse found it hard to give up the life to which she had been accustomed, but she soon found linen tablecloths and fine silver impractical. One of her most treasured possessions was her piano which she played by the hour. She shared this talent with the community by giving music lessons to several young people.

Mrs. Dowse used to tell the story of another neighbor who was very fond of her corncob pipe which she liked to enjoy in private. One morning as Mrs. Dowse approached her neighbor's barn, she realized from the aroma, that her friend must be enjoying her morning smoke. In order not to embarrass her, Mrs. Dowse shouted, as if to make sure she was in the barn, and then gave her time to hide the evidence of her secret folly. However, so great was her satisfaction as she sat there at her milking, that she hadn't heard, and when Mrs. Dowse appeared at the door, her friend, in her surprise, opened her mouth and the pipe gurgled slowly to the depths of the milk pail.

Mr. Dowse was councillor of the Municipality at one time. The family attended the little old Anglican Church of St. Margaret on Corbett's Hill where all the family was baptized: Neville 1886, Richard 1889, Ethel 1890, and Katherine 1896.

Mr. & Mrs. Dowse were both in their ninety-eighth year when they passed away on the farm. Norman Binkley, a grandson, and his wife, Joan and daughter now farm the Dowse property and make their home in Plympton.

The story of early farm life was very much the same for all. Most of the land was prairie, dotted with willows and few bluffs of trees. Hay land stretched for miles. There was always plenty of water in the Spring so farmers, with their hand plows, pulled by oxen or horses, sought out the high ridges. At first grain was sown by hand and thirty acres was considered a good sized field. Prairie fires were a threat every Fall with the only fire fighting equipment a barrel of water on a stoneboat and every available person wielding wet sacks and willows. Old timers claimed it was only after roads were built, and more plowing done, that prairie fires could be controlled so bluffs of trees grew and spread.

During the grasshopper plague in 1874, 1875, the situation became desperate for some families. The Government came to their aid by

distributing a slab of pork, a sack of flour and two bags of seed wheat to each family. For, what seemed very little assistance by today's standards, the Government demanded a mortgage on the farm. As time went on and only a few farmers could even make a payment, their debt to the Government was forgiven.

"Only Mr. Neilson knew how to keep his hens laying in cold weather", so eggs in the winter were a luxury.

Excellent crops were produced with Red Fyfe wheat from the Hudson farm winning first prize at the Chicago World's Fair in 1895, a Grand Prize at Paris World Fair, and Honorable Mention at a fair in Glasgow. Of course there were bad years such as 1887 when the hay crop failed and some cattle had to be taken to winter where feed was available. Some years the grain crop was short but somehow things always worked out.

Mr. Edward Hudson also won first prize for a dairy cow at Winnipeg's first fair. Many Plympton farmers were interested in raising good cattle and horses. The ladies took an interest in raising better hens and competition at the Dugald Fair was very keen. When the hens began to cluck in the Spring, settings of eggs from good flocks were in great demand. In later years there were many fine flocks of pure bred chickens. An old 1925 edition of the Free Press has a picture of Miss Ellen Jickling's houses for the "excellent strain" of white leghorns she raised at Hazeldean Farm. In 1933 her brother was gored by a bull and died of his injuries. Shortly afterward their farm was sold to Mr. Charles Cook.

In 1892 one of the earliest organized groups in Plympton was "Patrons of Industry", a farm organization which proved very popular. About five hundred people attended a basket picnic they held at Moose Nose. Guest speakers were from the Government and the Municipality. Reeve Robert Fisher in his speech recalled that when the Council borrowed \$50,000 to build the first two main roads in the municipality, some people told them they would never be out of debt. Mr. Fisher drew attention to the prosperity of the Municipality due in large part to the ready access to markets available to the farmers, because of those roads.

As research for such a story as this proceeds, a tremendous respect develops for the sheer courage and fortitude of the women who are so often hardly mentioned, while their husbands' activities are recorded in church, school and community records. Many were ill prepared, but regardless of background, were required to face the rigors of the new life from which there was no escape.

Perhaps the hardest thing to bear was illness when it struck the settlement and families were helpless, as they saw their loved ones taken by scarlet fever, diphtheria or some other disease. In January 1888 tragedy came to a family in Plympton. Starting with sore throats, soon all the children were very ill, and it was decided someone had to go to Winnipeg for Dr. Good. When he arrived there was not a thing he could do. By night the two older children seven and five, were dead of diphtheria. Two more died within a few days and only a tiny baby survived. That baby was Mr. Reg Ferguson, now living at Evergreen Lodge in Dugald.

No one was allowed near the Ferguson home. The father took the small caskets to Moose Nose Cemetery where they were buried with only the minister and a close friend, Harry Hill, being present with the grieving

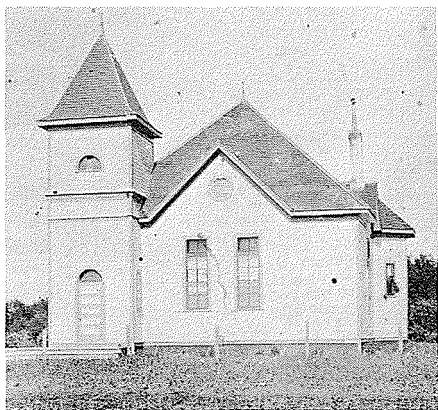
parent. Sunnyside Cemetery has many records of these heartbreaking family losses. The Michael Jeffrey family lost three of their seven children, one a few weeks old, another four years and another sixteen years. Everyone should be grateful for the present-day knowledge of child care and nutrition and for the immunity the children may have from these dread diseases.

Very few babies were born without the assistance of Mrs. Edward Hudson, as midwife. There were times when she removed her shoes and stockings and waded through water up to her knees to reach a sick neighbor.

The elements took their toll in the death of Moses Robertson, who with his sister Mary had come to live in Plympton in 1877. He and his friend Mark Hayward were caught in a fierce blizzard and became lost. A week later Mr. Robertson was found frozen and half buried in the snow. His friend survived.

One of the earliest ministers was Rev. Samuel Polson, who lived with his family in Millbrook and took an active part in the community of Plympton. He loved to sing and drove many miles to attend choir practice and to conduct services on Sunday.

Plympton residents were part of the Methodist Mission in Meadowvale SE 23-10-5. This building was moved to Dugald.



South Plympton Church.

In 1887, the Rev. James McFarlane, Presbyterian minister, constituted a membership roll for Plympton with the following names: Mr. & Mrs. E. Hudson, Mr. & Mrs. J.F. Robertson, Mr. & Mrs. H. Greely, Thomas Lewis, Wm. Lewis, Mrs. M. Hayward, Mary Hudson, Mrs. Eastwood, Mrs. David Ferguson, Miss Sarah Lewis, Isabella Hudson, Bertha Eastwood. In 1888 Mr. & Mrs. Adam Cairns were added along with Lizzie Greely and Angus Robertson and in 1889, Charles Arbuthnot, Mrs. Hiriam McQuade, Mr. & Mrs. O'Neil Sr. and Mary O'Neil.

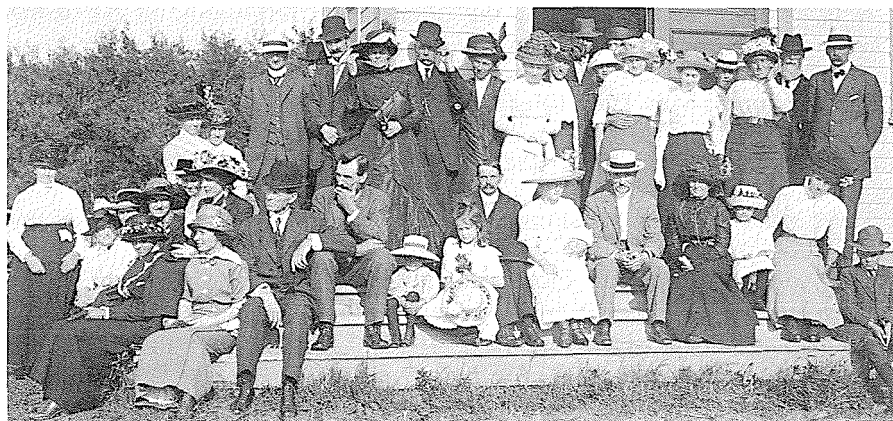
The Methodists and Presbyterians continued to cooperate in the use of the school for services until 1897 when the Presbyterians built a church on their chosen site NW 15-10-5. Peter Hudson and Blanche Nicholson were the first couple married in the church. The Union Sunday School organized in 1880 continued with Mr. Hudson Superintendent for over twenty-five years.



Plympton Sunday School picnic at Lorette June 17, 1904.



School pupils — 1900. Teacher Miss Thompson. Back Row: Francis Neilson, Charlie Perry, ?, Bella Neilson. 2nd Row: Daniel Morrison, Alwin Greely, Helen Munro, Reg Ferguson, Florence Ferguson. 3rd Row: Sydney Jeffrey, Winnie Haines, Ed Perry, Zak Maude English, Henry Morrison, Greely, Bob Perry, Mary Ferguson, Joe Jeffrey. 4th Row: Lizzie Haines, ?, Walter Perry, Viv Ferguson, Gertie Lewis.



1906



Bible Class Banquet at Mrs. Perry's.



Sunday School Conference. Front Row: Louie Brown, Ernie Harvey, Frank Eastwood and son, Elmer Thompson, Tom Eastwood, Dan Morrison, Stanley McQuade, ?. Next: Mrs. Peter Hudson and Allan, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Hope, Mabel Hudson, Florence Ferguson, Mary Ferguson, ?, Mrs. Hudson, ?, Grandma Ferguson, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Heather, Mrs. Bolton.

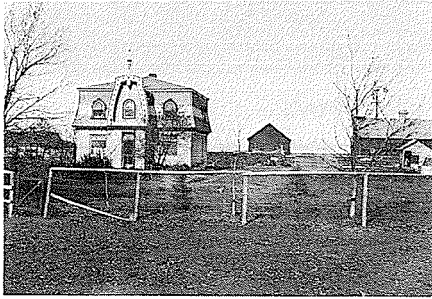
A large membership enjoyed the outstanding fellowship of the Bible Class, to which practically every adult in the community belonged. They met regularly every Sunday to discuss timely and inspirational topics under the leadership of Mrs. David Ferguson who organized and led the class for many years. They also met socially several times a year and nothing but pleasant memories persist, of the good influence and happy times created in the community through this enthusiastic group.

The Ladies Foreign Missionary Society was organized in 1889 and the Ladies Aid in 1890.

The Annual Ladies Aid Picnic was always an outstanding event in the early years, as people came from miles around, by team and wagon, horse and buggy or on foot to enjoy the sports, and sumptuous supper supplied by the ladies. By 1913, it had become an all day event and the secretary, Mrs. H.J. Bray reported, they ran out of chicken and ham, and had to buy salmon for supper. The bread was homemade and so was the lemonade and the five or six large freezers of delicious ice cream. Mrs. Bray wrote in her report, "the women went home tired!" For years the picnics were held in Bray's bluff, or in the bluff on the farm where Mrs. Murray now lives.

Through all the years the women were active in fund raising events. In 1927 Mrs. Hudson and Mrs. Bray retired from office, the former after thirty-two years as President, and the latter, twenty-eight years as Secretary-Treasurer.

Eventually the inevitable happens as it has in Plympton. In 1972, the congregation held its last service in the old church, disposed of everything and sold the building. Its memory is preserved in many hearts and in the treasured commemorative plates which will become a collector's item.



Edward Hudson's house, built in 1893.

When the first settlers came to Plympton, the nearest Post Office was Winnipeg and the only way to get there was by ox team or horses. In 1876 a Post Office opened in the McQuade home at Prairie Grove and Plympton settlers went there for their mail. A few years later Edward Hudson became Post Master of Plympton with the office in his home. He held this position till his death in 1912. Mr. A. Potter was the first mail carrier, making the trip to Winnipeg twice a week. Now, most of Plympton is served with daily rural delivery from Dugald.

Old timers delighted to recall the social life of early days. There was more than one organ in the community, a few violins and many good singers, so one of the first organizations was a Singing School which met in the homes, and was helped along by Harry Hill, a musically talented University graduate from England, who, for forty-two years, made his

home with the Ferguson family in Plympton. The Royal Templers met regularly at the homes. At one such meeting, held at the parsonage, on a very cold night, the hostess served ice-cream with a generous amount of ginger added to warm the members for their journey home. This meeting was long remembered for that ice cream.

Plympton had good reason to be proud of its baseball team which was only twice defeated at a picnic. Those who played on that hardball team were: Jim and Jack O'Neil, Will McGavin, Frank Kilty, Bill Malcolm, Ed, Bill and Howard Heather, Archie and Johnnie Robertson and Jim Bailey. Jim O'Neil always played with bare hands and had broken his fingers several times. David Ferguson was usually the umpire. All the players wore fresh white shirts and new braces, reserved for the games.

Plympton played its part well in the First World War. The Honor Roll for 1914-1918 lists thirty-seven names, five of whom gave their lives in the service of their country. Some of these enlisted men did not live in Plympton but all were the concern of the Soldiers Aid Society organized by the ladies of Plympton Church. Mrs. A.R. Ferguson (Mabel Hudson) was Secretary-Treasurer of the group which regularly wrote newsy letters to all the men. They also did knitting and sent parcels overseas.

In the Second World War 1939-1945, the Plympton ladies worked through the Red Cross organized in Dugald. Mrs. Charles Cook was Plympton's representative. She attended the meetings, took bundles of articles to sew and wool to knit which the ladies completed and returned to Dugald. No doubt there were many parcels and letters sent privately and no one would be forgotten. There were no Plympton casualties in this war. A list of First and Second World War names appears elsewhere in the book.

Walter John Savage was born in England in 1872. He served in the Boer War 1901-1903 and then came to work on the farm of A.E. Nicholson, SW 9-10-5. The next year he bought a horse and rode to Saskatchewan where he homesteaded till 1915. He returned to Plympton and from there went overseas where he served till 1919 in the 1st Canadian Division. He homesteaded at Alonso but Plympton still seemed more like home to this bachelor who was a keen observer of nature and whose enjoyment was in writing poetry. He made his home with Mr. & Mrs. Peter Hudson (Blanche Nicholson). When he published a book of poems, "Prairie Trails" by "Rocke Savage", he dedicated it to Beryl and Allen Hudson and son Garry. Mr. Savage was killed in 1942 when he was crushed against the stall by a horse he was feeding.

Descendants of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hudson have lived in Plympton all through the years. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Hudson bought the Gibson farm SE 21-10-5 in 1904 and continued their parents' interest in the church and community. Mr. Hudson served on the Municipal Council, the Church Board and the School Board.

The Hudson farmstead became a landmark on the corner, nicely landscaped and always well kept. According to a Press clipping, they were one of the first to build a "mammoth" barn which Mrs. Bracken officially opened in 1935. Mr. Bracken was leader of the Progressive Party and often visited local farms.

Mr. Hudson continued to raise good crops and good stock. He was one

of the first curlers in the district and still curling in his eighties. He died in 1970 at the age of ninety.

Mrs. Hudson, outside of her home, found her interest in the church organizations. Until her recent death she continued to live in their retirement home close to her daughter Pearl (Mrs. H. Fisher) Hazelridge. Besides Pearl, there are Myrtle, Gladys, Elsworth and the two sons Allen and Joe who farmed in Plympton, Joe in the home built by Edward Hudson in 1897 on the original homestead, which won the prize in 1970 for longest continuous family ownership in Springfield and Allen who took over his father's farm and later his uncle Joe Hudson's farm NW 16-10-5 where he lives in retirement with his wife Beryl. The farm is now the property of Ken Cook. Mr. and Mrs. Hudson have two sons and a daughter: Gary, Wayne and Marilyn. Joe and Ann have five children, Alex, George, Ross, Arlene and Isabel.

Mr. David Ferguson of Plympton was one of the first contractors in the municipality. He had a thirty foot square tent, with room for six teams of horses, a tent for sleeping (until they acquired a caboose), and a cook tent. The size of the gang varied from six to twenty men. Mrs. Ferguson baked pies by the dozen and made sure they were taken to the camp. A hole in the ground was their only refrigeration.

When Reg was old enough, fifteen years, he went on the gang and Vivian was the cook when needed. Mr. Reg Ferguson recalls some of the contracts, — eight miles of the centre line from the Emerson R.R. to Kristianson; eight miles of grade from Winnipeg to Parkdale for the Winnipeg, Selkirk and Lake Winnipeg Railway; and one of the most difficult, the Moose Nose road through the pit which was forty two feet deep. The road had a twenty-six foot grade and thirteen foot cut. Twenty men worked there.

The Fergusons did quite a bit of railroad contracting in the province. They also had a contract for road maintenance in the Municipality.

Of the David Ferguson family, Florence is deceased, Mrs. Mary Self, lives in B.C., Frank resides in Elm Grove, Reginald makes his home at Evergreen Lodge in Dugald, and only Vivian is a resident of Plympton. Here with his wife Isabel and son Elmer, who continues to operate the original farm NE 9-10-5, they live in sight of his father's old log house which still stands in the yard.

Mr. and Mrs. Vivian Ferguson have four sons and five daughters, Elmer at home, Douglas married and living in Dugald, Marian (Mrs. J. Richards), Killarney, Jean (Mrs. G. Ramsay) Kamloops, James married in Manitou, Ruth (Mrs. D. Sager) Morden, Shirley (Mrs. Wm. Atkinson) Mississauga, Ontario, Bob married in Winnipeg, and Joyce (Mrs. A. Eviwt) Winnipeg; all of whom with a background of activity in local schools and the church are now useful citizens in their home communities.

Since her marriage in 1916 Mrs. Ferguson has had an active role in the community as School Trustee, Chairman of the School Board and President of the W.M.S. and the Ladies Aid.

Mr. Bray, on his arrival in Plympton in 1896, was immediately involved in the Presbyterian Church and served as Councillor. The only child Edgar married Ann Kennedy in 1937 continuing to reside on the home farm.

The farm once the property of Harman Bray's uncle Ezra Bray was sold

recently following Edgar's death to the Schreyers. Mrs. Bray lives in Winnipeg.

In Plympton, as in most farming communities, families come and go and ownership of land changes.

In 1900, William Henry Perry, with his wife and family came to farm in the Plympton district on the farm now owned by Mr. Malinak NE 3-10-5. Two children were born in Plympton, making thirteen in all, twelve sons and one daughter, Mrs. Frank Ferguson, now living in Elm Grove. All of the sons left Plympton except Russel who died a few years ago. Mrs. Ferguson is the only surviving member of this large family. Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, although they live in the neighboring municipality of Tache, have their interests in Dugald where they and their sons Theodore and Earl with their wives, Lois and Joanne and families attend church and take part in other activities in Dugald. Their son David and his wife Pamela live in Winnipeg.

Mr. Jack Reid in 1919 came to Plympton and settled on SE 15-10-5E with his wife from Rosssburn. Mr. Reid became an elder in the Church and served as School Trustee for fifteen years. Mrs. Reid's interest was in the church, as President of the Ladies Aid and the Women's Missionary Society for a number of years. There were two sons and a daughter, Lorne who married Verna Christopherson; Donald, residing in Dugald with his wife and family and Catherine, (Mrs. N. Friesen) married and living in Winnipeg. Since her husband's death, Mrs. Reid continues to make her home on the farm.

Mr. Bill Lincoln was a city boy who was determined to be a farmer, so he bought land NE 19-10-5E in Plympton in 1925 and started an operation he carried on until his retirement in 1971. He married Helen Lang, a Winnipeg teacher in 1933. Mr. Lincoln served as a member of the School Board and later on the Dugald Church Board. Their daughter Audrey lives in Vancouver with her husband and three children, Bruce in Edmonton with his wife and two children.

Mr. Kristian Kristianson bought NE 13-10-4E in Plympton in 1921, the same year he went back to Norway to be married. However he took his bride to Saskatchewan, where they farmed until coming to Manitoba in 1932. In 1940 when the Cordite Plant was built on the Bruce Edie farm, Mr. Kristianson bought their house and moved it to his location.

There were three children, Dagney of Calgary, Anne (Mrs. Irwin Frollick) SW 19-10-5 of Plympton and Omar who lives with his wife and family on the home farm. All were members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. K. Kristianson now makes his home in Winnipeg.

In 1935 Mr. & Mrs. Charles Cook and family moved to Plympton W 15-10-5, from their farm in Gravelbourg, Saskatchewan. They immediately became involved in the community, where Mr. Cook was twice elected Councillor of the Municipality. He also served as Secretary of the Church Board for twenty-six years and as Secretary-Treasurer of the School Board for twenty-seven years. Mrs. Cook was just as involved. She was President of the Ladies Aid for over twenty-five years and a very active participant in Springfield Agricultural Society as exhibitor for many years.

Before his retirement Mr. Cook was a well known auctioneer. Mr. and Mrs. Cook now make their home in Dugald.

There are four sons, Jack and Kenneth married to Beth and Eleanor Gillespie and both living in Dugald, Fergus of Winnipeg, Ronald of Montreal their two daughters Ann (Mrs. Del Percy) and Margaret (Mrs. Dennis Hadaller).

The Nivinski Family came to Plympton from Poland many years ago and finally settled on NW 10-10-5 the farm which is still the home of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Nivinski with their son Ted and daughter Joan.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Brown (Victoria Nivinski) were married in 1939 and have lived on SW 10-10-5 since that time. They have three children, Bob married and living in Vancouver, Joyce (Mrs. Tabe) of Pinawa, and Melvin in Winnipeg. The Brown farm is the old Robert Neilson homestead where Mr. Neilson brought his family in 1880.

In 1928 Andrew Malinak, seeking a better life in a new land, came to western Canada from Czechoslovakia with plans to work and buy a farm as soon as possible in order to send for his family. The depression interfered with his dream and it was not until 1938 that he finally bought his land in Plympton NE 3-10-5E and in 1939 welcomed his wife and eleven year old son, Mike, to their new home. Two daughters were born in Plympton. Mike is married and they all continue to make their home on the farm.

Frank Socha and his family live on NE 10-10-5E where his parents settled in 1929 on the John Thompson farm.

Another family caught in the depression of the thirties was that of Mr. and Mrs. E.A. Gobert who came to Plympton to make a fresh start on SE 8-10-5E where they still make their home. They have three children, all married.

Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Ziegenhaugen came to SE 8-10-5 in 1940. They have one daughter Dolores, married and living in Winnipeg.

Mr. and Mrs. Elroy Schlag Sr. have lived on NE 1/4 7-10-5 in Plympton since 1943. There are three sons, Elroy, Lawrence and Ronald, all married local girls and all making their homes in the district.

Mr. and Mrs. Leon De Ryck and their family as well as Emile and Rachael Buydens were residents of Plympton on the old Michael Jeffrey homestead NW 9-10-5 from 1951 to 1968 when Mr. & Mrs. De Ryck moved to Swan Lake and the Buydens to Tache. Armand De Ryck married Doris Gillespie and another son Paul has been hospitalized in Winnipeg since the polio epidemic in 1956.

Before De Rycks, the Zachanovich Family and, before them the Peter Kulababa Family lived on this farm which was originally the homestead of Mr. M. Jeffrey and later the home of Mr. and Mrs. A.E. Nicholson.

The Dobslaw Family came to this area in 1959, Mr. and Mrs. R. Dobslaw on SW 17-10-5E and Alfred, their married son, on the adjoining quarter — the former homes of Sair and Burton.

When the Floodway was displacing farm families in 1962 Mr. and Mrs. Edward Schreyer bought the original Peter Hudson farm at the corner of Dugald South Road and the Centre Line. To this well treed spot they moved their own house and with their family became residents and farmers in the Plympton community. Their daughter and husband, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Nichol live just north of the Schreyer farm.

The farm now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. William Bryce and family was once the homestead of H. Greely S.W. 22-10-5, whose daughter May

married Donald Gibson and bought the homestead of Ed. Major S.E. 21-10-5.

The Robertson family also had a great disappointment in their family life. They built a lovely new house very close to the old house. It was just ready for occupancy. Then one cold winter night in 1905 it burned down. The cause of the fire was never determined but it was thought to be spontaneous combustion. The family, Amy, her brother Archie and his son Frank, continued to live in the old house about another 35 years.

How different the old settlement of Plympton is today. The school is gone, the church is closed, there are no cross-country trails. The farms are much larger, and the farmers fewer in number. Homes are modern and powerful machinery has replaced horses and oxen. Social life is completely different and new cars, on good highways, take young and old far afield for their entertainment and holidays.

PRAIRIE GROVE

Prairie Grove originally known as "Protestant Ridge", lies on the south east boundary of Springfield. The terrain was dotted with trees and bush, suggestive of the name chosen. Its proximity to Tache caused the close intermingling of the people from the beginning.

When the first families settled there in 1872 the Indians resented the newcomers who were camping on their trail. They tried to discourage them by pulling down their primitive shelters as fast as they could build them up. Later, as the settlers persisted, the Indians accepted their new neighbors and formed the habit of coming to the door for food. If the women were alone they were frightened into giving up whatever they had on hand. Occasionally the unwelcome guest would roll himself in a blanket and lie on the floor for the night.

The Dawson Road was named for S.J. Dawson who surveyed it. Originally an Indian Trail, it was the only vein of transportation between the Settlement and LaBroquerie and Marchand, and took the traveller through Prairie Grove.

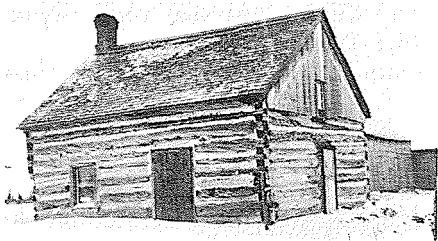
It must have been a picturesque sight to see the Metis trains of homemade sleds, constructed of wood and leather and drawn by teams of oxen. They followed, one after another, so that, in winter the singing of the men was almost continuous, as one faded away, another appeared on the horizon. The men were of swarthy complexion and smoked tobacco made from the bark of red willow. In the summer they travelled along much the same, only with the screeching of the homemade carts and wagons, often travelling through swamp with water over the floor of the wagon and mosquitoes always swarming around them. Sometimes it was hot and dry with no water for man or beast. Through the efforts of Bishop Tache, a well was dug on the bald prairie with no shelter for miles around. It filled a need for many years.

Each Metis train consisted of thirteen or fourteen sleds. They would set up camp at night and when they were near the McQuade farm they found it very convenient to build their fire with the rails from Henry's fence. He replaced it many times, but it finally had to be abandoned, not without at least one attempt to frighten them away. Henry put gun powder in a hollow rail. "Fate stepped in." A heavy rain wet the powder making it ineffective. "The plot was foiled".

Today the Dawson Road is a much travelled first class highway, carrying produce of farm and forest to the city, and merchandise, etc. to the large populated areas south and east of Winnipeg. It is said to be the first Government grade constructed in Western Canada and was used for military purposes by the Wolseley expedition of 1870.

As the number of school children increased and the only instruction available was private lessons from Mrs. Hislop, the need for a public school became apparent in the late 1870's.

The original deed of land for the school property on the Dawson Trail is dated June 12th, 1879. It is signed by Samuel Dunlop and Thomas Dunlop, in the county of Selkirk, Trustees of Prairie Grove school No. 271, in the county of Provencher, and registered on the 18th day of May 1884. It lays out in legal terms provision for Thomas Dunlop, John Fyfe Robertson and Henry McQuade to serve one, two and three years terms as



Prairie Grove School — 1963.

trustees, in that order. The said parcel of land, namely the north east 1/2 of sec. 34-9-4E was purchased by contributions from the inhabitants for the sum of ten dollars, for the purpose of building a Protestant public school. It was also to be used to hold meetings of public worship according to the forms of any Protestant denomination, upon request to the trustees. No such meeting could interfere with the regular school hours. The first school was of log construction and was owned by Mr. Dunlop. Later it was used for an Orange Hall.

One of the early school buildings is now in use as a Mennonite Chapel. They also have a large Sunday school. The children who attend are picked up by car.

When the Floodway came through in 1963, it cut the community in half, and traffic now by-passes the town. The Post Office was replaced by a rural route delivery. The school was closed by a majority vote in favor of consolidation with Dugald. Daily bus service transports the children.



The first Prairie Grove School later the Orange Hall.

The Community Club purchased the school buildings for \$750.00 for a club house, where they hold whist drives, Bingo games, dances and a Bazaar which is a community effort once a year. Hand work of all kinds is donated and sold. The proceeds are used to operate the club house. Anything that is not sold at the Bazaar is auctioned off in the evening. They sometimes realize \$600.00 from this effort. Four men and three lady directors are in charge of all arrangements. The hall is used for 4H and other groups.

Mr. Jim Paterson was the leader of the Prairie Grove 4-H Garden Club. He was assisted by Marie Schreyer.

The first leader of the girl's Sewing Club was Elizabeth Chongua assisted by Adele DeMeyer.

The group lead by Mr. Marcel DeMeyer was known as the Dawson Road

4-H Seed Club as some of the members lived along that road beyond Prairie Grove. He was assisted by Eddie Tyrochniewicz.

Social functions are held twice a month in the winter and occasional baseball games and dances in the summer. In 1930, they had an excellent hockey team.

The No. 1 Trans-Canada Highway passes through sec. 14, 15, 11 and 12-10-4E. It is a four lane divided highway where it meets the intersection of 207 (Deacon Rd.). On the east side is the Deacon Esso Service Station owned by Jack Reimer and Salisbury House Restaurant; and on the west corner is the Motel 66. South of the highway is the Pool, formerly the Federal Elevator, and Johnny's Hydraulic business where bulldozer blades and loaders are manufactured by John Funk.

Mr. Thomas Dunlop came to Winnipeg in 1871, travelling in a "canvas top" which carried nine people. With him was his son, Samuel and his wife, and baby boy. His father-in-law was Henry McQuade. Soon after they arrived Sarah was born in a tent near the corner of Portage and Main. There were no houses or rooms for rent.

Mr. Thomas Dunlop bought a white gabled Tavern, in Winnipeg built in 1869. The name "Garret house" was painted on the front. It was surrounded by mud. There were twenty-four buildings within sight not counting those with sod roofs. It was hard work keeping an Inn in those days. All the washing was done by hand and the baking too; all the bread, etc. was baked by Mrs. Dunlop. One of her boarders was Jimmy Ashdown. She saved any tin containers she got for him to make tin cups which he sold to the boys on the Railroad. Food did not come in tins so they were hard to come by. Only honey from Ontario came in tin containers. Many people camped along the east side of Main Street that summer and went to Garret House for a decent meal.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Dunlop took up a homestead at Prairie Grove, and a preemption on a wood lot 20 miles away, where logs were cut to build their house and wood for the fire. Sam worked in a saw mill in Winnipeg, walking to work at the beginning of the week and home on Saturday night carrying groceries and provisions. As Winnipeg grew, they could count seven city lights, and the family went occasionally to visit at Garret House especially when there was something special, like the visit of the Governor General, Lord Dufferin. Then sheaves of golden wheat were used to erect an arch over Main St. They got to see the circus, too, when it came to town, setting up its big tent. The journey home did not seem far. They crossed the Red River on the ferry and went down the Dawson Road. Grandma McQuade had a "stopping place" too, and Sarah would stand on an up-turned wooden milking pail and help her make pies. They fried salt pork for the travellers, too. One of the famous people who stayed with them was Lord Strathcona when on a hunting trip.

In 1888, a young Irishman named Arthur Frederick Pigott came to Canada to learn "Gentleman Farming", on the advise of a clergyman. He stayed at the farm of Mr. Dowse. There he met Sarah Dunlop, a neighbor, and they were married in 1898. The ceremony was performed in the house; the wedding supper was served outside. Mr. and Mrs. Pigott opened a livery stable on Portage Avenue, one of their prized possessions being a white bridal carriage lined with white, with a brass speaking trumpet to

speak to the driver who sat on the outside of a beveled glass window. The family carried on in business for over fifty years. One son distinguished himself in the field of education; three others are in the Kentucky Derby.



First homesteader in Prairie Grove in 1872. Henry McQuade, Sr., and his wife Sarah (Whiteford).

Henry McQuade Sr., born in Ballamena county, Antrim, Ireland in 1812 emigrated to Canada in 1842, leaving his wife Sarah (Whiteford) behind. The journey from Belfast to Quebec took six weeks and four days. He travelled by steamer to Montreal, then on to Ottawa, finally landing in Oxford. After working a short time he sent passage money to his wife. They were ship-wrecked; she was picked up by another boat, returning to Ireland where Henry Jr. was born. She sailed again and joined her husband. After six years in Oxford, they moved to Edwardsburg. They found the land unyielding so Henry established himself in a timber business. They had six sons and three daughters.

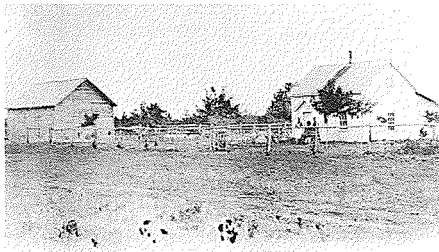
In 1872 several families of McQuades and Dunlops (about thirty people) set out for the new province of Manitoba. They travelled by lake boat from Prescott, Ontario to Duluth, Minnesota, thence by Northern Pacific Railway to Moorehead. Families without small children travelled north to Fort Garry by wagon and cart. Those with small children came by flat bottom boats up the Red River. The boats were dismantled at Fort Garry and sold as lumber for building.

The eldest son, Henry McQuade Jr., his wife Mary Jane (Dunlop) and their daughter, Sarah arrived by flat bottom boat on June 2, 1872. He had five dollars in his pocket to start their new life. Henry walked to Prairie Grove and took up a homestead. When he returned, he hired a wagon to transport his family and belongings. They set up a tent where they spent the summer. On June 6, 1872, they awoke to find the ground covered with six inches of snow. Henry was an excellent carpenter. He worked in the Set-

tlement (Winnipeg) for McIntyres and Campbell's. On Saturday evening he walked home carrying groceries and necessities, returning on Sunday evening. By fall he was able to buy a yoke of oxen. He built a sod hut with thatched roof where they lived all winter.

The McQuades and Dunlops were fanatical Orangemen. They had settled on a ridge between the French Catholic Parishes of St. Boniface and St. Anne. They named it "Protestant Ridge." Feelings ran high between the two religious groups and many incidents occurred. Henry's brother was building a log house, when he had the walls up and the frame for the roof, some Frenchmen came at night to demolish it. A top log fell killing one of the men. They left without further incident.

Henry Jr. was a man of energy, determined to have a prosperous and attractive farm. During the second summer, he built a house of white poplar logs with a thatched roof, and finished it with clay plaster. Their children were born in this house. It was used for worship every Sunday when Reverend Polson from Kildonan conducted the service. They boarded the school teacher, and this log building was the first Post Office, Mary Jane being the first Post Mistress. However, the name had to be changed as the authorities would not accept the discriminating name of "Protestant Ridge". The district became known as Prairie Grove. Mail was delivered from Winnipeg by buggy every second day.



Henry McQuades second home in Prairie Grove. Also first Post Office housed in back shed. Parallel marks in grass in front of house is the start of Dawson Road. This picture taken about 1887. Post Office on the sign over the front door. The small boy on the left is David McQuade.

These families manufactured almost everything required to meet their needs. Furniture, candles, soap, food, cloth and clothing. They stored and preserved vegetables and wild fruit, and always had a supply of salt pork. Everything at their disposal was used in the most ingenious manner. Raw hides being plentiful were made into crude mantels, etc., to protect their body from the weather. Surplus skins were nailed to the walls of their shacks as protection against the wind, rain and drifting snow. When the United States began importing leather, the settlers welcomed the new source of income. Hides were removed from the walls and sold. At Christmas one recalls the smell of oranges (the only time they had them) and taste of rock candy.

The women managed most ills by helping one another, but if a Doctor was required, they could get one from the "Settlement" by providing return transportation. In later years, Dr. Royal served the district from Lorette.

The land was cleared by oxen. A severe infestation of grasshoppers made the first four years very difficult. During the "Black Winter" of 1877-78, when snow did not fall until after January 1st, an epidemic of scarlet fever and diptheria raged, killing many children. Henry and Mary Jane lost one son. A family named Keem lost all four of their children.



Henry, Junior McQuade's 3rd home built where David planted the white oak trees around 1895 and was demolished in 1966. The Post Office is at the back of the house.

Henry's son David born in 1881, would read by candlelight everything he could get his hands on. "Leatherstocking Tales", James Fenimore Cooper, Poetry, The Bible, and anything else available. The stately white oak trees along the east side of the farm property at Dawson Road, SE 1/4 of sec. 3-10-4E, were planted by David in June, 1886. He gathered the acorns on a woodlot along the Brokenhead River. He moved to Winnipeg in 1902 and established a lumber business.

When Henry was 99, he sold the land he had paid \$10.00 for, to Frank Sharland for \$10,000.00.

Their neighbors were Dunlops, Peltier Bernard families and others.

Mr. Frank Sharland came from England with his daughter, Olive in 1906. His son preceded him by one year. Mr. Sharland purchased land from Henry McQuade.

Mr. and Mrs. William Dunlop built and lived in a log house. William walked to Winnipeg every Sunday night. He worked all week in a saw mill and returned home Saturday night carrying supplies. His son Robert, married Olive Sharland. They worked her father's farm until 1912, when they purchased a store in Prairie Grove, built by Bert Halling three years before. W. Ed Dunlop was the first man to use fertilizer in the district.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Guppy followed Dunlops in the store from 1938 to 1966 when it was purchased by Mr. Del Chaput. At that time the district was divided by the Red River Floodway. The loss of half their regular customers made it impractical to operate the store.

Mr. and Mrs. Rene Vandekeere were the first to run a transfer and haul farmers' milk and cream to the creamery. Their daughter Marie was the best truck driver in Prairie Grove. Marie, Gustave, Emiel, Regina, Irene and Rene raised a coyote pup whose mother had been killed by their dog.



Vandekeere children, Emel, Gustav and Marie and their pet coyote.

They fastened a small bell around its neck and for four years it followed the girls everywhere. It left home after being severely scolded for catching a chicken. Years later a coyote was shot wearing a small bell.

The DeMeyer family ran the Prairie Grove Dairy. Mr. DeMeyer and four sons milked forty cows. They bottled and delivered milk from door to door in Winnipeg daily. The highest price for a quart of milk was 12 cents, the lowest 5 cents, in the summer of 1934. In the hot weather they made two trips a day, the first beginning at 4 A.M. the second at 9 A.M., returning at 5 P.M. Marcel has served as councillor in Ward 1 since 1963.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Duffin came from England in 1911. They travelled by wagon in 1921 to Prairie Grove with three small daughters. One of the girls became the best binder woman in the district. When they arrived they had difficulty in discouraging a swarm of bees which had taken over the vacant house. A sister who travelled with them married a farmer, Mr. George Dutton.

The Raynaude family's place was flooded so many times and for so long, they became expert boatmen going between the house and the barn in a canoe.

Mr. W. Fenwicks studied medicine. He kept a store in Winnipeg before coming to farm in Prairie Grove. His sister, Rose lived in a small house built in the bush close by, with a trail winding in to her door. One spring she picked up what she thought was a German Shepherd pup, that proved to be a coyote. When the pelt was prime, she sold it to the Hudson's Bay Company for \$10.00.

Through the years new names appear.

McDougall's — whose son Jack was the light weight boxing champion for Western Canada.

The Jim Patterson's farmed with their sons and cleared bush land for many in the area.

Herbert Sowden and family came from Port Hope, Ontario in the 1800's.

The Tyrochniewicz's — whose son Edward is with the Department of Agriculture Economics.

Mike Sheppit an expert accordion player in Transcona and established the South Side Lumber Company.

Mr. and Mrs. George Schreyer have three daughters and five sons. The Premier of the province in 1973 is their nephew.

The Bolton family — Bert is an expert Red River Jig dancer and square dance caller — doing both at socials at the age of 81.

The W. Price family are present owners of the McQuade homestead.

Other familiar family names:

Dykstra	Mon Petit	Kashuba	Shandroski
Dressler	McGavin	Hiebert	Betzold
Froticky	A. McTavish	Trudeau	Jim Wright
Geo. Groinus	Pelletier	Schlag	Joe Willis
	Brothers		
Joe McDougal	Peadson	Roades	O'Donnelle
Sam Larter	Cooper	Robinson	Mistelbacher
Lansard	Julien	Robertson	Prasiaznuik
	Carrette		
Jones	Friesen	Smith	Legal

Shewchuk	Belot	Lautch	R. Gauthier
Karl Fuchs	Lorne Larter	Wray	Reid
Sedo	Anderson	La Liberte	Gobeil
Unger	Helm		

Heatherdale School was built in 1911. It was a joint school being four or five miles in the Tache side until 1959 when it joined the Seine River School Division.

The Old Work Horse

The curb bit for the bay —
A currycomb, an old check rein,
The farm horse ghosts still linger there
In shadows bare and gray.

The big black's hair is matted in
The brush upon the wall,
The mane hair of a young roan mare
Clings to the single stall.

The unused harness rots away,
And names are turned to rust.
The empty manger gathers chaff;
The grain box fills with dust.

The double-trees and neck yoke lie
Unnoticed in the shed,
Except when curious children's hands
Stir memory of the dead.

The massive-bodied sorrels and roans
No longer fill the stalls..
The quiet is no longer pierced
With trumpet stallion calls.

Some stalls are rigged for feeding calves,
Pigs desecrate the box
Where broad-beamed Belgians stood and munched
With straw up to their hocks.

On down the road, five miles or so,
An old team walks the lane —
The remnant of the massive power
That plowed this rolling plain.

— Clark Mollenhoff

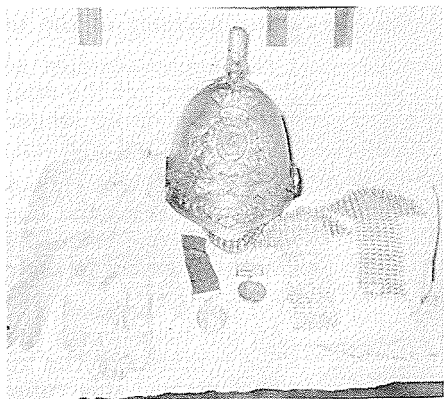
QUEEN'S VALLEY and OAK CROSSING

Researching and delving into the Past rewarded Olive Galloway with this very interesting account of one of Springfield's very early eastern communities.

Most of these settlers were originally from England, Ireland or Scotland, with a few families from Eastern Canada and Europe. They left their home countries in the hope of improving their living conditions in the new. They usually travelled out with their families, and it took about three weeks or more after leaving until they reached Winnipeg, where they often stayed for a time working, before moving out to their homesteads, where they worked at mixed farming and cutting and hauling firewood to Winnipeg. They settled on poplar and jack pine ridges, because the low places were spruce swamps.

The land had only been surveyed to where Highway 15 now is, and from there was a line for forty-acre wood lots. From here the homesteaders ran lines to find where their homesteads would be.

The following pioneers were among the earliest of these settlers in the northern part of the township of Richland 10-7E. Long before the name of "Queen's Valley" was given to this district and before the final government survey had gone through, the first old-timer came to settle on the N.W. 1/4 Section 28-10-7E. He was Joseph Beddall, Sr., a Crimean War veteran from Lancashire, England, with his wife Ellen and their five children, Bill, Jane, Joseph Jr. Annie and Jack. On his arrival in Winnipeg, Mr. Beddall began to work for the railroad and for three farmers near Winnipeg. In 1881 Mr. Beddall brought his family out to his homestead. They lived here for awhile with only Indians for neighbours. Travel in those days was mostly by wagons, hauled mostly by oxen and the roads were trails following the ridges. In the summer, bulldog flies and tiny black flies during the day made life miserable for man and beast, while millions of mosquitoes took over at night. Mrs. Beddall, while accompanying her



Helmet, gloves and decorations worn in Crimean War 1854 by Joseph Beddall.

Mr. and Mrs. Beddall, 1880.

husband on all his army moves, had never seen anything like bulldog flies except bees. One day the window of her new home filled with bulldog flies. Mrs. Beddall was certain a neighbour had lost a swarm of bees, so trying to aid him, she painted her windows over with syrup to keep the bees there until the owner came for them. Mr. Beddall farmed until his death in 1901, while his wife continued to live on in the old home place until her death in the winter of 1912. Both are buried in Millbrook Cemetery.

Their son, Jack, went to live in Vancouver, B.C., while Joseph Jr., 1871-1957, lived on the home place, S.E. 1/4 28-10-7E. In February, 1903, he married Miss Flora Searle (1881-1968), eldest daughter of Mrs. Thos. Searle. Their family of two sons, Harold and Jack and six girls, Clara, Estelle, Inez, Margaret, Thelma and Belle are all married with the exception of Clara and Jack, who are the third generation on the old homestead. The older son, Harold, lives on an adjoining quarter with his wife, Rose, and family of 6 sons, Bill, David, Bruce, John, Jim, Joe, and two daughters Rose Ann and Jean, on NE 28-10-7 which had two former owners, Bill Harvey and George Lemar.

In the fall of 1882, the Harveys and their five children, Jack, Kate, Jim, Jeanette and Bill settled on the N.W. 1/4 Section 32-10-7E.

On arriving from Norfolk, England, John Bell, Sr., his wife Diana and family of one girl and three boys, Mary Ellen, John Jr., William and Joe, settled for a number of years in Muskoka, Ontario, where the timber was so dense the settlers had to follow blazed trails from one neighbour's home to another. After a few years they moved to a homestead on the N.W. 1/4 32-10-8E.

Robert Galloway, Sr., a widower, and four grown-up children, Robert Jr., Agnes, David and Belle, arrived also in the fall of 1882. Mr. Galloway, Sr. was born in Paisley, Scotland, and had worked there as a cobbler and a buyer of flax, which he saw was retted for the making of linen. He and his family came from Manchester, England, and settled first in the district of Sunnyside before moving to his homestead on N.E. 1/4 34-10-7E.

Mr. Galloway, Sr., remarried again on February 12, 1886, to Miss Jennie Jaques who had come out with her brothers and sister from the beautiful summer resort of Scarborough, England. They had two sons, William and Ernest, and one daughter, Florence. Mr. Galloway, Sr., died November 13, 1913, aged eighty-two years and is buried in Millbrook Cemetery. After her husband's death, Mrs. Galloway moved with her younger son, Ernest, to Miami, Manitoba, where she died April 8, 1931, and was buried beside her brother in Miami Cemetery. The older son, William, married Annie McCaulay, a Queen's Valley school-teacher, and lived for years on the old homestead.

Robert Galloway, Jr., who came with his father from England, was born in Leven, Scotland. After arriving in Springfield he worked first at ditching and grading and then in a box factory in Winnipeg. In 1887 he married Mary Ellen Bell, and lived in Winnipeg until the box factory closed down. They went farming south of the present village of Anola, for his brother-in-law, Joe Keeler, a barber in the city. A few years later they moved on their own farm in Queen's Valley, S. 1/2 of S.E. 1/4 2-11-7E., where they worked at mixed farming. In the winter Robert hauled fire-wood to Winnipeg with horses, bringing back groceries and other necessities. (Teams



Joe Galloway boating in a spring flood in Anola.

and drivers making these thirty to thirty-five miles trips one way stayed at McKay's or Brunswick's stables, (50c a night) overnight and a "Half-Way House", Dugald Gillespie's store and hotel.) In 1907, the Grand Trunk Railway was under construction and Robert got a night job coaling and cleaning engines ready for the day's work of hauling gravel for the road bed. In 1917 he moved to Monominto and farmed there for a number of years, selling out and returning to the Vivian district, where he built a house 3/4 mile east of the village and lived there until his death in 1936 at the age of seventy-seven. There were eight daughters, Mamie, who died of Typhoid Fever, Maude — Mrs. Josh Laurie, Gertrude — Mrs. W. Percy, Bertha — Mrs. Christie Carruthers, Alice — Mrs. Garrin Carruthers, Jessie — Mrs. Donald Gillespie, Edie — Mrs. Wm. Claydon, Mary — Mrs. Jack Fyfe and one son, Joseph, who still lives on the home place. The mother, Mrs. Galloway Sr., 93 years of age passed away in 1959. Both Mr. & Mrs. Rob't. Galloway are buried in the Millbrook Cemetery.

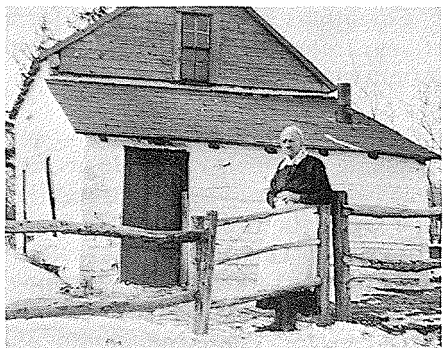
Mr. Wm. Garbett, settled on the S.W. 1/4 of Section 36-10-7E. in 1883. He married Miss Jenny Marshall in 1898. In later years Mr. Garbett became badly crippled with rheumatism, but continued to farm until his death in 1904. He, also, is buried in Millbrook Cemetery. After her husband's death, Mrs. Garbett moved to Carrot River, selling the farm to Mr. Parsons, whose son Wilfred sold to John Klatt.

In the same year, 1883, a Mr. Lord homesteaded two miles east of Garbutt's on the S.E. 1/4 32-10-8E.

On the N.E. 1/4 32-10-7E. in the spring of 1884, the George Davies and their family of five children, George Jr., James, Mary, Lizzie and Bill, settled, while on the S.E. 1/4 32-10-7E. her brother James settled with his son Fred. They came from Wales in 1882, but had lived in Winnipeg for two years. In 1887 George Davies owned the first store in the district and traded his wares with the Indians and half-breeds for their furs.

Another pair of old pioneers were Mr. Wm. Hayes and his wife, Elizabeth, who came from England in 1883 and on to Queen's Valley about 1887. They had worked on dairy farms around Winnipeg before coming to settle on S.W. 1/4 34-10-7E. Mrs. Hayes was a qualified midwife and often helped her neighbours. They engaged in mixed farming and kept the Post Office from the time of its beginning until Mr. Hayes death in 1932. After Mr. Hayes' death, Mrs. Hayes continued to live in her home until her death on May 11, 1936. Both are buried in Millbrook Cemetery.

In 1885, Mr. & Mrs. George Hart settled on the S.E. 1/4 34-10-7E. with



Home of Mr. and Mrs. Hayes used as Post Office at Queen's Valley.



Home of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Hart.

their two sons, Bert and Walter. Walter met and two years later married Emma Walden in 1892, who had come from the city to work for Mrs. Westmicotte. Walter and Emma settled on the N.W. 1/4 34-10-7E. where his son, Gordon and wife, May, are still living.

Mr. John Parsons, a stonemason from Cornwall, England, arrived around 1887, and found work in Winnipeg as a coachman for an army officer. It was here he met and later married Mary Jensen, who was the cook for the household. They moved to Queen's Valley in 1889 to a homestead on S.E. 1/4 36-10-7E., that had been given up by his brother, Fred. They had a family of six — three boys, Emile, Alfred and Wilfred and three girls, Edith, Annie and Katie. Mrs. Parsons died in December, 1916, and Mr. Parsons passed away in June, 1936. They are both buried in Millbrook Cemetery. The homestead was purchased by Alex Klatt, upon whose death Mr. Frundall became owner.

Between 1882 and 1886 came Charles Ellis, George Westmicotte and family, Harry Malpas, Fowler, Scott, Rodger, Jack Creese and settled in and around Section 32-10-8E. and south.

Then about 1887, George Kibrantz, wife and family, settled on the N.W. 1/4 30-10-8E.

George Kallwies, wife and four children, Michael, John, Alice and Martha, homesteaded on the N.E. 1/4 36-10-7E.

Michael Kallwies and wife homesteaded in 1905 on the N.W. 1/4 36-10-8E. in the Oak Crossing district, on the site of what was known as Dead Man's Camp. A former homesteader named Holliday had settled there. He had arrived driving a Red River cart drawn by one ox. He built a shack on a small knoll near the river's edge and lived there for several years. Then one day he was found dead in his shack by some neighbours. Hence, it's name. Mr. Kallwies and family lived there for thirty-nine years.

Mr. Peschel with his wife and family, John, Tony, Joe, Annie and Minnie, homesteaded on the S.W. 1/4 30-10-8E.

In 1889, Bill Steers settled on the S.W. 1/4 32-10-7E., lived there for some years and then moved to Richland.

Ed. Carruthers, his wife Maggie, and family of five sons, Clinton, Alvin, Garvin, Christie and Fred, and three daughters, Violet, Mary and Agnes, came from Millbrook and settled on the N.W. 1/4 17-10-8E., where they

made a living from mixed farming. Mr. Carruthers also ran the mail for a time. They lived there for a number of years after Mr. Carruthers' death, and then the family moved west to Saskatchewan, except for his son Alvin, who married and lived in Monominto.

Thomas Searle, the youngest of a family of thirteen, leaving his wife and baby daughter, came from Berkshire, England, in April, 1882. He arrived during a flood in Winnipeg, the water was two feet deep on the streets. He boarded with a nephew and slept on the stairs for two weeks. He found work in the C.P.R. depot, but didn't like it, so he wrote to his wife in England that he was returning. In the meantime, she had sold everything, and writing her husband that she was coming, sailed for Canada. The letters crossed in mid-ocean, and Mrs. Searle, with her nine month old daughter, arrived in Winnipeg with no one to meet them.



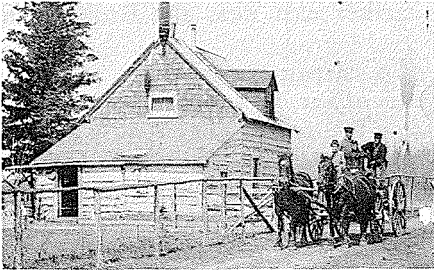
Homestead of Thomas Searle, NW¼ 24-10-7E in 1894.

Mr. Searle, meanwhile, was working for Jim Smith, mixing brick mortar. One day Jim told Mr. Searle that there was a lady at the station wanting to see him. Mr. Searle, thinking someone was playing a joke on him, waited until dinner time and walked around the block so no one would see him going. Imagine his surprise when he saw his wife and baby daughter! Mrs. Searle often went out nursing when needed. Another daughter, Sarah, and son, John, were born in Winnipeg. The youngest son, Harry, was born in Queen's Valley. In the fall of 1891, Mr. Searle and family moved to a homestead on the N.E. 1/4 24-10-7E. After one and a half years, they returned to Winnipeg for a short while as Mrs. Searle, while nursing, had contracted typhoid fever.

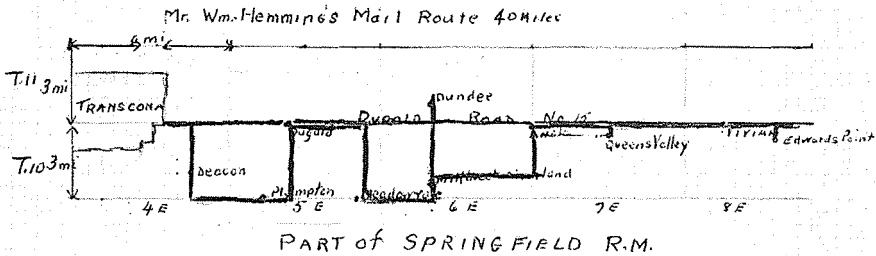
Mrs. Searle died in 1906, and in 1911 Mr. Searle moved to the N.E. 1/4 of 21-10-7E. He was for many years a trustee of the Anola School, which was built across the road from him in 1912. He died in January, 1946, at the age of 96, and he and his wife are both buried in Millbrook. His older son, Jack, lived there for many years. The other son, Harry, lives near by.

Another old-timer who moved in 1903 to Queen's Valley from Millbrook was Mr. James Anderson. He married Miss Lottie Walker in 1904. They lived on the S.W. 1/4 of 22-10-7E. and had a family of five sons and one daughter. Mrs. Anderson died in 1941. Mr. Anderson lived until 1955 to the age of 87 years. His five sons, Wesley, Fred, Albert, William and George, still live in the district.

William Hemmings and his wife, Polly, came from Manchester, England, where he had worked as a guard on the railway. They stayed in Winnipeg working for awhile before continuing on to their homestead, on the N.W. 1/4 36-10-7E. They took an active part in community life. Their home was a stopping place for people passing through. Mrs. Hemmings often went out as a midwife to help her neighbours. Mr. Hemmings was killed at the age of 74 years in a railway crossing accident on December 8, 1924. Their



Homestead of Mr. and Mrs. Hemming.



Mr. Hemmings Mail Route in 1915.

two children, Willie and Henry died of diphtheria in 1905. Mrs. Hemmings, who lived to be 83, died June 21, 1944. Both are buried in Millbrook.

Jack Fetterly, his brother, Johile, and sister Lydia, United Empire Loyalists from Pennsylvania, in 1889 left Williamsburg, Ontario, and worked their way in harvest time up to Winnipeg, taking all summer. An older brother, Dave, had left sooner so was first to arrive. Jack Fetterly first settled in Millbrook and lived there several years, working in what became Oak Crossing district during the winter, getting out logs, firewood, etc., and pasturing cows there in the summertime. When Millbrook School was built he donated the land. He married Ada Hemmings on August 19, 1896, and later moved to Oak Crossing on the S.E. 1/4 of 34-10-8E., where his second daughter, Elsie, Mrs. A. Kruse, resides. Mr. Fetterly and family moved back to Millbrook in 1928 where he died on his farm in 1939 at the age of seventy-three years, leaving a family of seven sons and four daughters — Stanford, Leonard, Roy, Russell, Howard, Garnet, Velma, Elsie — Mrs. Kruse, Mary — Mrs. Glen Colbert and Gladys — Mrs. Bill Orr. Mrs. Fetterly married Gilbert Irwin in 1941 and died in December, 1972, at the age of ninety-one.

Mr. Frank Laurie, with his wife and a family of four girls and six boys, Minnie, Florence, Mary, Ellen, Robert, Clarence, Ernie, Josh, George and John, moved to Oak Crossing, S.W. 1/4 35-10-8E., in 1902 from Millbrook. His son, Josh (1880-1956) built a home on the N.W. 1/4 35-10-8E. and lived there for approximately thirty years before moving to Transcona after selling his farm to the Hutterite Colony.

The Schmidt family moved into the Oak Crossing district in 1906. George Schmidt settled on the N.E. 1/4 32-10-8E. and his son, Martin, on S.E. 1/4 30-10-8E.

The Parkers and Platfords settled farther east near the Brokenhead River.

In 1869 Norman Hughes, the son of a carpenter, was born in Peterborough, England. When he was nine years of age, he and his family set sail for the States. They were a month crossing the ocean. They finally arrived in Pembina, N.D., in 1879, where his father settled on a homestead. When Norman left school at an early age he worked out at what ever jobs he could get. Through his sister's marriage to Jim Scott, a real estate agent in Winnipeg, he met Eleanor Winnifred Steeple, a governess. They were married in 1909 and went to live on Norman's two hundred acre farm near Pembina, N.D. In 1911 he bought land from Jim Scott and moved his family to Queen's Valley (N.E. 1/4 2-11-7E.) where one of his sons still resides. Mr. Hughes died in 1950 at the age of eighty-nine years.

HOMES

Homes were made from logs chopped from the surrounding forests. Some flattened the logs, others left them round. They chinked the cracks with mud and moss. The floors were of poles or flattened logs fitted tightly together. Doors were made of lumber and the windows were brought from Winnipeg. A few of the first settlers had thatched or sod roofs, but later roofs were covered with cedar shingles. The chimneys were tin stovepipes.

The inside walls were white-washed and the log floors had a goodly supply of handmade rag rugs on them. The ceiling was not sealed in. The only covering was the floor of the room above if they were fortunate enough to have an upstairs.

A lot of the furniture was homemade, while other pieces had been brought with them. Some beds were made of poles, with ticking mattresses filled with straw. The kitchen utensils were made of iron or tin. The kitchen was usually built onto the house (a lean-to) and was heated by the kitchen stove. The main room was heated by a cast-iron box stove and the upstairs, which was over the main room, would be heated by the tin stovepipes from the box-stove below. In the winter, the kitchen fire would go out, so the water-pail would be frozen solid in the morning.

Some folks had kerosene (coal-oil) lamps, but others made do with melted beef fat in a cup in which was placed a strip of rag. When this was set fire to, it smoked and flared but made a light of sorts. If anyone ran out of oil or candles, they used this, which was called a "bitch." Mr. Harry Searle tells a story of one such light burning a hole in their table top one evening before his parents returned home from a trip to Winnipeg.

Wash-water was usually rain-water off the roofs, caught in barrels or tubs. The eave-troughs were two boards nailed together to form a "V" and a flat board from there into the barrel or tub was the down-drain.

Drinking water was from dug wells, cribbed with rough lumber.

FOOD

Only the essential foods, such as sugar, tea, coffee, flour, rolled oats, etc., were bought or bartered for. Wild game — deer, moose, chickens (often close by the house yards), and rabbits — provided most of the meat, with the occasional slaughtered pig. For greens in the early spring, the women picked dandelions, usually eaten raw, or pigweed, called "fat hen", which was boiled. They had gardens and grew vegetables and potatoes, but had only cellars (a hole dug in the ground under the house) to keep them in

over winter, and others also had root-houses (dug in a bank or slope and roofed over) in which they stored vegetables in the fall and opened up for use in the spring. The wild fruit was very plentiful, plums, saskatoons, chokecherries, pincherries, strawberries, raspberries, high and low bush cranberries and mossberries. A lot of these were made into jams and jellies, stored in a crock and sealed with a cloth. Two-quart sealers were used later. Sometimes in the fall the cranberries were put in barrels, covered with water and let freeze for winter use.

To keep food cool and prevent it from spoiling, it was placed on the floor of the earth cellars or hung in the wells. This was also done with milk and cream. The meat was put in a salt brine in large crocks or fried and covered with melted fat, which sealed it from the air. Bananas, oranges and ice-cream were only to be had at picnic time. Apples were more plentiful. Often green apples were bought in the fall by the barrel and stored in the cellar.

Many people had no butter during the winter, as most of the milk cows went dry in the fall. These people made do with bread and syrup. They used dried apples, apricots, etc., as they didn't can or make preserves in quart sealers as was done in later days.

Mr. Hemmings, the mailman, brought back a few groceries on his mail trips from Winnipeg and sold them to folks who needed them until the "man of the house" took a load of firewood or logs to Winnipeg. Sulphur matches came in wooden boxes. Mr. Parsons kept an assortment of nails.

Talking of berries, Mrs. Hayes often used to pick in the same patch where bears were feeding. When they came too close, she'd take her apron and "shoo" them away.

Picking time was visiting time. People came from the prairies, also, to pick and would get together for a picnic and visit at lunch time. They came early in the forenoon and stayed all day. In the early days the wild strawberries grew thickly on what is now the old Vivian gravel pits. On a good year the ground would glow red with them and 'tis said one good lady picked sixty quarts in one season.

Flora Searle (Mrs. Joseph Beddall, Jr.) remembered distinctly one strawberry picnic when her younger brother Harry was a baby. This day when they arrived at some old buildings, where they put the oxen away from the flies, they found a group of eight Indians and their grandmother, picking seneca root. They all had lunch together and when evening came it took all eight young Indians and Mr. Searle to hitch the oxen as they were mad with the flies. When flies and mosquitoes took over in the evening, the travelling was done with a smoking smudge pail hung on the wagon pole. Otherwise the oxen went off into the bush to rub off the mosquitoes.

For vinegar, they had some "mother" in a crock and added fermented fruit or yeast and water and it fermented and became vinegar.

When making bread, some of the liquid yeast was always left in a crock as a starter for the next lot of bread.

Lye was made by pouring water into a barrel filled with wood ashes, letting it drip through. This "drip" they collected in pans would be lye, which they used in making soap and as a water "softener" for washing clothes. Mrs. Searle, Sr. rendered all her fat down. When she had a supply large enough, she'd take it to a soap factory in Winnipeg and receive a year's supply of disfigured soap bars in return.

CLOTHING

Goods by the yard were bought or traded for in Winnipeg, brought home and made into the necessary garments by the wives and mothers. Some women, besides making all other clothes, even made overalls, also, knit whatever knitted articles were worn, socks, mitts, sweaters, scarves, etc. Summer underwear, shirts and pants were from bleached flour bags and in winter were made of flannelette. The men in winter usually wore fur coats of wombat or buffalo. Around the waist they tied long stretchy knitted red sashes. Cutter robes for warmth while driving were made from buffalo or horsehide tanned and lined with a woollen blanket. Bed quilts were made from leftover scraps, sewn into beautiful patterns, put together with a wool filling and a cotton back of some sort, often flour bags. Aunt Aggie McCarthy, spun sheep's wool into knitting yarn. This wool was often "carded" into filling for the quilts.

HEALTH

The early settlers used mostly homemade remedies.

1. Plantain leaves for burns.
2. Senna and yarrow leaves, boiled, and the resulting tea used as a laxative or tonic.
3. Tag-elder, inner bark — boiled — spring tonic.
4. Black poplar buds — made into a salve.
5. Sulphur and molasses — a popular spring tonic.
6. A mixture of brown sugar, ginger and sometimes molasses was used for coughs and bronchitis.
7. Boiled flaxseed — for poultices for boils, etc.

A popular salve "medicumatum" was bought and used for everything, Harry Searle remembers. This came in a little bottle sealed with a skin. Another salve they sometimes purchased was "Zambuc" and electric oil.

There was a Dr. Bryan at Dugald, a Dr. Royal at Ste. Anne and Dr. Davis, a doctor for the C.N.R. also at Dugald, who could be called on in emergencies, which was about the only time they thought of having a doctor. Midwives — Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Searle and Mrs. Hemmings — helped mothers at child birth. These women had been trained in England, so that the community was very fortunate to have them. The nearest hospital was in Winnipeg. Mamie Galloway, sixteen years of age, died of typhoid in 1905, and Mr. & Mrs. Hemmings lost two boys, Willie and Henry, who died of diphtheria in approximately 1905.

STORES AND SHOPPING

The settlers hauled hay, firewood, spruce trees, logs, etc. to Winnipeg to trade for necessities at the Farmers' Market behind the City Hall. If they had butter to send in, they packed it in leaves to keep it cool. Cattle; for sale were taken to the slaughter house at Dugald, run first by Fin McIntosh. Adam Cairns went through the district buying, then the animals were collected and driven to Dugald.

There were very few pedlars, but the few walked and carried their goods — clothing, cloth, needles, etc. — in a pack on their back. These were fed and slept wherever they happened to be at meal or night time.

The first catalogue, Mr. Harry Searle can remember, is Eaton's in 1907. He bought a pair of clogs with wooden soles and leather sides in 1909.

FAMILY LIFE AND FUN

Folks had to make their own fun and had some very jolly times. The children had cats and dogs as pets and the usual farm animals. At school they played soccer, basket ball, marbles, etc. In winter, the school boys made a rink at Mr. Hemming's place, where young and old had some fine times skating or playing hockey. There were often "surprise" dances held at a home. Without any warning everyone around arrived with some food, musical instrument, if they played, and everyone young and old had a jolly time dancing until early morning. Violin, autoharps and mouth organs were the usual instruments. Babies and toddlers were put to sleep on the beds when they became sleepy and the dancers danced on.

Hunting for the milk cows, nearly always took up most of the evening, because the herd ran at large and the hunter never knew which direction to start. If the cow bells could be heard, that helped considerably because each owner knew the sound of his bell. Sometimes the hunter rode horseback for miles through the bush and swamp, pestered by black flies and mosquitoes. Once Mrs. Hart became lost while looking for their cows, and was out all night before Mr. Galloway Jr. found her.

Another time, Mrs. Parsons went out late one evening to make a "smudge" for the cows, because the mosquitoes were so bad. It was so dark she couldn't find her way back to the house, became lost and was found next morning two miles from home.

For most families, Christmas holidays began with the school concert, in which people in the community took part as well as the children. Children had a Christmas tree for Christmas Day, in their homes, and hung up their stockings for Santa on Christmas Eve. These were filled with candies, nuts and an apple.

TRANSPORTATION

Those were the days of real pioneering. For years, the only means of transportation was the ox, mule or horse. It wasn't an unusual sight to see a horse and a mule, or a horse and an ox, being used as a team in place of a team of horses. There were no roads, just trails from one house to another along the high gravel ridges around the swamps, so that when anyone went on a business trip it also meant a word or a visit with all their neighbours. These trails were known by names given them after the local people — e.g. Harvey's road, Davies' road, etc.

If a trail couldn't go around a swamp, the men put in a "corduroy" road across it. When the real roads, "right of ways", were first put through, men used shovels and wheelbarrows in the low places and horses and scrapers were used on the higher places.

They travelled in and carried their goods in buggies, democrats and wagons in summer and in winter they used homemade "jumpers" or "carioles" and sleighs. A lot of people simply walked where they wished to go. The good "walkers" thought nothing of walking to Winnipeg.

Dugald Gillespie's store and hotel, "Half-Way House", was the stop-over on the trip between Queen's Valley and Winnipeg, where people fed their horses, ate a meal and often slept over night.

The first steel was laid for the railway by the Grand Trunk Pacific around 1907, but it took several years before the community had passenger service. It gave jobs to a few and when passenger service began it made it

much quicker and easier getting to the city. When the C.N. took over they renamed the sidings. The railroad crossings were known in the community by the name of the people who lived nearest to them — e.g. Bell's Crossing, Parson's Avenue and Hart's Crossing.

George Davies brought in the first threshing machine — a two-ox tread-mill. The first car, a Ford, was owned by Mr. Hemmings. In Winnipeg, 1914, Jack Fetterly and Fred Palmer each bought a Model "T", Ford, for \$600.00 and Josh Laurie bought a Chevrolet.

Jack Fetterly bought his tractor, a model "L" Case, with cleats, and drove it out from Winnipeg. John Parsons had the first binder.

CULTURAL LIFE

The only log church built in Richland township was erected about 1894, on the road allowance between Sections 33 & 34-10-7E., a few yards north of Queen's Valley P.O. and just west of Wally Hart's place. It was Methodist and Anglican and was constructed from logs, chinked and plastered with white mud. The first seats were made from split logs with peg legs. The tops were hewn smooth. Each homesteader cut and hauled so many logs. A "bee" was called and the building erected. All labour was voluntary. It was called the "Evergreen Church". In 1902 or 1903 it was sold, also the furnishings and the money realized was sent to the South Africa Boer War Widows' and Orphans' Fund. It was serviced by students from Winnipeg who stayed with the Hemmings and visited around among the other families on a horse loaned for the occasion. After this church was sold, services were held in the school.

For reading, there was always the Family Bible and a few books, which were rare and therefore precious. Later they subscribed to the Family Herald and weekly papers, e.g. the Free Press.

Mr. Hemmings, a retired army officer, began a shooting club — the Queen's Valley Rifle Association. They built a shooting range on Robert Galloway's Jr., S.E. 1/4 2-11-7E. where twice a year they held contests with soldiers from Winnipeg. People (women with baskets of food) came and everyone had a picnic.

There was no lack of music for house parties or school dances, as there were numerous musical families through the district and other areas. The Irwins, Carruthers, Orrs and Lauries played the violin, banjo, etc. Quite a few homes had an auto harp, organ, violin and banjo and usually on a Sunday afternoon had a family sing-song along with any friends who happened along, e.g. Fred Davis played the mouth organ, Robert Galloway JR. the Jew's harp, Mrs. Galloway the concertina and someone on the organ and the violin while the rest sang. Some of the musicians were also very good step-dancers. Dances were always held in the school after the Christmas concert and school picnic June 30th, where children and adults joined in the dancing of square dances, waltzes, etc.

Mr. Hemmings had a Victrola gramophone with a large fluted horn. The records were cylinders. Often a social evening was spent with neighbours listening to it.

In 1908 Harry Searle heard his first disc record played on a gramophone at Robert Galloway Sr. place where they were getting it ready to take to a school concert.

On the petition of twelve widely scattered homesteaders, a Post Office

was established in 1883 at the home of Mr. Hayes, who was appointed Postmaster. James Davies was awarded the contract to carry the mail from Queen's Valley Post Office to Millbrook Post Office and back every Friday, a distance of approximately fourteen miles. The contract was for four years at \$48.00 per year. James Davies had named his farm Queen's Vale and it was agreed to call the new Post Office "Queen's Valley". The early postmen walked or rode horseback, and later drove a team of horses in a democrat. Mr. Parker and Ed. Carruthers Sr., were mailmen before Mr. Hemmings took over. Mr. Hayes kept the Post office for forty-nine years. Mr. Hemmings, a retired soldier, always blew his bugle to let the post office know he was coming. Their Post Office calls after leaving Millbrook, were Meadowvale, Plympton, Dundee, Richland and Queen's Valley.

Later, another Post office named "Edward's Point" was established first at Michael Smith's residence across the track from where Vivian is now, until he died, and was then moved to Mrs. Jack Fetterly's home on the S.E. 1/4 34-10-8E.

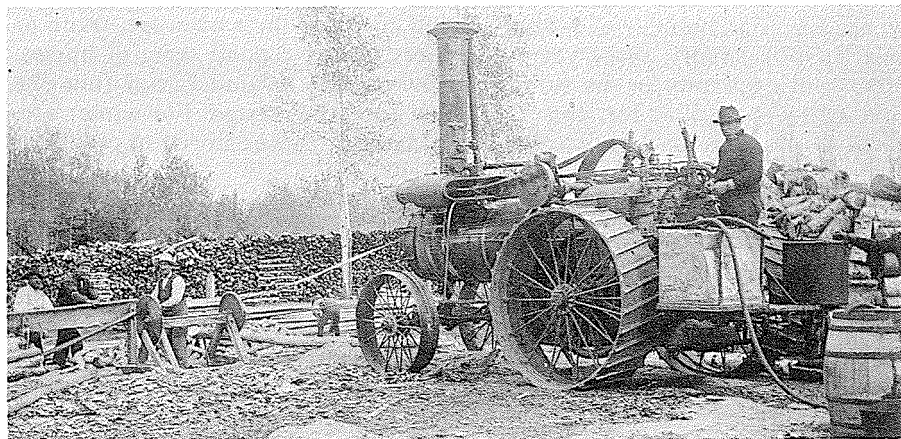
AGRICULTURE

The first settlers cleared the land by hand. Their fields were small because of this, and were on the high gravel ridges because the low land was undrained swamps. After their fields were cleared of trees and brush, they ploughed with walking ploughs drawn by a team of horses, oxen or a horse and an ox. Horses were very valuable, sometimes selling for several hundred dollars.

The grain was sown broadcast at first or with a narrow seeder. When ripe they cut it with a scythe or cradle and was bound into small sheaves with several plants of grain used for a string. The first threshing was done with a flail. Geo. Davies, had an oxen treadmill thresher.

Mr. Bigley, from Elmwood, and Mr. Hall, from Hazelridge, were the first to come to the district with steam engines and threshing machines. Jack Fetterly had a steam engine used for sawing lumber.

They fed wild hay to the animals. It was cut by hand with a scythe or



Sawing lumber.



Threshing gang of A. Smith reading from left to right: J. Anderson, E. Cairns, C. Beddall, J. Searle, G. Nickels, A. James, A. Smith, W. Hart, J. Galloway, J. Kallwies. Seated: J. Fetterly, E. Carruthers.

with a horse-drawn mower. When dry, it was raked into windrows by hand or with a rake drawn by a team of horses. Then it was piled into haycocks by hand with a fork. Here it stayed for several days or weeks, depending on the weather, was then loaded on to hayracks and stacked into large haystacks.

The animals, except pigs, all ran at large during the summer and some all winter. A large number of farmers raised colts for their own use, trade or sale. It took twenty, three-year old, steers to buy a good team of horses. Hens laid eggs only in the summer. How eagerly around Easter time the first eggs were looked for, and "OH" how good they tasted! For winter use, surplus eggs were packed in salt or sawdust. Butter was stored in crocks as few cows were milked during the winter.

ANECDOTES

One day, three year old Wilfred Parsons, while playing around, fell into the deep well. Hearing the scream, his mother climbed down after him and carried him up a ladder with 41 steps that was fastened to the side of the well crib.

Another time, his older brother Alfred, wandered away, became lost. Neighbours rallied around to look for him without success so finally some Indians were asked to help. He was found a couple of days later three miles north of his home at McMillan's Creek.

Before schools were built, children were taught at home and some of the older ones drove or rode horseback to Millbrook School. One very bit-

terly cold day, while riding horseback to school, Willie Galloway had one of his legs badly frozen.

Maple seeds were sent out for children to plant in honor of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee and a picnic was held at Grandpa Galloway's. One of the outstanding memories of Harry Searle of this day was the target shooting where the contestants ran out of bullets, which they made for themselves. The ladies brought food baskets. All sorts of contests were held, such as pony races, many different types of foot races, etc., in which young and old took part.

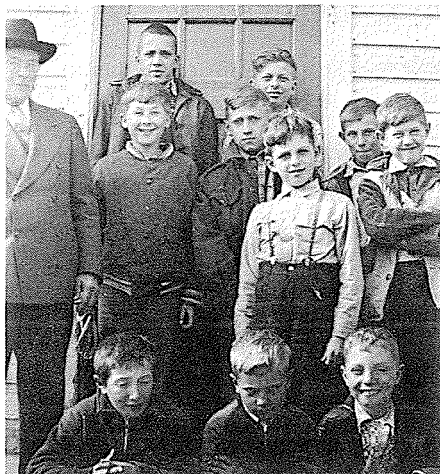
SCHOOLS

The first school was the Queen's Valley School, built in 1898, on the west end of Mr. Hemming's place, Section 36-10-7E. Among the first trustees were Mr. Hemmings, Bob Galloway, Jr. Mr. Joe Dodd was the carpenter. Miss Bessie Mackie, age sixteen, from Kildonan, was the first teacher. In 1923, it was moved down to the highway and a mile east of its old place. A new school was built in 1948, which was burned down in June, 1968.

Oak Crossing was built in 1908 on land donated by Jack Fetterly, S.E. 1/4 34-10-8E. The first trustees were Jack Fetterly, Joe Fetterly, W.R. Platford and Secretary-Treasurer F. Laurie. The first teacher was Miss Ager. The first list of pupils was — Mary, Annie, Fred, Cecil and Leslie Platford, Albert Otto, Velma Stanford and Elsie Fetterly. It's believed it was named after a crossing on the Brokenhead River nearby, which was marked by an oak tree. The first building was renovated in 1936 when it was turned to face south and a basement and chemical toilets were added. It entered consolidation with the Anola School District in 1966 and then joined with Transcona-Springfield Unitary School Division in 1967. The old building was sold to the Mennonite Church.



Arbor Day at Queen's Valley School. Emil Parsons, Joe Galloway, Katie Parsons, Annie McAuley, Tiny Galloway, Mrs. Galloway, Mrs. Hemmings, Wilfred Parsons, Beattie Carruthers, L. Galloway, Grace Carruthers, Edie Galloway, Jessie Galloway, Mrs. Clint Carruthers and Noble.



Pupils of Anola School, Mr. Taves, teacher. 1st Row: Rolly Hrychany, David Beddall, J. and M. Ronolds. 2nd Row: Glen Leonard, Barry McAuley. 3rd Row: Duncan McAuley, Bill Beddall, John Hrychany. 4th Row: Geo. Jack, Murray Leonard.



Rifle Club and Trophies. Standing: Jack Fetterly, John Kallwies, Bob Laurie, Willie Galloway, Billy Otto, Josh Laurie. Seated: Fred Davies, Wm. Hemmings, Robt. Galloway, Billy Caine.

The first Anola School was built in 1912 and was located on the S.E. 1/4 of 28-10-7E. of the Beddall homestead. The first trustees were Mr. Searle, chairman, Mr. & Mrs. Beddall. Mr. Wm. Platford, a district farmer, built the school for \$280.50. The trustees bought and hauled all the building materials from Winnipeg. The first teacher was Miss Margaret Murray.

People moved away prior to 1914 because no drainage was provided for the swamps and the ridges were too gravelly and dry to grow good crops of grain.

During the depression in the thirties, people moved in from the drought areas to the west (e.g. Virden area) because there was now more drainage and everything looked so green.

ROSSMERE

Upon the death of his parents, Alfred Byron Cook received his share of the family estate and hearing the call "Go West young man, go west" journeyed to Manitoba. With several others he looked for a homestead in the Morden district. It was in the spring, and after fording three rivers, they inquired what lay ahead, and were informed "there's three more rivers to cross" so they all returned to Winnipeg.

Many of the men from Ontario were able to get jobs helping to build the Canadian Pacific Railway. On a Sunday afternoon in 1878, while they were working in the Tyndall area, four men, David Donaldson, Isaac Murphy, Byron Cook and Lawrence McDermot decided to take a walk across country. They travelled south until they reached an area where they found land they wanted to buy. That land was in the district of Rossmere; most of it was half-breed scripts. Byron purchased 520 acres.

Some of the settlers who came to this area in and around 1879, besides the four who came to stay the next year, were Hartshorn, Lawson, Hall, Gould, Elliot, and McKay.

The Dundee post office was opened November 1st, 1879, the first master being D.W. McKay. The post office served a large area and was always located on the road known as the Dundee-Garson Highway, later changed to Provincial Trunk Highway 306. Other postmasters were: Lawson, A.B. Cook, William Donaldson, Isaac Cook and Grace Cook. Mail was brought in by horse and vehicle twice a week. The post office closed November 30, 1927.

Children of the settlers needed to be educated, therefore on April 7, 1880, the Rossmere School District was formed. The boundaries extended south to Highway 15 (Dugald Road), north to P.T.H. 213, east to Klondyke (No. 12) and three miles west from the school. The first school was built of logs and had an enrollment of 8 students.

Progress indicated the need for a better school building, thus in 1898 or



Isaac Cooks home (log house). Standing, Back: Maymie, Edna. Front: Maggie and Mabel. All ten children were raised in this house. Taken before 1906. Edna born 1887, died New Year's 1920. Mr. Hemmings delivering the mail.



Rossmere S.D. No. 97 — first frame school.

thereabout a fine building painted white with green trim was erected. The old one was dismantled. In 1950 another new building was replaced the second on the same site.

In 1887, the school had an enrollment of twenty-two. The family names were Murphy, Cook, Donaldson, Vanbuskirk, Hall, McDermot. In 1888 Moore and Yardley were added, in 1889 Finn and in 1893 Scoular.

Trustees 1893 — Isaac Murphy, Secretary-Treasurer, Isaac Cook, Joseph McKay.

Teacher — M.C. Mabee. Salary \$540.00.

Other teachers were: Hilbert J. Graham, Rosanna Orr, Jean Fleming, Miss Jackson, Mrs. Galloway, Katherine Barr, Marjorie Nicholson, Muriel McClymont, Mrs. Doris Hadaller and many others.

Due to lack of student enrollment the school was closed in 1963. Some students became part of the consolidation of Hazelridge and some went to Isbister. The school was sold to Elmer Hadaller for a home.

Rossmere also had sportsminded people. They were the proud members of a very fine and active Rifle Club.

In 1905 the first Electric Power line was built across the district by the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company to provide power from Seven Sisters Falls for the city of Winnipeg. It was not until 1947 the homes of the area were electrified and what a change that was from lamps and lanterns!

In 1909 the telephone made its historic entrance. When an office serving a much larger area was opened at Dugald, the office at Hazelridge closed. Improvements in telephone service kept pace with progress and in 1966 Direct Distance Dialing became a reality.

Methodist church services were held in the schools and the minister travelled by horse and buggy or cutter to the three charges (Dugald, Sunnyside, and Rossmere) with prayer meetings during the week. The Presbyterian services were held at Millbrook and later McDavid schools. Much later Rossmere, Hazelridge and Millbrook united (1955) and built the Hazelridge Millbrook United Church, which closed its doors June 1970 due to a small congregation.

The nearest railroad station had been the Canadian Pacific Railroad at Tyndall until the Molson cut off, built in 1905-6, gave a direct route through Hazelridge to Winnipeg.

Animals roamed the country at will thus making it possible for a farmer to own many cattle. The coming of herd law March 19, 1941, reduced the number of cattle an individual could keep because it was mandatory that they be fenced in on his property, much of which had been under cultivation and some had to be returned to pasture land.



Rossmere Rifle Club members: D. Hall, Jno Hall, G. Argle, Geo. Edie, S. Cook, J. C. McDermot, N. Powell, I. Cook, Cotter.

The first automobiles were in evidence about 1910. As cars became more numerous it was desirable, even necessary that roads be improved. Consequently the Good Roads Association was formed.

With the continuing advances in technology, the demand for larger and better schools and community centres it was inevitable that Rossmere should become a memory. In 1935 the ladies of the district formed a club called the Rossmere Club. Although a small group now, they still meet and have tea once a month.

Controversy surrounds the naming of the community. It had already been named when the Cooks arrived. Apparently it was named after a man by the name of Ross who was an uncle of Charles Ross who settled in Rossmere in 1893. His uncle had owned land since 1877. Others say it was named after an ancestor of a D. Ross who was an M.L.A. and who later offered trophies for the best kept school garden.

To come from a well developed thriving community in Ontario to a country of bush, swamp and trails was quite a challenge. Alfred B. Cook came with his family from Zorra-Woodstock in 1879. They came via the United States and up the Red River to St. Boniface. It was so wet that spring that the water at certain places was so deep it would seep into the wagon box. At this time there were four sons: Issac, Stewart (married Lizzie Hall), Fred (became a school teacher) and John (a bachelor who later farmed with Arthur). Their youngest child Arthur was born in Rossmere in 1880 on the same farm where he still resides with his wife Annie Moorhouse) whom he married in 1921. He will be 93 on November 6, 1973. They had two children, Edith and John. John lives on the same farm with his wife Phyllis (Ruffles) and four children Edward, Agnes, George and Harvey. In front of his two story house, is a large yard of virgin sod where the wild flowers of spring, like the bluebells, cowslips and the golden rod and the asters of fall grow in profusion.

A.B. Cook's daughters were, Margaret, who married P.L. Edie; Nellie who married E.A. Gill, a Millbrook schoolteacher who later became Canon Gill of St. John's Cathedral. The youngest daughter, Marion, was P.L.'s second wife.

Mr. Cook brought his wife Helen (Stewart) and their seven children out

to a log house owned by Alfred Gould where Popowich now lives. He hired a team and wagon to come out via township 10 through Plympton. Later that year a log house with shingled roof was built just north of the present building spot. Arthur remembered that the nails that came through the roof shone very brightly with frost in the lamplight on a cold winter's night.

Mr. Cook was a progressive farmer doing his utmost to improve his strain of cattle and horses. He was the first to produce Banner Oats in Springfield. Early frosts were common thus spoiling many crops. Mr. Cook and other farmers thought cattle were a better risk so he, mortgaging his farm went along with a few others to buy a few good cattle in Minnesota.

Mr. Cook served as Councillor.

When he (A.B. Cook) came to Springfield, Cook's Creek had already been named after a family of Cooks with native blood and who had received "half-breed script" land in that area.

He had a keen interest in politics, having very pronounced views and little patience with those who differed.

He was a big powerful man six feet tall of good physique and scarcely realizing the limits of his strength. Long hours of hard back breaking work coupled with neglect of those precautions that may have meant a long life, brought about a lingering illness which caused his death at the age of 56.

At a picnic re-union in 1954 in Old Kildonan Park there were one hundred and twenty nine descendants. The oldest was Fred Cook of Edmonton, a man of 82 and the youngest great-great-granddaughter Lorrie-Lynne Davies a baby of 3 months.

Mr. David Donaldson arrived from Carlton County in 1880, raising a family among whom were Jeff and Jim, Maude and Nellie. They settled on land later occupied by Jack Nicholson and more recently by Duncan Christie. The Nicholson's had a son and daughter. Part of their farm business was a large dairy.

Isaac Murphy was another plucky lad who settled in Rossmere on the site of what had been the farm of Fred Habing and presently Ray Habing. He was active in his community, served as Councillor in 1885 and was very fond of horses and dogs.

Lawson and Hartshorn lived near what was later known as the "Scott" farm with a flowing well which Mr. Sichello bought from Guy Scott. Lawson served as Councillor in 1883.

Bill Donaldson came in 1880 to the farm now occupied by Malak. He married, raising a family of Hilliard, Adelaide, Max, Wesley, Clifford and Pearl. He was active in school affairs. When his family grew up they moved elsewhere so he sold in 1909 to Joe Collins who stayed only a short while selling to a Mr. Scott who remained only two years, the farm then being taken over by Kitkoski (1919). He remained on it until 1933-34 when the present owners assumed ownership.

Isaac Cook came in 1886, married Nellie Donaldson and raised a large family: Edna (Stanley Smith's first wife), Ross (married Evelyn Milne), Maggie (married Gordon Hudson), Chum and Dave, (twins who married Madge McLeod and Alice Edmonds respectively), Mabel, Clarence (married Elenor Donaldson no relation), Harold (married Dorothy Hilliam), Grace (Mrs. Kennedy), Mamie (Mrs. Doolittle).

He was an active man in his home and his community serving it as Councillor and Reeve.

Harold remained on the family farm. He had 3 boys Cameron, Norman, Richard and a daughter Wendy.

When Mr. Doolittle retired Harold moved to his home in Millbrook.

When Mr. and Mrs. Giles came from England in 1914, they lived on the MacDougall farm kitty-corner from the Cooks Creek school. From there they lived for a time on the Guy Scott farm in Rossmere, finally settling on what is now the Sedo residence. The Giles family included Isabelle, Maude (Transcona), Bessie, Annie (Mrs. Howell, who lived for many years in Springfield now in Transcona), Mabel, Ethel, Billie and May.

Guy Scott had lived in Rossmere on a farm which had a flowing well. One time a little two year old boy had been lost for a couple of days and was found in amongst the horses who drank at the well. Merle Scott lived on that farm where he married and his family was small. One daughter related, how, at the tender age of four or five, three of the youngsters, herself included found a neighbor's bottle of "home brand" spirits. Imagine the surprise of mother when she found the three rolling on the grass laughing loudly but unable to walk! Following serious mishap Merle moved to Anola and the farm was purchased by George Sichello who after a few years found "greener pastures" so sold to Mr. Hryechny.

What has been known as the Ruple farm was once farmed by Jack Scoular before he moved to Cooks Creek. Mr. Ruple built a new house and other farm buildings but seemingly did not believe in paint. Mrs. Ruple gave piano lessons and apparently was an excellent cook. When Edgar Crossman bought the property, the farm got a face lifting. Edgar built more buildings, painted, and planted trees which became a beautiful shelterbelt.

The country to the east was opening up. It had rocks, trees and poor drainage. Sophie and Nick Nimchuk had bought one of the first farms. They had a family of three: Madeline, Donnie, and Myron. Since then they have retired and sold to one of the several Ruchkall families who made their home in the vicinity. Sophie was an active member in the Rossmere Community Club.

The Palmquist family came over from Sweden in 1906. They spent some time in Rhode Island USA before coming to Deerhorn, Manitoba to homestead. It was not until 1926 that they came to Dugald (Andy Karmen's) where Edwin and Margaret had a horse and buggy courtship.

In 1931 they settled and reside now on 9-11-6 (Rossmere) on a virgin sod farm where they raised six children: Margaret, Karl, Lawrence, Eileen, Norman, Janet.

McDERMOT

Lawrence McDermot came from Ontario in 1878. He was employed on the construction of the C.P. Railroad through Tyndall and Garson. While working there he picked the property, the south half of the N.W. 1/4 and the S.W. 1/4 of 22-11-6. He built his home on the N.W. 1/4 where his grandson lives today.

He went back east that fall and married Agnes Shields, May 8, 1879 and returned to Manitoba that same year. Their daughter, Eliza Jane (Mrs. Beattie) was born in Rossmere, as it was known then, near Hazel Ridge,

March 22, 1880. Their second daughter Mary Louise was born Aug. 14, 1881 and their son John Carter was born Aug. 16, 1883.

Carter McDermot married Erma Humphrey in Feb. 1918. He and his wife were active in the community, in the church, school and farm organizations. He acted as steward and secretary of the Hazel Ridge United church and continued as secretary until the new Hazel Ridge Millbrook church was built and completed.

They had three children, Louise, teacher, now married and living in Goodlands, Man., Bernice, teacher, who passed away at the age of 24, Glenn, mechanic, welder and farmer of Hazel Ridge. He married Gladwyn Orris and they have five children, Lorne, Douglas, Karen, Rhonda and Colleen.

In 1931 Donald A. Ross became the possessors of the George Fisher farm. They were a city bred family but adapted readily, Mrs. Ross soon becoming president of the Rossmere Community Club and retained that office for a number of years. She was an active member playing the piano and performing in plays recitations etc. on occasion. Mr. Ross was chairman of the school board for nine or ten years. Since his untimely passing James the younger of the two boys assumed the farm responsibility, residing in a separate house on the property with his wife and family. Donald A. (Chick) lives in the city.

Frank Solar in years gone by had cleared a farm some distance east of Habings. Wallace Ruchkall now operates the holding.

Ben Scoular lived all his life on the farm his father established. With his wife, Pansy they raised four children: Alvin, Kenneth, Walter and Myrtle all of whom have gone elsewhere to make a home. Pansy has retired to the city.

In 1905, John Hadaller came from his home near Island Grove, Illinois to see if the land advertised in American papers was as well suited to farming as they said. He bought 240 acres of improved land from Mr. Walter Scoular for \$20.00 per acre.

Their first home was a small log cabin on what was later the Edgar Crossman farm. Their new neighbours were very kind in helping them move and get settled. Money was scarce and Mr. Hadaller did carpentry to make ends meet. In November, Mr. Hadaller and Andrew went back to Illinois and Mr. Frank Hadaller and his wife, the former Katherine Pille, arrived in December to live with the Habings in their small cabin.

During the winter of 1906-7, Ralph Franklin Hadaller was born. There were no hospitals within easy reach so the babies were delivered at home by a doctor, if one could be reached in time, or a mid-wife, or a handy husband.

In the spring of 1907 they all moved to the farm Mr. Hadaller had bought from Mr. Scoular. In 1908, Mr. and Mrs. John Hadaller and the rest of their family arrived at Hazelridge with their livestock and household goods. Mr. Hadaller bought more land and gave parcels to each of his older children.

The eldest son, Martin, brought his wife, Rose and their daughter, Florence. He farmed for a few years, and after a stay in the U.S., returned to Hazelridge to build a garage. Donald, Emma and Fred were born there. Fred was noted for his dance band "The Alberta Cow Girls". The second

son Frank and his wife and baby son, Ralph, moved to the farm they were to live on until Mr. Hadaller's death in 1954.

During their life at Rossmere, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hadaller raised nine children. Each member of the family was expected to do his or her fair share of work to keep the family going. Mr. Hadaller used to recall that his team of oxen were very stubborn. One day, while hauling a wagon load of poles past a slough, they decided to have a cool soak to ease fly and mosquito bites. No amount of whipping would deter them from their course, so he walked home without them. An hour or so later, they plodded into the yard with the load. As more land was cleared it took 20 or more horses to put in the crops. Many trips were made with horse and buggy to pick wild strawberries, raspberries, saskatoons, plums, chokecherries and cranberries which were plentiful most years, before so much land was cleared and spraying was done.

Mr. Hadaller used to take wheat to a grist mill to have it ground into flour, bran and shorts. Mrs. Hadaller baked hundreds of loaves of delicious bread and made butter and jam to spread on them. There were the times when the fruit crop failed, or the cow died and they had to make do without butter or jam, but all these things were taken with a hopeful smile.

Mrs. Hadaller did her laundry in tubs of hot water with a scrub board and home made soap. Later a hand-powered washer gave the rest of the family a chance to help on wash day, moving the handle back and forth to swish the clothes through hot suds by a wooden dolly in a wooden tub.

Mr. and Mrs. Hadaller were well-known for their generosity and hospitality. There was always a cup of coffee (sometimes made from roasted wheat and chicory) or a meal or a bed for those who called. Mrs. Hadaller was one of the early members of the Rossmere Community Club which was formed in 1936 for community service work. They arranged picnics, baby and bridal showers, raised money for the Red Cross, made pajamas, mitts, socks and quilts for the Red Cross. They exchanged Christmas and Birthday gifts. After the business, they could look forward to a sumptuous display of the hostess' culinary specialties.

Mrs. Hadaller taught Sunday School and sang with a clear sweet voice in the church choir when she was in her seventies. Her excellent cooking was much in demand when she used to be the "Mother" at Manitoba Federation of Agriculture Folk Schools and Youth Camps. Everywhere she went she made lasting friendships and her cheery smile and sympathetic manner endeared her to all. Later she lived in Evergreen Lodge at Dugald and in Park Manor Personal Care Home, where she slept away at the age of 87, July 18, 1971.

Frank's children were:

Ralph — married Olive Scott residing on a farm in Rossmere where they raised their children: Margaret, Shirley and Joan. Their farm sold to Ernest Yakubicka in recent years.

Clarence — married Myrtle Hudson, living most of the time near Anola where their family included two daughters Dianne and Donna and two sons Richard and Ernie.

Vernon — married Gladys Hudson their offspring being Opal and Gail.

Irwin — married and made a home for six children: David, Joyce, Mark, Garnet, Roy, and Fred.

Elsie — married, living in East Selkirk where she nurtured her four children.

Walter — served in the 2nd World War overseas bringing home a Scottish bride. They have two children: Victoria and Walter Jr.

John — married a schoolteacher, Marjorie Nicholson, having to their credit eight children: Gordon, Roland, Kenneth, Kathy, Jean, John, Sandra, Andrew.

Irene — married, living in Beausejour and had three children.

Elmer — married a schoolteacher Doris Gossen, took over the family farm, bought the Rossmere School for a home where they live with their two children, Valerie and Larry.

Otto Hadaller grew up on the home farm. He served with the 78 Battalion in France until the end of the war. In 1919, he married Mary Hasko. They farmed in the Rossmere area until 1934 when they sold to Gerald Habing. Around 1950 they retired in E. Kildonan where Otto died in 1963.

Clara Hadaller lived at home until she married Louis Boris. They farmed at Hazelridge, moved to Montreal, then back to a farm at Anola and finally to Winnipeg. They had 5 children.

Anna Hadaller spent much time helping her sister, Mrs. Habing. She married Wesley Dielschneider and farmed at Dugald.

Andrew Hadaller married Anna Dielschneider, lived in the home farm in Rossmere until 1956. They had two children Leo and Ruth.

Everett Hadaller married Queenie Miles, lived in Rossmere, selling to Mr. Sereda, then relocating at a store in Glass where he added an implement agency and auto and machine repair garage. Their children who have families of their own are: William who worked with the C.N.R. and has an insurance line. They had four children Lynn, Tom, Jayne, James, some of whom went to school in Springfield while they lived at Glass. Jack continued his father's business in Glass where he and Louise have raised four children Sandra, Maureen, Donna and Ross. Gladys (Mrs. Robert Cook) lives on a farm not far away. She has two children Judy and Dean. Dennis is in dealership with his brother Jack. He and Margaret live near by with their four children Joanne, Blaine, Myles, and Kerru.

SAPTON (AND PROSPERITY)

Sapton had an unusual beginning. Apparently, at some time during the 1880's a number of English lads were sent out from England with an instructor, the idea being to learn how to farm. They were all paid for the effort and the course was given on land in the North Springfield neighborhood. Among the men taking part were, Herbert Winearls, Arthur Quelch, W.G. Stebbing, A.Sapte and Joseph Attree. Joseph Attree bought his first farm in the Springfield area, while the others moved on to land farther east in what was soon called Cedar Park in the electoral district of Lisgar.

It was largely uninhabited except for two or three families who had come in earlier by way of Garson. Little is known of these people. Williams had come in about 1860 and lived on 27-12-6E. Three children, two boys and a girl grew up on the farm, remaining there until they were elderly at which time they perished in a fire when the house burned in the 1950's. Paul Turko bought the property.

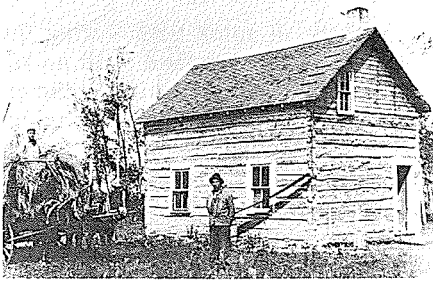
Count de Beauvoir and his mother had a roadhouse on Sec 15-12-6E. They owned a complete section plus 240 acres on which they had a huge two storey house with a stairway leading upstairs from the kitchen and a front stairway leading up from the front hall. It was an ideal set up for catering to travellers passing through. They also had a large cattle herd and employed a number of hired hands. William Crossman worked there when he was first married. Mr. Lewys lived near by. W.G. Stebbing took up residence on Sec 14-12-6E, Arthur Quelch on 21-12-6, Herbert Winearls on 22-12-6E, A Sapte on 23-12-6E, Grimshaw on 17-12-6E. Joining them



Antony Sapte farm in 1906. Post Office.



Grimshaw's Post Office — two teachers from Melrose, Adeline Duda, ?, 2½ miles north of Hazelridge.



First Sapton Post Office 1895 to 1899.
First Post Master Arth Quelch.

a short time later were Joseph Attree on 21-12-6E (north half), Beauvard 34-12-6E, Murray and James Line 17-12-6E (same as Grimshaw), Wm Hunter and Robert Blissett on 10-12-6E.

Those who had finances from Britain had little difficulty setting up farming and erecting good buildings. The Sapte farm building location had been moved three times before they were satisfied with the location. Funds were readily available from revenues reportedly received from shipping on the ocean.

Mail coming to the Cooks Creek Post Office once a week was called for by one of the men from the Cedar Park Community. In time, as the settlement increased, it was decided they should have a post office of their own. Mrs. Sapte rounded up a petition requesting a post office. Mr. Grimshaw became the first post-master in 1895. Anthony Sapte seemed to have been influential in the community. In 1899, in his honour, Cedar Park changed its name to Sapton, electoral district of Springfield. For a short term Arthur Quelch handled the mail, turning the post office over to Mr. Sapte in 1900. After one year the duties were assumed by William Smith for one year. The post office seemed to be a burden to the postmasters and after two years of service by Robert Blissett the post office was closed for ten years.

The little settlement was a closely knit one-help always being given cheerfully. Evidently they enjoyed a social life. Accounts indicate house parties were common as was regular attendance at Church. Mrs. Sapte had a little church built in 1903. It was served by Rev. Dobbs and Rev. Bryan.

About the turn of the century some young hopefuls from Ontario decided to seek their fortunes here. They came with high hopes but conditions were not quite what they expected. Many of them went back disappointed; others stayed on in spite of obvious hardships they would have to endure before they became established.

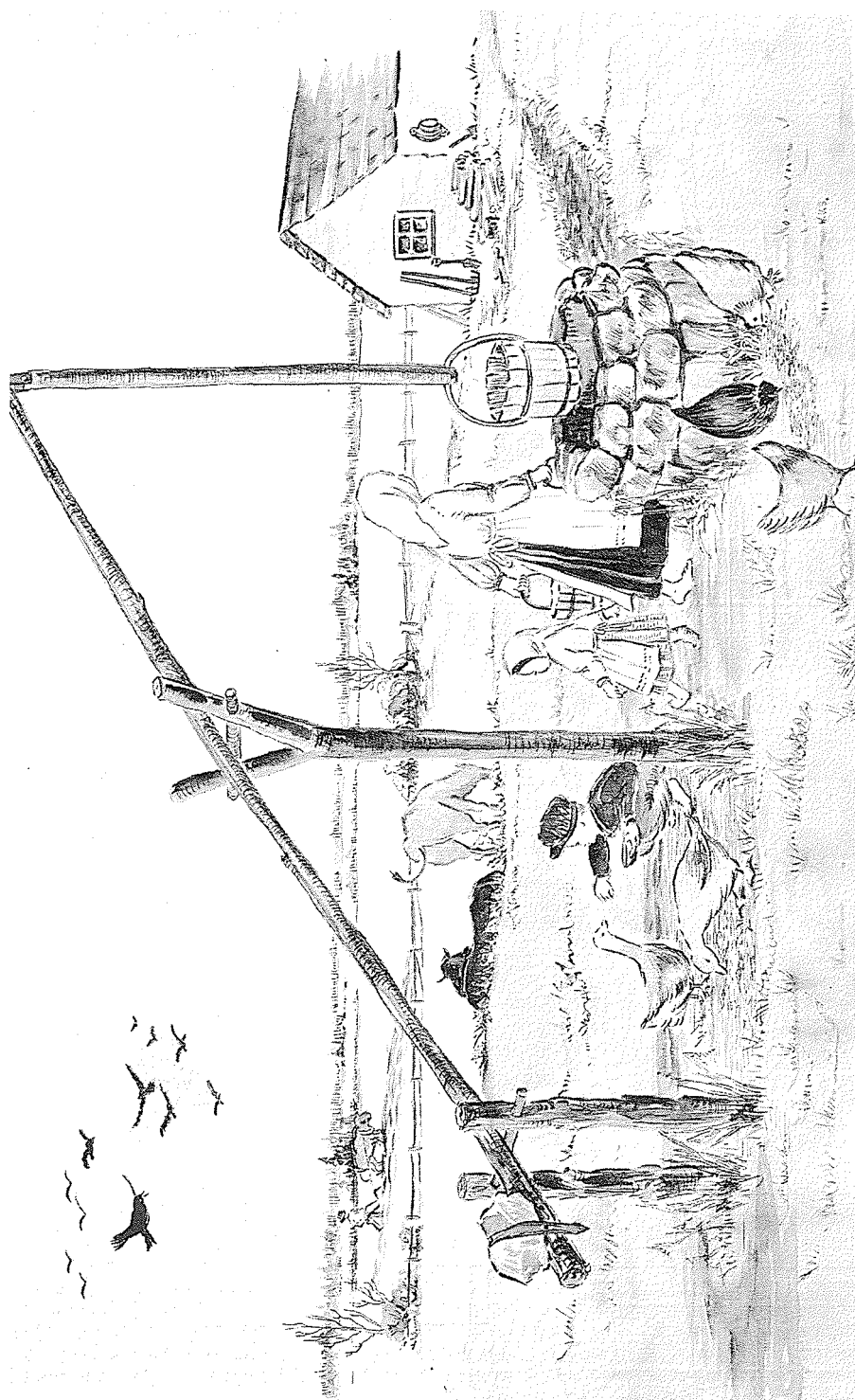
Students received what schooling they could get at Cooks Creek, a number of miles away, riding on horseback or buggy.

In the 1890's and early 1900's there was an influx of settlers from Central Europe. Canada was a new country and the future seemed brighter than in Europe where they had been oppressed and land to make a permanent home was scarce. At Immigration Hall they were given lists of farms for sale. From there they went on foot to the Municipal Office for directions, continuing on in search for a place to settle. Sometimes they were lost but always managed to find a way back.

They had very little by way of money or possessions so could buy only small parcels of land where they could be together until they could earn



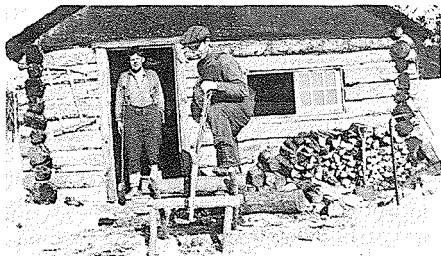
To build a bake oven a base of small stone and clay about 5' by 3' was required. The rafters were made by bending willow trunks into an arch and placed on the base about 3 inches apart. An opening was made at the front for a door and one at the other end for the chimney. The whole structure was plastered with clay both inside and out. A fire was built inside to harden the walls and bottom. In preparing the oven for baking bread, a big fire was made inside and allowed to burn to cinders, at which time all the cinders and ashes were scraped out with a board on a long pole. To test the oven for the correct temperature the bottom of the oven was scraped and if the sparks showed up the oven was still too hot. Twenty or more loaves were placed in the oven and the door sealed with clay. The bread baked in those ovens was most delicious.



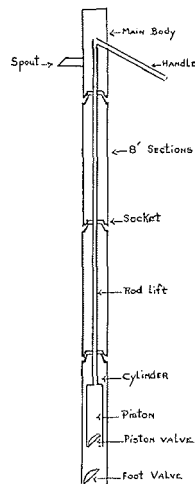
enough to buy land to start farming. At times there were as many as twenty families on a section of land. The women and children looked after the home while the men found work on the railway, at the Garson quarry, in the bush or selling cordwood. Some of the early families were Anton and Frank Winzinowich, Wasyl Nazarewich, Nick and Henry Lucko, Mr. Cyn-
cora, Mr. Zomber, Mr. Ruchkall, Mr. Magura, Mr. Harasymich, Mr. Ignash, Mr. Gretcki, Mr. Riechlitsky and others. Some of these people along with some from Cooks Creek left the area for Eastdale where cheap virgin land was available. Those who stayed gradually bought up land and started farming in earnest. The going was tough. In 1903 the whole area was covered with water but with revenue coming from jobs, they managed.

The life style of the Polish and Ukrainians was more or less alike. The first homes were rough cabins made of logs hewn right on the farm, plastered inside and out with clay, manure and straw, and lime. The ceilings were made of long slender sticks plastered top and bottom. Even the door and window frames were fashioned from logs. The first chimneys were clay. The house consisted of two rooms, with floors of packed earth or of hand hewn split logs.

The interior was humble; the furniture crude hand made benches, tables and a couple of shelves for dishes; a curtain in the corner covered the clothes from dust. Beds were of the homemade variety, mattresses were stuffed with hay or straw; the bed covers were usually feather quilts made in Europe, treasured and well kept. Everything about the home was immaculate and well scrubbed.



Log building — George Nazeravich, Bill Kalychuk.



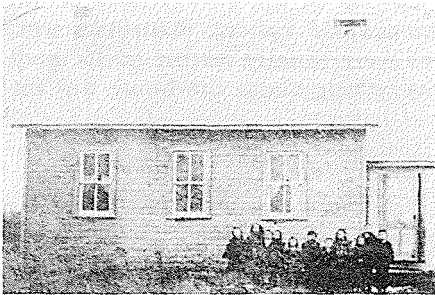
Hand made wooden pump

Heat was supplied by a cast iron heater that could use two foot long cordwood. Kitchen utensils were brought from Europe. Cooking was done on a cast cook stove, but many preferred to make their bread in an outdoor oven. There were years when the frost came early freezing the wheat. The resulting flour was of poor quality. Bread dough refused to rise but would spread out instead, giving flattened loaves of bread.

Coal oil lamps were used by those who could afford them; others used homemade candles. Most candles were held in reserve for religious holidays or emergencies.

Neighbors joined forces in erecting buildings or digging wells. Wells were shallow — only twenty or thirty feet deep. Water was raised by means of a rope and bucket, a well sweep or by a rope wound on wooden rollers with a crank. Before the advent of the plank trough a large hollowed out log served as a trough to water the animals. Those who were skilled made wooden pumps.

By 1914 many of the British farmers had moved away — some going west to the open prairies; others going to the city. Sapton was still a district of bush and patches of real swamp. Through encouraging letters to those back home many new settlers came to join their friends and relatives in Sapton and to create a new home free of oppression. All Europeans were amazed at the spaciousness and the beauty of the country. To them hard work was nothing new. Their objective was to have a place they could call their own and to live in its security. Security at first meant land to grow produce, trees to provide firewood and buildings and water to drink, and to wash and cook with.



Sapton school built in early 1900.

The first Sapton school was built before 1905. It was a typical one room school of those days. Additions were made to it in 1911 because of the enlarged enrollment. A second similar school to accommodate an expanding population was erected in 1917 and on the same property, a teacherage as well because difficulty had been experienced in finding a boarding place for the teachers. The teacherage, with its ideal location, made the teacher available for the extra curricular activities, including English courses. The first teacher was Miss Henderson followed by Miss Povah, Miss Dickson, Mr. Marchinek, Mr. Hawryluik, and many others including Miss Swystun (Mrs. D. Nazarewich) who lived later in Hazelridge. Another school some three miles from the Sapton school was Prosperity School whose first teacher was Miss Bodman. The school board consisted of Jim Hazel (sec. treas.), George Koltalo and Charlie Munstrom. Children of those days played little games and baseball with a ball made of heavy string saved from packages and covered with canvas or leather. Girls skipped with the same kind of heavy string or rope made from strands of twine gleaned from the strawpile, knotted together and braided. All of them played hopscotch and soccer. The school picnic held every year on July 1st was different in that it featured the excitement of wagon and horse back racing as well as the usual events and good food.



Back Row: Mike Watsko, Annie Nazarevich, Katie Dubick, Mary Harasymich, Nellie Grytski, Mary Petroski, Mary Osiowy, Annie Ignosh, Mike Mozel. 2nd Row: Peter Petroski, Willie Osiowy, Albert Goral, Frank Stevens, Jack Stevens, Mike Ignot, Frank Lucko, John Ruchkall. 3rd Row: unknown, Steve Magura, John Chaye, Peter eck, John Basyrowich (teacher), Ludwig Dudick, Pete Lucko, Fred Malko, Stanley Ewanika. 4th Row: Katie Goral, Mary Goral, Katie Nazarevich, Francis Ewanika, Pleasant Stevens, Annie Magura. 5th Row: Steve Nazarevich, Nick Dubeck, Joe Mozel, Bill Machuga, Matt Saramaga, Fred Simcoe, Frank Ruchkall. Front Row: George Nazarevich, Mike Goral, Steve Malko, Nick Cyncora, Mike Magura.



Prosperity School.



Sapton School Picnic, June, 1906.



School picnic in June, 1906.

Religion was important to the life of the early settlers. No work was ever done on Sunday. Services were held in the homes before churches were built. As soon as they could afford it a Greek Orthodox Church was built at Sapton and St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church at Cooks Creek. The first Sapton pastor was Father Styer, Father Nangiek choir leader.

Religious holidays were a time of great joy, especially the Christmas Season. On Christmas Eve, the family gathered for the traditional Holy supper and festivities. The home, even though humble, was spotless. A sheaf of grain held the place of honour. The table was covered with the best linen, candles and traditional baking. Candles were lit and placed on the window sills as a sign of welcome to a stranger or a neighbour. All were dressed in their finest clothes.

The aroma from the kitchen whetted the appetites — cabbage rolls, dumplings, pickled herring, baked fish, apples with cinnamon, mushrooms, perogi, peas, beans, and cooked wheat with poppy seed. The floor in the front room was covered with hay and straw as a reminder of the lowly stable in Bethlehem and the birth of the Lord.

All stood around the table as the father or grandfather offered prayers of thanks to the Almighty Father of Heaven for the good life, for the family, the food and asking His blessing in the New Year. They prayed again out loud, starting with the Lord's Prayer, Salutation, Repeated all the known Commandments including the Seven Capital Sins. Oplateck and honey was passed and shared with all, at the same time extending wishes for health and prosperity. Oplateck — a flour and water mixture rolled thin as paper, then heated tongs with a holy picture was pressed into the dough to make a rectangle 2 by 4 inches. Gifts were small — nickels, dimes scribblers and pencils. Candy, apples, nuts that had been saved for weeks ahead were in bountiful supply. Neighbours would always call and join in singing the carols. At eleven P.M. older children and parents prepared for the Shepherd's Mass at midnight in the church. No Christmas was complete without attending Mass.

Easter, although solemn, was beautiful, reminding them of the love of the Lord, obedience to parents, teachers and superiors. It was a day of worship and festivities starting with Sunrise and Resurrection Services. The table was set with traditional Paska, a basket of blessed food and goodies.

Families went to church to worship every Sunday a minister was available. The remainder of the day was spent visiting relatives and neighbours. St. Nicholas Greek Catholic Church was on section 20-12-6E. Priests were Mathew Hurah, Dydyk, Drohomyski, Chereponiak, Olekiw, Kolchun, Popowich, Krashitski.



St. Nicholas Church, Sapton — 1903 or 04.

Sunday morning was time for devotion but the afternoon lent itself to visiting, baseball or picnics. The church picnics were held several times throughout the summer. The snack bar was always well loaded with perogies, holopchi and other national foods as well as home made ice cream. In keeping with this, refreshments of all kinds were available as were various games of chance such as roulette, raffles, fish pond and the sale of staple products like flour, sugar, etc. Fun for all was featured in the baseball of mid afternoon and the races just before for both the young and the older folk. The church gained considerable revenue from these Sunday events.

ST. MARY'S PARISH AT SAPTON

St. Mary's Church at Sapton was organized around 1911. It was an extension of the St. Nicholas parish which was just a mile and a half west. Alex Mech provided the land for the site in the south west corner of his farm. Some of the founding members of the parish were Alex Mech, John Dubeck, Metro and Peter Malko, Peter Wachko, Theadore Simcoe, Bill Petrashko, Henry Machuga, and John Turko. The same clergy who served St. Nicholas and St. John the Baptist also served St. Mary's.

Shortly after 1920 the parish became affiliated with the Greek Orthodox Church in Manitoba and was served by visiting clergy from Winnipeg, first of whom was Reverend Kucie.

The very first church on the site was built in 1911, but a few years after construction a hay meadow fire got out of control and engulfed the church. A new church was erected soon after. This church built by Alex Bushko was very small in size but it towered magnificently over the landscape with its huge dome and cross. In 1922 this structure was demolished by a severe wind storm. Once again the parishioners built a church on the site. Joe Nazarewich was the head carpenter.

The church is not in use now because the parishioners have been absorbed into the neighboring Greek Orthodox parishes. St. Mary's Church, like Sapton School which is across the crossroads from it is closed and serves only as a reminder of a pioneer community which was centered in the area.

With the arrival of so many new settlers following the war of 1914-18, Sapton felt the need to have the post office reopened and proceeded to petition the federal government to do so. In 1923 it was reopened in William Tepelo's store. Post masters to follow were: William Kozicki,

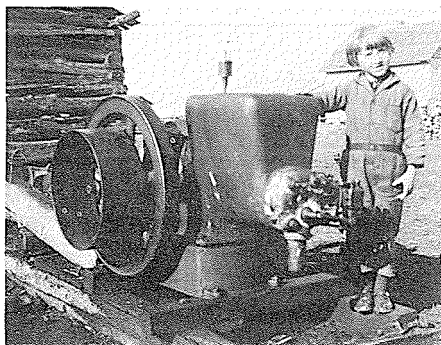
Mary Machuga, Pearl Machuga, Mike Kusmack. In 1953 Hazelridge became the postal centre.

Mixed farming was becoming quite a trend with more emphasis on grain growing. Crops grown were Red Fyfe, Marquis and Durum Wheat, Malting Barley and Banner Oats. The three wheel McCormack binder had made an impact on speeding up the grain cutting process. Sheaves were made and tied with twine. Farmers were learning to load their sheaves on a rack and truck wagon, haul them in with a team of horses close to the barnyard, where they were stacked in round stacks by two men, to await the arrival of the custom steam threshing machine.

Although the steam engines were used primarily for sod and brush breaking they served a very useful purpose in harvesting. As early as 1914, Fred Spewak from Cooks Creek and Kolisnyk did custom threshing with the steamer. Their main objection was that they were fire hazards. The machine men had to be constantly on guard for sparks from the fire which could easily ignite the dry straw or even the grain stacks. The large gangs of men involved in the work of such an outfit made short work of harvesting on each individual farm. It was no problem to thresh a farm in a day. Where men worked there were also women involved in catering to their needs by preparing meals — always generous in both quality and quantity.



Steve Nazarevich breaking sod in 1923.



1917 — W. Nazaravich — Fairbanks-Morse gas engine.

More manouverable and safer machines were soon to displace the steam engine. By 1924 a coal oil (kerosene) burning tractor was used to move the threshing machine from place to place and to operate it for threshing the grain. John Duda brought the first tractor, an International 10-20 Titan into the district in 1922. Fred Malko brought in a one ton Model T Ford truck that same year. The first car was a 1912 Hudson brought in by J.W. Stephens in 1918. The coal oil burner was in turn displaced by the distillate burners of the early 30's. In the 50's gasolene tractors were quicker starting and cleaner and smoother running with the addition of rubber tires.

Despite their hard work the people took time for a social life. Music from the accordion, the clarinet and violins was supplied by local talent for barn dances, house parties and open air platform dances at picnics. Some homes enjoyed music from records played on a crank type gramophone.

Mr. Marchinek, one of the teachers, had a cylinder type record machine. Dances were held in the schoolhouse with music supplied by Ernie Margeson on an old organ. Many a time it would slow down and had to be cranked by Johnnie Gustafson.

Weddings, a three day affair, were held in the bride's home. If the weather was nice dancing took place on a platform built on the lawn; if inclement it was held in the house. Bouquets and crowns for the headdress were all handmade. Myrtle was always used in the bride's headdress.

When the wedding plans were made known, usually by publishing the "bans" three times in church, friends of the bride's mother would pool their efforts to provide a sumptuous feast of traditional wedding foods.

At the same time the groom and the best man travelled to the home of every intended guest by horse and buggy, where the groom alighted, shook hands with the master of the house, bowed deeply before him and requested the presence of him and his family at the wedding.

For days in advance of the wedding the bride's attendants were kept busy making the corsages for all the wedding guests which often numbered one hundred couples. Every corsage held a sprig of myrtle. The day before the wedding they would assemble to check on the wedding attire for all of the bride's retinue. Meanwhile the male attendants were laying in the store of refreshments, finding a band etc.

The second day, the day of the ceremony, the couple started early in the morning first going to confession then back home to be ready for a wedding before noon!

On arriving at the place of feasting following the service, each family was greeted with a gay polka selection in return for which a donation was given. The dances always included the popular "kulamaka". Next came the ceremony of presenting the gifts of money to the couple. While the wedding party stood behind a table each couple wishing to bring their gifts simply stood in line, danced up to the table in turn, placed their gift, kissed the bride, and went on their way. Festivities continued until near midnight when the bride was unveiled by carefully removing the veil to one of the attendants who danced a short dance with the best man. All the bride's attendants and one or two single girls were honoured in this way. The young groom was suspended by the heels, his pockets emptied and all given to his bride.

On the third day a delegation of about twenty arrived at the home to collect the bride's belongings and maybe her dowry and transfer them to her new home. This ritual was also accompanied by more feasting and dancing. The wedding customs had many variations and many were practiced.

One resident told of a hobby some of the early settlers enjoyed. Brewing alcohol on the kitchen stove was a novel idea. The recipe included cooked unpeeled potatoes, brown sugar, prunes or apples for flavour and yeast. All the ingredients were put together in a wooden container and allowed to ferment for one week. The mash mixture was then cooked in a galvanized pail on the stove, the vapor being condensed in a very unique arrangement of pans, the lower pan having been filled with snow, ice or very cold water. The resulting liquid was bottled and presumably stored.

Reading material in the very early days was rather scarce. As conditions improved a Ukrainian Literary Society was formed so that young and old

could read books as the library moved from home to home, depending on the number of meetings and the agenda that was followed. Other reading material was the *Prairie Farmer* and the *Farmer's Advocate*.

Poverty has a way of bringing out resourcefulness in people. Cars they no longer could afford to operate were converted into rubber tired trailers called "Bennet buggies". Carrot juice made colouring for butter and cheese. Roasted ground barley substituted for coffee. Sometimes a little chicory was added. The lowly flour and sugar sack was fashioned into underpants, slips, shirts, nightwear, sheets and pillowcases. Many times the printing on little girls' undies was still visible. Tea towels were made from 20 pound rolled oat sacks. The feet of worn out woollen socks were cut off and re-knit with wool unravelled from the leg of another sock whose foot was completely gone. Used adult clothing was remade into children's coats and other outer wear. Sometimes the material was turned inside out for a fresher, newer look.

The situation was desperate — people could not afford to move yet could hardly afford to stay. They were able to merely eke out an existence; to hope and pray for a change.

Hope returned about 1935. Grain prices were improving, the rain came, grasshoppers disappeared. As more money became available the people of this area advanced with the times, modernizing their buildings and equipment. They were anxious to buy the new power equipment. John Koltalo had the first self-propelled combine in the district.

In 1939, many of the young men answered the call to the 2nd World War. Those who stayed behind reaped the advantages of the seeming prosperity war brings. In spite of the curb on gasoline, sugar, meat, the farming community flourished.

When the war ended in 1945, the trend toward acquiring larger farms, larger machinery, more education, etc. continued. Likewise this community as a matter of constant gradual change found itself encompassed in the widening circle of the Hazelridge community.

Sapton is indebted to those stalwart pioneers who contributed so much to the development of the area by their sheer grit, determination and dedication.

The changing land owner patterns over the years from larger to smaller, reads like a jig-saw puzzle — some parcels being small; many others owned by the same person. In recent years the trend has been reversing to larger ownership.

The Count de Beauvoir land in various sized parcels at different times was owned by: Mike Kusmack, Nick Willis, Mr. Dubeck, Peter Mech, Alex Nimchuk, Burnell Niekarcz, Simcoe Bros, Mike Magura, Dan Malko, Fred Malko, Wasył Nazarewich and sons, Fred Duda, Alex Daveduik, Schmidke and Robert Valentine.

The Stebbing farm was the scene of many social gatherings including picnics and house parties. Mr. Stebbing had served as Councillor. This farm passed on to Peterman, Philip Kotowich, Simcoe Bros and to the present owners Bialek Bros. Philip Kotowich had four children by his first wife Pelegia: Mary, Stella, Jessie, Annette and four by his second wife Ann: Matthew (the former Father Kotowich), Sophie (Sister Sabena), Olga (the only one living in Springfield) and Johnny.

Quelch's farm, one of the originals was sold to Kachmar, Petraski and Paul Turko (now estate) in that order.

Joseph Attree remained on his farm until the 40's. He had a family of five boys Jack, Jeff, Harry, Ted (in the services 2nd war), and Billy, and two daughters Mary, (army nurse & Mountie in the North), and Ruth (married in Toronto). His wife had been a former teacher. Their farm was divided between Paul Saramaga and Victor Kuffner.

The Williams farm remained in the hands of the family until the 1950's when it was sold to Paul Turko. They were cattle traders. In the 50's they bought a '37 tractor. When the gasoline in it was all used, they pulled it into the yard with horses and never used it again.

The Winearls farm changed hands several times — Smith, Frank Winzinowich, Peter Mech and now Schmidke. Mr. Winearls had been one of the early Councillors, a valuator and an assessor.

Little is known of the Beauvard family. Their farm has had many occupants — Mr. Nowicki, Fred Habing, Bzdell, Garbash Nyshtuik, Vincent Kuffner, Steve and Joe Nazarewich.

The Line farm in the early years became another farm owned by Joe Attree. Other owners were Paul Saramaga, John Koltalo, Mike Lucko and Joe Kuffner.

The Sapte's farm was an active place. The Sapte's were store owners, post office employees and their home was open for social gatherings. The farm was sold to Cole and Alex Lucek, then resold to Mike, John and Pete Lucek.

The Murray farm was sold in divisions to Fred and Henry Duda, Mike Kusmack, Robert Podolsky, Wasyl Nazarewich (dividing among Dan, Peter, John, Alex, Pauline and Mary).

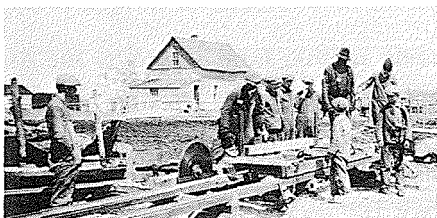
Wasyl Nazarewich arrived in Sapton in 1897. His first house was a twelve by twelve structure with no floor, a swamp hay roof, walls chinked with moss and bullrushes. His bed was three feet wide, made of poles the length of his house, using swamp hay for a mattress.

In order to live he accepted work wherever he could find it. When coming back from a harvesting job in Plum Coulee he witnessed an accident when a beer wagon got stuck straddling the street car rails. The brakes of the street car, being pulled by a horse, failed. The horse could not get away and had his shoulder severely injured. The men planned to destroy him so Wasyl asked to buy him. Three dollars poorer and three days later he managed to get him home. He travelled through St. Andrews and on to Griffin Hill where he stopped to rest and water the horse. A squaw came out, didn't understand the language but knew he wanted a pail to water the horse. She also gave him a sandwich, half of which he ate; the other half he wrapped in a handkerchief for the next day.

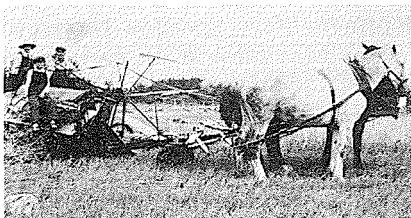
He had made hay, had three chickens under the bed and a horse in the same room so was ready for winter. His Aunt taunted him about having no wife so he married in 1899 in the second oldest Catholic Church in Winnipeg. Members of his family were Dan, George, John, Pete, Steve, Alex, Katie, Pauline and Mary. He subsidized his first income by doing custom reaping with a three foot, one horse reaper. He acquired land from a number of persons, including Archibald. He donated one acre for the building of St. Nicholas Greek Catholic Church. He sold three acres for



1935 at Saption — behind Dan's Garage, picnic and outdoor dance floor. Man sitting on rail of dance floor.



W. Nazarevich's sawmill — 1928.



G. Nazarevich with binder.



Dan Nazarevich's garage

school purposes and one acre to Fred Tepelo for a store. He shared his land with all members of his family. George and Dan built and operated a store, garage and held open air dances for a number of years. Mrs. Nazarevich was often called upon to act as interpreter. She had learned the language while working at various jobs in Wpg. They retired in 1952, John taking the homestead.

In 1897 Anton Winzinowich bought from Archibald, who had homesteaded two woodlots. He had a family, Mark, John, Frank & Annie. Mark was with the North West Mounted Police for three years. He served his community as Councillor and as Reeve and was trustee in the Roman Catholic church. Frank was a school trustee for many years. Mark bought Krupka's land residing on it until he transferred it to his son Eddie. (Krupka had moved to Eastdale). John received the homestead, later transferring it to his sons Louis and Julian.

Woytic Kwiatkowski came to Canada in 1893. He brought his family to Sapton (near Melrose) in 1895-96. In a few years he moved to where the Greek Catholic church now stands. He moved to Anola shortly after the first World War.

Jim Kwiatkowski lived two miles north of Sapton. He married Annie Winzinowich, raising a large family.

Wychla bought his farm in 1902 from Donald Lamont. He sold a portion to Fred Duda and a portion to B. Podolsky.

Edwin Grimshaw, the postmaster in 1895, sold his land; the owners being at various times, Jessie Witchko, Mrs. Krakowski, Fred and John Duda, Pete Lucko, Nick Grimacy, Mike Kusmack, Steve Kuzyk.

Blissett, postmaster in 1908-13, sold his property to Mr. Horton who sold to Mike Osiowy. Mr. Osiowy passed away leaving a family to carry on. They were Annie, Mary, Rose, William, Frances, Nellie, Christma and Harry. His land was transferred to his son Joe who married and raised four children, Mike, Louis, Adeline and Jenny. Harry later took over the old home site.

William Hunter sold his first farm to Anton Ewanika and Ignat. Anton transferred to Henry, Ignat sold to Steve Romanuik who transferred to son Paul who in turn sold to Bill Skibo. William Hunter bought a second farm, one mile east, selling it on his retirement to Jack Osiowy, the present owner.

John W. Stevens came to Lindsay, Ontario in 1907 from England. He arrived in Sapton in 1908. His mother arrived in 1913. He was given a complete farm set up of 240 acres by his uncle James Drew. John had served in the Boer War and raised a family of Jack, Frank and Elizabeth. Jack, his son, served in the first World War (1917) and in the second World War, receiving the proficiency medal in the Air Force. In 1949 he was in charge of rolling stock (Air Force). His farm sold to Anton Lefko, who transferred it to his son Tony who has a family of four.

Katherine Mozel came to Canada from Lisychy, Austria in 1898 at the age of 16 with her uncle and aunt Mr. and Mrs. Malko. She worked as a domestic two years, marrying John Kuzyk, who took her to Hazelridge by train to his farm which had a two room log house and two and one half acres of cultivated land. John worked anywhere and everywhere — the Garson quarry, as a farm hand and so on. They raised a family of fifteen — Anton, Nicholas, Peter, Michael, John, Harry, Ernie, Florence, Mary, Stella, Anne, Jean, Henry, Steve and Sikomas. She used 98 pounds of flour every week. The thirty loaves of bread were baked at one time in an outdoor oven, which required one hour baking time. When night came she couldn't remember all the names but simply counted heads in bed. When all was peaceful she settled down to mend and make over hand-me-downs until the early morning hours. She enjoyed her family and helping in her community, never saying "no" to cooking for weddings, consoling the bereaved, pinch hitting for a neighbor or even mixing cement by hand.

John and Katherine received the Blessing from Pope Paul on reaching their sixtieth wedding anniversary in 1966. Their son Steve and daughter-in-law Louise and their three children live with Katherine on the home farm.

Steve Watsko and his wife came to Sapton in 1903. They moved to

Hazelglen in 1908 carrying on full time farming and doing carpenter work. They had 14 children namely: John, Rose, Peter, Martha, Jessie, Olga, Mary, Annie, Pauline, Helen, Jennifer, Ray, Irene, Paul. He retired in 1958 leaving son Peter to carry on.

Dan Malko had bought part of the de Bouvoir property. His family consisted of Katherine, Nettie, Annie, Fred, Steve, Mary, Anthony. They pioneered in solid bush in 1904, having little more than their hands to work with even though he had municipal experience in the old country. He was a community man, serving as trustee in Sapton school, on church committees and interested in having his family participate in politics. Fred, Anthony, Steve and Mary stayed in Springfield. Fred settled on his share of the family farm some years later, raising Mike, Lorraine, Jerry and Freddie. Fred served eight years on Council, thirteen years as school trustee, active in the Grain Growers, Cattle Breeders, keenly interested in politics, at one time actively supporting Dr. Bissett. He has retired on his farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Kusmack came to Canada in the early 1900's along with many others from Europe. Mrs. Kusmack was left to raise her children, John, Steve, Mike and two daughters. John established his farm opposite his mother's. He became a barber. Mike was located on some of the de Bouvoir land. He was active as school trustee.

Between 1900 and 1910 a number of newcomers settled in Sapton just inside the boundaries of Springfield. Their ties were with Garson more than with Sapton. Buckowski with his large family is living on the Rattai farm. Komodoski has taken on the land owned by Slivinski and Shawara, as well as his own. The Zalondek farm is still in the Zalondek family, son Frank occupying it.

Jim Hazel owned a quarry, employing quite a number of men. He kept a dairy herd and sheep and rented out his land. There was little demand for lime after the first World War so the quarry closed down.

Prosperity School property was sold to Peedle who resold to Kisholoski.

The Sliva, Corda, Adomik, Kohot, Domanski, Marchkoski properties are all absorbed by other owners.

Stelmaschuk operates his own and the Bachtla land.

Lucek owns the former lands of Urkiw, Kotsoli, Klymchuk.

Zagulak before the first World War made his living for his family of eight by selling baskets they wove from willows. At that time Christopherson came to collect the taxes. He tried to help them with their ailments and was soon relied upon in place of a doctor. Local men using pliers performed dental services — Petroski, Cyncora and Joe Ruchkall. Kwiatkowski now owns that land. Ziegarlitsky, John and Angus Bannash, Hadder, have had their lands taken over by their sons. Louis Gryski owns the Yeats and Mike Nazarewich properties. The Munstrom land is owned by Pete Kisholoski. Barrock's farm is in the hands of Kolbunt who has a hairdressing establishment.

Mr. and Mrs. Kotelo came from Poland and were married in Winnipeg in 1900. They moved to Sapton where they built a very simple home. Mrs. Kotelo was a seamstress buying her first Singer Sewing machine in 1908. The Spanish flu took hold of their household. Nicholas was the only one not confined. Garson was the nearest trading centre where they could trade eggs and cordwood in return for the goods they needed. They enjoyed

holidays going to the Grandfather Grupki's for Christmas and Easter. Luckily they had an ortho-phonic phonograph to supplement their musical talents. They made three violins — first making the pattern with a mangel and potatoes. The finished product was fashioned from the beautiful pine wood from a cast off bedstead. They take the advances in agriculture and electrification in their stride and enjoy them to the fullest.

THE NICHOLAS LUCKO HOMESTEAD

In 1898 Nicholas Lucko and his bride Mary Winz̄inowich, immigrated from his native Poland to Canada arriving in the district of Sapton with only 30c to his name. He lived with his inlaws for one year.

During the 1st year Nicholas would travel into Winnipeg, with a saw his father-in-law had given him to earn his money by cutting cords of wood into stove lengths and thus was able to purchase 80 acres of crown land (20-12-6).

In 1899 he built a two-room home and later bought a team of horses to haul cords of wood to Winnipeg to sell. On his return trip he would bring back supplies for himself and neighbouring families.

As more and more Polish immigrants arrived at immigration office, then located at Selkirk, Nicholas and Mary met them and helped them by giving them a place to stay or a meal.

As time went on Nicholas bought additional land from Henry Lucko, Mrs. Zomber, Nick Cyncora and the Brokenhead Municipality. In 1921 Nicholas fulfilled a life's ambition by purchasing his first Huber tractor and the next year an International threshing machine.

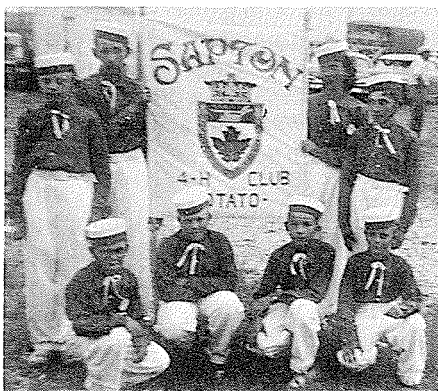
Nicholas's family began to take shape with the birth of: Mary, Frank, Peter, Joseph, Micheal and Steven. He served his community as trustee and helped build the second St. Micheal's Church at Cooks Creek and St. John's Church at Sapton. He served on the Sapton School Board and as Secretary-Treasurer of the 1st Polish Trading Store at Cooks Creek. In his retiring years his hobbies were smoking his pipe and looking after his bees. He and his wife would read his weekly Polish paper which came from Chicago.

In 1942 Nicholas's last son Steven joined the army Provost Corps at Fort Osborne Barracks receiving his training at Camp Shilo. Later the same year while stationed in England he was transferred to the Royal Canadian Ordinance Corp. and served for 3-1/2 years in continental Europe.

In 1947 Steven married Antonina (Tena) Lefko. Shortly after their marriage Steven and his bride took over the family farm plus 80 acres they bought from his brother Peter Lucko, and where they and their three children, Constance, Christine and Timothy lived until the house burned down. They built a new home on 21-12-6.

In 1969 Steven accepted the position of Commissionaire at Lower Fort Garry. He served there for two years and in 1971 joined the City of Winnipeg Police Force as a Commissionaire. He has also continued to work the family farm. Steven was trustee on the Sapton School Board and was Secretary of the Hazelridge Legion. Antonina functioned as a 4H leader, School Trustee, Sunday School Teacher at Hazelridge-Millbrook United Church and served on the Senior Citizen's Committee.

The Sapton 4-H Potato Club was organized before 1950 and continued to operate until about 1960. The club membership never exceeded 15, but



Back Row: Brian Ewanika, Stella Watchko. Middle Row: Bobby Kuzmack, Herbie Magura. Front Row: Richard Kuzmack, Gordon Nieckarz, Billy Watchko, Wally Hanna.

it was a very active club, participating in the various 4-H rallies and summer camp sessions.

From 1952-1957 Morris Kowalchuk was the leader.

The Sapton 4-H Potato Club was the first club to receive a foundation stock Norland Potatoes. Mr. Prodan felt the club deserved this due to the high proficiency in its 4-H activity.

THE SPRINGFIELD AND RIDGELAND COLONY (14-11-8) and (6-10-7)

The Hutterites, an offshoot of the Swiss Brethren, suffered persecution because of their religious beliefs and as a result emigrated to the United States in the late 1800's and to Manitoba in the early 20's.

In 1950 the Poplar Point colony decide to divide. They bought 1100 acres on the west branch of the Brokenhead River in the Springfield Municipality where they moved the buildings from the various farms to form a village.

Since their set up is communal living, each department has a head man who issues the orders for the day to the 90 persons living in the colony.



The Springfield Colony.

Although each family has separate living quarters, they assemble in the dining hall for meals, the males on one side the females on the other. At the call of the dinner bell, located out in the yard and the buzzers in the homes, they come, the workers eating first, the children next and the cooks last.

A similar seating arrangement prevailed at church service where only the human voice was heard. No musical instruments, radio or T.V. were allowed on the colony.

There is sharp contrast between the very large modern equipment of the workers and the quaint garb of the residents.

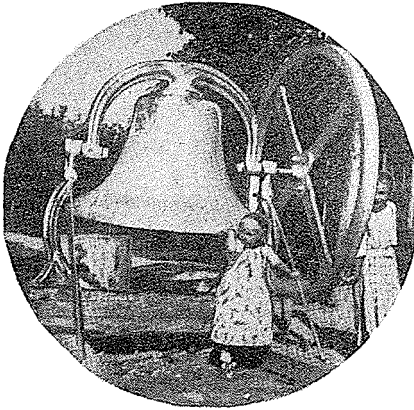
Until April 1973 they conducted their own school affairs. Tyrolean, their spoken tongue is not a written language therefore they study German before and after school.

Discipline was strict. Women were subservient to men. Every thing was kept under lock and key leaving no room for temptation.

Springfield Colony had outgrown its capacity and in 1963 the colony purchased 3360 acres of land along No. 12 highway and moved half of their number to form the Ridgeland Colony. They bought the old Hazelridge school using part of it for classes conducted by a teacher paid by School Division No. 12.



Approaching the Hutterian village at Springfield, the school and an apartment block are the big buildings seen first.



The big call bell which calls to worship and to work the members of the Hutterian Brethren at Springfield Colony, Manitoba.

SUTHWYN

As early as 1883 Suthwyn was a well-populated community of enterprising farmers the majority being of Scottish or English descent. Some were the second or third generation of the Lord Selkirk Settlers. Most of them relied on their own ingenuity and the help of neighbors to erect their frame buildings. Many of these were finished inside with lath and plaster and often a lean-to kitchen was added later. Two of the old homes in Suthwyn are of white Alsip brick. These and some of the frame buildings have been in continuous use, several by descendants of the same family.

Very little land changed hands in the Suthwyn district until 1907 when the survey for the Grand Trunk Railway and the site for the Town of Transcona went through. At that time, farms located in the area destined to become the town were purchased and subdivided into town lots. Other properties on the fringe of this development were bought and sold many times by speculators. Finally, when the Town boundaries became established these outlying lots reverted back to farm land. The Osborne clay common to this district, though not noted for "bumper crops", has never known a complete failure. It persistently yields an average crop to those who understand it.

The name Suthwyn was selected in 1887 when Mr. Donald Sutherland negotiated with the Postal authorities to establish a Post Office in his home, to be called Sutherland. As there was a Post Office in Saskatchewan by that name they suggested using "SUTH" and adding "WYN". It remained in Sutherland's home until 1892 when it was moved across the road to Dickson's home where it continued until 1900. From 1906 to 1907 the Post Office was kept in the home of A. MacIntyre. In 1909 the Suthwyn Post Office was closed and R.R.3 Winnipeg came into being. The first mail carrier to bring letters parcels etc. from Winnipeg twice a week was a Frenchman named Blondeau. He smoked a short clay pipe. He said it kept his nose warm.

The Red River floodway running from south to north, and the Perimeter Road which parallels it at this point, have cut the Suthwyn district in half as they pass through sections 23-26- and 35-10-4E. blocking every mile road with the exception of the Dugald Road where the Floodway is bridged. This gigantic upheaval of earth completely obliterated some farms, and the site of the Suthwyn school.

Since 1960 the trend to country living has been evident. Seldom a week goes by that someone does not inquire for available land on which to establish a home. Before the Government placed a "freeze" on the sale of land in this area for other than farm use, it was possible to sell, three, five acre plots from one holding before being required to subdivide. These lots were sought by city workers willing to commute daily to enjoy country living. They have built attractive modern homes and planted trees and shrubs. The mail, and the Winnipeg papers are delivered daily. The Department stores deliver weekly. The party line telephones are on the Dugald exchange or, (by paying an additional installation charge) can be on the Winnipeg exchange, without a toll charge. A private line can be arranged for approximately \$500.00.

Every year new names appear on the census list.

On Highway 207

Mr. & Mrs. Wayne Harris, Randy and Brennan

Mr. & Mrs. Ted Stoyko and Lois Lynn

Mr. & Mrs. R.A. Scobel

Mr. & Mrs. G. Belot

Mr. & Mrs. R. Morrow, Wayne, Wanita, Judith, Dale, and Blain

Mr. & Mrs. B. Boisjoli

Mr. & Mrs. B. Bodnar, Bonnie, Leslie and David

Mr. & Mrs. W. Paley, Rosemary, Nickie, Vera and Teresa

Mr. & Mrs. E. Smith, and Debbie

On Suthwyn Road

Mr. & Mrs. J.W. Copeland

Mr. & Mrs. Tom Copeland

Mr. & Mrs. Ray Schau, Ronald, Ricky, Glen and Lisa

On Dugald Road

Mr. & Mrs. G. Lanigan

Mr. & Mrs. E. Protosavage

Mr. & Mrs. Ted Protosavage

Mr. & Mrs. Clinke and family

Mr. & Mrs. J. Fenn

Mr. & Mrs. Charlie Raynbird, Valerie, (Marlyne, Darlyne) (twins),
(Tommy, and Johnny) (twins)

On Murdock Road

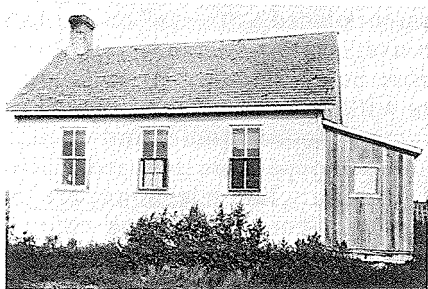
Mr. & Mrs. E. Richter and family

Mr. & Mrs. A. Bartel and family

Mr. & Mrs. G. Kehler and family

SUTHWYN SCHOOL NO. 530 1888-1963

The Suthwyn school district was organized in 1887, and included approximately ten and a quarter square miles. The school was ready for use in 1888. It had a special significance for the parents of children who had previously walked across fields and swamps to Montavista school, (later known as South Springfield, and finally North Transcona). The Suthwyn School a one room frame building 18 by 24 feet, was situated on the east corner of the S.W. 1/4 of 35-10-4E. Classes were held in July and August. The first teacher was Mrs. Tobias (Phoebe) Collins who lived 1/2 a mile east of the school. The first pupils were, Rob, Eva and Douglas Sutherland, Finlay McRae, Johnny and Bessie Scoular, Walter and Ray Collins and Joe Barrowclough. Soon to follow were Edies, Stewarts, Lecky



Suthwyn school built 1888.

and James. The first school board consisted of Mr. P.L. Edie, A. Inglehart, Donald Sutherland and Alfred Wright.

Dog team was the style of travel to and from school. One and two dog hitches were used to pull home made sleighs. The children built snow houses to shelter their dogs, which were owned by Barkwell's Sutherland's, Edie's and Nellie May Dickson. Ray Collins' dogs were kept in excellent condition and were used to travel all over the countryside and to town.

In 1920 the school was in need of repair. The building was condemned. Arrangements were made for the children to attend South Transcona school for a period of two years. The Principal was Mr. McCann. The Suthwyn trustees then looked to Oak Hummock, where they were accepted for two years. Although this increased the Oak Hummock enrollment to forty six, the beloved teacher Miss Minnie McRae, managed them with ease.

During these four years Cecil Murrell, Gerald Sommerville and Mr. Richard Wright took turns driving the horse drawn covered van. The roof was constructed of V-joint lumber, the canvas sides could be rolled up for ventilation on hot days. Two benches extended the length of the wagon. Each child had his own seat, the choice being in order of seniority. The boys saved a seat for their special girl. A sort of unwritten law prevailed and was never broken unless one was absent, as would happen when the boys were kept home to assist with the harvest. There was a double door at the back of the van, and a small opening in the front behind the driver enabling him to keep an eye on the behavior of the seventeen children. Four to six feet of snow was usual by spring, making driving hazardous for either sleigh or wagon. The roads would "cut off" badly and the ditches would overflow. On one such occasion the van slipped off into the ditch giving everyone a ducking in the icy water. The boys never missed an opportunity to swim in the ditch on a warm summer day. Usually it was without incident, but one day the van carrying the girls stopped to pick up the boys who were swimming. Alas! — they had left their clothes beside the road where the van had stopped.

In 1924 the Suthwyn school was repaired and reopened. Ten years later, as the building was inadequate for the forty pupils enrolled, a decision was made to build a new and larger school, on the original site. The new building was 24 by 40 feet and had a full size basement and cost \$2,700.00.

When it was completed a reunion of former pupils and teachers was arranged for Saturday August 25, 1934. Five of the first scholars who had started school in 1888 were in attendance: Mrs. J. Gunn (Eva Sutherland), Messers Harold Douglas and Lorne Sutherland, John Scoular and Finlay McRae.

Former teachers who recalled memories of their experiences at Suthwyn were, Miss Munro, Miss Penrose and Mr. W.D. Bayley who said he had painted the exterior of the building during school hours. The Trustees supplied the paint. Three of the older boys were sent home (about 2-1/2 miles) for a ladder, which was returned the same way when the job was completed. Two of the more responsible boys were put in

charge of the class. The windows were all raised and kept open so that Mr. Bayley could hear the "goings on" from outside.

Dr. Hudson recalled an incident when a very distressed little girl arrived late one morning. She had tried to locate a lost kitten which she heard crying in the bush along the way. Investigations revealed it to be a Cat Bird.

Mr. Bousfield told how he had tried to establish some trees in the school yard but because of the forty horses kept by a local bachelor, which were watered at the school pump, only one maple survived.

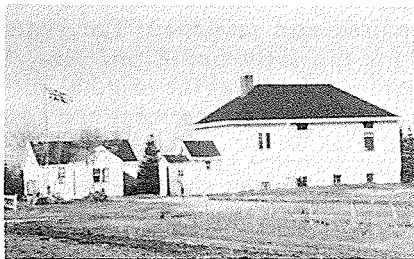
Mrs. Vidal had been instrumental in organizing the Better Times Club. Miss Alice Thomsen was the last teacher in the old school and the first teacher in the new.

In 1935 the Trustees gave permission for a Mission Band to hold meetings every Friday from 3 to 4. Mrs. J. Gunn and Mrs. F. Van Slyck were the leaders. This small but enthusiastic group won the Honor banner several times. It was discontinued when one of the parents thought the school was no place for religion.

For the five years during which Mrs. A. Keith was the teacher she resided in the school using the boys cloak room for a bedroom. During that time she painted the large basement with paint supplied by the trustees and did many of the caretaking jobs.

In 1953 a three room cottage was purchased from Douglas Wright for \$1,500.00, to be used for a teacherage. It was wired for electricity and a phone was installed.

In 1960 the Suthwyn School and property was expropriated by the Government for the purpose of constructing the Red River Floodway. Fifteen thousand dollars was paid to the school district. The Floodway board then sold the buildings by tender. \$165.00 was the top bid for the school house. It was resold twice that summer, the third buyer Mr. G. Socha, who paid \$500.00, and moved it to 1709 Copeland St. South Transcona. The Teacherage sold for \$133.00 and was moved to Lake Winnipeg for a summer cottage.



The second Suthwyn School and teacherage.

TEACHERS OF THE SUTHWYN SCHOOL 1888-1963

Mrs. Tobias Collins

Miss Mary Hislop (Mrs. Barber)

Miss Gowanlock

Miss Mary McLeod

Miss J. Valad

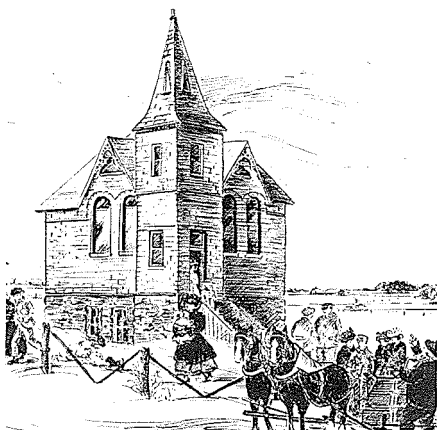
Miss Agnes Forest

Mr. W.D. Bayley

Miss Margaret Scoular
 Mr. E.S. Hudson (Dr.)
 Miss Syme
 Miss A. Munroe
 Miss O.F. Benson
 Miss G. Scott
 Miss Penrose
 Miss Mina Gillan (Mrs. Ferguson)
 Miss Eva Bisset (Mrs. McKenzie)
 Miss Estelle McMannis
 Miss Galloway
 Miss E. Hamilton
 Miss N. Nixon
 Miss Alix Masterman
 Mr. F.L. Bousfield
 Mr. R. Brown
 Miss Jessie Blair
 Miss Ivy Morrison
 Miss Agnes Pearson
 Miss McCrea
 Miss Flora McLean
 Miss Delma Erikson
 Mr. W. McCann (South Transcona)
 Miss Minnie McRea (Oak Hummock)
 Miss J. Peden
 Miss Lavina Williams
 Miss Rose Towe
 Miss G.M. Dunning
 Miss Aileen Gunn
 Miss M.A. Scarfe
 Mrs. S. Vidal
 Miss M.A. Johnson
 Miss A. Thomsen (Mrs. S. Hanson)
 Mr. S.G. Dack
 Miss Isabel Willis
 Mrs. Anne Keith
 Miss Louise Smith
 Miss Winnifred Jacques
 Miss Helen Hutzel
 Miss Elizabeth Moreland
 Miss Pearl Romanick
 Mrs. Olga Krawetz
 Miss Angla Claeys
 Miss Betty Nolin (Mrs. B. Smith)
 Mrs. E. Badiuk
 Miss J. King
 Mrs. E. Dymterko
 Mrs. E. Sopiwnyk

SUTHWYN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH 1900-16

In 1870 early settlers, who were devoted to their church, walked



Suthwyn Presbyterian church built 1900.

through swamp and prairie seven miles and more to worship at Old Kildonan. They crossed the Red River on the Ferry. This jaunt was proving too much for some. In 1880 the Springfield Presbyterian church was built and the Suthwyn communicants attended there. In 1893 they began holding services in the Suthwyn school. But, at the turn of the century they were anxious to have a church of their own, and set about with zeal to build one that would stand the test of time. Fate decreed that time would be short.

Without mention of the cost in work or sacrifice, the session book states simply, "During the summer of 1900 the Suthwyn Church was built". It stood on the north east corner of section 34-10-4E. The property, 100 x 230 feet was donated by P.K. Dickson.

It was a stately building of solid brick with a sixty foot tower over the front entrance. The contract was given to J.D. McArthur for \$3,500.00. This cost was met in less than four years largely due to the efforts of the ladies, who soon earned the reputation of "Good Cooks".

They held Pie Socials where boys were known to bid up to \$4.00 for the "Right Girl's" pie. Also Ice Cream Socials, and Oyster Suppers were held in the basement, and always a concert upstairs in the church. The oysters were purchased from Eaton's and they provided a chef to cook them. The ladies provided all other foods.

The church was opened on the second sabbath of December, and was filled for both services and likewise for the concert on the following day. Rev. Dr. D. Bryce, who donated the pulpit, spoke in the morning; Rev. A. Matheson in the evening. Eva Sutherland was the organist. Her father Donald was choir leader.

In the next few years they were served by Rev. J.H. Jarvis, Rev. J.M. Fisher, Mr. Fraser Cox, and Rev. Lundy. The communion vessels were paid for by voluntary contributions.

At session meetings they discussed (among other things), moral reform and systematic beneficence. In 1904 Rev. D. Munro moderator of session and all elders representing Springfield, Suthwyn, and Bird's Hill applied to Presbytery for leave to call a minister to this augmented congregation. Accordingly Rev. David Iverach was inducted to the three charges on January 24, 1905.

At regular intervals the communion roll was purged. Resident members who had absented themselves for longer than one year, and, showing no good cause for the same, would be visited by members of the session and a report given at the following meeting.

If new members who applied could show they were of exemplary faith and no charge had been preferred against them in the church, they would be received forthwith, and their names placed on the roll. They would profess their faith in the presence of the congregation and be publicly received. The Lords supper would then be dispersed.

In summer the Friday night prayer meetings were well attended by every member of the family. The system of monthly envelopes was adopted in 1910. The same year it was considered, and deemed advisable, to give assistance to open a preaching station near the Grand Trunk shops. A congregation was organized and a communion roll made up for the new town of Transcona. Their first meetings were held in a tent near the site of the C.N.R. shops. This later blew down in a heavy wind. The Suthwyn choir was invited to take part in the opening service.

Rev. A. Matheson served the four charges from 1893 to 1900. He would preach at Springfield at 10:30 A.M., then on to Sunnyside for a morning service, eat his lunch while driving the horse and buggy or the cutter in winter, and arrive at Suthwyn for a 2:30 service. After dinner at the manse, he would arrive at Bird's Hill for the evening service at 7 P.M.

In 1912-14 the rapidly dwindling church membership was attributed to the establishing of the C.N.R. yards and the location of the town of Transcona. The influx of people caused land prices to soar from \$25.00 to \$300.00 an acre. Many families sold their land and moved away. The newcomers being of a different faith did not enroll.

Services in the church were discontinued in 1916. The beautiful brick building was sold to Transcona for \$600.00. It stood empty for years and in 1932 the bricks were used by Mr. W.A. Girling to construct a Mortuary in the Transcona Cemetery. Mr. Lidgate who supervised the dismantling, paid tribute to the men who built it, for not a crack was evident in the solid brick wall.

Under Rev. R. Crocket the few remaining members met for service in the South Transcona school, until 1925, when they purchased the Methodist church from Dugald and moved it to South Transcona. The work was reestablished and every effort was made to carry on church services and Sunday school under the devoted leadership of Rev. H.B. Duckworth until 1926. He was followed by Rev. G. Tolton. Once again dwindling membership forced the church to be closed. This frame building was sold and moved away. The Suthwyn Presbyterian church records and the Communion vessels are kept in the Memorial United Church in Transcona.

The following are some names and stories of families who have lived in Suthwyn.

Alexander Sutherland and his wife Catherine (McPherson), came from Kildonan Scotland with the Lord Selkirk Settlers in 1812. They crossed the Atlantic in three open boats and suffered many hardships before reaching their destination on the banks of the rivers where the Red and the Assiniboine meet. They found the Indians helpful and friendly. The braves

liked to visit the settlers homes on New Years Eve and would stay until they had kissed all the young ladies, many of whom hid in the loft hoping to avoid the incident, but to no avail. Their only son John was called to the senate along with Mr. M.A. Girard as the first English and French representatives of the people of Manitoba.

John Sutherland had fourteen children, nine sons and five daughters.

When his eldest son Donald was a young man he often accompanied his father on trips to St. Claud. It took six weeks to make the return trip. Each man had 5 oxen and 4 Red River carts. The extra ox was to relieve the first tired one. While travelling they lived on bannock and pemmican and what chicken and rabbits they could shoot on the way. They had to ford the rivers and creeks. The load coming back was brown sugar, tea, powder and shot, which was carried in bags weighing 300 lbs. each. Donald and his brother-in-law A. Matheson were the only two who could load these bags without help. No man rode on the return trip.

Donald married Christie Matheson. Their children were John, Rob, Eva, Douglas, Lorne, Bertha, Nell and Harold whose letters provided us with this story and many others pertaining to the early days of Suthwyn. Donald's first farm was on the site of the present C.P.R. Station in Winnipeg. He homesteaded the S.E. 1/4 of 3-11-4E and built a shed on the property. They hauled hay from this land to their farm on the corner of Higgins and Main St. for several years before moving to Suthwyn in 1886. Their L shaped house which was the largest one in the district became the gathering place for the young folks social evenings when their organ, violin, auto harp and mouth organ supplied music for sing songs and dances which were enjoyed. Lunch was served so that all could be home before midnight, as morning came early. If necessary on such occasions, the furniture, including the heater, would be removed to the hall to make room for the three sets of square dances, lancers or quadrilles. There was seldom a Sunday that twenty did not sit down for dinner. Most of the food was produced on the farm. The surplus butter, eggs, rhubarb, potatoes etc. was traded for groceries in Winnipeg. A calf and a pig were butchered every fall. Wild game and berries were enjoyed whenever available. Plenty of everything was stored away for the winter.

Two barns were built 15 feet from the flowing well which was dammed for a day or so after freeze-up to flood a skating rink. Situated by the well was a 24 foot tank which held 12 tall milk cans. The water flowed in one end and out the other the year round.

Everyone was too active to be ailing, but in times of sickness they resorted to poultices of flax seed for conjection or infection, and kerosene for internal and external pains. Neighborly help was always available and often came without asking. A few women in the district served as midwives in the early years. Later Dr. Davis of Dugald attended the sick.

The women made their own clothes and used the left over scraps of material to make quilts padded with sheeps wool.

The old Greek pedlar came walking, carrying a light box with a strap over his shoulder. It contained a tray or two with trinkets, needles and thread.

All the settlers attended the picnic at Bird's Hill on July 1st. The Winnipeg merchants gave prizes.

In the early years on the farm a fever killed some horses so Donald bought 3 oxen and a 18 inch sulky plough. The older boys bought broncho ponies. Some were vicious but were good workers. They had about 100 head of cattle and that year the price of beef was low so the boys broke the steers to harness and sold them in the spring to homesteaders keeping 6 for themselves.

About 1906 the survey went through for the Grand Trunk Railway. The rails were to be laid behind their barn. The same year Christie died with Ptomaine poisoning. She was only 52.

Donald served as school trustee.

In 1911 the Dominion Government sent him to England to encourage immigration to Canada. He was to return on the Titanic. However, Canada House in London extended his tour and he escaped the tragic fate of that ship.

Harold and Rob served in France returning in 1919.

John Gunn came from Sutherlandshire Scotland in 1823. He missed sailing with the Selkirk settlers as he was serving in the Napoleonic War. On arriving at the Red River Settlement he purchased an undeveloped lot number 62. It was eight chains wide, situated in East Kildonan. His wife's parents had come via Hudson Bay with the early settlers in 1815. They had four children Alexander, Jeremiah, Anne (Mrs. McIntosh) and Robert.

Robert Gunn married Barbara McKay and homesteaded 320 acres (north of Kildare and east of Day St.) in 1878. He farmed this land until the survey for Transcona went through in 1907. He took an active part in municipal and school affairs serving as councillor and school trustee.

John Wm. Gunn was Robert's eldest son. He purchased 240 acres on the N.W. 1/4 of 27-10-4E. in 1895. Later he acquired the South half of the S.W. 1/4 of 34-10-4E. from Mr. Alfred Wright. On November 20th, 1901 his marriage to Eva Sutherland was the first wedding in the new Suthwyn Presbyterian Church. It was attended by everyone for miles around. A large tent was erected against the front door of the Sutherland home. A shiplap floor was laid. "Eats" were served in the house and there was dancing in the tent, till midnight. John had built a house for his bride on section 34, where their two children Roy and Aileen were born. As a family they devoted their time and effort to the work of the church, the Sunday school and the Mission Band. Eva, ever mindful of the pleasures and privations of her ancestors, enjoyed telling stories. She continued to bake bannock and could rival the best of them in a Red River Jig.

Roy Gunn married Jessie Iverach, who was born at the Springfield manse when her father was Minister to the three charges. Roy has continued to work his father's farm. He served as a school trustee. They have one daughter Aileen.

Roy's sister Aileen Gunn has spent her life in the field of education and with the Home Missions under the United Church. She taught 1928-29 at Suthwyn school. Aileen has retired and lives in the house in which she was born.

P.L. Edie purchased 240 acres of land on the N.E. of 36-10-4E, in 1883 from a half breed girl who had received it as a grant. He married Margaret Cook on July 22, 1884. He and Margaret had carefully made their plans while herding cows and these were carried out. They travelled by buck-

board buggy to be married and in spite of the loss of "\$18.00" they enjoyed a honeymoon in Kenora. They settled in Suthwyn and built a two storey frame house which is still standing. Their children were Bruce, who was born on October 1, 1885, Stewart, Helen, Clara and the twins Jean and Marion who died when she was nine months old. Margaret died 4 months later in 1901. Jean was raised by Grandma Cook.

P.L. married Margaret's sister Marion two years later and in 1905 they built a three storey house of white Alsip brick which is a landmark on the Dugald Road. The foundation stone was quarried in St. Andrews on the River bank and hauled by team and sleigh. P.L. served as school trustee. He had a happy disposition which was reflected in the many folk songs he sang and whistled while at work. He enjoyed good health and swam across the Red River when he was 85. He died ten years later in 1951.

Stewart Edie, and his wife, Mabel, (Milne of Dugald) continued to farm the land until they retired to a cottage 1/4 of a mile west, in 1960. Mabel is a charter member of the Dugald Women's Institute. She served as President of the Suthwyn Group of the Red Cross during the Second World War.

She and Stewart made good use of the spacious home. They enjoyed people and entertained friends at dinner parties, social evenings, meetings etc. They were situated on a strategic spot on the highway where the road being low was soon blocked with snow. Almost every stormy night Stewart would be called from his bed to assist some stranded motorist. Many who could not continue their journey were "put up" for the night. In one instance when the roads were impassable, Stewart was called on to convey Dr. Peake from Transcona to a sick family near Oakbank. This he did, by calling for the Doctor with a team and stone boat. They sat on a bale of hay. Part way they met Mr. Challis with a snow mobile, which broke down. The last lap of the journey was with a horse and cutter. The Doctor returned to town on a west bound train which passed through Oakbank. The same storm left several women (including Mabel), stranded in Transcona when they were returning from the Plympton church tea. Stewart had spent the day pulling cars through snow banks, so when Mabel phoned him to come to Transcona to rescue her and the others he replied, "You better stay where you are, I have other stranded ladies here, and we've all had our supper." Stewart made a snow plough and often cleared the road to Dugald with four or six horses. Stewart served as school trustee.

Bruce Edie's eldest son, Norman and his wife Lois (Duke of Virden), purchased this farm in 1960, and so it continues in the same name for 90 years. Norman has established a finishing feed lot with an indoor barn. The field storage silo is close by. Their children are Elaine, Allan, Wayne, Barbara and Grace.

Joe Condon and his wife Jean (Edie) owned the N.W. 1/4 of 35-10-4E. They built a summer cottage there, for their use when working the land.

Bill Paulson and his wife Violet (Bromley) rented this cottage for a short time when they were first married.

Abe McBean came from Ontario in the 1880's. He brought with him his son Billy who was six foot two inches tall, and two daughters Louise and Carrie. He built an attractive two storey white brick house on the north west corner of section 25-10-4E. Abe served as school trustee. When he

moved to Winnipeg in 1904, he built the Kilmarnock Apartments on Balmoral St.

In 1904 the Ferguson family came from Scotland and purchased the McBean farm. Their children, Archie, William, Margaret, Lizzie, Nan and Sam. Margaret played the organ. She married Lorne Sutherland. Theirs was the second and the last wedding in the brick church. Lizzie married Donald Munro. Nan became Mrs. Wm. Morrison. Archie and William moved to town. Sam served as a school trustee. He continued to farm until 1930. He married Lily (Brett of Dugald) widow of Ed. Holland. Lily and Sam lived at the west coast.

The first New Year after Fergusons moved into the brick house, their barn was destroyed by fire also all their stock. Shortly after Donald and Harold Sutherland and Donald Munro canvassed the district and raised \$600.00 to buy them a team of horses. The neighboring ladies prepared a lovely lunch and arranged a surprise social evening. The Ferguson house was crowded and they were overwhelmed by the generosity of their new neighbors. In later years a heavy wind lifted one of their buildings and turned it end for end.

The farm and buildings were rented for a few years to Nick Tonoski and later to John Stephurick.

Stanley and Ella Shearn rented this farm in 1935 for a few years. Mr. Shearn was a veteran of World War One. Mrs. Shearn served as secretary of the Dugald Women's Institute for many years.

This property was then purchased by Mr. King who hired Norek's to farm the land.

Two bachelors Lao and Jack Pfrimmer were the next owners and they sold to Mr. A. Maes. Jack served as school trustee.

Alfons and Natalie Maes purchased this property in 1945. Their children were Oscar, Clarice, Yvonne and Albert (twins) Maurice and Isabelle. Mr. & Mrs. A. Maes retired to Langley British Columbia. Mrs. Maes served as school trustee.

Oscar and his wife Lorraine took over the farm. Their children are Norman, Cathy, Gordon, Harvey, Roy and Kenny. Oscar served as school trustee.

John Thompson was one of the earliest settlers coming in the 1880's. He lived on the S.W. 1/4 of sec. 25-10-4E. He raised horses and would often have forty at one time. He stayed pretty much to himself, but would sometimes walk a mile and a half to play cards with the Van Slyck bachelors. John could be depended on for a contrary answer. If you said it was a "fine day", he'd seen better, or a "bad day" he'd seen worse. Some folks thought John kept money hidden in his unpainted shack. One night a man attacked him hoping to find the hidden cash. He went away empty handed, but, left John with a sore head. John served as school trustee.

Mr. & Mrs. John Kork Sr., emigrated to Canada in 1892 and 1893 respectively. They were married in 1894 and lived in Winnipeg and South Transcona before purchasing 40 acres on the north west corner of section 24-10-4E, from Berth Chinman in 1900. Their children were Mike, Anna, John, Joe, Fred and Stanley.

John Kork Jr., and his wife Pearl moved several times before they purchased the south west 1/4 of section 25-10-4E. from Mr. Kutchak in 1944.

The old pump was all that remained to show this had been the homestead of John Thompson. John and Pearl's children were: Marjorie, Walter, Mary, Olga, Gordon, Edward, Helen and Kathy. They purchased the former home of J. Beal and moved it to Suthwyn for their home. John built his original buildings. He served as school trustee.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller and their family, Elsie, Bella and Jack resided on section 24-10-4E. in 1911. They operated a market garden.

Mr. Goodal was a bachelor lived one mile south of Millers.

The Sommerville family, Bert, Gerald and Lenard, lived in the house on section 24-10-4E. after Miller's left. It was situated across the road from the site chosen for the village of Deacon. The three boys and their neighbors watched with great interest the many teams and men employed in the building of the homes, and in the construction of the pipe line.

This property was purchased by Mr. Kalina, and later sold to Norman Wright.

Richard Wright left Bruce County, Ontario in 1906. He moved to Indian Head Sask. Mrs. Wright emigrated from Inverness Scotland in the early 1900's. They moved to Suthwyn in 1922, with their family, Gordon, Preston and Cecil (twins), Norman, Douglas and Eunice. They lived first in a house vacated by the Block family on 36-10-4E. In 1926 they rented the Superintendent's house, the only remaining building on the site of the village of Deacon. Mrs. Wright's good singing voice was enjoyed at many social gatherings.

Norman Wright and his wife Nellie (Sutherland of Transcona) and their children, Ray and Carol, farmed this and adjoining land until 1965. When they purchased property on 24-10-4E, they built a house. In 1970 this property was expropriated. It was required for the construction of a storage reservoir for water required to meet the needs of the city of Winnipeg. Norman and Nellie then moved to Transcona. Norman served as school trustee.

Douglas Wright and his wife Edith (Sherbo of Transcona) built their first home on the N.E. of 23-10-4E. Their children were, Heather, Irene, Deanna and Douglas. Douglas built a new home on 23-10-4E south of the G.W.W.D. railroad. He works at Griffin Steel Foundries and farms his own and rented land. He served as school trustee. Douglas Jr. works with his father and lives in a trailer house on adjacent land.

Walter Scoular with his wife and family, lived two miles east and south of the Suthwyn school. When a son John attended the opening of the new Suthwyn school in 1934 he recalled how in 1888 he and his brothers and sisters walked to and from school in all weather "It had to be a very stormy day before any child got a ride". His father ploughed a furrow across the field towards the school to make it easier to walk with bare feet. Margaret Scoular, when she was 18, returned to Suthwyn where she taught the children of her former friends. While there she boarded at Baxters.

Mr. Lee farms the S.E. 1/4 of 25-10-4E. He resides in Winnipeg.

Other family names familiar to this area,

Smith	Peters	Le Masurier	Bush
Smallcombe	Tressier	Mason	Hunt
Bata	Holmes	Gregg	Tatton
Mezon	Lawrence	Ironside	Martens
Esau			

Mr. & Mrs. O.B. Harvey lived on the south east 1/4 of section 24-10-4E. in 1890.

The Menzie family settled on the north west 1/4 of section 36-10-4E. They sold their land to Dave Edie.

Mr. & Mrs. John Barkwell purchased this property from Dave Edie. Their sons were Lawrence and Reg. John served as school trustee. Mrs. Barkwell was deaf and always carried a pencil and paper for written answers. Mr. Barkwell listed his farm for sale. Shortly after he changed his mind, but neglected to inform the real estate agent. The purchaser, Charlie Van Slyck, had signed the contract so the deal had to go through. The Barkwell boys went to Saskatchewan and took up a homestead in 1903.

Charlie Van Slyck resided in Suthwyn for a few years. He had one daughter Frances. He returned to Napanee Ontario where he died in 1908.

In 1914 a syndicate of six men purchased 240 acres on the north west of section 36-10-4E. for \$24,000.00. They named it "Rockfeller Gardens" and had it subdivided into frontage lots of one acre, other lots of one and a half acres, giving them 215 lots in all. The expected boom did not materialize. The investment was lost. Some of the lots reverted back to farm land and were later purchased at tax sales.

Mr. Peterson was one of the investors. He built on his sixty acres on the N.W. 1/4 of 36 in 1915. Mrs. Peterson and the children Elmin, Menal, Ruby, Gordon, Frans, Lenard, Ruth and Ross carried on a mixed farm and rented land across the road from Mr. Hamilton. Ruby played the organ by ear and many happy hours were spent in sing songs with friends and family. Gordon, Lenard and Ross served in World War two. A house party could be quickly arranged. A couple of phone calls in the morning would bring thirty or more people together the same evening at Petersons, Wright's or Van Slyck's. The lunch was simple, the fun hearty and enjoyed by all.

Mr. & Mrs. Tom Anderson purchased the Peterson property in 1949. They had three children. Tom served as school trustee. Tom's brother Harold and sisters Sylvia and Marie Anderson lived here with them. They sold to the present owners.

Mr. & Mrs. John Liska emigrated to Canada from Czechoslovakia in 1930. After living in Alberta for awhile, they settled in Springfield on the original Peterson place. Their children were John, Frank and Anne. They visited their homeland in 1967 and enjoyed the trip, but, were glad to return to their adopted country where they have found "the good life". At present Anne and her husband are building adjacent to their parent's home.

In 1895 or earlier a family named Garland and later McKenzies' lived on the N.E. of Section 25.

Charlie Jones and his wife built a two storey house on the north east 1/4 of section 25-10-4E. Their children were Andrew, Ada and Amy. The family were unhappy with Manitoba's cold winters. They sold, and moved to the Wenatchee Valley to grow fruit. Several of their friends from Springfield visited them with the same idea in mind. Hearing of the Jones' bad luck, they returned satisfied to remain in Manitoba. Farmers from the east used a short cut through the Jones' farm on their way to Town.

The McKinnon family lived in the Jones house. Florence rode an Indian pony.

This property was purchased by Mr. Lusty, who sold to Mr. McArthur.

The next owners were Nick Tonoski his wife Mary and their children Stella, Kashmir, James Ann and Julie (Tena). They had previously lived at Pine Ridge, where the adverse conditions made it impossible to progress. Their next move was to Plympton. Still they did not become established. However, things changed for the better. They settled in Suthwyn in 1926. The results of their labor brought reasonable prosperity. They were accepted and happy in the surroundings and the school teacher Miss Dunning took an interest in helping the children improve their English. After renting several places they purchased the N.W. ¼ of 25-10-4E. They ran a mixed farm.

Mrs. Tonoski had a stall at the farmer's market where she sold their produce milk, cream, potatoes, etc., every Saturday for many years. She sold the property to Mr. Schau in 1973 and moved to Transcona.

The north west 1/4 of section 30-10-4E was known as the Bray farm. The short cut from the east crossed this farm. After Bray's left a colored family named Burnett lived here. They drove a Moon car, which broke down regularly.

These buildings were rented to Solumchuck's and later Stephurick.

Mrs. Frances Kalomicks purchased this property and farmed it until the late 1960's when she sold to the present owners, Mr. & Mrs. N. Edie.

Mr. & Mrs. Bater built on small acreage in the "Rockefeller Gardens". They established a rather elaborate irrigation system by running water through pipes six feet above the ground to water strawberries they hoped to sell on the Winnipeg market.

The Polischuck family purchased this property. Their children were George, Willie, Lena and Sophie.

Ted Protosavage and his wife purchased from Polischuck's.

Stanley Johnson and his wife built on the north west corner of section 36-10-4E. Their children were Doreen, Eileen, Frank. He commuted to his work in Transcona daily.

Corbert Johnson and his wife were the next owners. Their children were Shirley Norma, Beverly, Don and Elayne.

Alvin Rogers and his wife followed the Johnsons. Alvin served as school trustee and secretary. Their sons were Vernon, Barry and Douglas.

Mr. & Mrs. Vermeullen purchased this property and sold to the present owners Mr. and Mrs. E. Protosavage.

Mr. & Mrs. Block, Jewish dairymen, built a large barn and house on the south west corner of the north west 1/4 of section 36-10-4E. about 1912. The barn burned down when a lamp was over-turned in the loft at evening chore time. No one was hurt. This house was later rented to Wrights and then to Polischucks at which time the house also was lost by fire.

Mr. & Mrs. Murrell built a home well back from the Deacon road on section 36. Their children were Harvey and Ivy.

Mr. & Mrs. E. Kyle purchased the Murrell property. Their children were Linford, Margaret, Mildred, Robert, Mabel, Marion, Enos, Glen and Patricia. Late one night fire forced them to flee in their night clothes. All their possessions were lost but fortunately no one was hurt. With the help of neighbors they built a new house closer to the Deacon Road. This building, still stands but Mrs. Kyle and Linford reside in a modern trailer home along side. Mr. Kyle was a conductor on the CNR.

Donald Stewart and his wife Lillie owned the north east 1/4 of 35-10-4E. They both came from Scotland. Donald had sailed the seven seas since he was 13 years old. The fingers of his right hand were set in a half closed position from navigating in bitter weather. They had two daughters and two sons. They always walked to the church services one mile west, thinking it unchristian to work the horses on Sunday. Mr. Stewart stood up for prayers. When an organ was placed in the church he refused to attend, "whilst that "Kist o' whistles" was making such noises, when folks were singing to the Lord." He was only persuaded to return when it was proved to him that the word organ appeared in Psalm 150 and elsewhere in the Bible.

Archie MacIntyre and his wife purchased this property from Stewarts. Their children, Mary Florence, Bertha Euphenica, Kathryn Victoria, Clare, Dave and June walked to church services. Sometimes when Kathryn was returning home after the Friday night prayer meeting a small wolf would follow along in the field. They had previously lived near Fargo N.D.

Mr. & Mrs. J.R. McIntyre lived on section 34-10-4E., their buildings being on the north west 1/4. They left the district in 1907.

Jim Hamilton, one of the early settlers lived on section 4-11-4E. He sold his property for the building of the C.N.R. yards and sold his house to Lorne Sutherland who moved it to section 3-11-4E. as a home, for his wife Margaret (Ferguson). It stands on the same site today opposite the Transcona cemetery. It has been the home of Nick Shewchuk and Budjeck's whose children were Minnie, Jerry and Olga. Kraushar's and Penners also made their home here.

Mr. & Mrs. R. Kokot are the present owners of the original Hamilton house.

Mr. & Mrs. Steve Smith farmed on the north east 1/4 of section 28. Their children were Fred; Bernard, Gladys, Leonard, and Dorothy.

Bernard and his wife Betty (Nolin) live close by. Betty is a former teacher of Suthwyn school.

Leonard has worked the farm since he returned from World War two. He married Margaret, (Duncan of Transcona). Their children are Fletcher and Leona. Leonard served as trustee and secretary.

Pete Shewchuk and his wife operated a dairy when they first settled in Suthwyn. After selling the dairy they continued grain farming. Mrs. Shewchuk had the earliest garden in this district. She planted radish, lettuce, onions and peas very late in the fall, "just before freeze up". Pete served as school trustee. Their children were Elizabeth, Nester and Vera. Nester served in World War Two.

Mr. & Mrs. Lucas purchased this property and sold to Dykstra's.

Mr. & Mrs. Veenstra bought from Dykstra's. In 1972 the house and property were purchased by the City of Transcona to extend the cemetery.

Remi Claeys and his wife emigrated from Belgium in 1900. They purchased three acres on section 3-11-4E from Mr. Silverman about 1907. It was part of the Sutherland homestead which had been subdivided when the C.N.R. came through. The town of Transcona did not expand as rapidly as had been anticipated. Land speculators were disappointed. Small lots were bought back in tax sales and reverted to farm land, to enlarge Claeys acreage. He also purchased a small milk route from his neighbor Pete

Shewchuk called, "Suthwyn Dairy". With the help of his family he built this up to 200 daily customers. The bottled milk was carried in a horse drawn wagon or sleigh. In the early days of Transcona some milk was carried in tall cans, the lid of which was a quart measure. Each customer provided her own container. The "measuring out" was done on the farmer's wagon. The Claeys' children Robert, Jules, Alida, Mary, Elsie, Remi Jr. and Jeannette attended school in Transcona, because of the daily ride. Their chores were done before and after school.

Hundreds of men riding the rails in the 1930's caught the slow moving freight trains at the crossing near Claeys' home. They were tired, hungry and thirsty. Answering the door became such a constant problem, that Remi decided to place a can of fresh water and a dipper at the gate, where they could quench their thirst.

Clifford Duval was one of the men who came west by this popular mode of travel. He came from Morrisburg Ont., looking for work, and he found it at James's Dairy for \$20.00 a month. Clif married Mary Claeys and together they continued to work her father's original farm. Their children Larry, Brian and Maureen received their education in Transcona and Winnipeg. The eastern strip of their land has been idle since 1964 when it was expropriated for the perimeter road, (which is still not completed). Meantime the Government has removed top soil and left the land in mounds. It cannot be cultivated, and has reverted to the wild state, making an excellent breeding place for red foxes.

Mr. Claeys later purchased the southeast 1/4 of section 27-10-4E. from Mr. Snyder. This was originally known as the Baxter farm. Mr. and Mrs. A. Baxter were enthusiastic exhibitors at the Springfield fair. They would be up before dawn on fair day to load and transport their enteries which included "ALL" their stock. They had one adopted daughter Lou Lou. Mr. Baxter was a thrifty Scot who, anticipating the cost, tried to discourage the building of the brick church. Session meetings were sometimes held in their home.

In later years the Baxter house was rented at times. One renter was Shut-smites; another Rutledge.

Nick Paulson and his wife Isabel purchased this 1/4 from Mr. Claeys in 1946, and farmed there until it was expropriated for the perimeter road in 1964. Their children were Anita, Louise, Helen, Raymond and Phillip. Nick served as school trustee.

Allan McRae, 18 years old, came from Kintail Rosshire Scotland in 1871. He had worked as a "Drummer" or traveller for a men's clothing firm. No such position existed here so he took up a homestead in Bird's Hill. He had come to join his brother John, an employee of the Hudson's Bay Co.

Arriving at St. Paul Minn., he met Mr. James J. Hill who kindly offered Allan transportation up the Red River to Winnipeg on his flat bottom boat. Mr. Hill later became one of the owners of the Great Northern Railway. Five years later Allan returned to Scotland to marry Catherine Finlayson. When they arrived at Bird's Hill they found a prairie fire had wiped out Allan's cabin, and all his prized possessions including thirty four suits of clothes and many valuable books. They lived in Winnipeg a few years and then moved to Plympton. Wishing to be closer to the city market

to sell their produce, they moved again, to section 34-10-4E. Mr. McRae served as school trustee. He remained an ardent Scot and enjoyed the Gaelic tongue. He believed in the rights of the Indians and worked on their behalf.

The "McRae Place" was known for it's hospitality. On stormy nights a lamp was placed in the window, and many were sheltered there. A skating rink was made each winter by diking the flowing well.

Mrs. McRae won prizes at the Springfield Fair for her butter, cheese, preserves and baking. She kept the family, Finlay, Grace Ann, Isabella, Donald, Mary Kate and Alexander Duncan in line and gave them courage to meet lifes vicissitudes. Mary Kate (Mrs. Williams) told this story. McRaes left Suthwyn in 1902.

Mr. & Mrs. Grotike resided in the "McRae Place". Their children were Wilfred, Rosie, Lily, Louise, Caroline, Freda, Bertha and Elsie. Being the nearest neighbor to John and Eva Gunn, Mrs. Grotike was called on to act as midwife when Aileen was born. When the (prearranged for) Doctor and nurse arrived both mother and babe were doing fine.

William Barrowclough emigrated to Canada from Balameria Ireland in 1889. They lived on the south east 1/4 of section 27-10-4E. They were a musical family. They were active in the work of the church and the school. Their daughter married a McQuade.

In later years their house was occupied by Mike Kork, The Kowalski family and Sandy Claker a bachelor.

David James came from Lanark County, Ontario, in 1882. In 1883, he took up a homestead near Regina. He drove a transport wagon from Moose Jaw to Clarke's Crossing in the rebellion of 1885. In the spring of 1886 David put his roots down in Springfield and purchased 120 acres (part of the north west 1/4 of section 34-10-4E, at \$4.00 an acre, 4% interest on the unpaid balance) from Allan McRae who made a handsome profit on the deal having purchased the land from the government for \$2.00 an acre. This was virgin prairie. In time, a two storey house was built. The house has been in continuous use and stands on the same site today. In 1891, David married Letitia Jolly of Dugald. They had five sons, William, George, Stanley who all remained on the farm with their father. Roland and Herbert moved to Detroit, Mich.

Prairie fires were a threat to the first settlers. Once when James' home was threatened. David and Letitia went out to fight the fire. Mrs. McRae, their neighbor, came over and took William and George to her home. When James' returned they were concerned at not finding their boys at home but were greatly relieved to find them safe at McRae's.

David broke his land with a team of oxen. One fall timber wolves came in from the east to prey on the settlers' stock. One evening at dusk the James and Hamilton herds were together and started to fuss. Dave took his shot gun and approached the herd from the south. Mr. Hamilton hearing the commotion, took his gun and approached from the north. They discovered each other but not the cause of the disturbance.

Late one night when William and his Dad were returning home from the Winnipeg Exhibition, they came upon an encampment of Indians near the C.N.R. mainline, just east of the present Nairn Overpass in Elmwood. Large fires were blazing and Dave told William the Indians were having a

Feast. Indians were often seen travelling east in the spring heading for the Millbrook area in search of Seneca Root. They frequently camped overnight on a grassy ridge opposite James' and continued on the next day by wagon and pony. The wagon was loaded with children, many dogs running beside, followed by two or three Indian women on foot.

James' ran a mixed farm and being adjacent to Transcona, they watched with interest the conversion of farm land to town property, and, took an active part in the building of the C.N. railway yards. At one time their farm was transferred into Transcona proper and David served for two years on the town council. When the land reverted back to it's original municipality he served on the Springfield council. He served as school trustee.

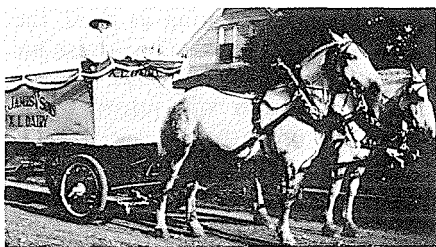
When George and Stanley returned from the First World War a dairy was started. Milk was delivered to Paquin Dairies. In 1922, license No. 23 was issued to deliver milk in Transcona. Beginning with six customers, their business grew until they were delivering to two hundred and seven homes daily. On their horse drawn wagon and later in 1941 on their truck they carried milk (at 8c to 10c a quart). Electricity was supplied to the milking machines and pasteurizing plant by windcharger. They delivered seven days a week, and did not miss one day in 21 years. Stanley was the milkman. As refrigeration was a problem, he carried a post hole auger on the milk wagon and bored many a hole on the north side of a customer's house to keep their milk cool. They sold the retail milk route to Modern Dairies in 1944.

In the dirty thirties, it was impossible to meet the needs of the large number of transients who daily disembarked from the freight trains at a nearby crossing. Many lunches were given to these men especially the very young and the old, who were hoping to find work.

William James married Agnes (Sweeney, of Carlton County, Ontario). They had four children, Donald and Ronald (twins), Marjorie and Helen. They lived in the original farm home. Since his retirement Bill has pursued his hobby of oil painting. His work has been shown at exhibitions and fairs.

Donald James married Nellie (Calder of Transcona). They built a cottage adjacent to the farm home and assisted with the farm operation. They had two children Douglas and Sharon. Douglas was the only child of a third generation to attend Suthwyn school.

Stanley James married Jessie (Dalglish of Margaret, Manitoba). They built a short distance east of the original James farm on the Dugald Road. They had three sons Kenneth, Larry and Bob. Stanley was trustee for Suthwyn school. Their farm land was expropriated for the floodway. This prompted their retirement. They moved to Transcona.



Stanley James on their milk wagon 1936.

George James, married Eleanor (Swallow of Transcona). Their home was just east of Stanley's. George served as trustee and Secretary-Treasurer for Suthwyn school. They have one son, Wilfred and a daughter Ruth.

During the land boom of 1907-08, Dickson's property, the north east 1/4 of section 34-10-4E, was sold to a real estate firm who subdivided it into one acre lots. It was known as the Dickson's estate, plan No. 1409, one parcel being purchased for the Transcona Cemetery. Later some lots were purchased by George James from the municipality for taxes. Many years were spent contacting the scattered owners to complete the purchases and make the parcel of land whole. Plan 1409 is still referred to by the land titles office. They retired to Transcona in 1953.

They retired to Transcona in 1953.

Wilfred James married Dorothy (Bedard of Detroit, Mich.). They took over his parent's home until 1959 when they moved into Stanley's home (George's house being eventually sold to Clinke). In 1967 Stanley's house was sold to J. Fenn. Wilfred and his family moved to a new home they had built on the north east 1/4 of section 27-10-4E, facing on the Perimeter Highway. They had four children, David, Carolyn, Katherine and George. David is carrying on the family tradition by working with his Dad on the farm. It was not unusual to see three generations working together in the field.

The property referred to as the "Dickson estate" was so named after the original owner Peter Dickson, who homesteaded this quarter in the 1880's. He was joined later by his brother Jack, who after a few years moved to Chicago. Pete married Miss Hislop and built a house on the present site of the Transcona Cemetery. They had one daughter Nellie May (Mammie). Pete was skilled in carpentry and with the willing help of the settlers he built the Suthwyn school, and later served as trustee.

Robert James came west about the same time as his brother David. In 1895 he returned to Ontario to marry Elizabeth Lawson. They settled in Suthwyn on the S.E. 1/4 of section 25. They had one daughter Mary. When the threshing machine moved in to John Thompson's field, directly across the section from James', John, who was a bachelor requested that Mrs. James come to cook. He would get in an ample supply of groceries and Elizabeth and Mary would drive across the field in a buggy to prepare the food for the 22 men. Robert served as school trustee.

James' moved to Oak Hummock in 1904 where they purchased land from Mr. Colbert. It was adjacent to Kildare and north of the present site of the Murdock McKay school. Due to Robert's failing health they moved to Winnipeg in 1907.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wright came from England in 1890. They settled on the N.E. 1/4 of section 27-10-4E. They took part in the community life. Their nearest neighbors were Ingleharts. Mrs. Wright died in 1900. Mr. Wright served as school trustee. He sold part of his land to John Gunn.

Through the years several buildings have been erected and demolished on this site, and many families have occupied one of the dwellings. First was the Symonvitch family who ran a dairy, followed by the Seiford family whose children were, Fanny, Emol, Art, Elsie, Lillian, Edward, Mabel and Henry. A later occupant was Sandy Claker, a bachelor. Then came Mr. and Mrs. De Forte and Alice. Mr. and Mrs. R.L. Clark and their sons.

Bob and Kenneth lived on the corner for a few years and erected new buildings. Bob and Kenneth served in the second World War.

They were followed by Mr. and Mrs. Minnie and their children Gerald and Geraldine.

The next residents were Mr. and Mrs. N. Atcheson who came from Saskatchewan with their children, Marion, Bob, Maxine, Grant and Allen. Mr. Atcheson was employed in the construction of the Cordite plant.

Mr. and Mrs. Immick were the last owners, the property being expropriated for the construction of the Perimeter Road. Mr. Immick served as school trustee. They moved to Victoria B.C.

Mr. Charles McNaughton moved his house from it's original site on Plessis Rd, (where it was used as a boarding house during the Transcona boom), to it's present location on the south west 1/4 of section 27-10-4E. A kitchen was added and the whole building was faced with cement blocks. His brother resided there for a time. Mr. McNaughton was the owner of Arctic Ice Co.

Later two Jewish families lived here one upstairs and the other downstairs.

In 1936 Mr. & Mrs. Herbert Bumstead purchased this property. On April 1 they moved from Charleswood. A permit was required from the Winnipeg Police to move their herd of cattle across the city. Permission was granted for 4 A.M. At the given hour Herb proceeded with the big Holstein Bull tied behind a wagon. The animal was so uncomfortable and behaved so badly, Herb freed him. The bull took his position at the head of the herd and led them down Wellington Crescent without incident!

Herb promoted the Dugald Calf Club. They moved to Headingly in 1945.

Herb's parental Grandmother Sarah Yorke came from Ipswich England with her father Henry in 1807. Henry Yorke walked 119 miles carrying an auger, an axe and a drawing knife, to build himself a house on the 7th line in N. Vincent. This house was protected by the Ontario Government as an Historical site. Sarah was first cousin of Charles Dickens, perhaps accounting for Herb's rare sense of humor.

One day Herb drove down Murdoch Rd. to the Highway. A neighbor came from his field and hailed him, "What the matter with you?" He stormed, "Your cow's in my crop". "That's not My cow. It belongs to a closer neighbor. What's the matter with you?" "I know what's the matter with me." was the reply as the accuser turned towards home. Herb was quite amused about that, for as he said, "Not many people know what's the matter with them."

Alfred Inglehart was one of the first to settle in Suthwyn. He built a two storey house on the N.W. ¼ of 26-10-4E. Close to the house was a flowing well. His sister kept house for him and boarded an occasional bachelor. One of them was Harmon Bray before he purchased his own farm three miles east. Alfred served as school trustee. In the early years the Inglehart house was the only stopping place between the Dowse farm and town. A short cut or trail followed the ridge from the east and came right through their yard thus providing many opportunities for friendly vists. Alfred sold his land in 1899 and became established as an Estate and Financial Agent in Winnipeg.

Adderly Van Slyck and his wife Elmina (Aylsworth) descendants of United Empire Loyalists, moved to Wallhalla N.D. from Ontario in 1898 with their sons Herb and George. They joined Perry and his wife Edith who had preceded them by one year. In 1899 they purchased 400 acres from Alfred Inglehart. Three car loads of machinery, stock, furniture etc. were shipped from Gretna at the cost of \$6.00 a car. They set out from Winnipeg on a cold March day with their belongings loaded on wagons and the stock following along beside. About dusk they stopped for directions at Jim Hamilton's. On arriving at their new home the first thing they set up was the stove. The next day was a howling blizzard.

That spring a serious infestation of cut worms made it necessary to seed everything twice. Many arrow heads were found on section 26 when the fields were worked with horses. Adderly, Perry, Herb and Fred served as school trustees. After the death of their parents Herb and George, who were bachelors continued to farm until 1950 when they retired to Transcona. About the same time Lindcrest Ltd., purchased the north 1/2 of section 22-10-4E from Herb for the purpose of establishing an Air Field and Hanger to be used by private planes and Gliders.

Tobias Collins came west to establish a home for his family. In 1886 he built a two storey frame house on the S.E. corner of 35-10-4E. When the house was completed his wife Phoebe and two sons Walter and Ray came to join him. In 1888 he helped to build the Suthwyn school and later served as trustee. They sold their property and moved away in 1900.

Perry A. Van Slyck and his wife Edith (Valleau) purchased the house and property from Tobias Collins and moved in with their son Percy in the winter of 1900. Walter, Julia and Fred were born at home with Dr. Davis in attendance. Perry ran a mixed farm. His special interest was raising Silver Foxes.

The Van Slyck women enjoyed the convenience of the street car service over Louise Bridge. If they left home early, the crocks of butter which were well covered with rhubarb leaves and placed under the buggy seat would still be firm when they reached the store near the bridge, where they traded their produce for groceries. They could leave the horse at Corbett's stable and after a few hours shopping, return by way of Norton's corner (Plessis and #15) and be home in time to help with the evening chores and get supper.

The nature of mischievous pranks may change with the changing times but the fact remains that "boys will be boys". One warm day when Edith was churning butter and having difficulty getting it to separate, she went to the well house for two pails of cold water. When she returned and resumed the churning, a resounding thud, caused her to remove the lid to inspect the contents. Out jumped the frightened cat! The two guilty boys, Percy and Walter, did not enjoy the resulting Panic! and Punishment! as much as they had expected.

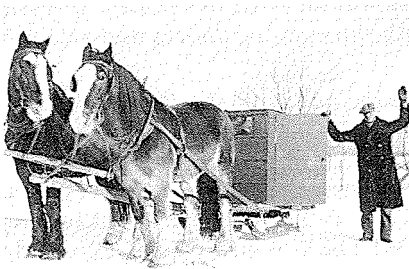
Besides the usual preserves dried sweet corn was a favorite winter dish. The kernels were cut from the cooked cob and spread on a tray. The drying process began in the oven and finished in cheese cloth bags. The kernels were turned or disturbed many times in the next few days. The required amount was taken from the white sack which hung in the pantry. It was

soaked over-night and cooked slowly on the back of the range, seasoned with butter and salt and pepper. It made a very palatable dish.

Fred Van Slyck married Wyn (Campbell of Transcona). They have one daughter Audrey. Fred purchased the land which had been owned by his father and his Grandfather and continued to farm it until the Floodway expropriation in 1960 took 620 acres and doomed the building site on the original Inglehart farm. The spruce tress which had been planted by Herb in 1933 were in the path of the bulldozer. Fred transplanted 40 of them to his home ground even though they were 35 feet high; most of them survived. Their interest in Horticulture has brought them many pleasures including winning the first prize several times for the Provincial competition for the Beautification of Farm Home grounds both from the Manitoba Horticultural and the Good Roads Association.

THE SUTHWYN BETTER TIMES CLUB

In 1931 when the Suthwyn Better Times Club was organized. They requested and received permission from the school trustees to use the school every Friday night for social evenings, dances, pie socials, box socials, whist drives and costume parties. When the roads were blocked (which was all winter), attendance was at its height. They came by sleigh or walked. The girls took turns making the coffee at home and carried it in a milk can, which was placed on top of the stove to keep warm. Those who brought lunch did not pay the 25c admission fee. There was a shortage of girls in the Suthwyn district so the boys drove to Transcona to pick up their partners. The Peterson brothers built a closed in cutter known as the "apple box" that held ten people. If there was room for the orchestra they were invited to ride, otherwise they walked across the C.N.R. yards to James pulling their instruments on a toboggan (violin, banjo and saxaphone). From there they would continue by sleigh with the James family. The orchestra (when one was hired) consisted of Harold Wakeman, Mike and Steve Krawetz. They played from eight to one A.M. for the sum of \$1.00 each, but they enjoyed the fun as much as everyone else. When these boys did not come, the music was supplied by Norman Wright and Fred Van Slyck (banjo, mandolin and accordion).



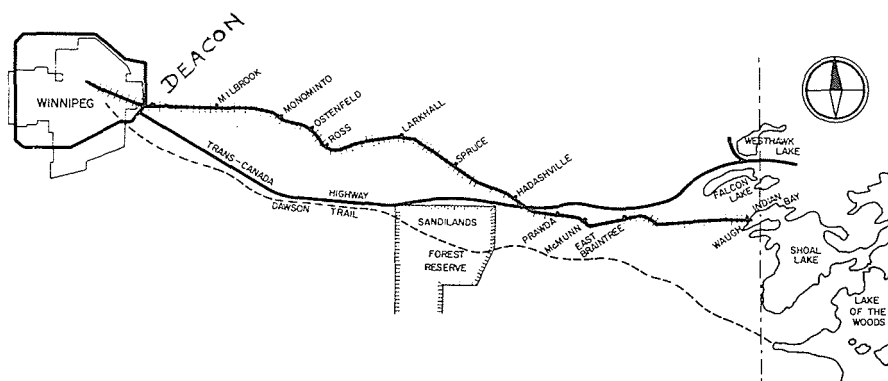
Menal Peterson and the "Apple Box".

To make room for such affairs the school desks were carried outside and replaced before leaving. In 1934 when the new school was completed the old building was up for sale. The Club President Elmin Peterson and the secretary Norman Wright canvassed the district for \$50.00 to purchase it for a club house. This money was refunded following a later sale. The local men moved the old school to the N.E. corner of the S.E. 1/4 of 35-10-4E.

on property loaned for this purpose by P.A. Van Slyck. During the few years it flourished (although money was in short supply). The club was financially successful and had played a large part in developing a close knit community spirit. A decision was made to spend part of the profits (about \$30.00 or \$40.00) to construct an "Open Air" dance floor on the site of the present home of Mrs. C.S. Edie. This and the newly acquired club house were short lived as the absence of job opportunities in the area forced the young men and women to move away. The "old school" stood idle for a couple of years when those remaining decided to sell the building by auction. It was purchased by Mr. Fred Van Slyck, on the 25th of October 1937, for \$85.00. He moved it 1/2 a mile south where he remodelled it three times in the next twenty years, and still lives in it today.

DEACON

In 1913 a board of consulting engineers, headed by the Mayor of Winnipeg, Thomas R. Deacon, decided that, Indian Bay, on Shoal Lake (one of the priceless gifts of nature) would have a special mission. It was chosen as being better than any alternative source for an almost inexhaustible supply of quality water for the City of Winnipeg. Now after 50 years this opinion still holds.



Map of Railway of Greater Winnipeg Water District.



G.W.W.D. train and crew.

Mr. Deacon went to Kenora in 1892. He served as a civil and mechanical engineer and land surveyor for the Lake of the Woods area for 20 years. The knowledge he gained of the Indian Bay area proved invaluable in making this decision. Indian Guides had taken him years before to a place where the streams which flow into Shoal Lake change directions at a headland and flowed in the other direction. He reasoned that by blasting out this headland, water could be made to flow by gravity to Winnipeg 97 miles west and 300 feet lower in altitude.

The survey was made in 1913. In December 1914, Mr. Deacon drove the last spike in the Greater Winnipeg Water District Railway which was built as a practical mobile base of construction for the major pipeline or aqueduct itself. It has been kept in use ever since and pays its own costs of operation. The first engines were steamers and burned coal. They were replaced by Diesels. Little jiggers patrol the line; some look like motor cars. This Railway and its friendly crew serve as transport for maintenance, for the staff at Indian Bay intake facilities, where a beautifully appointed lodge awaits you. It also hauls, milk, gravel, and cord wood and provides mail, freight and passenger service to residents along it's length. It leaves the attractive Sandstone Station in St. Boniface on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, returning on alternate days.

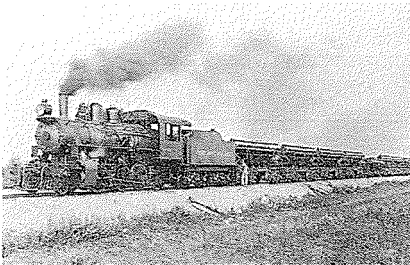
At mile 13, where the terminus of the single aqueduct from Shoal Lake splits into two, a village sprang up "like a mushroom", it seemed, overnight, on the N.E. of 23-10-4E. This was the headquarters for the construction engineers and the crew who were employed in laying the pipe line. Farmers and children of all ages watched with interest the many teams and scrapers at work, and the moving and establishing of the tents which housed the men and horses, as the construction moved along the chosen way.



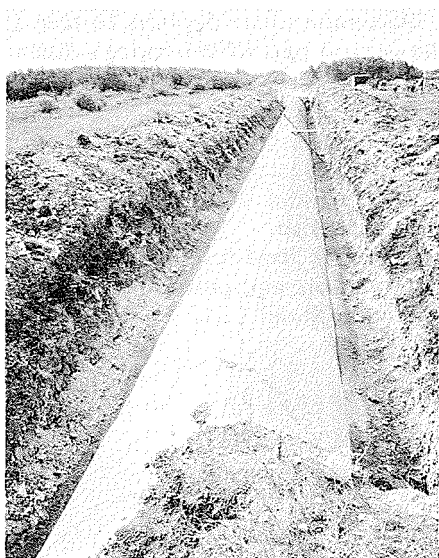
The "Mack Car" the front is closed off for the engine room, the back is for passengers.



Unloading cord wood at the G.W.W.D. station on Plinquet Road, St. Boniface, Jan. 27, 1923.



G.W.W.D. Gravel cars.



The massive reservoir at Deacon showing the Floodway in the middle distance the Perimeter Road and Transcanada Highway beyond.

The Main aqueduct.

The village was named Deacon. It consisted of a number of substantial cottages, some bunk houses, a round house which serviced the engines, and the Superintendent's house which was a two storey frame building of sound construction with a screened in front veranda, a fire place in the living room and all plumbing facilities except a toilet. Telephones were installed in all homes. They had their own switchboard. The operator stationed at Deacon was Minnie Cooper. A pumping station elevated water from a well to a storage tank, which supplied all buildings with running water. There was a power house where they generated their own electricity to provide electric lights in every building and street lights to illuminate the village by night. Just west of the village a railway station was built on a spur line, making it convenient to travel to Winnipeg or to ship or receive goods.

The main aqueduct varies with the "lay of the land", from 5-½ to 11 feet, and never fills to the full height of the arch. Construction of the pipeline was completed in 1919, and this thriving community vanished almost as quickly as it had come.

The station house was purchased by Wesley Deilschneider. He moved it 3 miles east of Dugald and reconstructed it into a dwelling. It is still standing today. The cottages were sold and moved to various locations. One became the home of the Jim Murray family; another the Harry McKay family. The one which belonged to the Jack Reid family was lost by fire. A gable roof building became a garage for P.A. Van Slyck. One of the cottages still stands adjacent to the G.W.W.D. Station on Plinquet Road, St. Boniface. The Superintendent's house stood on the original site until 1970, when it was sold to Mr. Nick Paley, who moved it to Sec. 25-10-4E facing on the Deacon Road. (Highway 207).

Construction began again on the N.E. of 23 adjacent to Hwy 207 for a massive reservoir to store water for the city of Winnipeg. The reservoir will be filled in the winter to help meet the summer's peak demand. This time in place of horses the work was done with heavy mechanized earth moving and packing equipment. The reservoir covers 100 acres of Gumbo for-

merly the site of the village of Deacon. Maximum water depth is 24 feet. It is said to be large enough to contain the central part of Winnipeg's downtown. It is located at the junction branch of 1 and 2 aquaducts east of the Floodway and adjacent to Hwy. 207 on sec. N.E. 23-10-4E.

3100 nine month old rainbow trout fingerlings from the Fisheries building at the University were introduced to the reservoir in December 1972. It is hoped these fish will feed on algae and other insect life and prevent the take over by other less desirable fish.

The importance of the new storage reservoir is "two-fold". It provides a safety margin in the supply for a rising population, and postpones for some years the need to build a second aqueduct to Shoal Lake or some other original source.

VIVIAN VILLAGE

In 1907 when the railroad was being built eastward stations were placed a pre-arranged number of miles apart regardless of already established schools or homesteads. One such station, just eight miles east of Anola was named Vivian.

About 1908 a station house was built here also a water tank to provide water for the steam locomotives used then. Bill Otto was the first pumpman, being there six years 1908-1914; another was Fred Palmer who was pumpman for thirty-nine years until his retirement in 1953. He and his wife Mary raised two girls and a boy. One girl, Mrs. Fred Anderson is living in the Ostenfeld district.

The first station agent and telegraph operator was Joe Poolaw who lived in a box car when the railway was under construction. He and his wife lived in Vivian for a number of years.

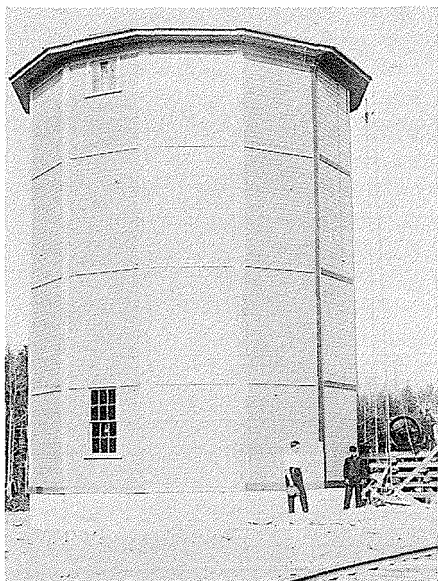
A section house was built in 1918 with Mr. Tronjeau being the first section foreman. He was followed by Jim Dickson who built a house in Vivian with concrete walls and floor. This house was later used as a dance hall. At present it is used as a warehouse.

Shortly after the railroad was completed Mr. Watson built a general store to service the growing community. The post office was then moved from Edwad's Point to Mr. Watson's store. Later the store and post office were taken over by Mrs. Nimeroski.

The country surrounding Vivian was well wooded so pulpwood was cut by farmers and men in lumber camps, loaded on flat cars at the station and shipped to pulp and paper mills.

As the village grew the need for some religious teaching was felt so a Sunday School Mission built a church here in 1930 with Mr. Wilson Meadows as its first pastor. Evelyn Palmer and Ernie Montague were the first couple married in this church.

An incident of interest in 1952 that made headlines in the Winnipeg



Water tank at Vivian.

newspapers was the gunbattle at Vivian where two bandits who had robbed a bank in East Kildonan were shot by police, one killed the other wounded. A member of the R.C.M.P. was also wounded in the skirmish.

Credit and reward for the bandits' capture was given to the alertness and close observation of certain residents in Vivian who notified the police of having seen two armed strangers getting water from the railway water tank. They were also seen walking on the road leading to the nearby gravel pit found later to have been the bandit's hideout since the robbery three days earlier.

Since the removal of the station house, watertank and platform a busy village has dwindled to a completely residential area with most settlers commuting daily to Winnipeg, Transcona or elsewhere to their places of employment. Among the many homes with beautifully kept grounds the Landins and Lavergnes have won the Urban Home Grounds Trophy.

Some of the early pioneer settlers at Vivian and their families;

The Bob Landins	The Frank McDonalds	The Fetterlys
The Mike Barons	The Joe Galloways	The Lawsons
Flo Lavergne	The Freemans	

ZORA SCHOOL

A ride towards Cooks Creek causes the mind to revert back to many friends and teachers in the past. Many can still visualize the large wood furnace in the corner where everyone sat around singing songs and telling jokes. Many chuckle to themselves when they think of the outdoor plumbing and the snowdrifts they had to plunge through to get there. By various invented games many trails were beaten through the tall wooded areas in the schoolyard.

Mr. Mike Onsowich is still around and remembers the first one room school that was built on section 13-12-5 in 1910.

Mrs. Paul Kozie recalls her husband being the first secretary-treasurer while Mr. Steve Moroz was chairman at the time. They received a loan from the National Finance Company for \$1545.00 and started to erect the building in October 1910. Some of the local farmers who participated in building it were George Kolisnyk, Peter Pawlyshyn, Carl Shura, Ludwig Korby, Vincent and John Trush, Fred Palidwar and Stefan Uskowski. Nicholas Onofrychuk, the carpenter was the only paid member. John Spiwak and Fred Propenko Sr. provided wood for the furnace.

The first teacher was A.F. Haczekewicz who taught for \$60.00 a month. The second teacher was Albert Woloszynski.

In July 1916 the schoolboard received Debentures from the Department for \$1500.00 and a special Tax Levy of \$1435.00 from the Municipality for adding the second room. J.H. Basarabowicz started teaching in November 1916. The new auditors of the school were W. Horeczy and Cornelius Bodnarchuk. A teacherage was erected on the grounds the following year.

Teachers for the additional room were: Nicholas Boychuk, Steve Mazur, Anton Martyniuk, M. Kardiak, Annie Zubaczuk, S. Radomski, P. Budzinski, Miss E. Belinsky, T. Hrechuk, Miss E. Harding, Miss E. Ledger, Theresa Demchuk, Miss Mary Buzdygan (Mrs. Anton Solar), Mary Chmilowich (Mrs. Percy Grapentine), Stella Lentowich (Mrs. Dancho), Peter Humeniuk, Pauline Yankewich, Anne Kozlowski (Mrs. Woloshyn), Mr. and Mrs. Peter Onysko, Peter Stefanic, Steven Kravetz (taught violin after classes and formed a violin band), Mrs. Basil Trakalo, Walter Malenchak, Caroline Andreyowich (Mrs. Haydey), Effie Koroluk (Mrs. Nick Kowalec), Miss F. Oakpiece, Mrs. Pearson, Mary Nabozniak (Mrs. Walter Ruta), Vicky Bugera, Helen Black (Mrs. Tokar) Anne Black (Mrs. E. Lentowich), Olga Kotowich (Mrs. Steve Lebitt), Adeline Wicklo, Mr. and Mrs. Sawatzsky, Peter Glonoski, Nick Krawchuk, Peter Tkach, Joan Biedron, Mrs. Huculak, Hilda Dyck, Miss E. Johansson, Lawrence Suchar, Mrs. Sheier, Norman Golebioski, William Romaniuk.

In the summer of 1965 all books, registers, important trophies, documents were removed from the old schoolhouse and transferred to the new consolidated school at Oakbank.

There are still children and adults alike who gaze at the structure and think of the happy days gone by and see certain trees and desks that carry the carved initials until this day. Now with the changing times the old schoolyard is getting a new face lift and is being renovated into a playground for the people of the district. It pleases many that they can sometimes come back and spend a leisurely hour on the grounds and recall the happy by-gone days.

SHALAY FAMILY

Alexander Shalay was born in Austria and in 1913 came to Hamilton, Ontario as a young man where he worked in an ammunition plant. In the spring of 1921 he decided to build a grocery store at Cooks Creek after having surveyed the locality the year before. He had also pioneered one of the first transfer businesses of the district.

Being a young bachelor he soon found a pretty lass in the person of Margaret Nimchuk, a local girl from Hazelridge, whom he married, at Cooks Creek. Here they raised a family of three girls and one boy, all of whom received a University Education and worked in the Winnipeg School Division.

Anne, who married Peter Bazan, lives in Cooks Creek with their children Cheryl, Janice and Darrell.

Alice, married James Kowaluk and prior to teaching in Winnipeg, taught at Pine Ridge and other rural schools.

The son Alex taught at Eastdale and other rural points. At present he is Principal of Mulvey School.

Mr. Shalay was always interested in the community, serving as school trustee, and displayed a keen interest in sports, social functions and participated in politics as a Liberal.

His widow has retired but continues to live and participate in the district.

ALBERT WOLOZYNSKI

Albert Wolozynski came to Canada in the early nineteen hundreds, having had a good education in Poland but was unable to speak English.

His first job in Winnipeg was digging sewers in the day time and attending night school in the evenings. He taught in Zora School from 1912 to 1917, following which he taught at Saptan School for half a term.

In 1918 he helped organize a Polish Trading Store in Cooks Creek being its first President and Manager with Nick Lucko its first secretary. Eventually he became sole owner of this store and also Postmaster. Mr. Wolozynski took an active part in community affairs serving the Municipality as Councillor from 1929 to 1936 during the depression and as Reeve in 1938-39. He also served as trustee of the Polish Catholic Church and as a Notary Public.

He married Miss Mary Stupak and they had one daughter. Mr. Wolozynski retired in 1957 and died a short time later. Both wife and daughter passed away a few years afterward.

COOKS CREEK CHURCHES

During the last decade of the nineteenth century the change which took place in the Cooks Creek area was as unpredictable as it was unique. A trickle of immigrants into this area from Eastern Central Europe turned into a flood and by the end of the decade inundated the whole region. Prior to this flood of immigrants from the conglomerate empire of Austria-Hungary, the Cooks Creek area was sparsely settled by English and Scottish settlers. The common names in the area were, Hodgeson, McDonald, Cook, Ross, Isbister, Young, Murray and Flett. According to the 1872 survey the lands in the Cooks Creek area were set up as Half Breed Grants of 240 acres each with an additional 20 acre wood lot in an area which was designated as Half Breed Wood lots. By 1890 most of the grants were taken

up by the English and Scottish settlers. A very limited number of grants were still available for homestead purposes after 1890.

During the last decade the English and Scottish names gave way to names such as Anton Wegrzynowicz, Wojciech Kwiatkowski, Anton Kalinski, Nicholas Lucko, Wojciech Nowicki, Thomas Protosewicz, Frank Shlewa, who were Polish speaking settlers and Wasyl Nazerewicz, Michael Onsowich, Michael Ushkoski, John Prokopenko, Michael Pundy, John and Harry Belluk, Simon Nimchuk, and John Duda who spoke Ukrainian. Most of these settlers picked up their land from the former settlers for about \$3.00 an acre and up. The few acres of land available for homesteads were also settled.

Since both groups were fluent in Polish and Ukrainian, the distinction between the two groups was made according to the church they attended. Those who attended the Roman Catholic Church were considered to be Polish for the Polish language was used in their church. Those who attended the Greek Catholic Church, where the Ukrainian language was used, were called Ukrainians.

In the home the settlers spoke the language which was used in their church. But this was not the rule. There were instances where Polish speaking people attended the Greek Catholic Church and Ukrainian speaking people attending the Roman Catholic Church. It was no wonder then that when the Cooks Creek settlers erected their first place of worship it was to have served both the Polish and the Ukrainian parishes. In fact, it was the desire of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of St. Boniface, Archbishop Adelard Langevin to have all the Slavic people worship together in one church. Father Albert Kulawy did provide services in Cooks Creek area as early as in the spring of 1899. Greek Catholic missionaries came out to Manitoba as early as 1897 to provide services for the Ukrainian settlers.

Both Father Hura and Father Kryzanowski served in the Greek Catholic parish of St. Nicholas, at Supton.

It is difficult to say which was the first church established in the Cooks Creek area for there are several conflicting stories about this. Pioneers of the area, both Polish and Ukrainian, remember that the first church which they attended in the region was the Greek Catholic Church of St. Nicholas in the Supton area. This would have to be well before 1899 because the Roman Catholic parish of St. Michaels claiming to be the first Polish church in Manitoba was established in 1899.

THE CATHOLIC PARISHES IN COOKS CREEK

It is not important to prove or disprove any claims of primacy in the Cooks Creek area, nor will any attempt be made to challenge the claims made by the different parishes. The only purpose here is to record the information received from the different pioneers of the Cooks Creek area, and to compare this information with the historic records of the area and to present a brief history about each parish individually.

ST. MICHAEL'S PARISH

By 1897 the Polish community in the Cook Creek area had expanded to a point where it was possible to support a parish church. Anton Kalinski provided the leadership and the first meeting of all those interested was

arranged. The choice of a name was between St. Michael and St. Andrew for most of the men present had either St. Michael or St. Andrew as their patron saint. The parish gained the name of St. Michael's Parish of Cooks Creek. Frank Shliva provided land for a site on the north east corner of his farm. The construction of the church, headed by Anton Kalinski, Anton Ewanika and Nicholas Lucko was all voluntary. Logs were felled along Cooks Creek and hauled to the church site. On June 3, 1899 Father Kulowy said the first Mass in the church.

The church was not completed however until 1903 and by that time the 24 x 30 structure was too small to accommodate the parishioners and so in 1904 the church was extended to 24 x 50.

At first the church was served by clergy who travelled from Winnipeg on a regular basis. In 1912 Father Camil Grzybala became resident. The next year a parish residence was constructed.

In 1922 there were about 400 families attending St. Michael's church. The old remodelled structure was too small to accommodate all the worshippers. Father Richard Kosian provided the dynamic leadership required to construct a new building which cost \$16,000 and the average Sunday collection brought in only \$6.00! Alexander Bushko was the chief carpenter.

In late 1937 the parish residence burned down. A new palatious rectory replaced it.

Mrs. Francis Lizakowski the organist has occupied that position at St. Michaels for over twenty-five years following Michael and Walter Charney and Mr. Kula.

The present membership of St. Michael's is about 645, made up of about 163 families. Today, however, the parish is not strictly a Polish parish for many of its members come from other national backgrounds.

In 1970 Father Krivanek tackled the task of organizing a museum in the Cooks Creek area. This museum will depict the life of the pioneer of the area; particularly the life of the Slavic pioneers. There are displays of household articles, tools and implements which the pioneers used. A corner of the museum shall be devoted to a local natural history display. Two other exhibits will display Roman Catholic and Greek Catholic religious articles which were used in the different churches of the Cooks Creek area. At present the museum occupies five rooms of the rectory. Implements, wagons and large pieces are displayed on the lawns. Some of these articles were brought out by the pioneers from the "old country"; others were crafted right in the area.

In 1970 the local people of Polish origin gathered in the Bird's Hill Park where a ceremony preceded the unveiling of a Cairn erected in honour of their ancestors who pioneered in this country.

In May 1973, the parish of St. Michael's had decided to build a new rectory for the parish priest. The energy of Father Krivanek and the descendants of the Polish and Ukrainian people of the area has developed the museum to a point where it can be considered an important link between the pioneers and the people today.

ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH

It is very difficult to establish the date of the building of St. Nicholas Church for most of the information about it comes from what the present

pioneers remember. This information, however, does not correspond with some of the recorded data. Many of the pioneers claim the St. Nicholas Church was the first one in Cooks Creek. Both the Polish and Ukrainian parishioners helped in the building of this church for it was to have served both parishes. Wasyl Nazarewich, a Greek Catholic, provided one acre of the south west corner of his farm while Anton Wegrzynowich, a Roman Catholic, provided the adjoining acre from the south east corner of his farm to provide a two acre church site. Logs were hauled to Selkirk where they were sawn into boards. Hrenko Kotello agreed to head the construction of the church for \$100. Wasyl Nazarewich wanted to have part of the church constructed of stone. A group of parishioners from Sapton opposed Wasyl's plan and broke away from the St. Nicholas parish and began to organize a parish of their own in the Sapton area.

According to information from some of the pioneers St. Nicholas was completed before any other church was organized in the area and Father Dmytriw visited the parish but no confirmation of this is available. Both Father Hura and Father Kryzanowski came out to serve the Ukrainians in the area but of the two, Father Hura was the better known.

St. Nicholas never did get a resident priest although a residence was built just north of the church. By 1918 the residence was torn down and the material was used to enlarge the church itself. Joe Marynewich was in charge.

In 1922, during the night just after the Springfield Agricultural Fair, gale force winds moved the church off its foundations but with a few volunteers and a stump puller the church was set on its foundation again.

In 1944 it was decided to remodel the church to its original size and form. Father Ruh who headed this project, decided to remodel the church by giving it more height in the walls and the dome. Help became scarce for many stayed home because it was haying time. The building was then supported temporarily by beams.

A couple of strong winds blew the uncompleted structure down. That, which was left as usable material, was then hauled away to Cooks Creek where a new church was being built. Most of the parishioners were attending the new church at Cooks Creek and there was no attempt made to rebuild St. Nicholas Church.

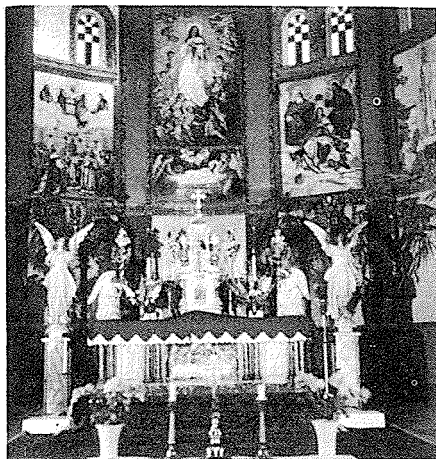
IMMACULATE CONCEPTION CHURCH OF COOKS CREEK St. John the Baptist

The original name of the parish of the Immaculate Conception Church of Cooks Creek was St. John the Baptist. It was organized around the year 1904. A large number of Ukrainian speaking settlers had taken up land south of the Polish parish of St. Michael's and on the west side of Cooks Creek. It was quite difficult for the people to attend church at St. Nicholas and therefore St. John the Baptist parish was organized. The first services in this parish were held in the homes of the settlers but by 1906 the church was erected on a one acre site provided by Michael Pundy. Fred Spewak was the head carpenter.

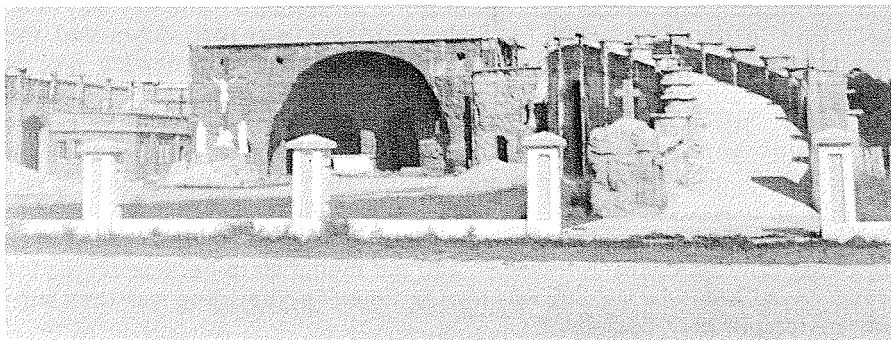
The first priests to provide a service to the Greek Catholic Parish of St. John the Baptist were the two Basilian missionaries, who came from the "old country" to preach among the Ukrainian people, Father Mathew Hura and Father Nyvkraty Kryzanowski.



Immaculate Conception Catholic Church.



Interior: Cruciform style, 140 feet long, 100 feet wide at the cross, and 78 feet high from the floor to the inside of the dome.



Grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes, begun by Father Ruh in 1954 is still under construction.

Some of the original settlers in this area were Fred Kozie, Simon Nimchuk, John and Vincent Trush, Michael Onsowich, John Prokopenko, Michael Ushkoski, John and Harry Belluk, Michael Pundy and Fred Spewak.

At first St. John the Baptist was a mission to which priests travelled from Winnipeg. Those who served were:

Fathers:

Cezant Dydyck

Antonasius Philipeu

Joseph Bala

Eugene Andrejowich

Roman Krypa

Michael Pelek

Anton Lahovey

Fathers:

Oleksen

Peter Pashychnyk

Cherpaniak

John Colsen

Danason Popowich

Emil Krasheski

Nestor Drohomorteski

It was during Father Drohomorteski's time that the parish decided to build a new church. The parish committee contacted Father Ruh who arrived in 1930. That same year the "Prairie Cathedral" was started.

In 1931 the parish received a gift of three Church Bells from Father Ruh's home parish in Alsace - Lorraine. These bells, prized possession of the parish were cast in Germany, and were done when most of the brass in Germany was being used for re-arming Germany. Each bell had a special inscription written in Ukrainian moulded into it. In order not to miss anything out of the inscription which Father selected for the bells, the German craftsmen, unfamiliar with Ukrainian letters, moulded everything into the bells; spelling mistakes, ink blocks, scratches and all.

In later years travellers passing close to Cooks Creek were frequently startled to see what looks in the distance like one of the castles of Europe, complete with towers and minarets, its glistening battlements towering 110 feet above the ground. It dominates the sky line for miles.

This piece of architecture was one of the "Seven Wonders" of the prairie, built by Father Ruh, the parish priest, an untrained architect who could not even read a blueprint. It is named the Immaculate Conception Church of Cooks Creek.

The church was built of stone — hundreds of wagonloads were drawn from Tyndall twelve miles away. More than 1,000 yards of gravel, tons of steel and cement were required. Much of the cement was lifted to the highest dome by bucket-brigade.

The building is 40 feet high with a centre cupola rising to a height of 110 feet from ground level. There are 95 windows; two furnaces heat the building; fifteen altars originally lit by candles adorn the inside. Rural electrification brought an end to most of the candlelighting.

All the altar cloths and linens have been embroidered and finished with handmade lace by women of the church. Paintings of the Holy Family are set in the great blue-domed ceiling in much the same manner as those in European Cathedrals. The whole interior was richly decorated in hand-painted green and red marble effect.

About 95 percent of the labor was volunteer. As many as 100 men and women worked daily, particularly in the early stages. Many men had never sawn a board before. It took ten years to build it to the stage where a service could be held and twelve more until its completion. It was consecrated in 1952.

Three years later the Hon. Vincent Massey, governor-general of Canada, visited the church where a reception was held in his honour.

Professional architects have examined the building and found it an architectural marvel and no one questions the superb workmanship which barring the unexpected should stand for years as one of the "Seven Wonders".

The old St. John the Baptist was moved to Cloverleaf.

In 1954 Father Ruh had a vision of a Grotto and obtained permission to build Lady of the Lourdes on condition that no debt be incurred.

He hoped to use the building as a means whereby "Man" in showing his love of God, of Christ and of the Mother of God, would do so by devoting time and energy in the construction of the Grotto.

Father Ruh died in 1962. He left behind two paintings of what he envisioned the completed Grotto would look like. It was to be styled after the Grotto of Lourdes in France.

The St. Josephat Branch of the Knights of Columbus in Winnipeg

promised Father Ruh on his death bed that they would complete the Grotto and have built it to interim stage by 1967. The lack of funds and the lack of interest in those who should be concerned have neglected to fulfill Father Ruh's wishes. In time it is hoped that Father Ruh's purpose for the building of the Grotto shall inspire people to complete the structure.

In 1962 the parish organized a male choir under the direction of Bill Panchychyn. He has occupied that position to this day.

The parish was organized so as to complete some of the projects Father Ruh was unable to finish. Steve Roscoe, Bill Panchychyn, Morris Kowalchuk formed the committee to strengthen it. Father Mathew Kotowich served as the parish priest for about two years. He was followed by Father Michael Baraneski, Father Gregory Novak and Father Vladymir Bozyk. Today the parish priest is Father Pawluk.

LOCAL NEWSLETTERS

THE MORNING TIMES

Oakbank, Wednesday, January 22nd, 1908 printed by Mr. Murphy the Station Agent

On Monday evening last a very enjoyable time was spent by the young folks of Cooks Creek, and Oakbank at the home of Mr. R. Fisher here.

The event was in honor of Mr. W. Fisher who is paying a short visit to his parental home.

Mr. Peter Brisson, son of Mr. J.D. Brisson of Whitemouth, died at his fathers home last night.

Mr. Brisson had been ailing for some time from what developed into consumption of the bowels.

He had lately taken a trip to Europe in the hope of recovering from the illness.

The school Children have invested in a brand new four dollar foot-ball. Two dollars was raised by the children, and the remainder was taken out of the concert fund.

After hearing the facts of the case from his companion: Dr. Inglis, Coroner, of Winnipeg decided that an inquest in the death of Geo Patrenovsky whom was killed by being struck by a train on the track east of Whittier Jct. on Jan. 20th inst. was unnecessary.

Mr. Jos. Scouler is just recovering strength after an attack of Typhoid. He returns to Brandon on the 30th inst.

The westbound "Overseas Limited" with the British mail for Asiatic points passed here this morning at 4:30

WANTED — Calendars for the school house.

The westbound passenger train is reported two hours late.

The financial result of the Oakbank Xmas tree is as follows.

Proceeds — Cash, \$29.40, Tickets sold \$17.50, Expenses \$36.72
Balance \$10.18.

The bills and receipts may be seen on application to Mr. John Morrison.

In our previous lists of visitors to this place, we omitted Mr. J. Bradley, of H.M.S. Winnipeg, who has been renewing old acquaintances here.

Mrs. Macuss's house is again occupied — this time by the new Blacksmith and Family.

Mr. Thos. Gerow, Provincial Manager of the Continental life insurance Co., of Winnipeg is in town today on business.

We are informed that there is to be a childrens' concert at the home of Mr. Baker on Friday evening next.

The local from Winnipeg yesterday evening arrived about one hour late. The cause of the delay was the unloading of timber at Suthwyn for the new interlocking tower.

The weather this morning was extremely cold with a strong North wind.

The Kansas papers tell how a school teacher was giving his pupils a lesson regarding the circulation of the blood. "If I stand on my head by the way of illustration, the blood rushes to my head, doesn't it?" Nobody contradicted him. "now" he continued "when I stand on my feet, why doesn't the blood rush into my feet?" "Because" answered a daring youth, "your feet ain't empty" RY.TEL.

Weather forecasts next 24 hours — Fair and Mild.

THE HAZELRIDGE HECHO

Tuesday, March 17, 1908

Among the Passengers on Saturday's Local, we noticed the following Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Thick, Mrs. Hallam, Miss Henderson, Miss McDermott, Messrs. Hadellar, Henderson, Hall, Scott, Ross and Morrison.

One of the most interesting and pleasant entertainments we have had in this district for sometime, was held at Klondyke on Thursday 12th inst, a large number of people came from all parts of the surrounding country, and much praise was due to the Ladies and Gentlemen who came from Winnipeg and contributed in so large a manner to the success of the evening, many thanks were extended to Mrs. Taggart, Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Dale, for the hospitality shown the visitors.

It is with regret we announce the departure of one of our respected Citizens, Mr. R. Duffey, who, during the past week, loaded a car of Settlers effects, and accompanied it to Caron, Sask., where he is going to take up his abode, on his Homestead situated some sixty miles from Caron. Mr. Duffey has our best wishes for his future prosperity in his new venture.

Messrs. Kennedy and Johnstone's Saw-mill is still in full swing, receiving consignments of Logs from the surrounding Farmers, and will be busy for another month or more, they then intend to ship their outfit to Lydiatt, where they have another large consignment awaiting them.

At a meeting held last night in Mr. Scott's store, to discuss the School question, it was decided that two delegates wait upon the Municipal Council, March 28th, to present a petition for the formation of a new School District, to be called Hazelridge, the Location chosen for the new School was S.E. 1/2 of Section 33. T,11. R,6E. those present included: — Messrs. J.S. Hall, R. Blissett, W. Hunter, C.T. Ross, A. Sylvester, A. Kennedy, J.J. Scott, J. Taggart, and Mr. A. Nicholson, who occupied the Chair.

We are pleased to announce that Mr. Carter McDermott, who has undergone an operation for appendicitis, in the General Hospital, Winnipeg, is now on the highway to recovery.

Mrs. Hadeller and family of Wheeler, Ill., arrived on Saturday's Local. Mr. Hadeller will follow with a car load of settlers effects, and expects to arrive about March 21, when he will take up his abode on his farm in the vicinity of Hazelridge.

SOCIETY

The visitors in town to-day are: — Mr. C. Ross, Mr. D. Lamont, Mr. C. Payne, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Hall, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Nicholson and Mr. McLeod.

Mrs. Isaac Murphy, who has been visiting her sister Mrs. McDermott, for the past few weeks, has returned to her home in Fox Warren.

Mr. L. Daynes, formerly of this place, but now attached to an engineering party on the C.N.R. is the guest of Mr. O. Christopherson.

Messrs. J. Morrison and A. Ross spent yesterday in Hazelridge.

Mrs. Wm. Smythe of Oak-bank spent Thursday and Friday with friends in the City, returning home on Saturday.

Miss Nicholson returned from Plymton yesterday, where she has been spending the last three weeks with Mrs. Hudson.

Mrs. T. Hallam of Cook's Creek, who has been spending the past week with friends in Winnipeg, returned home on Saturdays Local.

"FARMER'S" — There was a time you did not have the opportunity that is presented you to-day, I am here to look after your interests.

COME AND GIVE ME A CALL? AND YOU WILL NEVER REGRET IT WHEN SPRING OPENS UP, I will help you to raise more per acre, and this will undoubtedly increase your wealth; NOTHING is of more benefit to the Farmer than to have his TOOLS in shape.

THE DUGALD DIN December 1945 and January 1946 — written by Myrtle Andrews

There is something awesome about the passing of the old year and the coming of the new. We give little thought to the hours and days, weeks and months, as they slip by, but the passing of the year seems a greater thing. Another milestone along Life's pathway has slipped by, and we look back with many regrets and heart searchings.

But let us give thanks for a new beginning and may we do our part to make a better world.

1946 calls each of us. Let us answer the call with the determination to make it a year of progress in our lives and in sharing with others in the new and united effort to build this new world. Our soldiers have done their part. It is now our turn to do ours.

Sorry there was no paper last month. Will try to catch up on a little back news, before continuing with the new items.

Mabel Cook of Transcona became the bride of Richard Henry McKnight of Homewood, November 21st. Miss Audrey Fay and Misses Peggy Carter and Joyce Milne attended the bride while Flight Lieutenant Milton Downs, Mr. Ross Cook Jr. and Mr. Charles Chapman attended the groom. Mr. and Mrs. McKnight left, after the reception, for an extended trip to the United States.

The December meeting of the W.I. was held at Mrs. B. Edie's with 20 members present. Roll call was responded to by filling a box with Xmas cards and gifts for the Children's Hospital. After the business meeting, carols were sung, followed by games and contests.

Anne Johnson Pollock and Douglas Gordon Hudson were married in Winnipeg on Friday, November 23rd. They left on Sunday for Edmonton, where they will make their home.

Everett Hadaller has purchased Protosavage's store at Glass. The latter is building a cold storage plant in Transcona.

Mrs. A.W. Brown spent Xmas with relatives at Estevan, Sask., Miss Dorothy Folliott spent her holidays at her home in Transcona, Mrs. Agnes Hudson spent Xmas at the Coast, and Kenny McLeod spent Xmas with relatives in the U.S.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Hudson were surprised on their silver wedding anniversary by their relatives who gathered at their home to wish them many happy anniversaries to come. Dave Cook presented Mr. and Mrs. Hudson with 25 silver dollars and their immediate family gave Mrs. Hudson a sapphire ring and Mr. Hudson a signet ring. It was really quite an occasion. Mr. and Mrs. Hudson were married on the 33rd anniversary of Mrs. Hudson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Cook, and Douglas was married on their 25th wedding anniversary. The dates being, November 23rd 1887, 1920 and 1945.

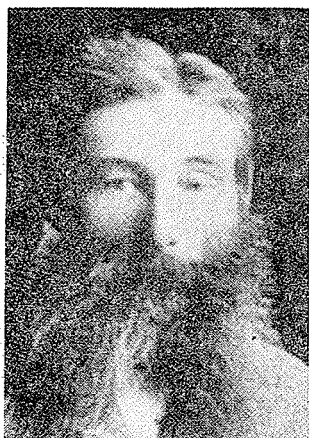
The W.M.S. held their annual meeting at the home of Mrs. Andrews. Officers were elected as follows: Mrs. Hockin, Press., Mrs. B. Edie, Vice-Pres., Mrs. D. McCallum, Sec.-Treas., Mrs. Andrews, Supply Sec., Mrs. Kraushar, Temperance Sec., and Mrs. Irvin, Social Sec. 10 members and visitors were present.

Scotty Bryce sailed from New York aboard the Queen Mary, recently for a holiday in Scotland.

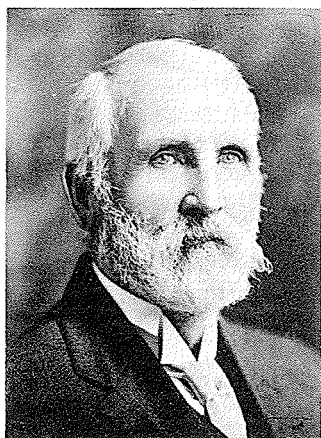
Just before Xmas the thermometer dropped to 28 degrees below but both Xmas day and New Year's day turned out mild and calm.

Murray's rink is running as usual. Snider's have a very nice rink at Dugald, and the curling rink is in operation again.

Presidents of the Agricultural Society.



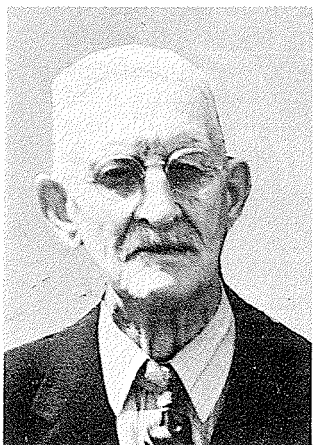
Ed Anderson
1883-1887



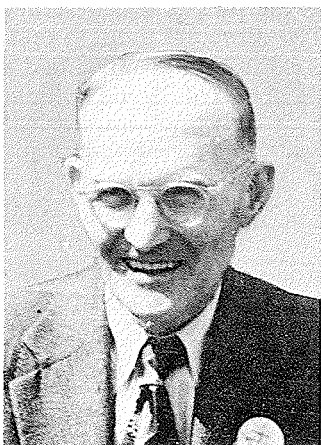
William Henry Corbett
1887-1889



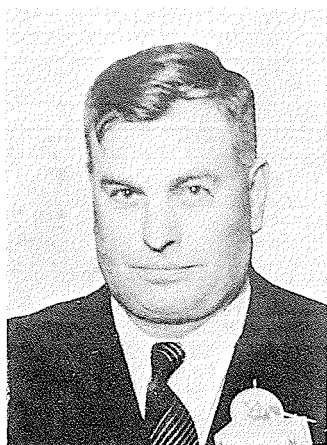
A. B. Cook
1889-1905



William Brett
1906-1922



Henry Smith
1933-1944



A. W. Brown
1945-1950



Bruce Edie
1951-1958



Bert Van Ryssel
1959-

SPRINGFIELD AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY — 1883-1887

Springfield Agricultural Society was organized in 1883 and 15 acres of land were bought from Mr. A. Patterson. In 1907 the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway purchased 3.3 acres for a right of way through the centre of the land. This left approximately 6 acres on the south side of the railway bordering the "Dugald Dump". This remaining portion was the Fair Ground where the Directors held their first exhibition.

From the files of the Winnipeg Free Press, then the Manitoba Daily Free Press, on Wednesday, October 17th, 1883, the following item appeared after the first of 91 fairs to be held in Springfield and sponsored by the Springfield Agricultural Society:

"The residents of the electoral division of Springfield had a very unpleasant day for their exhibition which took place on the 10th inst. at the Sunnyside post office, as it commenced to rain early in the morning and towards noon it settled into a regular snow storm, but the weather seemed to have very little effect as the people had determined to do their best to make the show a success. The directors thought that very few people would turn out by 10 o'clock the exhibition grounds had a very busy appearance and by noon the place was crowded. Some splendid working cattle were exhibited, and the number of well bred cows and thoroughbred bulls that were on the grounds showed that this section of country could boast of as fine a lot of cattle as any place in the province. Horses were very well represented and some extra good teams and single driving horses were exhibited. The vegetables were especially good and there is no doubt that the Municipality of Springfield on account of its proximity to Winnipeg, its well graded roads, and the richness of the soil is destined to be the garden of Manitoba. The grain was not very well represented as the farmers have only commenced to thresh, but the samples shown were all first class. There was a very good display of butter, etc. but not as good as could have been made, as a great many people did not exhibit on account of local judges having been appointed. Jellies, preserves, pickles, etc., etc., were also shown but the crowning display of the exhibition was the ladies department which would really be a credit to any country, the number of articles both useful and ornamental, and the taste shown in their finish, showed that the ladies of the division understand how to make their homes comfortable. The arrangements of the buildings, etc., had been left in the hands of Mr. A. Paterson, who had kindly let the Society have the use of grounds and buildings free, and the members are much indebted to him for his great efforts in helping in the success of the show. Altogether the fair was so satisfactory that it will encourage the Society to try and make their next exhibition a grand success. The judges of the different departments performed their duties very carefully, the judges of horse and cattle had a very disagreeable job as they were out in the storm most of the time, but no doubt they forgot all their troubles when enjoying the comfortable dinner provided for the ladies and other judges by Mrs. Paterson and her daughters. Every one present expressed their opinion that if the weather had been good the exhibition would have been second to none in the Province as only about one-half of the entries were exhibited."



The above picture shows the directors of the Springfield Agricultural Society in the year 1883. These men are largely responsible for the early success of the Society. Pictured from left to right are: (front row) Ed Hudson; Ed. Anderson; A. B. Cook; Mr. Argyle. (Back row) O. B. Harvey; K. McLeod; D. C. Gillespie; Geo. Gunn and Wm. Jolly.

Directors of the Agricultural Society in the early years were:

Miss L. Brett	J. Scoular
Mrs. H. Blocker	A.W. Brown
Miss C. Smith	W.R. Percy
Mrs. T. Percy	T.H. Roberts
Mrs. T. Bolton	A.E. Cook
Mrs. P.L. Edie	W. Brett
Mrs C. Jeffrey	A. Cairns
Mrs. D. McCallum	W.R. Dowse
Miss I. Lonsberry	W.H. Hemmings
Mrs. H. Bumstead	J. Butland
Miss M. Holland	S. Hanson
Miss M. Milne	J.C. Rippingale
Mrs. A.W. Cook	H. Blocker
F. Milne	T.F. Folliott
T.W. Speer	John Roberts
G. Habing	R.W. Edmonds
D. Albrecht	S.G. Smith
D.C. Gillespie	John Holland
J. Laurie	R. Sellen
A.J. Butland	
G.E. Milne	
H. Smith	
O.B. Harvey	
A. Baxter	
Dr. Davis	
Arthur Smith	

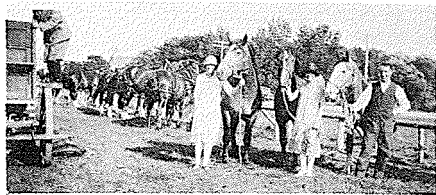
EARLY EXHIBITS

In the early 1880's exhibits differed from those of the present time.

In the agricultural classes there were heavy horses — Stallions, brood mares, colts and team to wagon, also roadster and carriage horses.



Gordon Linklater at Dugald Fair, 1910.



Dugald Fair, 1927. Muriel Lawrie, Zetta Beattie, Bill Murrell.

In cattle we find — Durhams and other thoroughbreds. There were working oxen and pairs of steers.

In sheep, Leicester was a long wool breed. There were also short wool sheep.

Poultry had Plymouth Rocks, Brahmas, Leghorns and Cochins. There were turkeys, geese, ducks and pigeons.

Ladies work differed in the 1880's. The following items are taken from an 1887 Fair Book.

Aracene Work	Point Lace
Antimacassar—Macrame Work	Raised Berlin Work
Crewel Work	Set Pillow Shams
Chenille Work	Tinsel Drapes
Cone Work	Toilet Set
Home-made Picture Frame	Woolen Tidy
Flat Berlin Work	Wall Pocket
Farmer's Wreath	Fancy Glove Box
Hair Work	Bead Work

Clubs associated with the Society are under the direction of the Extension Service, Dept. of Agriculture.

Records show that boys and girls clubs were first formed in Manitoba in 1913. A plaque was erected in Roland in 1963 by the Historic Sites Board to commemorate the founding of the first club.

In 1913 boys and girls clubs had gardens at the schools. Settings of eggs and potatoes were sent by the Extension Service to those belonging to the Clubs. They had their own fairs in the fall. From these early beginnings we have the 4H Clubs such as Garden, Sewing, Tractor, Calf, Seed, Home Economics, etc.

Some changes have taken place in the programs. The emphasis is now on developing personality. Not only do they have projects, they also have public speaking, displays and demonstrations. They have yearly rallies and achievement meetings. Their rewards are holidays at camp, trips to other provinces and the U.S.A.

The 4H Pledge is:

I Pledge

My head to clearer thinking

My heart to greater loyalty

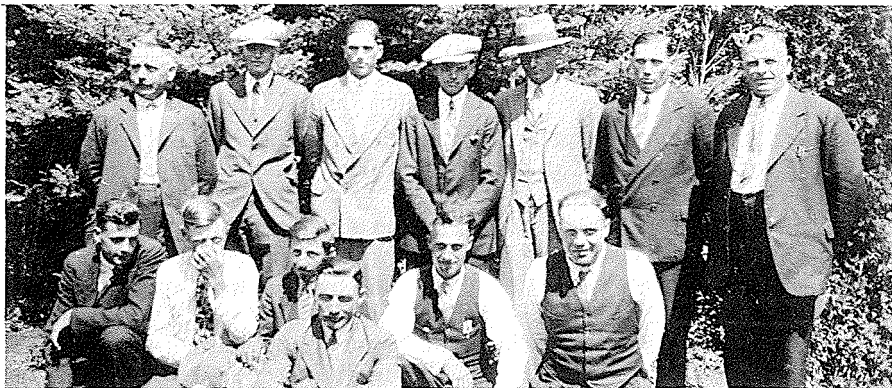
My hands to larger service

My health to better living

For my Club, my Community and my Country.

4H Motto

Learn to do by doing.



The first Junior Seed Growers. Top Row: J. C. Rippingale (Leader), ?, Alfred Blocker, Bill Edmonds, Clarence Thomsen, Irwin Blocker, Stanley Smith (Leader). Second Row: Eric Fisher, Harry Fisher, Bert Van Ryssel, Jack Holland, Gerald Habing, George Shaw.

THE DUGALD 4H SEED CLUB

The Dugald Seed Club was organized in 1927 by Edgar Brett who was working with the Seeds and Crops Branch. Mr. S.G. Smith and Mr. J.C. Rippingale were the first leaders. The object was to make the boys and young men conscious of the importance of good seed. Through the years the program remained similar.

The boys learned parliamentary procedure by electing their own officers. The extension service supplied grain for their own seed plot of five acres. It was sown and harvested, then cleaned and exhibited at the Fall Fair or on their own achievement day.

Each Seed Club had a small plot beside a highway, located on a member's or leader's farm. In it were different types of grain, legumes and grasses, planted in rows which were kept free of weeds by the members. In the summer a field day was held, the public was invited and the Agricultural Representative or someone from the Dept. of Agriculture spoke on the merits of the different types of grasses, grains and legumes sown.

The boys learned business management by renting a few acres of land from a farmer, providing the seed, and paying expenses for harvesting etc. This worked out very well and they had their own funds to manage.

In 1955 Donald Gillespie offered to grow the 3 bushels of Garry oats for the boys. He was to have half of the crop but gave it to the boys. It yielded very well, — 150 bushels. In 1956 the Club donated part of their profit from the oats to the Dugald Chamber of Commerce.

In 1956 H. Smith offered to grow the Club's Herta barley. The next year it was sold at \$1.25 per bus. They also grew Parkland Barley from the Extension Service. It was sold to the members at \$2.00 per bus.

The Club proposed that a film be made to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the Agricultural Society. The Club would pay \$100 towards the cost. There would be pictures of the Club's activities and scenes from various parts of the municipality. This was done and the film was presented at the Annual Meeting of the Society in 1957. It is now in the Provincial Archives.

The boys of the Club often made displays. These were taken to the Brandon Winter Fair and judged. Members were chosen to go to this Fair, also to the Brandon Summer Fair, and to the Lakehead to visit the grain elevators.

In 1960 Robert Anderson was chosen to represent Manitoba 4H Clubs at the National 4H Club Conference in Washington D.C. and to meet 4H members of the U.S.

The T. Eaton Co. of Winnipeg presented a gold watch every year to an outstanding boy and girl in the 4H clubs of the district. The winners were selected by their standing in the Club and by personal interview.

Each Club had its own banner. When marching at a Rally and at Red River Exhibition 2 boys bearing their banner led their group. It was a glorious sight to see 25 or 30 Clubs on parade marching to determine the champions.

The members of each Club also had a uniform which was changed from year to year.

One year their project was to find out the quality of seed being used in seed drills. They took samples at seeding time. These were brought to a meeting and judged.

They had grain from their seed plots cleaned at home and later at a cleaner in the community. They had practice in judging seed. A knowledge of the different varieties of wheat, oats and barley was obtained by growing the grain in their seed plots. Varieties grown were, Garry Oats, Herta, Parkland, OAC and Montcalm Barley, Selkirk, Lee, Pembina, Thatcher, Regent, Reward and Redman Wheat.

Much of their success can be attributed to the Agricultural Representatives C.S. Prodan, 1940-1958 and F. Slevinski 1959-1963. Local leaders were Stanley Smith and J.C. Rippingale 1930-37, Clarence Thomsen 1938-41, Bruce Edie 1942-50, Norman Edie 1951-60 and Robert Anderson 1961-62.

Through the years 1930-1962 at least 115 boys have been members of the Dugald Seed Club and many of these boys are still farming in the district.

A tractor Club was organized by Art Nowak and Howard Smith to instruct boys in the intelligent use of the tractor.

In 1961 it was combined with the Seed Club. Keith Colbert had been leader and Bill Hadaller was assistant leader.

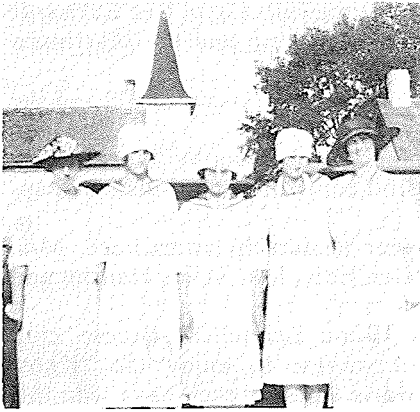
A study of the parts of the tractor, installation and repair was made, some times with the help of Mr. Manley of Oak Bank garage and also with Hadallers at Glass. Safety programs were also studied.

The 4H Seed and Tractor Club terminated in 1962 but the influence it had in character building, good farming practice, and the development of leaders in our community is still evident.

THE DUGALD 4H HOME ECONOMICS CLUB

The first 4H Sewing Club in Dugald was organized by Mrs. T.H. Roberts and Mrs. Bruce Edie with the help of a Home Economist from the Extension Service. This continued through 1950-1952, then it lapsed until the fall of 1958 when it was reorganized and sponsored by the Women's Institute.

With capable leadership sewing and handicraft projects have been



The Brett House and spire of Methodist Church in the background. Part of the old ticket office to the right. Some of the very first Boys and Girls Club. Mrs. H. Blocker, leader, Sylvia Holmberg, Marion Hoole, Alice Blocker, Mrs. Holmberg, leader.

carried out. The club has taken part in the W.I. Safety programs, the March of Dimes and Blind Institute. The members have participated in Public Speaking and Demonstrations both at Club level and District and Provincial level. Achievement Days and Rallies have been well attended and prize money won for judging as well as for exhibited articles.

The Club has had a number of Gold Watch Winners over the years, Beverley Blocker (Yakubicka), Rosalie Gillespie (Van Ryssel), Ann Westervelt (Halbesma), Sharon Percy (McLachlan), Gladys Hayward and Carol Lee Eckhardt. Members have attended summer camp. The following members have been awarded Exchange Trips to the U.S.A. or other provinces: Beverley Blocker, Rosalie Gillespie, Bernice Willems, Carol Lee Eckhardt, Lesley Hudson, Elaine Edie and Carolyn James. Host families for Exchange visits to our district were Hewkos, Reids, Kraushars, Haywards, James and Edies.

The girls have had several attractive uniforms which have contributed to their prizes for parading. They won the shield at the 1970 celebrations at Beausejour and the D.C. Foster Shield at the Red River Exhibition as well as other awards over the years.

Gladys Hayward won the sewing machine in the Eaton's Sewing Contest. Members have won prizes for articles exhibited at Dugald and Brandon Fairs and the Red River Ex. Several Club members have attended Youth Leadership Week at the University and Senior Members have attended



Judie Kraushar with the coveted Martinson shield (4-H)

Leadership courses held at Beausejour and Stonewall. Carol Lee Eckhardt and Judy Kraushar won the Provincial Championship and the Martinson Shield for their demonstration on "Fast and Fun".

Special events were held to celebrate the 50th Anniversary of 4H and the tenth Anniversary of the Dugald Club.

The impressive list of leaders and members is too lengthy to reproduce but all are to be commended for their faithful contribution to this much appreciated and worth while program.

Those leaders who have received 10 year leadership awards are: Mrs. Anne Percy, Mrs. Marie Roberts, Mrs. Helen Edie, Mrs. Alice Hanson and Mrs. Jane Winther.

The Agricultural Representative and Home Economist choose club leaders who have given many years of service to enjoy the "Know Manitoba Better" tour. Helen Edie and Marie Roberts each have won this award.

THE SPRINGFIELD DAIRY CALF CLUB

The first recorded meeting was held September 22, 1940 at which Mrs. Hanson presented prizes to winners of the July Fair. The leader elected was A.W. Brown who continued for 9 years. There were nineteen boys and girls.

Mr. Muirhead of the Extension Service was influential in organizing this club. Meetings were held in Dugald Hall, the railway station, the agricultural building, and the Redboyne office in the Co-op building.

The members learned the rudiments of raising dairy calves such as feeding, keeping calves clean, training the calf to lead, and how to show a calf at the fair. They learned the 34 parts of a dairy cow and to judge calves using a score card, also how to make a calf halter from rope. At each regular meeting two members were chosen to give a speech at the next meeting.

The club was popular because the boys and girls enjoyed the field trips each year to all the members' homes to see the calves and to listen to talks on subjects pertaining to them. There were achievement days and rallies and trips to other fairs such as Selkirk and Beausejour. They went to the University of Manitoba to judge calves. The judging teams who won then went to Brandon fair. Bill Roberts and Wilfred James won at Brandon one year and went on to the Royal Fair at Toronto. Ken Edie won the gold watch in 1952 and Scott Edie in 1973. Kenneth Blocker had a stock award, Lorne Blocker went to Iowa and Beverley Blocker went to Nebraska. In 1945 the club won a provincial trophy which was a 10 inch model of a Holstein Cow.

At regular meetings two members were responsible for games or a sing song. If meetings were held at the home farms lunch was served and a social time enjoyed.

Some of the community projects through the years were:
The distribution of powder to control warble flies to members and to neighbors

The use of gate signs on farms and safety signs on vehicles

The visit or exchange of members with members of other clubs

In 1961 the sale of safety tape for the Women's Institute

In 1962 the clubs participated in the 4H Safety Night Programme
In 1961 the club made a display about 'Bulk Milk' and had it on view at fairs.

Leaders were: A.W. Brown, Bruce Edie, Clarence Thomsen, Erwin Blocker, Ken Edie, Bert Van Ryssel and Herb Blocker.

Assistant Leaders were: Alf Blocker, Bert Van Ryssel and others.

Presidents were: Norman Edie, Murray Hudson, Bill Roberts, Wilfred James, Norma Brown, Arthur Thomsen, Murray Gillespie, Ken Edie, Howard Smith, Garry Nazar, Ken Blocker, Bruce Leonard, Neil Van Ryssel, Lorne Blocker.

The club lapsed from 1962 until the fall of 1969.

The Springfield 4H Dairy Calf Club was organized again in 1969. The Leaders and Assistants have been Arnold Edie, Bill Roberts, John Stefkovic and Presidents; Scott Edie, Judy Roeland, David Henderson, Robert Roeland.

On the local level there is a grant of \$15. for the best Holstein calf from the Holstein Friesen Assoc., a trophy from the Kiwanis club for the best dairy calf, a wallet from the Man. Dairy and Poultry Assoc., and a calf halter from the Modern Dairy for the second best calf.

The activities of the dairy club for the past four years have been:

Members participated in the 1972 Easter Week Display and promotion of 4H clubs at Polo Park.

David Henderson attended the 4H Conference at the Ramada Inn that was sponsored by the Canada 4H Council.

Members attended the judging school held at John Stefkovic's.

The club has taken three calves to the provincial day show each of the three years. Stefkovic's calf was reserve champion at Portage for 1971.

WOOD WORKING CLUB

There was a 4H Wood working Club under the leadership of Mr. and Mrs. Sherb in 1967-1968. The boys made weather vanes and book holders. Their Achievement Day was held in conjunction with the Sewing Club.

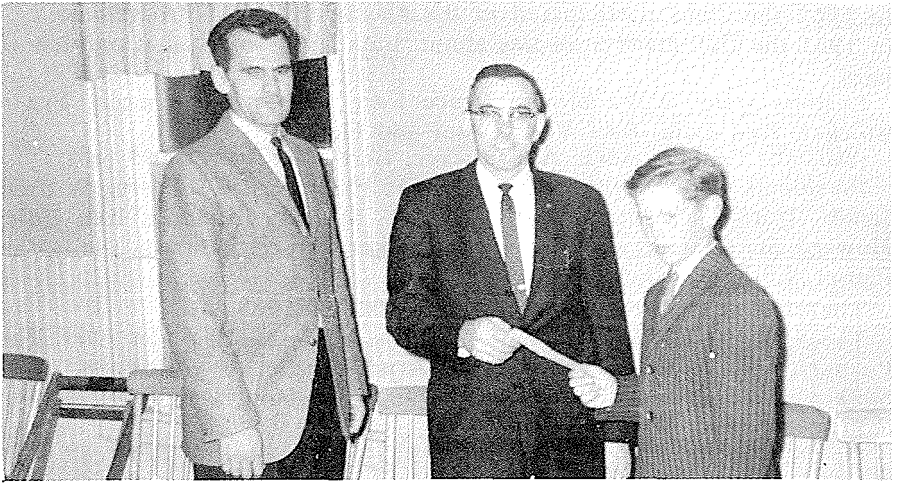
THE BEEF CLUB

The Springfield Beef Club was organized by the Agriculture Representative Fred Slevinski in 1957. There were 24 members at that time. It was and still is sponsored by the Transcona Kiwanis Club which donated \$50. for a start.

The first leaders were Henry Brown, Erwin Blocker and Al Schacher. Other leaders have been Russel McKay, Ed Barham, John Cook and Raymond Cook.

Mr. Margolis of Dominion Lumber in Transcona has also been actively connected with this Club and has pictures of Rallies and Achievement meetings. The Kiwanis Club donates \$150. towards the purchase of a heifer calf as a Grand Prize. Money and a cup are also given. One year Herman Bouw received the gold watch award for general proficiency.

In the fall the year's activities are brought to a close and awards are given at a banquet held in the Curling Rink at Dugald.



Kiwanis Club Award being presented to Randy Reid, member of Springfield 4-H Beef Calf Club. Their annual award of a cheque for \$150.00 towards the purchase of a purebred beef heifer as he had the champion 4-H Steer in 1961-1962. Springfield 4-H Beef Club at the Agricultural Annual Exhibition.



Dugald winners were prominent at the stock judging held during the Red River Exhibition on June 24th at the Stock Show. At left Larry Reid is shown with his Grand Champion of the Springfield Beef Club, 2nd from left, Ken Blocker with the Reserve Champion and at right, Maureen Colbert with the first prize winner of the Prize Group.

THE RURAL AND URBAN HOME GROUNDS COMPETITION

In 1951 the first Rural and Urban Home Ground Competition was held. Those obtaining highest points were: F. Van Slyck, Mrs. C.E. Thomsen, A. Van Ryssel, Dan Smith, D. Albrecht, Protosavage, G. Kraushar, all in the rural competition.

In the Urban home grounds J.C. Rippingale, T. Percy, P. Grapentine, W. Percy, and Mrs. T. Rogers received the highest points. This competition aroused interest in improving our rural farm home grounds and village home grounds.

In 1958 our retiring Ag. Rep. C.S. Prodan donated trophies to be used in competition.

The prize winners after 1958 in the Urban Home Grounds Competition were T. Percy, W.R. Percy, F. Lavergne and R. Landin. In the Rural Home Grounds Competition winners were Mrs. C.E. Thomsen, G. Kraushar, F. Van Slyck, A. Edie.

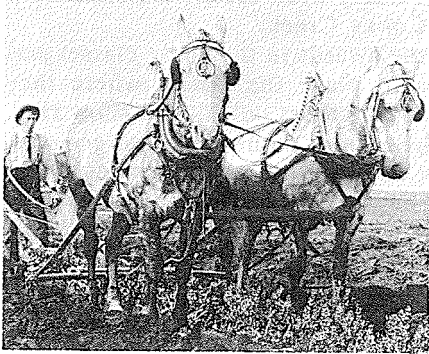
THE FLAX CLUB

The Dominion Linoleum Company sponsored a province wide flax crop and seed growing competition starting in 1937. The local club made a very good showing by capturing the cup almost every year for standing crop and seeds. Winners of the trophy were: Jack Holland, Bruce Edie, Smith Bros.,

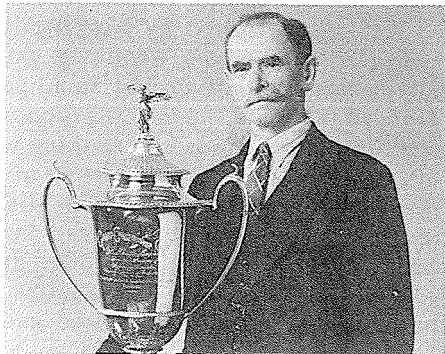
H. Blocker, W. Murrell, F. Van Ryssel, Robert Anderson, C.E. Thomsen, A. Johnson, W. Pringle.

Mr. F. Van Ryssel held the Provincial Championship for 4 successive years.

Plowing Matches were held in 1912-13-14 and the ploughing was done by horses.



Gordon Linklater's team at a ploughing match about 1912 driven by Barron George.



Mr. F. Van Ryssel and the Dominion Linoleum Company trophy which he held for four successive years.

In 1948 these matches were resumed and tractors were used. Matches were held at the farms of W. Grapentine, B. Edie, A. Johnson, A. Hudson and G. Ziegenhagen. Many times rain intervened and made postponement necessary. Names prominent in prize winners: Coulter, Polidwor, Kyle, Grapentine, Ptak, Duffey, Albrecht, Hadaller, Johnson, Brady, Brown, Cook, Boyko, Blocker, Kristiansen, Murray, Edie, Probizny, Thomsen, Lumsden, VanRyssel, Smith, Liska, Danylchuk.

THE SOIL CONSERVATION CONTEST

The Soil Conservation Contest was started by our Agricultural Representative, Mr. Prodan, 30 years ago. Methods of conserving the fertility of the soil were practiced and awards made.

The cup has been held by: T.H. Roberts, J.A. Blocker, Bernard Hayward, Bruce Edie and Perry Dunn.

ACCOUNT OF 25th SPRINGFIELD EXHIBITION — 1907 (Copy from Winnipeg Free Press, July 4th, 1907)

The annual Summer Fair came off on the society's grounds yesterday. The drive out was a very pleasant one, the track of the Grand Trunk Pacific paralleling the old Dugald dump all the way. The yards are full of construction material, huge piles of ties the main thing so far in evidence and farming operations have been set aside to make way for the mighty equipment of the great transcontinental railway.

It was a perfect summer day, warm and glowing after a fine morning shower, crops are backward along the roads but farmers are still hopeful. The show grounds were gaily decorated with flags, British and American and there was a large turn out from all round the district. It was a holiday to the whole district besides city visitors.

Owing to the lateness of the spring the show of vegetables was limited but in all other lines the exhibits kept up the reputation of the district.

The horse ring was the great attraction of the day and the interest of the onlookers was sustained until the very last by the number and quality of the animals exhibited. A good many of them were bred in the district and one mare herself a prize winner had several leading winners among her offspring. Two of these first prize teams in heavy draft class were sired by a Clyde Stallion owned by Mr. Bierly, Cooks Creek.

Mr. Adam Paterson, Winnipeg, gave the awards in the horse classes and had no easy job of it, but took pains to place the horses where they belonged, and had the general support of the critics outside the show ring. In several cases it was a near thing with seven or eight entries to go over.

Perhaps the most exciting event of the day was the contest between Miss Agnes Linklater, Oak Bank and Miss Lewis, Dugald in the class for lady riders. Both were well prepared but it was found that Miss Linklater's mount did not trot and the judge decided that she should change horses with her rival. But the Lewis horse objected to any rider except the one that it was familiar with, reared and threw Miss Linklater almost before she was seated. Fortunately the young lady did not appear to have suffered much from the shock, but not being able (through no fault of her own) to fulfill all the conditions, she lost first place.

The names owning the prize winning horses that day were:

	1st	2nd	3rd
Brood Mare and Foal	J. Roberts		
Gelding or Filly 3 yrs	A. Dodge	A. Baxter	A. Baxter
Gelding or Filly 2 yrs	J. Holland	J. Holland	
Colt 1 yr	A. Baxter		
Foal 1907	J. Roberts		
Team to Wagon	Roberts	Dodge	
Span of Colts 3 yrs in harness	A. Baxter		
Brood Mare and Foal	W. Heather	Roy Graham	J. Heather
Gelding or Filly 3 yrs	Mrs. Haines	Roy Graham	E. Hudson
Gelding or Filly 2 yrs	E.D. Keam	J. Holland	
Colt 1 yr	R. Graham		
Foal 1907	Hudson	Graham	W. Heather
Team to wagon	E. Holland	N. Morrison	H. Smith
Brood Mare and Foal	J. Patland	W. Paine	J. Holland
Gelding or Filly 3 yrs	Chas Grant	Baxter	Morrison
Gelding or Filly 2 yrs	W. Heather		
Foal 1907	H. Paine	W. Heather	
Team to rig	G. Linklater	J. Heather	
Single Driver	Rev. Taylor	Van Slyck	T. Smith
Saddle Horse	W. Lewis	Rev. Taylor	A. Perry
Lady Rider	Miss Lewis	Miss Linklater	
Lady Driver	Miss Lewis	Mrs. Wilson	Miss Linklater

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY 1932, FAIR JULY 15 and 16

The Directors of the Springfield Agricultural Society planned to celebrate their fiftieth Anniversary by having their first two day fair. A baseball tournament began on Friday; the finals on Saturday. The



The Old Timers who were on hand to celebrate the 50th Fair. Back row standing Chris Jeffry, Nick Irwin, James Speer, How Heather. Second row standing, Richard Speer, Charlie Ross, P. L. Edie, Henry Smith and A. Robinson. Seated in front: Mrs. M. Aitkens, Mrs. Charlie Ross and Mrs. J. K. Smith.

executive planned events for a home coming celebration. It was during the time of the Depression but "It was felt that all roads led to Dugald for the Big Jubilee Fair".

SIXTIETH (DIAMOND JUBILEE FAIR) JULY 18, 1942

Owing to war time conditions no special celebrations were held. However, complimentary gate tickets were sent to Senior Citizens who lived in the district and also to those who had moved away. "War Saving Stamps" instead of money were given to prize winning exhibitors.



Old Timers at 60th Fair. Top Row: Mr. Buckingham, N. Irwin. Bottom row: R. W. Edmonds, W. Brett, Mrs. M. Aitkens, T. F. Folliott, Henry Smith.

75th ANNIVERSARY 1957, FAIR JULY 26 and 27

Senior Citizens were invited for the event. Special buttons were presented to everyone entering the gate.



Directors of the Society in 1957 at our 75th Anniversary. Back Row: Alf Blocker, Bruce Edie, A. E. Cook, Arnold Edie. Second Row: Mrs. S. Hanson, Bert Van Ryssel, Ed. Milne, Dave Albrecht, Art Nowak, Mrs. Arnold Edie. Front Row: Mrs. Jack Cook, Mrs. T. Percy, Mrs. F. Van Slyck, Mrs. A. W. Cook, Mrs. Art Nowak. Missing from the picture Mr. S. G. Smith, Mr. K. J. Palidwor, Mr. T. H. Roberts, Mr. W. Percy and Mrs. Chas. Cook.

There was a special showing of antiques. A light horse show with special features such as jumping, musical chairs etc. was held in the afternoon.

There was a parade of floats with the President, B. Edie leading in a covered wagon, followed by various organizations marching to music. Other villages were represented. The 4H Clubs helped with their parade and later in the afternoon their dress Revue was staged.

Mr. Deering had brought a large steam engine which pulled a trailer. The owner gave rides to people and some of the Senior Citizens went for a ride.

A Fashion Show was presented by the Dugald Fashion Review in the evening. This was their 88th show and depicted fashions from 1850 to 1957.

CANADA CENTENNIAL FAIR, JULY 29, 1967.

In 1967, the Anniversary year of Confederation the directors had a stone cairn placed on the grounds to commemorate the first shipment of wheat from Manitoba. This was unveiled and dedicated on Fair day by Rev. A. Frieberth who had also written the story in scroll form to be hung on the walls in the Municipal Office in Oak Bank.

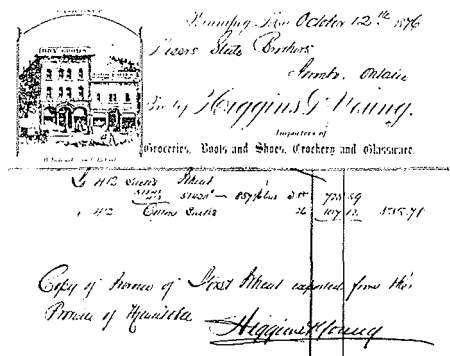
The names engraved on the stone are, Robert Black, D. McDonald, Alex Gibson, F. Dick and John Speer.

Following is the story of the first shipment:

"There was a very serious failure of the spring wheat crop in the province of Ontario in 1876, the hardy Fyfe Wheat, which had been the chief standby for many years, was almost worthless, apparently having lost

The journey was made via St. Paul to Fisher's Landing, Minn., the end of the railway at that time. His through ticket for the balance of the trip was by steamer to Winnipeg, which took from two to three days, and fearing that the river would freeze up before the wheat could be secured and brought down to the railway, Mr. Steele abandoned his steamboat ticket, hired a lumber wagon, the only conveyance available, and drove 13 miles across the country to Grand Forks, Dakota, arriving there at 6 o'clock in the evening, and reaching Winnipeg at 12 o'clock the next night, the journey of 150 miles having occupied thirty hours' continuous riding.

Reproduction of the Original Shipping Bill



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Stone cairn placed on Fair Grounds July 29, 1967, to commemorate the first shipment of wheat from Manitoba.

Peebles, as all were anxious to have a hand in the first shipment of wheat from Manitoba, the outlook even then being such that it would be an event to talk about in after years. The early close of navigation left little time for securing the wheat, and as threshing machines and fanning mills were few and far between in Manitoba in those days, of the amount stated above 857-1/2 bushels was all the choice wheat that could be secured in time for the last steamer leaving Winnipeg before the close of navigation, and within 48 hours after the steamer with this wheat on board reached Fisher's Landing, the Red River was frozen over and navigation closed for the winter. From Fisher's Landing the wheat was shipped by rail to Duluth, together with 4,000 bushels more selected wheat purchased in Northern Minnesota. From Duluth shipment was made by vessel to Sarnia and then by rail to Toronto."

In 1970, Manitoba's Centennial, our Fair was held Aug. 1st, preceded by a 4H Rally on July 31. Senior Citizens were specially welcomed and there was a display of antiques.

In the early years grants were received from the government and Municipality as they are now. The property east of the fair ground (the Brett lot) was bought in 1953. A good wash room was needed and one was built by the Chamber of Commerce in 1956. Some financial help was given by the Seed Club.

The Curling Club found the old Fair Building, which was built in the early part of the century, inadequate. An arrangement was made whereby the Curling Club would build a curling rink on the Agricultural property. The old Fair building would be used to exhibit cattle and hogs at fair time, and for a skating rink in winter, while the new building would be used for fair exhibits at fair time and curling in winter.



A rustic sign was placed on the south side of the grounds in 1966.

This year (1973), with a membership of over 400, the Society held its 91st Fair. Fair Day is an important social event when former residents come back to meet their relatives and friends. This year we also commemorate the 100th birthday of the R.M. of Springfield.

There have been only three secretaries-treasurer of Springfield Agricultural Society who have given their time, energy and loyalty to this organization since its formation 91 years ago. Not many people realize the numerous duties that are attached to this office.

After being appointed by the Board of Directors the Secretary is responsible for most functions of the Society, such as the format and printing of the 500 Annual Fair Books. In early spring a meeting is held, the Classes are revised, and members names are listed. The government grants 50c per member up to 400. When printed, the books are mailed to members and to schools.

As Fair Day approaches members are supposed to send in their entries one week before the Fair but it is not unusual for the Secretary to have exhibitors phone frantically to have entries made at 10 P.M. the evening before the Fair, just when judges books have been made up and everything packed ready for Fair Day. Entries run around 1,100, also 4 or 5 hundred from schools.

Previous to Fair Day, judges must be obtained, it must be advertised by posters, radio, television and newspaper. Supplies such as entry tickets, prize stickers, directors ribbons, prize ribbons, paper for tables, flags, bunting and cheese cloth for tables etc. must all be on hand. The Secretary has been responsible for storing same.

Making the exhibition tables ready and decorating is done a couple of nights before the Fair. This is a gigantic task but Directors help willingly.

A Commissionaire must be hired; there must be a night watchman and other gate keepers, meals must be arranged for; money for the horse show must be ready, etc. The Secretary is responsible for paying the judges, accepting money taken in for late entries and depositing gate receipts. The Society gratefully acknowledges grants from the gate, municipality and the government.

The work of the secretary is only half done when the Fair is over and the last decoration packed. The judges books must be examined and statements for prize winners completed, cheques written and letters mailed to prize winners. This year there were 164, omitting school children. A statement

SECRETARIES



O. B. Harvey, 1887-1910.



T. F. Folliott, 1911-1936.



Mrs. S. Hanson, 1936-.

about money paid out in each Class must be sent to the Extension Service which pays 65% of the total.

The Secretary attends all meetings after having made out an agenda and writes minutes for same. A summary must be ready for the yearly Conference held in the fall in various towns in the Eastern Division. An annual meeting must be arranged and a report on all receipts and expenditures for the year made at this time and also to the Extension Service.

The help of a responsible president and the inspiring assistance of a number of Directors makes the position of Secretary much less difficult.

Honorary Directors are those who have served 20 years or more. They are: T.F. Folliott, Henry Smith, J. Scoular, S.G. Smith, W. Percy, Ed. Milne, T.H. Roberts, B. Edie, Mrs. T. Percy, Mrs. F. Van Slyck, Mrs. Chas Cook, Mrs. A.W. Cook, Mrs. S. Hansen, Herb Blocker.

Present Directors are: W. Roberts, Henry Brown. Ed Ammeter, Harold

Vernon, Alf Gavaga, C. Belsham, Wm Kruchak, Raymond Cook, Paul Kruchak, Robt Anderson, Robt Cook, Murray Gillespie, A. Thomsen, Don Reid, Jack Nicol, Gary Brown, G. Kraushar, Arnold Edie, Howard Smith, Bert Van Ryssel, J. Palidwor.

Mrs. E.H. Blocker, Mrs. J. Cook, Mrs. W. James, Mrs. J.A. Blocker, Mrs. R. McKay, Mrs. M. Reid, Mrs. J.G. Beattie, Mrs. Ron Shaver, Mrs. H. Vernon Mrs. A. Edie, Mrs. Lois Ferguson.

FARM ORGANIZATIONS IN SPRINGFIELD

Organized farm movements through the years has been basically the farmer's desire to be heard, hoping thereby to have a voice in the development of government agricultural and fiscal policies. They needed to be more than heard. They needed self-help projects.

Probably the earliest efforts made by farmers in Springfield was the organizing of a "Co-operative Bulk Buying Club" at Dugald in the early 1900's. Pioneered by men like P.L. Edie, Tom Roberts, Bob Reid, Alec Percy, Ferdinand Thomsen and Henry Blocker to name a few, the co-op carried on for many years. Shares were owned by many local farmers. Regular meetings were held in the Co-op building at the highway corner of Dugald Elevator Road.



Co-op store rented by Redboyne.

A similar set-up was organized at Hazelridge through their United Grain Growers local at the same time. The "Bulk Buying Co-op" had a good sized store wherein they sold certain kinds of groceries such as tea, coffee, dried fruits, etc, school supplies, dry goods such as overalls, mitts, gloves, footwear, horse blankets and collars and in the fall: winter supplies, Christmas candy and other seasonal requirements. In the car shipments they brought in flour, apples, fence wire, twine, coal, and occasionally car lots of seed grain. A weigh scale was attached to the store building, suitable for weighing wagon loads. The Co-op also sold United Grain Growers machinery such as stationary engines, plows, cultivators, etc. The success of the early venture was due to efforts of Adam Matheson, George Frith, Carter McDermot, John and Alfred Fisher, Osmond Christopherson, Wm Shaw, Wm Edmonds and many others.

When the United Farmers of Manitoba was organized about 1920 as a result of the depression following the first World War, farmers of the municipality formed locals at Cornwall, Hazelridge and Millbrook. Women's groups were also a part of the local set-up. Junior U.F.M. locals taking in mixed groups from 12 to 21 years of age were organized in Hazelridge and Sapton.

The Millbrook U.F.M. ladies were active in various handicrafts and teamed up with the men to make a success of the annual summer picnic held for years on the farm of Vernie Briercliffe.

Through their local at Hazelridge, the farmers formed a group to set up facilities to load box cars from wagon loads of grain on the loading plat-

form thus saving the cost of elevator handling and dockage. The grain was weighed on the Co-op scales.

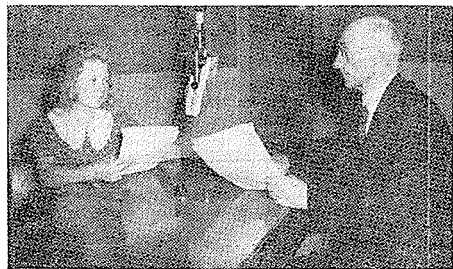
The "Chautauqua"s under the direction of the Hazelridge ladies included a banquet and guest speaker.

Cornwall U.F.M. ladies had an active local and became quite well known for their cultural work in the field of drama. During the winter months practising the plays in the homes became a social activity in place of dancing, skating, curling, hockey etc. When the finished product was ready and a few musical numbers and recitations added, the whole was presented in competition at Oak Bank and Hazelridge. They were a small group including Nellie and Frank Speer, Perry and Bill Dunn, Wesley Speer, Belle Edmonds, Edith and Lottie, James, Charlie Speer, Rollie, Allan and Dot George, Tom Smith and the teacher of the day Florence Thomsen and though they were a small group, enjoyed many outings together.

At first it seemed that Springfield was too close to the city to be considered fertile ground for the development of co-op locals. However, Oakbank got a Pool elevator in 1941 and during the next few years organized a credit union and a co-op consumer store. Active in setting up those businesses were: R.J. Sellen, Lawrence and Gordon Beattie, John Palidwar, Ed Krombein, Dave Albrecht, Bill Harvey and others.

A re-organization of the Canadian Farm movement took place in 1939 when the United Farmers went out of existence and was replaced by the Canadian Federation of Agriculture. The Manitoba Farm Association was financed by individual memberships and grants from affiliated co-ops.

Locals were organized at Hazelridge and Millbrook. During the 1940's Scotty Bryce of Millbrook and Gerald Habing of Hazelridge both reached the provincial presidency.



Old and New — 1945. J. C. McDermot, Hazelridge, a veteran in Manitoba farm organization, chats with Miss Blanche Fisher about the "olden days." Blanche proudly informs the folks tuned in on the Co-op Program that she is an active member the Shanamac or Pull-Together tribe.

The M.F.A. Youth Program successfully held week long Folk Schools and 10 day Advanced Leadership schools for older boys and girls. One in Oak Bank in about 1952 had an enrolment of over 40, its theme being "each for all and all for each". The folk school included a study of the Co-operative movement, discussion on Community Centres and Credit Unions. Practical experience was gained in public speaking and in conducting meetings. Health, education and recreation were also well considered items.

The Youth Camp at Clear Lake had been in operation since the middle 1940's. A necessary requirement was a staff "mother". Mrs. Frank Hadaller and Mrs. Ed Krombein served in this capacity for many years.

In the 1940's the National Farm Forum sponsored by the Canadian

Association for Adult Education presented weekly radio broadcasts on specially selected topics. Members gathered at one of the homes locally to listen and to discuss the topic. One topic that was presented in a humorous way was the one dealing with the farmer's unconcern about the desirability of having plumbing in the home. The skit had quite an impact, the results of which are evident in many of the homes in the rural area today. Lunch and a social time always followed the broadcast.

In 1945 the word "Co-operation" was added and the M.F.A.C. became more closely associated with the co-operatives and their educational programmes that were directed toward self-help and co-op oriented programmes.

In the late 1940's the Manitoba Farmer's Union came into being and claimed to more fully represent the grassroots farmer on the land.

Locals were set up at Dugald, Oakbank, Hazelridge and Anola. Some of the locals were quite active, their main thrust being to put pressures on the government to bring about certain desired changes. Anola had 100 members at its height of popularity. The first president was Russel Bell and the first secretary Bill Kruchak.

In 1960 the movement was re-organized to form the National Farmer's Union, thus doing away with the community local.

In the 1960's the M.F.A.C. was also reorganized to become the Manitoba Farm Bureau.

No doubt these organizations have left their mark and even though their existence was threatened, many men who were actively involved derived benefit from the encounter. Among those actively involved were: Peter Mech, Paul Turko, Bruce Edie, Stanley Smith, Jim Beattie, Jack Rippingale, Robert Edmonds, Jim Smith, Chas Stuart, M. Ruttig, Rolly George, Ed Milne, V. Briercliffe, Sherman Charles, Ivan St. George and others.

SUGAR BEET GROWERS

Sugar beets were known in Manitoba as early as 1903 at the Agricultural College. In the ensuing years plots were established by the Department of Field Husbandry.

Although the operation seemed a feasible one and a charter had been obtained in the name of the Manitoba Sugar Company in 1925, it was not until 1939 that a factory was built in Fort Garry. The first bag of sugar



Beet Growers Convene. From left to right: F. Habing, Hazelridge; Bruce Edie, of Dugald; J. Peters, Niverville, and A. Fisher, of Hazelridge.

produced was donated to the Red Cross and sold to the highest bidder "the Safeway" for three thousand dollars.

Springfield decided to get in on the act when a number of farmers organized to grow beets by contract. Among those making the attempt were: Perry Dunn, Grapentine Bros., Fred Habing, Wes and Harold Speer, B. Edie, A. Fisher and S. Hanson. Bruce Edie was secretary of the organization for ten years.

Special beet farming and loading equipment had to be procured to carry out the business. Tom Rogers supervised the loading of the railway cars.

Many problems seemed to develop. The soil was too heavy, too wet or too dry; there were worm infestations; weeds were prolific and labour was scarce for thinning and weeding. In 1948 Dutch immigrants (Vaags), familiar with beet farming were sponsored to help in the beet fields but they too, after a few years of beet growing, found other farm enterprises more profitable. Thus the beet growing industry dwindled. Probably the last family to grow beets were the Charles Vermeulens in the late 1960's.

BREEDERS

For many years horse breeders, interested in improving and in increasing their strain of horses, had available for service at a specified fee a pedigreed stallion who was cared for and travelled by a groom. Some of the grooms were: Mr. Emery, Mr. Scoular, Mr. Osiowy, Mr. Muller, Jim Beat-tie, Les Gordon.

Men too, began to be concerned about good quality cattle be it for the dairy herd or the stock feeder. For a number of years a good sire had been individually owned. Then came the 'bull rings' where men grouped together to have special quality bulls brought in.

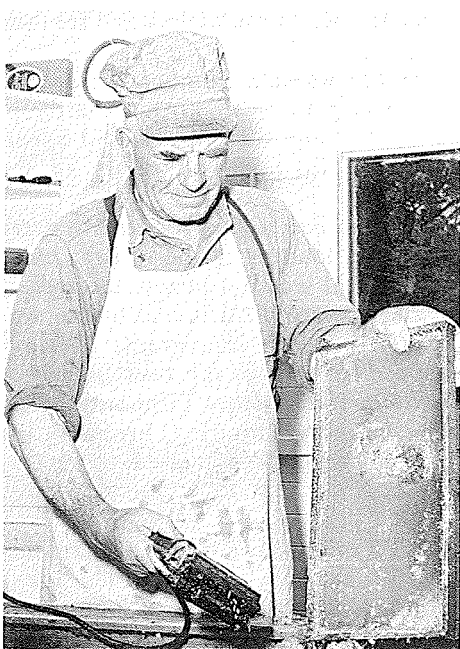
In more recent years (1957-59) a new method, artificial insemination, produced the same result without the necessity of keeping a bull on the premises.

Two groups were formed — one with Herb Blocker and a board of directors known as the Springfield Breeders was formed in May 1957. The other organization gave several years service. Reorganized in 1958 with A. Van Ryssel as president, it was known as The Redboyne Breeders Co-op. Two technicians, John Schaap and Donald Douma were on call to service over 300 breeders.

Both organizations have lapsed and the area is now served by "Stonewall Breeders" of Stonewall.

BEEKEEPERS

At a field day demonstration on bee culture at the farm of J.C. Rippingale on June 22, 1922, it was decided to form a local branch of the Manitoba Beekeepers Association. This group was known as the Springfield Beekeepers Association. There were fifteen members and the following officers were elected: President — S.G. Smith, Vice-President — M. Lonsberry, Secretary — J.C. Rippingale. They held their meetings in the Co-operative store in Dugald, and a field day demonstration was held each summer at one of the beekeeper's apiaries. They ordered their bees together, and had them shipped in by rail from the Southern United States. They also collected the wax in the fall, and shipped it to be made into foundation.



Stanley Smith uncapping honey, 1947.
Co-op store also used by breeders.

A disease known as American fowl brood had become a serious problem to beekeepers everywhere. Mr. Pringle invented a sterilizer to help destroy the fowl brood. Mr. L.T. Floyd, Provincial Apiarist, greatly assisted the beekeepers in cleaning up the disease. All beehives were inspected early in the summer and if disease was found, the bees were gassed and the frames burned, which meant quite a loss for the beekeeper. In 1935 a petition was circulated amongst the local beekeepers, asking the Municipal Council to make application to the Provincial Department of Agriculture, to have the Municipality of Springfield declared a restricted disease free area. Springfield was the first district to be declared restricted, which meant that no one could bring bees into the district without first having them inspected and found free of disease.

A meeting was held in August of 1925 to discuss the disposing of honey and set prices. A price of 15c per pound to dealers was decided on. In 1973 it was 50c.

Ten years later in 1935, they imported 1,400 packages of bees at \$2.75 per package. Price for honey that year was quoted as .07c to .08c less 2-1/2% selling commission. Three box cars were loaded and sold and the balance trucked to Winnipeg. Bees to many during the depression became known as the "mortgage lifters". Through the dry years clover grew in abundance, and though the price of honey was very low, it was some cash in the hands of the beekeeper.

The association donated a prize each year to the Agriculture Society Fair for the best exhibit of bees, honey, wax and honey plants.

In 1942 and 1943, they donated a thousand pounds of honey to the Red Cross to be sent to bomb stricken areas in England.

By the mid 1940's the number of beekeepers in the municipality was declining. Since the organization of the Provincial Manitoba Honey

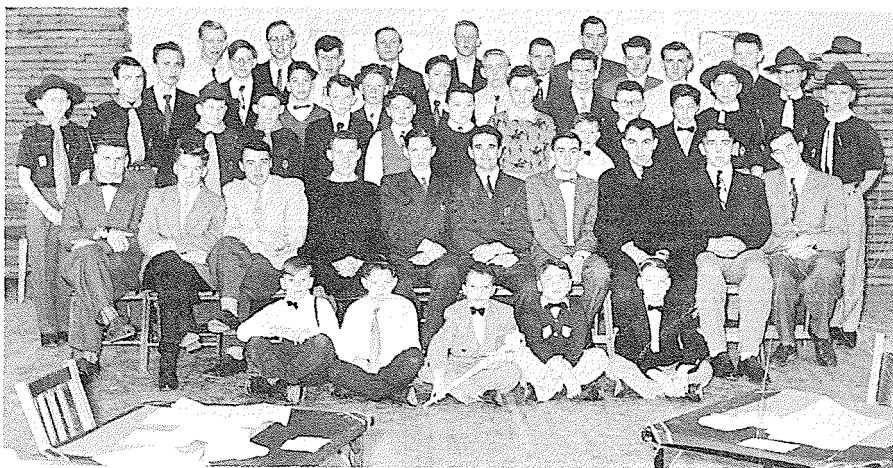
Producers Co-operative in 1939, orders for bees and supplies and sales of honey and wax were handled through this body. Many provincial beekeepers now travelled to the Southern United States by truck and transported loads of bees back to Manitoba. Thus the activities of the local organization decreased. The last recorded meeting was in 1945.

Some of the beekeepers actively involved in the production of honey for a number of years were: The Percy's, S.G. Smith, J. Ripplingale, H.A. Hutchinson, B. Edie, Mr. Ziegenhagen, Mr. Pringle, M. Lonsberry, C.E. Thomsen. Mr. Hoole won first prize for his honey at the Toronto Royal Exhibition one year in the late 1920's.

Howard Smith in 1973 has a large honey enterprise in his mixed farming operation, producing about 75,000 pounds of honey per year from 350 hives. It is interesting to note that at their first meeting in Dugald in 1921 J. Lonsberry reported that six hives produced 2150 pounds of honey worth \$451.50 while Mr. Lathwell raised 2000 bushels of potatoes which didn't pay for the sacks and the freight.

SPRINGFIELD BOYS PARLIAMENT

Springfield Boys Parliament was organized by the United Church and the Boy Scout troops from Oakbank and Dugald. The first Parliament was held in Oakbank Hall Feb. 18, 1955 with a youth service on Feb. 19. Rev. C.L. Barbour was the first Lieutenant Governor and Theme speaker with Robert Ferguson, Premier, Robert McLeod was Deputy Premier and Norv. Christopherson, Speaker. During the first three years the Cabinet including the premier was appointed by the leaders of the Boy Scouts and the United Church minister. This group is now known as the Senate and consists of former members of parliament and anyone interested in the organization.



First annual Springfield Boy's Parliament, February 19, 1955. Pages and Sergeant at Arms: Teddy Nevinsky, Laurie Schlag, Dennis McLeod, Edward Gander, Garth Kruger. Seated, Cabinet Ministers, Lt. Governor and Premier: Lorne Bailey, Ronald Cook, Barry McLeod, Robert Sellen, Robert Ferguson, Rev. C. L. Barbour, Robert McLeod, Norv. Christopherson, Jack Ross, Howard Pawley. Standing first row: Clifford Smith, Garry Gillespie, George Creek, Alex Hudson, Grant Edmonds, Elroy Schlag, Kenneth Manchulenko, James Anderson, Raymond Harper, Douglas Anderson, James Carpenter, Dennis Kruger, Joe Gerstmar, Arthur Duffey. Second row standing: Don Vernon, Byron McLeod, Donald Beattie, James Murrell, Barry McFarland, Gordon Draper, John Watson, Garry Nazar, Robert Anderson. Back row: Fred Draper, Ray Zerbin, John Murrell, Bryan Grapentine, Ronald Grapentine, George Sellen, Don Reid, Harry Lumsden.

The first Cabinet was composed of:

Lieutenant-Governor

Premier

Deputy Premier

Provincial Sec'y

Clerk of the House

Speaker

Cabinet Ministers

- Rev. C.L. Barbour

- Robert Ferguson

- Robert McLeod

- Donald Reid

- Robert Sellen

- Norv. Christopherson

- Barry McLeod

Jack Ross

Howard Pawley

Ronald Cook

Lorne Bailey

Dennis McLeod

Sgt.-at-Arms

In 1961 Parliament moved to its present location, the Springfield Collegiate and became a three day event. This was the year that Parliament adopted their motto "Supreme Fellowship" which was introduced by Robert McLeod.

As with any other male organization, female suffragettes felt they should have a voice and Parliament was picketed by the girls from the Dugald C.G.I.T. in 1960. Their actions took some time to bear reward and it was not until 1969 that girls were allowed in Parliament on a trial basis. Since that time girls have attended and in 1973 were allowed to vote for the premier.

1973 being Springfield's centennial year Rev. C.L. Barbour returned as Lieut. Gov. Rev. Clark was Theme speaker and David Sellen was Premier with Ian Reid as his Deputy.

The success of the venture through the years was due not only to planning but to the cooperation and good humour evident in all those who were involved including the Boy Scouts who formed the Guard of Honour and the Pages who were the errand boys. The highlight of all the proceedings culminated in a banquet and social evening held annually in the Oak Bank Hall. where the members had a chance to display their public speaking talents to the public assembled there.

It would be impossible to name all of the participants since that first parliament in 1955. However, those who held the reins of office are the exception. Since the first parliament the Premiers were:

Barry McLeod	John Watson	Richard Kusmack
Howard Smith	Donald Beattie	Rick Cooper
Ron Cook	Neil Van Ryssel	Lawrie Kyle
Jack Ross	Dennis McLeod	Scot Kennedy
Bob McLeod	John Holland	Fred Arnold
Bob Anderson	Allan Roscoe	David Sellen

The Parliament is an organization patterned after the Tuxis and Older Boys' Parliament which is held in the Legislative Buildings each year in the last week in December. Parliament is an event in which boys and now girls between 14 and 21 participate on an individual basis. That is it is a parliament in which there is no "government and opposition". The cabinet, led by an elected premier, prepares and presents bills. Each back-bencher and cabinet minister debates and votes on bills according to his own conscience. In other words the premier may oppose one of his own minister's bills without violating any of this parliament's rules or traditions.

Debates are conducted with dignity and according to strict parliamentary procedure under Bourinot's "Rules of Order". In fact it is said that the Manitoba Legislature could follow the example of Springfield Boys' Parliament in order and mutual respect among members. As you can see the young people who participate gain an invaluable experience in public speaking and an insight into parliamentary procedure. However, Parliament's most valuable contribution is in the development of the personalities of the young people who participate. This is an experience unobtainable elsewhere.

DUGALD FASHION REVIEW

In 1955 the project which originated in the Dugald W.I. and was previously known as the Dugald Fashion Show became established as a separate entity and changed its name to Dugald Ladies Fashion Review. The word Ladies has since been omitted.

It soon became evident that what had been started for fun two years before was snowballing into a project which would require energy and "TIME"! Still no long range planning was done, because no one expected the show to go beyond the next confirmed date. Such was not the case.

All members continued in the roll they had assumed in the beginning, and as fate would have it all seemed to be well cast. No one anticipated the amount of time and energy that would be required to keep up with every show in the years to follow. Each model is expected to maintain her own costumes, carefully washing the washables mending pressing and steaming other garments. The preservation of these period clothes requires constant vigilance. Sometimes articles given were in need of extensive repair and renovating. Sad to relate are the instances when after this work was completed by the director Wyn Van Slyck the garment was recalled by the former owner. In one such case a week was spent reconstructing a gown of gold satin which had been worn by a Lady while being presented to Queen Victoria. When it became an outstanding item in the show it increased in value and was recalled by the donor, who had not foreseen its possibilities.

Printed programs were sold at every show by the treasurer Mrs. G. Beat-tie. The profits from these helped to pay travelling expenses. It was necessary for the director to have all information delivered two weeks in advance to meet the printer's deadline. Many problems were encountered when models could not attend and substitutes had to be found who could wear the costumes listed on the program.

Originally two commentators addressed every show, one for the period costumes the other for the modern styles, which were shown for comparison. As the collection of old treasures increased the modern clothes were dispensed with. Mrs. C. Holland who had been responsible for the period costumes from the beginning, continued then, and assumed full responsibility for writing, introducing and commenting the show.

The popularity of the performance provided an ever increasing audience, and in order to be certain that costumes were assembled authentically the director and commentator did many hours of research at the Winnipeg Public Library. Later a collection of Fashion Books and Magazines dating back to 1865 came from many sources until a good reference Library was at hand. These were used in planning programs to suit different organizations who sometimes requested a short historical sketch significant to their group to precede the show. These sketches, done in pageant form, were written and planned along with the program. A more complicated pageant was arranged for the Manitoba Women's Institute for their 50th anniversary.

One very enjoyable experience was a trip to Rosseau, Minnesota in October 1956. The stage displayed the American and the Canadian flags side by side. Following the performance a bouquet of red roses was presented. The entire cast billeted overnight occupying every room in a small hotel.

The Dugald Fashion Review was requested to take part in costume on a



The float in the 50th Anniversary Parade in Transcona, 1961.

float in the 50th Anniversary Parade in Transcona in 1961. They also were part of Springfield's contribution to the Manitoba Centennial Parade in Winnipeg in 1970.

In 1968 the Commentator and the director gave an illustrated talk on the History of fashion to the Home Economics students at the University of Manitoba.

One of the highlights of the 20 years, in which 194 shows have been presented, was a two hour performance at a Winnipeg Theatre. The large stage required that three models be in view at one time. To make this possible it was necessary to outfit extra ladies. Approximately 100 costumes were shown.

The number of models used at one show has varied greatly since the beginning when one lady might model only one costume in an entire evening. For obvious reasons, such as transportation and inadequate dressing room space (of which many humorous stories could be told) it became necessary and advisable to use only the number of models required to keep the show running smoothly.

Usually 12 ladies and one child are sufficient, each one modelling five costumes in a sixty minute show. A complete change of underclothing, laced boots and all is sometimes necessary in less than ten minutes. This is accomplished with the expert help of two lady "dressers" who have become very efficient at closing the complicated openings with dozens of hooks and eyes and dome fasteners. They also check to see that the model is presentable and no accessories have been forgotten. When such errors do occur they are quickly covered by the commentator who can ad lib and keep the audience interested.

Fortunately through the years lovely little girls beginning at two and a half to three years old, often the daughters or granddaughters of members of the cast, have been available to model the children's clothes. In one instance three sisters modelled consecutively.

THE DUGALD

Fashion Review

PLAYHOUSE THEATRE

Tuesday, January 31st, 1967

100 Years of Styles

presented by THE WOMEN OF DUGALD

Commentator - MRS. C. HOLLAND

Pianist - MRS. W. NORMAN

Director - MRS. F. VAN SLYCK

O CANADA

INTRODUCTION

RECEPTION GOWN (Paris Model)	1906	Mrs. J. Cook
PARTY DRESS	1905	Mrs. R. D. Brown
EVENING DRESS	1911	Mrs. J. Carpenter
BALL GOWN	1909	Mrs. R. Galloway
EVENING DRESS	1915	Mrs. H. Magura
WINTER WEDDING DRESS	1903	Miss D. Koval
CHILD'S DRESS	1906	Miss V. Ross
AFTERNOON DRESS	1912	Mrs. F. Van Slyck
LAMP SHADE TUNIC	1915	Mrs. G. Kraushar
MUSKRAT JACKET	1908	Mrs. Chas. Cook
BLACK FUR JACKET	1938	Mrs. W. James
AFTERNOON DRESS	1911	Mrs. A. Blocker
HOBBLE SKIRT	1910	Mrs. F. Milne
CUT-AWAY COAT	1906	Mrs. D. James
WEDDING GOWNS	1897	Miss B. Wilkinson
	1898	Miss L. Esselmont
	1923	Mrs. J. Cook
	1896	Mrs. H. Magura
	1903	Mrs. J. Carpenter
	1893	Mrs. R. Galloway
	1935	Mrs. R. D. Brown
	1860	Miss D. Koval
	1850	Miss V. Ross
TWO-PIECE DRESS		
CHILD'S DRESS		
WORN TO THE OPENING OF		
PARLIAMENT, OTTAWA	1867	Mrs. G. Kraushar
WALKING DRESS	1881	Mrs. F. Van Slyck
AFTERNOON DRESS	1920	Mrs. A. Blocker
AFTERNOON DRESS	1922	Mrs. W. James
WINTER COAT	1923	Mrs. Chas. Cook
SKATING COSTUME	1873	Miss B. Wilkinson
WALKING DRESS	1911	Mrs. D. James
DRESS AND CAP	1925	Mrs. J. Cook
TWO-PIECE DRESS AND DOLMAN	1858	Miss L. Esselmont
WEDDING SUIT	1915	Mrs. R. Galloway
LACE DRESS	1906	Mrs. H. Magura
AFTERNOON DRESS	1908	Mrs. J. Carpenter
SUMMER DRESSES	1910	Mrs. R. D. Brown
	1912	Mrs. G. Kraushar
	1912	Miss V. Ross
	1912	Miss D. Koval
MADE FOR A WINNIPEG WEDDING	1912	Miss J. Hadaller
HIGH STYLE	1899	Mrs. A. Blocker
WORN TO FORT GARRY	1935	Mrs. W. James
	1895	Mrs. F. Van Slyck

SILK COAT	1909	Mrs. F. Milne
GRANDMOTHER	1895	Mrs. Chas. Cook
EVENING DRESS	1925	Mrs. R. D. Brown
FLAPPER COSTUMES	1925	Miss B. Wilkinson
		Mrs. D. James
		Mrs. R. Galloway
PARTY DRESS	1893	Mrs. L. Esselmont
DINNER DRESS	1903	Mrs. J. Carpenter
DINNER DRESS	1912	Mrs. H. Magura
BALL GOWN	1881	Mrs. G. Kraushar

INTERMISSION

CALLING DRESSES	1871	Mrs. F. Van Slyck
	1937	Mrs. H. Magura
	1907	Mrs. R. D. Brown
GOING AWAY SUIT	1909	Mrs. W. James
GOING AWAY SUIT	1914	Mrs. J. Cook
SUIT AND FURS	1938	Mrs. G. Kraushar
SUMMER DRESS	1908	Mrs. A. Blocker
WINTER COSTUME	1896	Mrs. R. Galloway
HIGH STYLE	1926	Mrs. D. James
SUMMER DRESSES	1907	Miss D. Koval
	1911	Miss V. Ross
	1911	Miss J. Hadaller
MORNING DRESS	1910	Mrs. F. Milne
DEMURE MISS	1918	Miss L. Esselmont
WINTER ATTIRE	1890	Mrs. Chas. Cook
BALL GOWN	1878	Mrs. F. Van Slyck
WORN TO OPENING OF		
PARLIAMENT, WINNIPEG	1906	Mrs. J. Carpenter
EVENING CLOAK	1923	Mrs. R. D. Brown
EVENING COAT	1935	Mrs. W. James
TEACHER'S COSTUME	1914	Mrs. J. Cook
GRADUATION DRESS	1917	Miss B. Wilkinson
GRADUATION DRESS	1922	Mrs. R. Galloway
HOMESPUN SKIRT	1878	Mrs. G. Kraushar
AFTERNOON DRESS	1908	Mrs. H. Magura
FALL COAT	1903	Mrs. Chas. Cook
EVENING DRESS	1924	Mrs. W. James
EVENING DRESS	1926	Mrs. R. D. Brown
GRANDMOTHER'S EVENING DRESS	1820	Mrs. F. Van Slyck
YOUNG LADIE'S DRESS	1875	Mrs. J. Carpenter
CHILD'S WINTER DRESS	1881	Miss V. Ross
WEDDING DRESS	1898	Miss L. Esselmont
SPORTS WEAR	1925	Mrs. R. Galloway
BEACH PARANAS	1912	Mrs. D. James
BATHING SUIT	1906	Mrs. W. James
BATHING SUIT	1918	Mrs. J. Cook
PEIGNIROIS	1900	Mrs. F. Milne
	1897	Mrs. G. Kraushar
NIGHT GOWNS	1880	Mrs. H. Magura
	1900	Mrs. Chas. Cook
LINGERIE	1867	Miss B. Wilkinson

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

The Program was printed for the Centennial Show at the Playhouse Theatre.



The Cast at curtain time, Playhouse Theatre, January, 1967.

Left to right: Mrs. F. Milne, Mrs. F. Van Slyck, Mrs. J. Cook, Mrs. W. James, Mrs. H. Magura, Mrs. G. Kraushar, Mrs. A. Blocker, Mrs. C. Cook, Mrs. D. James, Miss B. Wilkinson, Mrs. J. Carpenter, Miss D. Koval. The two children Miss V. Ross, Miss J. Hadaller, Miss L. Esselmont, Mrs. R. D. Brown. Missing from the picture was Mrs. R. Galloway and the commentator Mrs. C. Holland. Mrs. W. Norman at the piano.

The musical accompaniment, which adds much pleasure to the presentation was researched by the pianist Mrs. Dorothy Norman and later Mrs. N. Christopherson, in order that it be suitable for each different era. For a few years Ruth James was soloist.

Each member directs the treasurer to send her share of the proceeds to the church or charity of her choice. Five of the original cast have an almost perfect attendance record.

The cooperation of husbands was necessary to enable wives to donate so much time to one project. Some helped by baby sitting the family, others acted as chauffeurs carrying not only passengers but properties associated with the show, box after box, often down or up stairs and through long halls, only to return the same way two hours later and unload at home. For several years before accepting any invitation, the director and Commentator with their husbands, visited each hall to assess its suitability for the presentation of the show. These faithful husbands also built the ramp and installed spot lights for years until the sponsors were made responsible for such things. Records of meetings and correspondence have been kept by the secretaries Mrs. Wilfred James and Mrs. Jack Cook.

The Dugald Fashion Review was invited to add its name to the list of available entertainment for Local National and International conventions, meeting in Winnipeg. In the past five years this led to many different and interesting experiences especially during Canada's and Manitoba's Centennial years, for which the presentation was most appropriate.

This unique project is a "story without end". These valuable treasures become more precious with every passing year, and as the contemporary styles unfold they will be added to the show, which is a review of fashions since 1850.

THE HISTORY OF SPRINGFIELD CURLING CLUB

In 1943 several sports minded enthusiasts tried to arouse an interest in curling in the district by calling meetings on three different occasions but without success. Undaunted and determined to curl they asked the Agricultural Society for permission to use their building. This was granted and a sheet of curling ice was made down the centre of the building with skating ice on either side.



Some of the first members of the Curling Club.

Curling rocks were purchased by W. Percy, O. Hanson, F. Milne, A. Morgan, D. McCallum, A. Percy, M. Lonsberry, A. Webb and C. Cook. One dollar per year was paid for the use of these rocks. Curling was started and continued in this manner for three years.

Interest increased and by 1946 a Curling Club was formed with the following officers, Pres. Oscar Hanson, Vice Pres. Dave Cook, Sec. Treas. Walter Percy, Executive Committee: A.W. Percy, Ila Lonsberry, Don Reynolds, Rev. C. Hockin (also Chaplain) and Herb Johannes.

With increased membership two sheets of curling ice were necessary so the whole building was now used for curling. The gas lanterns formerly used were replaced by electric lights, Vivian Percy doing the wiring and Alex Percy supplying the gas engine for power. The following year hydro power came to the district with its increased advantages and the gas engine was displaced.

The first club champion for winter's curling was Willis Wyatt with Mel Smyth as runner up. In 1947 mixed curling became a reality and the first bonspiel was held. The ladies of Dugald and Oakbank held a bonspiel that year. Rev. Hockin, resident minister and ardent curler interested the older children in curling and by 1948 children's rinks were formed. These curled under his guidance every Saturday morning. In 1952 and 1953 young boys' teams were entered in Manitoba School Boys Bonspiel.

Curling took place six nights of the week for regular schedule and through out the day as well during bonspiels but not on Sunday. A Curlers' church service was held once a year, usually at the end of the curling season.

In 1948 the club was named the Springfield Curling Club as it took in more than just the Dugald area. A kitchen was needed and Mr. Arnold donated a small building which was attached to the south end of the

Agricultural building, repaired and painted as well as the waiting room. Rubber hacks were also installed on the ice about this time.

By 1960 curling had become very popular with membership increasing every year, so the building of a new rink was discussed and agreed upon. Sellen Bros. of Oakbank received the building contract with Dick Sellen as designer. Club members R. Lindholm, K. Cook, G. Edie, J. Burek, D. Ferguson, G. Shields, J. Eckhardt, W. Percy, R. Reid and Dick Sellen gave of their time and equipment in the construction of the new rink. They also travelled many miles selling 137 shares at \$100. per share to raise funds. Because of working in conjunction with the Agricultural Society both clubs benefited by government grants. A Springfield Curling Club Limited was formed to look after business and finances involved in this new building. After the frame work was up more volunteer labour was needed as well as trucks and tractors for hauling gravel, wiring, etc. This was given generously for the welfare of the club.



The Springfield Curling Rink.



Inside the Springfield Rink.

The new rink had four sheets of curling ice, a kitchen, waiting room and washrooms downstairs and a club room upstairs. In 1961 the clubrooms were completed and a fridge and stove installed in the kitchen. In 1969 the rink was insulated and this added to the comfort of the curlers.

Among the many who served as caretakers and ice makers, Wilf Kraushar served the longest, doing an excellent job, but retired in 1972.

Expenses were mounting and many ways of raising money were used. First the fees were raised from \$2. and \$5. to \$15. and \$20. The rink was rented on weekends to various groups. Raffles, whist drives, snowmobile races and queen contests were held. These brought in many thousands of dollars to swell the funds and pay current expenses.

Trophies have been donated to the club for annual competition by Oakbank and Dugald Pool Elevators, Dominion Lumber and Norm Friesen. These trophies are presented at the club's annual banquet, at first held alternately at Dugald and Oakbank with the ladies providing the meal. Lately it has been held at Elmhurst Golf and Country Club with no work attached for the members.

In 1970 the club held a centennial bonspiel when Manitoba celebrated its centennial. Silver dollars were given to members of the rink fortunate enough to throw the 100th rock of this event, Vern Matheson threw this rock. The other three members of the rink were Murray Gillespie, Effie Cook and Maureen Lumsden.

Members throughout the years have taken part in various events, zone playdowns, O'Keefes mixed, etc. and bonspiels of various districts. Two junior teams have reached provincial level. In 1972 Lee Lindholm, Joyce Shields, Maureen Lumsden and Tinaka Van Tongeren travelled to Snow Lake, Man., and in 1973 Grant Edie, Calvin Edie, Donald Cook and David Henderson went to Morden, Man.

Throughout the years life memberships have been given to Walter Percy, Mary McLeod, Archie Wright, Effie Cook and Jess Watson.

For 1973 Springfield Curling Club is looking forward to the installation of artificial ice which will lengthen the curling season and with it keener competition and pleasure.

PRESIDENTS:

1946-47 — Oscar Hanson
1947-49 — G. Shields
1949-50 — H. Arnold
1950-51 — A.E. Cook
1951-52 — Mel Smythe
1952-53 — Don Reynolds
1953-54 — G. Butland
1954-55 — W. Bollen
1955-57 — B. Van Ryssel
1957-58 — John Cook
1958-59 — Clyde McLeod
1959-61 — Glen Edie
1961-62 — Charlie Gillespie
1962-65 — Dick Sellen
1965-67 — Ralph Lindholm
1967-68 — Jack Ross
1968-72 — Robbie Reid
1972-73 — Lawrie Kyle

TREASURERS:

Walter Percy 1946-60
Charlie Whitehead 1960-62
Joe Burek 1962-67
Arnold Edie 1967-73

SECRETARIES:

Walter Percy 1946-49
Bill Bollen 1949-53
M.H. Smyth 1953-54
R.M. McLeod 1954-55
Evelyn Ralston 1955-60
Lola Lindholm 1960-68
Lil Timlick 1968-73

LADIES' CURLING CLUB

In Jan. 1959 the ladies who curled in the afternoon met at the home of Lola Lindholm for the purpose of forming a ladies curling club but decided to wait until the end of the curling season as they were all at present members of the S.C.C. However they appointed an executive to act on their behalf for the remainder of that curling season.



President Fern Kruchak presenting Life Memberships to Jess Watson, Mary McLeod and Effie Cook.

In April 1959 the lady curlers, 54 in number, held their wind up in Dugald Church. After the social part of the evening an organizational meeting was held to elect officers for the coming season. The Ladies Curling Club of Springfield was formed with the following executive: President Marg Reid, Vice Pres. Mary Sellen, Sec. Treas. Winnie McFarlane and two directors Helen Arnold and Effie Cook.

The first year after organization the club brought increased membership and greater activity. A rink was entered in the district playdowns consisting of L. Lindholm, Mary McLeod, Winnie McFarlane and Jess Watson.

In 1962 an open bonspiel was held with 28 rinks entering from Winnipeg and surrounding districts as well as from the local club. Prizes for this were bought by the club. A closed bonspiel for local lady curlers was also held that year with prizes donated by local businesses.

The club pin (usually emblematic of the area) was designed by one of the members, Joyce Bailey. The pin is a yellow and green shield with a moose head (R.M. Springfield's emblem) on the lower half and curling rock and broom on the upper.

The ladies through the years have helped the senior club in every way possible. To finance their share of expenses they have held telephone whist, bake sales, catered for banquets and annually hold a raffle of a grocery hamper to which each member donates food articles.

Since the new rink was built the ladies have paid for modernizing the wash rooms, bought drapes for club rooms and furnished dishes, cutlery, coffee makers and other necessities for the kitchen.

In 1962 Norm Friesen was instrumental in influencing the Malco Implement Co. in donating a trophy for ladies winter curling. Individual trophies for each member of the winning team are also given.

To show the curling trophies of the S.C.C. off to advantage the ladies had a showcase built and placed in the waiting room, where it can be seen by members and visitors alike.

The club members have participated in many play downs and bonspiels in surrounding districts with much pleasure and their share of luck.

In 1968 and each year since a senior rink has been entered in the Senior ladies playdowns. Although never champions they have been successful as district winners and several times honored as the oldest rink in the playdowns.

In 1973 the Springfield senior ladies rink won in their zone and went on to participate in provincial playdowns at Swan River.

Help from the gentlemen curlers has been given generously in making draws and other work connected with the ladies bonspiels.

Since the club was organized three ladies have been honored with life memberships, Mary McLeod, Effie Cook and Jessie Watson.

It is interesting to report that in the Springfield Curling Club there are four families with three generations still curling, the three life members mentioned and Margaret Lumsden are the senior curlers of these families.

Presidents:

1959-60 Marg Reid
1961-63 Effie Cook
1963-64 Mildred Reid
1964-66 Irene Burek
1966-68 Mildred Reid
1968-70 Fern Kruchak
1970-72 Fran Johnson
1972-73 Mary Sellen

Secretaries:

Winnie McFarlane
Mildred Reid
Isabel Cole
Dorothy Tanasychuk
Effie Cook
Norma McLeod
Effie Cook
Marie Schreyer

Treasurers:

Winnie McFarlane
Mildred Reid
Isabel Cole
Dorothy Tanasychuk
Marg Reid
Norma McLeod
Effie Cook
Anne Hudson
Helen Edie



Honor Roll Unveiled

After luncheon the people gathered in the Smyth hall to see the unveiling of the honor roll which was unveiled by I. Cook, while Sir James Aikins, lieutenant-governor dedicated the emblem, which will, he said, be preserved in the municipal hall.

Following the dedication ceremony, Sir James delivered an eloquent address.

Sir James expressed the hope that the time would never come when the young men of Canada would see visions which would lead them on to the performance of no deeds. He told of the gallant stand of the Canadians at the second battle of Ypres, and urged those present

Monument and municipal sign at Oakbank.



Memorial Day service in front of Municipal Office, Nov. 11, approximately 1926 or 1927

HONOUR ROLL FIRST WORLD WAR

Called and Overseas

Pte. G.M. Argle
R. Anderson
H.C. Bennington
H.M. Bennington
C. Carruthers
A. Cairns
C. Gillespie
H. Edmonds
O. Hadaller
W. Iliff
E. Scott
S. James
G. James
J. McConky
R. Ruffles
R.G. Wilson
G. Wolfender
C. Willock
Wickender
T. Ross

Called - Not Overseas

Pte. T. Bowker
A. Bigley
A. Buckonrigg
A. Brownrigg
J. Bailey
Lt. N. Brett
Pte. J. Berry
N. Billington
G. Brunell
A.E. Cook
J.H.R. Cox
J. Cockly
W.E. Campbell
J.F. Campbell
J. Campbell

A. Carlson
J. Doig
N. Dowse
H. Easy
H. Edmond
F. Ferguson
R. Frazer
J. Farmer
W. Foster
J. Glennie
W. Gillespie
J. Gillespie
Maj. W. Hudson
S/Mj J. Hilliam
Pte. G. Hudson
Pte. M. Heatherington
I. Hanson
G. Hanson
S. Hanson
J. Irving
B. Igmundson
J. Jones
S. Jakabiskea
Sgt. W. Kilburn
Pte. T. Kirby
C.S. Landon
M. Lonsberry
C. Long
W. Low
S.E. McColl
H. McQuade
H. Moorhouse
A. Moorhouse
H.S. McIntosh
C.W. McCarthy
E. Maine
R. Marsh

	E. Milne	S.M. Scott
	H. Milne	J.W. Savager
	W.R. McNaughton	H. Schofield
	J. Prefontaine	H. Searle
	T. Percy	J. Savage
	W. Ponhaet	M. Smythe
Maj.	W. Platford	F.E. Snowdon
Pte.	W. Patterson	F. Stanning
	A. Peltier	D. Smith
	J. Roberts	N. Treherne
	D.J. Reid	M. Van Ryssel
	H. Rourke	J. Wright
	S. Robinson	S. Webb
	P. Scott	T. Yates
	P. Scott	A. York

HONOR ROLL

Names on the Cenotaph at Oak Bank of those who made the supreme sacrifice in the First World War:

C. Biddles	D. Henderson
J. Breen	T. Hassel
W. Brett	C. Iliff
D. Chapman	W. Iliff
T. Cairns	K. Kennedy
C. Flett	W. McFayden
A. Gibson	E.M. MacConnell
C. Gillespie	M. Pantzak
T. Grieve	A.M. Smith
J. Grieve	J.R. Speer
C. Howell	

VOLUNTEERS — SERVED OVERSEAS FIRST WORLD WAR

Pte.	H. Atkinson	Maj.	T. Cairns	A. Dodge
	P. Bond	Pte.	G. Campbell	T. Dawson
	G. Bryan		D.C. Chapman	T. Dale
	W.A. Beach		H. Curtis	H.R. Egan
	A. Biddies		C. Czop	R.R. Edie
	W.A. Black		G. Carruthers	R. Flett
	J. Breen		C. Cairns	F. Flett
Lt.	W. Brett		T. Cairns	C. Flett
Pte.	D.W. Cook		T. Culvert	V. Ferguson
	E. Crossman		A. Davidson	T. Ferguson

	F. Folliott	W. Jaques	Pte. H. Orr
	F. Fey	W.M. Jaques	W. Orr
	B. George	P. Jinks	T. Pishal
	R. George	W. Johnston	H. Pedrick
	A. Gibson	R. Kennedy	E. Parsons
	A. Graham	A. Kennedy	S. Platford
	P. Green	J. Kennedy	F. Platford
	R. Grapentine	B. Kennedy	W. Perry
	S. Gibbs	J. Kweatkowski	E. Perry
	T. Grieve	F. Kweatkowski	H. Perry
	J. Grieve	J. Lawrie	R. Perry
	W. Gillespie	J. Ludlow	W. Palmer
L/Cpl.	T.L. Gill	W. Lane	Cpl. M. Pantzak
Pte.	A. Hudson	C. Lowther	Sgt. C. Patterson
Maj.	D. Hill	Lisowy	J. Pengriff
Pte.	J. Hill	R. McCotter	W. Ruffles
	E. Howell	H. McKay	C.R. Ross
	J. Howell	W. McFadyen	E. Ross
	H. Howell	J.H. McDonald	W. Roberts
	G. Howell	S. McQuade	Pte. O. Rourke
	W. Howell	D. McKenzie	S. Scott
Pte.	H. Hutchison	D. McHattie	A. Shelby
	F. Houlden	W. Murrell	A.M. Smith
	C. Herrington	R. McLeod	T.H. Smith
	H. Harley	A.E. Marcotte	G.A. Smith
	D. Henderson	D. Murray	A.C. Smith
	L. Hall	S.P. Marsh	H. Sharland
	T. Hassell	J. Morris	J.C. Speer
	J.J. Hamelin	C. Minnie	Cpl. J.R. Speer
	G. Hamelin	A. Marretti	Pte. C. Sontag
	G. Hamelin	Cpt. E.M. McDowell	J. Stevens
	P. Hart	Pte. Dr. Moyse	G. Studham
	A. Iliff	S. McGuggan	J. Spriggs
	L. Irwin	G. Neilson	E.G. Thompson
	G.T. Jack	J. Nichol	H. Younge
	C. Jack	L.H. Nicholson	J. Zelmer

SERVED IN THE 2ND WORLD WAR

Argle, A.W.	Charney, Joseph
Argle, Fred	Cienki, John
Argle, George	Cairns, Dougal
Arnold, Franklin	Cook, Raymond
Attree, Jack	Cook, Donald
Allan Harry	Creek, Clarence
Anderson, William	Cairns, Kenneth
	Challis, William
Bales, Herman O	Cairns, Ray
Behun, O	Carruthers, Edward
Bialek, Albert	Clark, Bob
Burek, Alec	Clark, Kenneth
Burek, Casmer	Carrette, Julien
Brown, Marvin	Carrette, August P
Buckingham, Norman	Coulter, Lionel Elwood (Andy)
Bell, A.B.	Cairns, Gerald
Binkley, Norman	Claydon, Charles
Brown, Albert	
Buhr, Jacob	Duffey, Robert
Brudzisk, John	Dunn, Joseph
Biedron, Casmar	Dutka, William J.
Barnes, Ken	Dzus, Peter
Birch, Ronald	Davies, Melbourne
Borowski, Tony	Demeyer, Roger
Budner, Nick	Demeyer, Maurice
Bell, James	Dunlop, Walter
Bell, Joseph	Dunlop, A.A.
Bell, Russel	Dunlop, Norman
Bowker, Peter	Dykstra, Bodie
Bowker, James	
Bugyik, Louis	Edbam, A.H.
Bulman, Alex	Edmonds, Fernley
Baumann, Frederick	
	Fisher, William
Christopherson, Leonard	Fraser, L.B.
Campbell, Dave	Ferguson, D.C.
Chabluk, Meron	Fordesczka, George
Chichonik, Peter	Fordesczka, Mike
Chernetz, Michael	Fordesczka, Walter
Charney, John	Fortescue, Jack

Familton, Thomas
Fetterly, Garnet
Fraser, Laurie
French, Walter

Gurski, Joe
Green, S.C.
Garbutt, Eric
Garbutt, Arthur
Garbutt, Wilfred
Grapentine, Lawrence
Grapentine, John
Golebioski, Frances
Golebioski, Judy
Gafka, Lawrence
Golebioski, Anne

Habing, Leonard
Habing, Mernie
Habing, Norman
Habinski
Hleck, Joe
Hudson, A.E.
Hudson, J.
Hayward, Bernard
Hoss, Albert
Hudson, Douglas
Hudson, Russel
Harrison, Walter
Harrison, Nick
Hnatishyn, Steve
Hutchinson, Bernard
Hnatishyn, Henry
Harriott, Jack
Hudson, W.R.
Hadaller, Walter
Hansen, Peter
Hughes, Allan
Hughes, Everet

Ignot, William

Jamieson, William
Jeffry, Alfred
Jensen, Knute
Jeroski, Steven

Kozak, Albert
Kozak, Walter
Kropla, Eddie
Kula, John
Kuzuk, Henry
Kuzuk, Michael
Kwiatkowski, B.
Kwiatkowski, E.
Kwiatkowski, L.
Kuzyk, John
Kit, Steven
Kit, John
Kalichuk, Frank
Kowalec, Nick
Kowalchuk, Nicholas
Kelly, James
Kowalchuk, Steve
Kochuk, Walter
Kosheluk, William
Kallwies, William
Klatt, John
Kula, John
Kruchak, Mike

Lamont, John
Lamont, Leonard
Lamont, Arthur
Lefko, Frank
Lefko, Mike
Lucko, Stanley
Lucko, Steve
Lucko, Judy
Lentowich, Edmond
Lentowich, Casmar
Lutchka, John
Laird, Orville

Laurie, Lawrence
Laurie, Allan
Loeb, Arthur
Loeb, Fred
Loeb, Peter
Loeb, Walter
Laurie, James

Marko, Michael
Matheson, C.V.
Mayers, Joseph
McClymont, Alfred
McPhee, H.A.
Meck, Alex
Meeds, Roy E.
Mustchin, Fred
McCallum, Harvey
Miller, Steve
McFarlane, William
McLeod, Fraser
McLeod, Roderick
Morrison, Allan
McLeod, Clyde
McCartney, William
McLeod, James
McCulloch, Angus
McCartney, Mabel
Matheson, Vernon
McCartney, Stanley
McLeod, Russel
McLeod, Kenneth
McIntyre, Murray
Moroz, Daniel
McLellan, Donald
Mozel, Steve
McDonald, Nelson
McDonald, George
Marshall, Robert
Marshall, James
Morris, Elsten
Mersey, Gordon (Earl)

Mersey, Rolland
Maciejkow, Joe
Millward, D.
McLellan, Joyce
McLellan, Jean
McKay, Russel

Nazarewich, Alex
Nazarewich, Peter
Nazarko, Joseph
Nazarko, Walter
Nicholson, George
Nimchuk, Dennis
Nimchuk, Mike
Nimchuk, William
Nonoski, Stanley
Nesplick, Nick

Onoski, Stanley
Onsowich, John
Onsowich, Peter
Onysko, Walter
Orr, Norman Wm (Bill)
Orr, James

Palidwor, H.K.
Ptak, Stanley
Percy, Cameron
Percy, Wilbur
Palidwor, Norman
Panchyshyn, Peter
Piper, Arthur
Panchyshyn, Harry
Polson, Lawrence
Popodinitz, Fred
Pondy, Peter
Pethybridge, Jack
Piltz, Richard
Piltz, Ludvig
Pethybridge, Joe
Parsons, Emil

Parsons, Wilfred
Petura, 2 brothers
Phillips, Alexis
Phillips, Jack
Phillips, James
Pownal, Edward
Peadson, William
Peterson, Lenard
Peterson, Gordon
Peterson, Ross

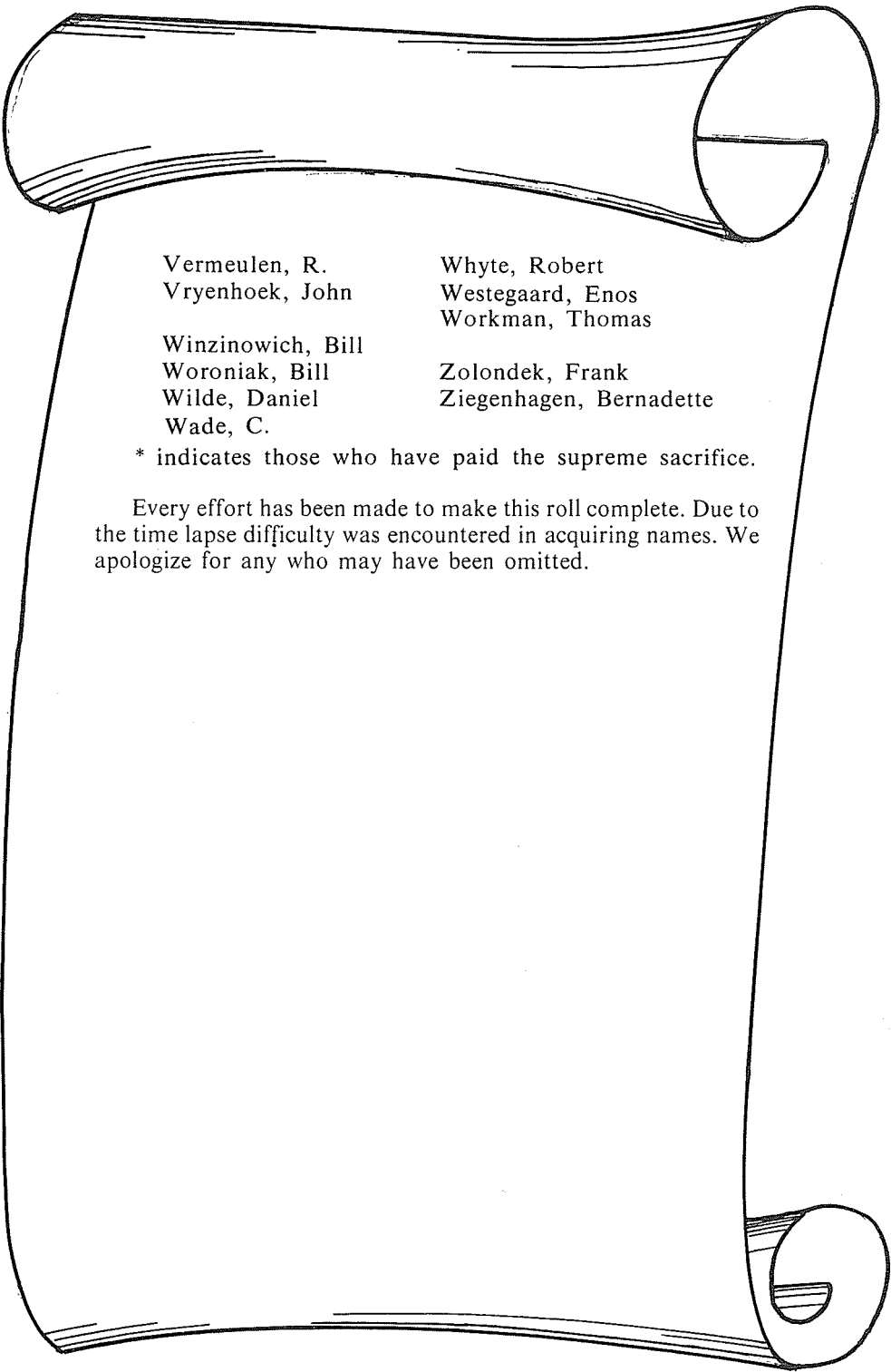
Roznick, William
Ruczak, Joe
Ruczak, John
Reid, James
Rogers, Mervin
Ralston, George
Rodzinski, Joseph
Rodzinski, John
Rodzinski, Walter
Rodzinski, Stanley
Rodzinski, Casmar
Reid, L.A.

Sterling, Clayton
Sterling, Clifford
Sterling, Wilson (Bill)
Stecki, John
Stecki, Ludwig
Schreyer, Edward
Sheppit, William
Sheppit, John
Sheppit, George
Sheppit, Nicholas
Smith, Lenard
Shewchuk, Nester
Schick, Ed.
Scott, John
Scoular, Alvin
Simcoe, Nick
Smythe, R.H.

Solar, Chas.
Starks, L.
Shields, Gerald
Smith, Jack
Smith, Melvin
Stalker, Joe
Studham, Arnold
Stalker, John
Stalker, Bill
Sokal, Alex
Smythe, Wesley
Sokal, Henry
Smyth, Melville
Sellen, Richard
Sterling, Roy
Smokaroski, Harry
Sulyma, Michael
Sadowy, Frank
Sadowy, Joe
Serotuik, Nicholas
Serotuik, Michael
Sulyma, William
Swoboda, Michael
Skrill, Henry
Senyk, John
Senyk, Michael
Sweet, Lawrence
Sweet, Wm Geo.
Symbol, Tony
Sucharov, Bert
Sucharov, Joe

Tchir, Nick
Taras, Stanley
Tweed, Jean
Tinski, Michael
Trush, Meron

Van Ryssel, Maurice
Vermeulen, J.



Vermeulen, R.
Vryenhoek, John

Winzinowich, Bill
Woroniak, Bill
Wilde, Daniel
Wade, C.

Whyte, Robert
Westegaard, Enos
Workman, Thomas

Zolondek, Frank
Ziegenhagen, Bernadette

* indicates those who have paid the supreme sacrifice.

Every effort has been made to make this roll complete. Due to the time lapse difficulty was encountered in acquiring names. We apologize for any who may have been omitted.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

The first Municipal Act in Manitoba to create a municipal corporation was made law in 1873. Provision was made under the Act that municipal corporations could be created by Letters Patent issued by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on a petition signed by two thirds of the male freeholders and household residents in the district. The petition had to be signed by at least thirty males.

Powers of council were set out in detail. Imposition of taxation, spending of tax revenue, road and bridge responsibilities, relief of poor, control of streams, drainage problems, nuisances, fire protection, public health, herd laws and tree planting were all included. Two rather interesting items were: one designated as "prevention or removal of abuses prejudicial to agriculture" and the other, "regulating public morals including observance of the Sabbath."

The Act required the approval of by-laws by the Lieutenant in Council before they became law. The minutes authorized numerous by-laws to be sent in for approval.

Certain persons were disqualified from acting as councillors; — a minister (dropped later), sheriff, a person convicted of a felony, an alien, and a person having a contract with the said municipality. The person must be male, a freeholder, twenty one years of age, a British subject, a resident, and had to give proof that taxes had been paid ten days prior to election time. Later, householders (renters) were deprived of the vote. In tax sales only that portion of land required to satisfy the arrears could be sold and the burden of choosing that portion was the responsibility of the clerk.

The first Municipal corporation created was the Corporation of the Township of Springfield and Sunnyside and was known as such from 1872-1880. The very first organizing meeting was held on October 24, 1873 at the house of W.R. Dick, Springfield where D. Stewart was appointed clerk, John M. Smith, assessor and W.R. Dick named Reeve. Preparatory work was completed for the first inaugural meeting which was held October 27, 1873 at the same home. The reeve was appointed from among the Councillors chosen. The first council included W.R. Dick — Reeve, John Turnbull — clerk at \$30.00 per year, Robert Black — assessor at \$25.00 per year and four Councillors — John M. Smith, James Stewart, W. Corbett, John Scott.

One of the first things they discovered was that the Municipal Act was so indefinite that they were at a loss to know how to exercise their powers and the only taxing power they had was statute labor which was related to road work. Without a levy there were no funds to pay the clerk and the assessor. They petitioned the Government of Manitoba to advise on the matter. It was probably the first petition ever presented to the government by a Municipal Corporation.

The election of all officers was an annual event until about 1900. The first budget had a levy of two mills to cover the expenses incurred in 1873 and 1874. In 1875 it was decided that the Reeve should be elected by the people. That same year an adjoining municipality sought to annex the residents of part of Sunnyside. Those affected were given the right to make the decision which was negative. At the April meeting the government was petitioned to allow the issuing of municipal bonds to pay for local im-

provements. The clerk's pay was increased to \$40.00 per year and the treasurer's to \$55.00. By December authorization was given to fix the Councillor's indemnity at \$1.00 per meeting.

In 1876 a petition was sent to the province asking that something be done to prevent damage to the land in the municipality arising from the Seine River overflowing its banks.

A resolution permitting the municipality to participate in the moneys received by the Manitoba Government for liquor licenses came into effect as early as 1877. In March of that year the Councillor's indemnity was increased to \$1.50 per meeting and the auditor to \$6.00 per year. Mr. F. Knipe, by order, became the first tax collector at \$35.00 per year.

In 1878 the following names were on the tax roll:

Corbett, S.	Ellis, F.S.	Brockman, P.
Corbett, W.	Patterson, Arch.	Service, W.B.
Corbett, A.E.	Smith, A.J.	Dick, Fr. P.
McPhail, Jas.	Hodgson, Jas.	McLean, Norman
Gunn, Robt	Archibald, Lewis	Butler, Geo.
Colbert	Dick, Frank	Elruey, Jas.
McLeod, A.E.	Tuson, Roger	Service, Jas.
Parsons	Willock, Francis	Forbes, John
Smith	McIntosh, Charles	McKenzie, Ann
Irish	Howell, Sam	Bradley, Robt
McKay, Gilbert	McDonald, Angus	Hamilton, D.
McDonald, M.	Matheson, John	Smith, Wm
McDonald, Duncan	McDonald, Allen	Biggs, David
Speer, John	Garven, James	Fisher, Robert
McDonald, D.	Garven, H.B.	Jessop, Robt
Egan, K.	Smith, J.M.	Murphy, Wm
McDonald, J.	McLeod, J.S.	Henderson, Niel
Black, R.	James, Henry	McRae, J.J.
Black, Hugh	Whitfield, Douglas	Lindsay, Jas.
Black, Adam	Dodds, T.J.	Goodridge, Wm
Gunn, Donald	Dodds, Frev	Goodridge, Chas.
Matheson, John	Patterson, A.	Goodridge, R.
Marshall, Henry	Patterson, John	Goodridge, A.
Dick, George	Gunn, Geo.	McKenzie, M
Frank, James	Stone, Robt	Stewart, A.
Gibson, Alex.	Corbett, John	Watson, Henry
Henderson, Robt	Scott, John	Smith, John
McRae, Allen	Hall, R.E.	Young, S.
McRae, J.G.	McLean, Duncan	McLean, A.
McVicar, John	Weaver, Wm	Matheson, Donald
Knipe, John	Speer, Wm	Parrott, A.
McKenzie	McFadden, John	Bell, J.H.
Smith, Robt	McLean, Dan	Torrance, Henry (Que.)
Service, W.	James, Wm	Wait, Geo.
Hudson H.	Knight, D	Whitfield, A.H.
Jickling, H.	Bailey, Geo.	Beut, Geo.
Matheson, Wm	Smith, H.	Schiach, Wm

Moffat, Wm
Morrison, A.
Dick, W.R.
Andrews, A.
Stewart, J.D.

Forbes, Dan
McIntyre, Alex
Gillespie, D.
Geddes, John
Andrews, Jesse

Scott, Alex
Benson, E.
McVicar, G.D.
Banning, W.W.

Mr. Goodridge took on the office of secretary-treasurer, a post he was to hold for many years. In July the Municipality purchased from the Provincial Public Works Department enough Crown Land to build a road (Imagine paying for land the Crown continued to own). To cover expenses a levy of 5-1/2 mills was placed on all real and personal property in the municipality.

*Land Titles Office,
Winnipeg, 21 July '00*

Dear Sir

*The following lands which were sold at the Tax Sale
of 24 November 1897 have been redeemed, and
the purchase money awaits you at this office. No. 1/4 5-11-53*

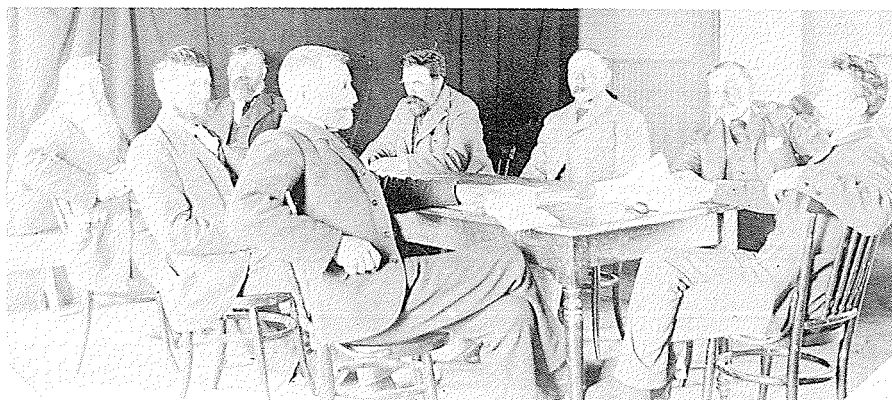
*Yours truly, Wm. Goodridge,
For District Registrar.*

The Municipality according to its charter comprised seven townships running east and west, an area 42 miles long and 6 miles wide. The highest assessment for a quarter section was \$320.00. Taxes on a quarter section were for municipal purposes .64c and for schools \$2.40. Statute labor was \$2.00 per day. The levy was: Municipal \$194.37, Schools \$329.36, total \$523.73.

The Municipal Council meetings in the 1870's took place at various



Springfield Councillors — 1884. Standing, Ward 6, John McLaughlin; Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. Goodridge; Ward 4, A. B. Cook; Ward 1, Donald Monroe; Sitting, Ward 3, Wm. Stebbings; Ward 5, Briercliffe; Reeve, W. H. Corbett; Ward 2, Robert Duffey.



Council before 1900.

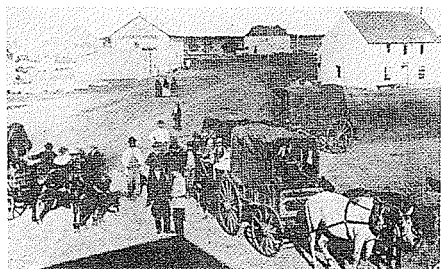
locations, first in the homes and later in the schools throughout the area. It wasn't until 1880 that Council met in one place, with a few exceptions, on a regular basis—in North Plympton in the hall owned by D.C. Gillespie and continued thus until 1900. From 1900-1905 meetings alternated in Dugald and Oak Bank until 1905 when the Municipal Offices were erected in Oak Bank.

In 1880 two elections prevailed — the first with a reeve and four councillors and the second when the United Townships of Springfield and Sunnyside became the Municipality of Springfield with a Reeve and six Councillors. It is interesting to note, too, that on June 12, 1880, Council authorized the warden, Chas B. Edie to procure a seal for use by the Municipality using an emblem — a moose head and antlers — an emblem that has remained the seal of the Municipality throughout the years.

Municipal Provincial affairs has always been important in the history of Springfield. In 1894 Council negotiated with the province for a direct road from Louise Bridge; Council encouraged the completion of the ditch from the Seine River to the English River, Tache to co-operate. This was the Prairie Grove Drain which took until 1971 to complete satisfactorily.

Gleaning from the minutes of the 1890's through the early 1900's to the first world war a number of interesting items are revealed:

-Council discussed the proposed extension of street cars down Higgins Avenue to Louise Bridge because Springfield farmers entered Winnipeg by that route and the risk of danger involved in frightening horses only occasionally driven to the city, would have the effect of diverting traffic from that entrance to the city.



Portage and Main — 1874. View of the corner of Portage Avenue and Main Street, prior to the incorporation of Winnipeg as a city in 1874. — Photo Courtesy Winnipeg Chamber of Commerce.

Resolution.

The Municipal Council of Springfield has passed the following resolution:—"Moved by Geo. Miller, seconded by H. Matthew, and unanimously carried:—That the following resolution be passed and that the Sec-Tres be instructed to forward copies of the same to the several Municipal Corporations in the Province of Manitoba requesting their hearty co-operation for the purpose of making the expression of public feeling unanimous.

That Whereas the British Empire is involved in a war of justice and equal rights to all subjects and nationalities, and whereas it is in the interest of the British Empire and the world at large that the British arms should prevail, and whereas all who wish to cannot take up arms on behalf of the Empire owing to the limited number of volunteers allowed to enlist from our Dominion of Canada;—Be it therefore Resolved that as we cannot send all the men who are willing to go, we are anxious to show our deep sympathy in the cause by expressing our wish to contribute towards the expenses of upholding the dignity and integrity of our British Empire."

We heartily endorse the movement on the part of Springfield Municipality, and trust to see the Municipality of Arzyle pass a similar resolution at the next sitting of the Council.

Resolution of
Council, Jan. 2, 1900.

-In 1894 the Springfield Agricultural Society received a grant of \$100. for education purposes.

-Bounty paid on wolves ranged from one dollar to four dollars.

-In 1897 the government requested and received a donation to the Indian Famine Fund.

-Appropriations were given for the digging of the Swede ditch. The ditch was dug by a group of Swedes using wheelbarrows and an elevator.

-Council, via Hon. Clifford Sifton requested the Dominion Government to open up a road to the Yukon Gold field through Canadian Territory.

-In 1898 Nairn Avenue, a Municipal concern, let a contract for raising the avenue. Due to wetness, the contract had to be extended to 1899.

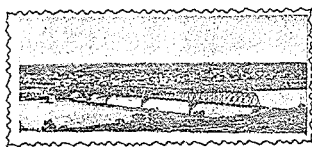
-Statute labor was abolished in favor of a statute labor tax of \$1.25 per day or 75c if paid before July 1st.

-In 1899 a By-Law was passed regulating the travel of threshing machines, engines, etc. of more than three and one half tons over bridges and culverts in the Municipality.

-In 1900 Council passed a resolution expressing the strongest possible support for the British Empire in the Boer War.

-In 1902 the Power Line was granted permission to cross Municipal lands.

-After having served as secretary-treasurer from 1876 Wm Goodridge turned in his resignation in March 1903 to be succeeded by C. Christopherson at a salary of \$600. per year on condition that he settle at either Dugald or Oakbank.



PRIVATE
POST CARD.

*Mr. Wm Miller
looks best
Man*

9/11/00

*Well done Springfield. If every
Municipality throughout but
for Dominion express such
loyal and patriotic sentiments
Britain need fear no foe*

*so generously offered should
be sent to The Secretary,
Soldiers & Sailors Families
Association, 28 Queen Anne's
Gate, Westminster, London.*

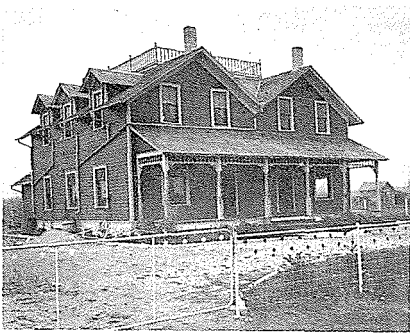
*Believe me
Yours very Truly
J. Davidson, Col.
Priv. Sec.*



Y. S. 1900

Dear Sir

*I am desired by Lord Moleley
to thank the members of the
Council of the Municipality of
Springfield for their most
loyal & sympathetic resolution,
forwarded by you on Jan. 18.
His Lordship is deeply sensible
of the patriotic feeling
towards the Mother Country
which breathes through
the words of the resolution.
He would recommend that
the subscriptions which are*



1905 — The new municipal office at Oak Bank.

Beginning in January and February 1905 plans were underway for the erection of the Municipal office and residence although the minutes do not disclose any details concerning acquisition of land or building stipulations other than that John Stiffler's tender of \$825. was accepted.

For a fee of \$10. Council joined the Union of Manitoba Municipalities.

Council planned to initiate the new Municipal Chambers with the Tax Sale in October but had to retire to the hall because the carpenter's had not completed the room. At the meeting following the tax sale the Reeve and W.R. Dowse were selected as the first delegates to the Municipal Convention at Brandon. The office still in use today, has a much larger staff. Besides a secretary-treasurer there is an assistant secretary-treasurer, a clerk, an office hand, two typists and a welfare officer.

A By-Law to limit the speed of automobiles was brought in in August although there was no indication of the limit imposed. (Rumor says it was 10 miles per hour.)



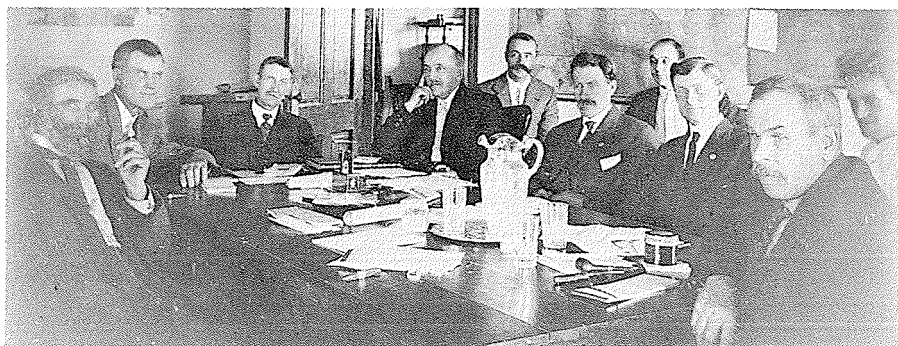
Group of Directors of the Farmer's Institute taken at a plowing match in Springfield — 1908. Back Row: B. Smith, W. Knipe, W. Gorham, A. Bushell, F. Henderson. Front Row: Bob Garven, W. Waugh, E. Tweltridge.

1908 heralded the beginning of ploughing matches. The first grant for prizes was given to the Birds Hill Farmer's Institute. Springfield Agricultural Society was given donations in later years.

In August the Council signed a petition from Woodlands Municipality requesting the establishment of public cattle markets and abattoir in Winnipeg.

Curiously enough, it was not until April 1909 that the first typewriter, a second hand "Smith" was procured for the office at a price of \$35.

The plan for the townsite of Transcona was first placed before Council in June, 1909 and given approval in October.



Council — about 1913

In January 1910 Council decided that all councillors' terms should not expire in the same year. Hence, lots were drawn, three having one year terms and three, two year terms.

Dr. Davis sold his telephone line from Dugald to North of the C.P.R. in Oak Bank including a phone in the municipal office for \$200. on condition that Arthur Smith remain on the line as a shareholder. The line was known as the Municipal Telephone Company, bills to be collected at the Grand Trunk Station, Dugald and the Canadian Pacific Station, Hazelridge, as well as the Municipal Office.

The residents of East Winnipeg made a concerted effort at a meeting in the Springfield Hotel, Grand Trunk Place to establish a school but the request was rejected by Council.

In 1911 Local Improvement Districts were formed. A franchise was granted to construct an electric railroad and supply light, heat and power through the municipality on the provisional agreement.

A By-Law permitting a company from London, England to build, maintain and operate a factory for loading ammunition was passed.

The assessor was instructed to assess machinery, stock etc used in local industry other than farming.

Council launched an Appeal to the Grank Trunk Pacific for a roadway to Vivian.

The Winnipeg Golf Club agreed to establish links provided that they were assessed in relation to adjoining properties.

Rats had become a plague by 1912 and were placed on bounty at 50 cents per tail, later reduced to ten cents.

Sunday July 4 - 1921
OLD-TIMERS GATHER AT SPRINGFIELD JUBILEE PICNIC



The picture shows some early pioneers of the historic Springfield district who celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the first settlement Saturday at Oakbank village. Front row: W. Shaw and G. H. Morehouse. Second row (sitting) — George Miller, C. Jeffrey, T. T. Follitt, John Holland (reeve of the municipality), R. F. Webster, J. H. Hodgson, Joseph Hodgson, J. Eastman and J. W. Gunn. Seated on bench — D. C. Gillespie, Mrs. Isaac Cook, Mrs. Robert Fisher, Robert Fisher (chairman of the committee), J. K. Smith, George Frith, S. Stuart and David Irving. Among those standing behind are Premier T. C. Norris, D. A. Ross, E. F. Hutchings, and S. R. Henderson.

Those settlers having over 40 years' residence were given seats of honor at a luncheon given by the women of the community at 2 o'clock. More than 450 people seated themselves at the tables laid in the shade of a grove of trees. Among those given seats of honor were, Mrs. J. Ross, who is said to be the oldest head of a family now living in the municipality and her two sons, George and Charles Ross; Mrs. Robertson having a residence of 49 years to her credit; Mr. and Mrs. R. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. C. Jeffrey, Mr. and Mrs. George Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. D. Ferguson, James Hodgson, M. Aitken, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Hemming, J. Franks, M. Murdoch, D. C. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. J. Holland, G. H. Moorehouse, W. H. Corbett, George Miller, Mr. and Mrs. A. Giffen, H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. R. Speers, Mr. and Mrs. R. Brett, J. Lordes, T. F. Folliette, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Smith, D. Irving, W. J. Hayward, Mr. and

Mrs. J. D. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. H. George, Mr. and Mrs. W. Crossman, Mr. and Mrs. W. Crawford, J. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Beattie, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Stebbing, W. Hunter, J. S. Ball, A. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Bray, Mr. and Mrs. H. Heather, W. Corrigan, Mrs. C. Corrigan, Mr. and Mrs. R. Coulter, Mr. and Mrs. G. Frith, Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith, A. Cairns, D. Murro, W. Smyth, S. H. Mathieson, J. M. Henderson, W. J. Black and G. R. Hart. In addition to the above other old-timers noticed were: Mr. and D. A. Ross, E. F. Hutchings, Dr. T. E. Hamilton, ex-M.L.A., S. R. Henderson, reeve of East Kildonan, and Norman Matheson, who served the municipality for many years as councillor in the early days, accompanied by his daughters Miss Ruth and Mary.

Manitoba Bridge and Iron Works notified the Council of their intention to locate in the Municipality with the possibility of employing 200 hands.

Due to office overload Council granted the secretary-treasurer permission to appoint help in 1913. H.C. Christopherson became the first assistant secretary-treasurer at a salary of fifty dollars per month.

In July the Ruthenian Settlement at Cooks Creek was given a \$25.00 grant for their library.

1914 was a year for grants. The Women's Temperance Association received \$25.00; the Manitoba Patriotic and Belgian Relief Fund each received \$500.00; the Canadian Patriotic Fund was worthy of \$1200.00 and the Polish Relief \$100.00. A committee was set up to take care of returned soldiers.

August 4, 1932

COUNCIL received notice that relief payments for single men by the Provincial government will be discontinued.

DUGALD — First samples of 1932 wheat threshed in Manitoba were delivered to the Ogilvie Elevator at Dugald from the farm of D. C. Gillespie and Sons. The grain graded No. 1 Northern, weighed 64 lbs. to the bushel and yielded 25 bushels to the acre. It was sown on April 20 and cut on July 23 making 94 days from sowing to cutting. This is believed to be the shortest growing period for wheat in the history of the province.

Herd law came into force in Ward 2 in 1916.

Severe floods encompassed the area south of the waterline in April and was so bad that relief was forthcoming from the Province.

The Mother's Allowance Bill had been passed in the Legislature and came into effect in this Municipality in 1916.

Care for the well being of the residents was evidenced in fact that doctors and constables appeared early in the minute books.

Probably the first health officer was D.I.A. Deschambault who, in 1893, received 75c per mile one way on a call when instructed by the Reeve. Succeeding him in 1894 was Dr. Breen at \$350.00 per annum. Using varying forms of remuneration the following are some of the municipal doctors who aided patients when ill; Dr. Norquay, Dr. Royal, Dr. Crawford, Dr. McQuean, Dr. Davis, Dr. Peake, Dr. A. Moyse, Dr. Goulding, Dr. Winkler, Dr. Chestnut, Dr. Scott, Dr. Law. Physicians in the past had to be not only men of intellect but rugged robust men capable of dealing with patients no matter how limited the supplies, weather and roads. Doctors with private practice appeared in Dugald as early as 1887 — Dr. Brian, Dr. Rich. In emergencies a number of Winnipeg doctors obliged — Dr. Good, Dr. Moody, Dr. Peake. Dr. Murdoch McKay took over the home and practice of Dr. Winkler, the office being in the home. He served Transcona as well as the surrounding district as one of the last "country doctors" who attended confinements in the home and at times needed to stay many hours. He had been a member of the medical staff in the first world war. He was

RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF SPRINGFIELD.

W. W. Hart

Cheques unaccepted will not be received
nor more than 24 cents in Postage Stamps.
(The Rate must be attached to)

TAXES FOR 1935.

No. on Roll.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	Section, Township.	Rating Rank.	No. of Acres.	TOTAL TAXABLE LAND.	Interest on the buildings & stock, including the value of the land, at 5% per cent. per annum.	Municipal Comm. tax at 10¢ per \$100.	County Comm. tax at 10¢ per \$100.	Local Comm. tax at 10¢ per \$100.	General School Rate, per cent. of the assessed value.	Special School Rate, per cent. of the assessed value.	Total Taxes, 1935.	ABSTRACT.	TOTAL.
1617	120/4	34 10	7	160	240	264				120	2384			

Dr. 5% 19
allowed this year
during January
Ree W. Holland
1935

NOTICE—A rebate of 10 per cent. will be allowed on current year's taxes, if paid before the 1st day of March, but no rebate will be allowed on taxes for previous years. All taxes due by residents must be paid within 10 days before the 1st of March or the same will be collected by distress, with costs. The Secretary-Treasurer will not be responsible for any loss of taxes if not paid by the 1st of March in each year a further sum of 10 per cent. is added on all arrears. All lands in arrears of taxes for more than one year are liable to be sold. This Notice mailed by Oak Bank P. O. this 1st day of March, 1935.

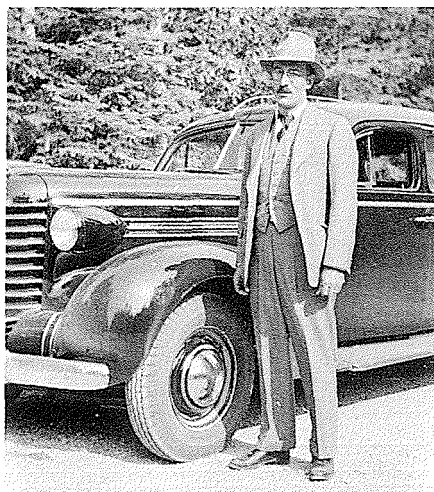
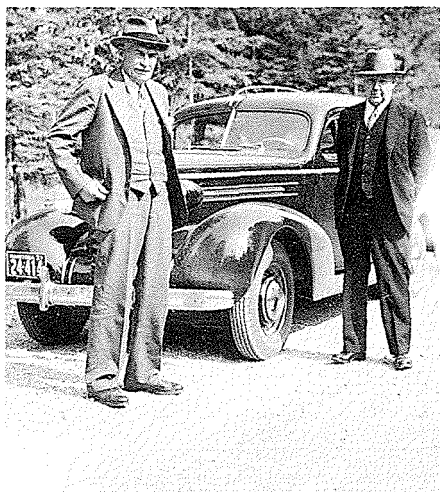
WM. GOODRIDGE, Sec.-Treasurer.

The underlying force responsible for bringing about those changes was the Council in co-operation with the public works department. In the early administration public works supervision was the responsibility of each Councillor for his own ward when the proposed work had been ratified by Council. It was not until 1880 that the first engineer was hired.

Pathmasters were men whose job was looking after the improvement of the road beats. Pathmasters in 1882 were: T. Dodds, Sr., H. Jeckling, John Matheson, D. Irving, N. Matheson, W. Oldfield, J.S. McLeod, Wm. Henderson, W. Shiach, John Harrison, J. Burton, Jas. Murray, Jas O'Neill.

There has always been a board of works chairman — a man who checked bills written in itemized form and presented them to Council for payment. One from April 1893 reads:

Brown and Rutherford lumber	10.65
Alfred Baxter repair bridge Smith road 36-10-4	2.00



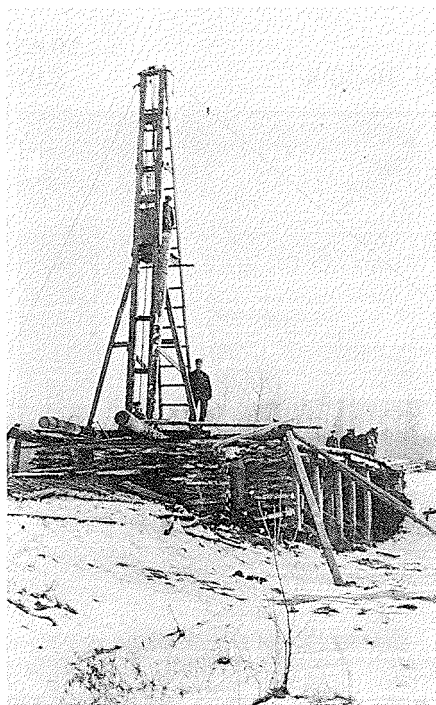
Council — Coucillor Holland, 1916-1920,
Reeve Holland, 1920-1935, Sec.-Treas.,
Christopherson, 1918-1955.

McLeod, Solicitor — 50 some years.

David Edie opening ditch, repair washout south road	4.75
Hugh Stewart repair washout south road	4.00
Kenneth McLeod repair washout south road	9.50
Wm Black repair washout north road	37.62-1/2
W.H. Graham hauling lumber repair bridge 34-10-4	6.00
D. Gillespie bag spikes and repair bridge 34-10-5	2.40
E.C. Harvey repair bridge 32-10-5	1.50
David James filling in bridge 31-10-4	1.00
Geo. McLachlan opening ditch south road	6.00
David James opening ditch south road	3.00
H. Hallam cutting ice at Ross bridge and closing bridge	3.00
W. Crossman 1 day opening ditch	1.50

Indications are that before 1893 a number of established routes to the trading centres were in existence. The Point de Chene trail led from St. Anne to Beausejour; Prairie Grove, via the Dawson Road led to Winnipeg. Many other cross country trails wended their way to Winnipeg, also, most of them entering at Louise Bridge.

Records show that by 1880 there had been bridges and ditches requiring repair work. Wheelbarrows and shovels, hand and slush scrapers were all part of the road building equipment. The first bridge over Cooks Creek was built in 1880. Bridges were constructed of wood over natural water runs, low spots created by washouts and at road intersections. Many of the roads had to be "corduroyed" not only for mud and bog conditions but for sand and frost boils as well. In 1898 corduroying cost 20c per lineal yard and grading 20c. A team and man could not exceed three dollars per day and laborers no more than \$1.50 per 10 hour day.



Bridge N 17-12-5 — Fall of 1917.

The first superintendent of public works was E.C. Harvey whose salary was \$600. for 5 months. During that time the municipality was divided by Road Divisions each having a pathmaster whose pay was the road tax on the quarter section on which he lived.

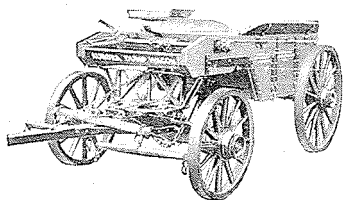
A good deal of road work was done by local contract. Road scrapers were rented out to contractors at two cents per day until returned and the same to be kept in good repair by the contractor. In 1899 Council requested assistance from the Provincial Government for the Prairie Grove drain.

Mr. Hallam contracted deepening the Cooks Creek by handscraper and wheelbarrows in 1899. Bert and Harry McKay were contractors from Millbrook; Dave Ferguson and his son Reg. worked from Plympton. There were many more.

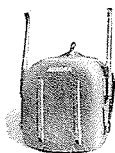
Making roads and digging ditches in the early 1900's was a gigantic, backbreaking task in employing many local men and teams. Tents were used for sleeping quarters for men, one to cook in and a large one for the horses. They camped near their work and near a water supply. A change in drinking water was often a reason for illness among the men.

Horses were fed hay from wagon boxes and oats from heavy manger like boxes on the ground which were fastened securely to the wagon wheels.

Grades were made with slush scoops, fresnos, elevator graders and dump wagons. An elevator was a big plow affair drawn by many horses or sometimes mules. The mold board of the plow threw the dirt onto an elevator belt which carried it high enough to drop into a wagon drawn along at the same speed as the elevator. The team going under the elevator was drizzled with dirt and required a shield which was made of leather or heavy canvas. Sometimes sores were the result of ill fitting collars. Those with sores were treated and allowed to rest. Men were good to their animals and seldom permitted having them abused.



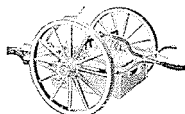
Aurora Dump Wagon



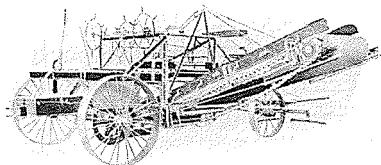
Drag Scraper



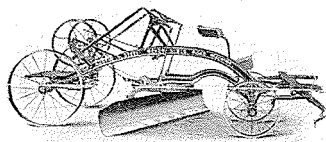
Wood Beam Road Plow



Western Wheeled Scraper



Western Elevating Grader



Austin Road Grader

There was a lot of scraper work and many teams were nervous about the scrapers. It took much patience to get the teams accustomed to the unfamiliar noise of the scrapers when they were being dumped and refilled. Some animals got into a lather from being so upset. It was not only a hard job but monotonous, going to fill the scraper, driving a short way, dumping, turning around and repeating hour after hour. It was enough to break the spirit of the toughest men.

Sometimes mules were used for the heavy scraper work. McCarty's mules were well known at that time. They were ornery and often had to be flogged into submission. The jar from the sharp crack of the whip often took away their mean notions.

Scrapers were big iron scoops with two handles which were used as guides when filling the scraper with dirt and again when dumping.

A wheeler was a scoop with two wheels and an arrangement of levers to raise the scoop off the ground and put the load on the wheels. The whole thing was drawn by a team on a long tongue (like a wagon tongue). Another team was hitched to the end of the tongue when the scraper was being filled. Plows were used to loosen dirt for the scrapers, especially when they were working in gumbo. Animals had to be well fed and in spite of having big work horses like Percherons and Clydesdales the work proved very hard on them.

In April 1901 meetings were held in each ward to discuss the advisability of purchasing enough teams and equipment to carry out the public works programmes. The idea must have failed because in 1902 the Municipal scrapers were collected and sold for three and four dollars each. A Massey Harris grader was purchased for \$275.00.

Progress was not to be impeded for in 1907 Dugald and Oakbank received \$300. in grants for their first sidewalks. Hazelridge received theirs in 1912. Hazelridge, being a new town needed an access road to the station. Land on the south side was donated by Nicholson, Charles Ross and J.J. Scott. On the north side, however, land for the same purpose had to be purchased from McLaren and McFadden for \$50. per acre.

Weeds on the road allowance were required to be cut by the owner of the property. Any that were ordered cut had to be paid from the general fund.

Each ward had its own weed inspector who was paid at a rate of four dollars per day while performing duties. Weed inspectors in 1909: Ward 1, Beemond; Ward 2, Nex; Ward 3, Byerley; Ward 4, McIntyre; Ward 5, Donald McLeod; Ward 6, Eastwood.

Roads were levelled in the summer with road drags pulled by four horses. In 1910 the Municipality entered the split log drag competition sponsored by the Good Roads Association.

In 1913 E.C. Harvey, the engineer was instructed to make a plan for two trunk roads from western to eastern boundary and crossroads every three miles. Transcona was to get sidewalks.

Engineers changed in 1916. The second was Hugh Campbell to be followed by Ed. Cowan, Battershell, Blanchard, Louis Bourgeau, and Mel Weiss. Public work rates of pay were 60c per hour for teams and 30c for men.

There was a great need for gravel in the building of the new settlement in Winnipeg. Contractors would send out hundreds of teams of horses in a



day to the pits in Springfield. There was the Penderson's gravel pit and the Giffen's. Sand was obtained in the E.F. Hutching's pit.

Later, E.F. Hutchings leased the hill to a golf club for ninety-nine years but when the club house was burned around 1930 his son Harold attempted to make a park and recreation center out of this hill.

Local gravelling was done in the winter with heavy draft teams hitched to a sleigh and gravel box. The driver loaded his box with a shovel after getting a head start by getting up at 5 A.M. The gravel was dumped on the road in piles by removing the loose planks which were the floor of the box. The piles were spread by drag in the spring. In the thirties as many as forty teams were involved in hauling gravel as far as six miles from the pit.

Dump trucks soon replaced horse vehicles and gravelling became a summer project. Hagamier set up a drum and scraper affair for loading the gravel. It wasn't long before dump trucks were loaded in the pit by a tractor and bucket. The first motor grader bought around 1936 was quite a forward step in spreading gravel.

The eastern district (Wards 4 and 5) had been set up as a separate Drainage District on a 20 year basis, in an attempt to cope with their drainage problems. A walking drag-line, a wooden structure with a small building on it was the main equipment used in that project.

Winter snow clearing on the roads began during the early thirties. Men made snow traps using shovels and farmers attempted to plow snow off the roads with various types of graders. A wooden V-plow with four horses was employed in the early stages. Seldom could the roads be kept open all winter. At times people had to resort to driving in the fields. An effort was then made to keep the snow off the road by using miles of snow fence. Milk trucks were known to drag a log or plank crosswise behind the truck to knock down the snow along the edge of the road and thus prevent snow drifting in. People living at strategic milk pick up points found their kitchen doorway a convenient place for cans of milk awaiting shipment by truck. In some areas cream and milk was carted by team to the station every day.

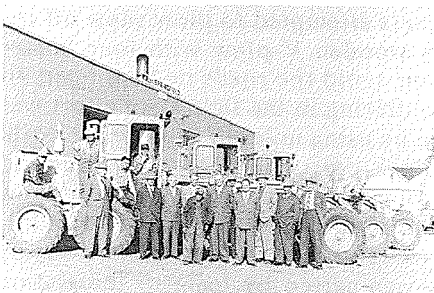
With the advent of the automobile around 1910 it became quite clear that roads suitable for horse drawn vehicles were not always best for cars. The Model T, a favourite with its coal oil lamps, side curtains and crank starter was not adapted to jumping puddles, spanning washouts or strad-

dling ruts. A sudden shower on a mud road was almost certain to mean a mired car. The car was put up on blocks at the first snow.

Motor transportation created a great demand for better drainage and good roads topped with gravel. By 1924 the Municipality owned 10 horse graders and a number of wooden drags. They entered the Drag Competition in 1923. Richard Speer won the Dingwall award — a gold pocket watch for the best kept road.



Twin City tractor 1923 constructing Dugald Road.



1958 — Carl Pshednovek, Teddy Rosmus, Dennis Nimchuk, John Marko, Harry Osiowy, Tom Sweet, Steve Rosco, Bill Harvey, Charlie Ellis, Bill Coulter, Reg Challis (foreman), Steve Lucko, Salesman, Bob Matheson, Charlie Cook.



Former Public Works Building, ambulance and fire truck shed at Oak Bank.



Public Works building at Oakbank.

The first dragline was purchased in 1928 with Oliver Tanner as operator. The first assignment took 2-1/2 years to complete. Men moved dirt to build a dump at prices ranging from 17 to 7 cents per yard.

In 1946 Reg Challis, the first foreman, was appointed to supervise the expanding road construction programmes. A new dragline was purchased. Corrugated Culverts replaced hand made wooden bridges.

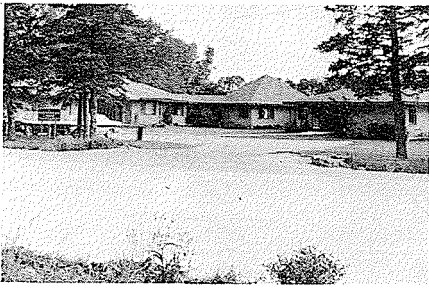
Until that time equipment had been stored in the barn that had been used to house the Councillor's horses on meeting days but the new larger equipment required a larger building so a new garage was erected to accommodate the new machines in 1953.

Synonymous with the demand for more large and powerful equipment was the need for more suitable storage and maintenance facilities. Thus with monies acquired through the settlement resulting from the expropriations for the Red River Floodway Springfield, in 1967 erected one of the finest Public Works Buildings in Manitoba. Located in the village of Oak Bank, the structure made from concrete blocks is 228 feet long by 60 feet wide and consists of four bays, washrooms, supply room, repair garage and the upper level has as office and lunchroom.

In order to meet the growing demands of an increasing population the public works had to be constantly upgrading techniques and equipment. They now have a staff of about twenty men under foreman John Yanchuk and a winter staff of half that number who operate machines which include: 5 motor patrols — four of these and a truck are used as snow plows during the winter, one truck with mounted snow blower, a back hoe complete with truck and trailer, a low-bed for transporting the two crawler tractors and two scrapers, an elevating grader, a drag line, a gravel crusher, a front end loader, a steamer for thawing frozen culverts, a mower, three cabooses, four half-ton vehicles and three sprayer units, and a utilities man for the sewer systems.

The vacated 1953 garage was converted into a fire-hall. The Municipality had taken over the Local Oak Bank fire unit some time before 1960. To this 1934 model fire truck they have added a 1956 model and a 1970 model which are on call at the firehall twenty four hours a day. The firefighters on the local unit had been a volunteer service whereas now Chief Murray Sim and men are paid for their services.

The Municipal Council's concern for its Senior Citizens was exemplified in the construction of two beautiful modern homes for the elderly in 1966. Together with grants from other levels of government and sponsors the

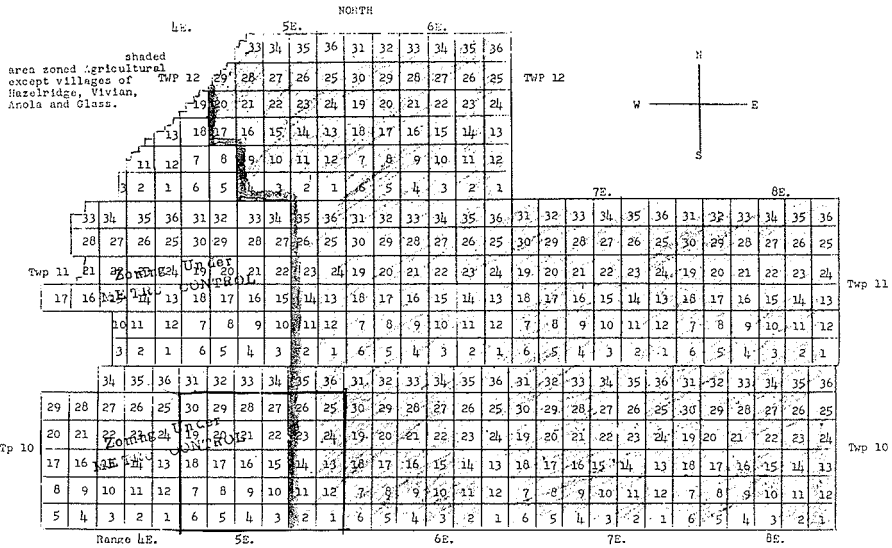


identical homes, Pleasant View opposite the Church at Cooks Creek and Evergreen Lodge in the village of Dugald became a reality. They each consist of eight single and two double suites equipped with a bathroom, a bedroom, a living room and kitchenette complete with refrigerator and stove. An automatic washer and dryer in the laundry room and a beautifully furnished lounge is available for all the residents. Evergreen Lodge at Dugald is located in a beautiful setting on a lot surrounded by tall spruce trees planted by Willie Wilson many years ago. Its northern exposure permits the residents an excellent view of the nearby post office, snack shop and No. 15 highway. At present the home accommodates eleven citizens, all leading busy and useful lives. Privacy is assured in the self-contained suite when desired, while the lounge provides excellent facilities for entertaining, games, and group activities. Special events are often sponsored by churches and other organizations.

Pleasant View at Cooks Creek is situated on a well drained lot with a plentiful supply of good garden soil. It is handy for services at the Immaculate Conception Catholic Church and has the same facilities as Evergreen Lodge — in every respect a happy and comfortable place to live. The ladies' organizations of both churches maintain a friendly interest in the activities associated with the home.

Generous donors, through their kindness, have given much pleasure by the gifts they have placed in the lounges.

Meanwhile a number of agencies are active within the Municipality for the purpose of promoting a pleasant, healthy neighborhood. The Selkirk Health Unit administers to the needs of the area including visits to the Senior Citizens homes, the schools and the disabled. The Provincial Clean Environment Commission takes effective measures to keep our communities clean. The Municipality, in cooperation with other municipalities has given a grant towards the building of the Personal Care home to be constructed in Beausejour and to be opened in the fall of 1974. Springfield will have a quota of beds at their disposal. In 1966 Springfield contributed financially to Park Manor Personal Care home in Transcona. The Metro Additional Zone was an association of rural municipalities who united their efforts to solve their mutual problems especially as they related to the city of Winnipeg. It was renamed Winnipeg Additional Zone Municipal Association. Metro, another body established about 1960 and now considered part of Unicity, is the subject of much controversy relating to its value and authority. It has jurisdiction over planning, zoning, licensing and permits to build in the area designated on the accompanying map, an area covering about one quarter of the Municipality.



MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

REEVE

CLERK

1873

W.R. Dick

A. Stewart (organizing)
John Turnbull

1874

W.R. Dick

John Turnbull

1875

John M. Smith John Turnbull

1876

John M. Smith Wm Goodridge

1877

John Scott Wm Goodridge

1878

John Scott Wm Goodridge

1879

S.J. Corbett Wm Goodridge

1880

S.J. Corbett Wm Goodridge

Second Council 1880

Charles B. Edie Wm Goodridge
(Warden)

1881

Chas B. Edie Wm Goodridge

COUNCILLORS

John M. Smith, James Stewart,
W. Corbett, John Scott

John Smith, James Stewart,
George Bent, John Scott

A.D. Irish, A.F. Knight,
R. Gunn, R. Fisher

A.D. Irish, R. Fisher,
D. Matheson, R. Gunn

S.J. Corbett, R. Fisher
H.B. Garvin, D. Matheson

D.F. Knight, Wm Matheson,
R. Gunn, Neil Henderson

J.M. Smith, T.H. Smith,
A. Scott, R. Fisher

T.H. Smith, R. Fisher,
J.A. McRae, J. Smith

A. Bray, A. Sutherland,
D. Irving, R. Fisher,
F. Dick, J.J. Winram

Robt Fisher, F. Dick,
J. Winram, Michael Jeffry,
D. Irving, N. Matheson

S.J. Corbett	Wm Goodridge	1882	T.H. Smith, J.J. Winram, N. Matheson, A.E. McLeod, James Scott, M. Jeffry
John Winram	Wm Goodridge	1883	Robt Fisher, N. Matheson, A.E. McLeod, Bruce Lawson, R.R. Byerley, E. Hudson
Angus E. McLeod	Wm Goodridge	1884	John Matheson, Robt Fisher, John Ross, Bruce Lawson, George Edie, Edward Hudson
John Matheson	Wm Goodridge	1885	W.H. Corbett, R.S. Conklin, John Ross, B.A. Lawson, Geo. Edie, J. Harrison
R.S. Conklin	Wm Goodridge	1886	Donald Scott, W.H. Corbett, Wm Holmes, Isaac Murphy, Robt Neilson, James Elmy
R.S. Conklin	Wm Goodridge	1887	W.H. Corbett, Wm Holmes, James Elmy, Isaac Murphy, Robt Neilson, John Ross
R.S. Conklin	Wm Goodridge	1888	James Elmy, W.H. Corbett, J. McLachlan, Isaac Murphy, John Ross, Wm Holmes
R.S. Conklin	Wm Goodridge	1889	W.H. Corbett, Wm Holmes, James Elmy, Donald Scott, Isaac Murphy, John McLachlan
R.S. Conklin	Wm Goodridge	1890	W.H. Corbett, Geo. Mitchell, Donald Scott, Isaac Murphy, F.M. Holmes, John McLachlan
R.S. Conklin	Wm Goodridge	1891	W.H. Corbett, Geo. Mitchell, Donald Scott, Isaac Murphy, F.M. Holmes, John McLachlan
Robert Fisher	Wm Goodridge	1892	R.J. Henderson, Robt Duffey, Donald Scott, Isaac Murphy, Greenwood Briercliffe, John McLachlin
McLachlan		1893	J. McLachlan, W.G. Stebbing, G. Briercliffe, R. Duffey, A.B. Cook, T.H. Corregan
W.H. Corbett	Wm Goodridge	1894	D. Munroe, R. Duffey, J. McLachlan, W.G. Stebbing, G. Briercliffe, A.B. Cook

R.S. Conklin	Wm Goodridge	1895	R.J. Henderson, R. Duffey, J.M. Henderson, R.J. Pitts, G. Briercliffe, Robert James
R.S. Conklin	Wm Goodridge	1896	R.J. Henderson, R. Duffey, W.G. Stebbing, R.J. Pitts, R.H. Neilson, G.S. McKay
R.S. Conklin	Wm Goodridge	1897	R.J. Henderson, R. Duffey, G. Miller, R.J. Pitts, J. McLachlan, G.S. McKay
Isaac Murphy	Wm Goodridge	1898	R. Gunn, J. Beattie, George Miller, J. Donaldson, H. Matthew, R.H. Neilson
Ed. Anderson	Wm Goodridge	1899	R. Gunn, C. Christopherson G. Miller, J. McFadyen, H. Matthew, A. Inglehart
John Matheson	Wm Goodridge	1900	A. Giffen, C. Christopherson, Geo. Miller, J. McFadyen, H. Matthew, H.J. Bray
W.H. Corbett	Wm Goodridge	1901	D. Munroe, C. Christopherson, S. Stuart, W.G. Stebbing G. Briercliffe, H.J. Bray
W.H. Corbett	Wm Goodridge	1902	D. Munroe, C. Christopherson, S. Stuart, E. Grimshaw, G. Briercliffe, H.J. Bray
W.H. Corbett	Wm Goodridge C. Christopherson	1903	C. Christopherson, E. Grimshaw, D. Munroe, S. Stuart, G. Briercliffe, H.J. Bray
William Brett	C. Christopherson	1904	D. Munroe, Scott Stuart, W.O. Harris, J.J. Scott, A.J. McIvor, W.R. Dowse
George Miller	C. Christopherson	1905	A. Giffen, W. Smythe, W.O. Harris, J.J. Scott, A.J. McIvor, W.R. Dowse
William Brett	C. Christopherson	1906	A. Giffen, W. Smythe, W.L. Eades, J.J. Scott, A.J. McIvor, W.R. Dowse
George Miller	C. Christopherson	1907	J.W. McKinley, W. Smythe, J.M. Henderson, John Cook, A.J. McIvor, W.R. Dowse

George Miller	C. Christopherson	1908	J.W. McKinley, W. Smythe, J.M. Henderson, John Cook, A.J. McIvor, W.R. Dowse
George Miller	C. Christopherson	1909	J.W. McKinley, A. Harvey, J.M. Henderson, J. Cook, A.J. McIvor, A.B. Harvey
J.W. McKinley	C. Christopherson	1910	J. Carr, A. Harvey, J.M. Henderson, Isaac Cook, A.J. McIvor, O.B. Harvey
George Miller	C. Christopherson	1911	John Carr, A. Harvey, J.M. Henderson, Isaac Cook, C. Carruthers, H.J. Bray
Isaac Cook	C. Christopherson	1912	J. Carr, A. Harvey, J.M. Henderson, J.A. Fisher, C. Carruthers, H.J. Bray
Isaac Cook	C. Christopherson H.C. Christopherson (assistant secretary)	1913	W.J. Black, A. Harvey, J.M. Henderson, J. A. Fisher, C. Carruthers, T. Percy
William Brett	C. Christopherson H.C. Christopherson (assist. sec.)	1914	W.J. Black, Arthur Smith, J.M. Henderson, J.A. Fisher, W.H. Hemmings, T. Percy
Isaac Cook	C. Christopherson H.C. Christopherson (assist. Sec)	1915	W.J. Black, A.M. Smith, M. Winzinowich, J.A. Fisher, W.H. Hemmings, W.R. Drowse
Isaac Cook	C. Christopherson H.C. Christopherson (assist. sec.)	1916	W.J. Black, J. Holland, M. Winzinowich, W. Shaw, W.H. Moorhouse, W.R. Dowse
Isaac Cook	C. Christopherson H.C. Christopherson (assist. sec.)	1917	Harry George, John Holland, M. Winzinowich, W. Shaw, G.H. Moorhouse, W.R. Dowse
Isaac Cook	Harry C. Christopherson	1918	H. George, John Holland, Mark Winzinowich, W. Shaw, G.H. Moorhouse, W.R. Dowse
Isaac Cook	H.C. Christopherson	1919	J.A. Matheson, John Holland, M. Winzinowich, W. Shaw, G.H. Moorhouse, W.R. Dowse
Isaac Cook	H.C. Christopherson	1920	J.A. Matheson, J. Holland, M. Winzinowich, W. Shaw, G.H. Moorhouse, W.R. Dowse

		1921	
John Holland	H.C. Christopherson	J.A. Matheson, Thos H. Smith, M. Winzinowich, W. Shaw, G.H. Moorhouse, Swan Hanson	
		1922	
John Holland	H.C. Christopherson	J.A. Matheson, T.H. Smith, M. Winzinowich, W. Shaw, E. Roy, S. Hanson	
		1923	
John Holland	H.C. Christopherson	J.M. Black, T.H. Smith, J.M. Bodnar, W. Shaw, E. Roy, S. Hanson	
		1924	
John Holland	H.C. Christopherson	J.M. Black, T.H. Smith, Walter Tomczak, John Scoular, Emile Roy, Swan Hanson	
		1925	
John Holland	H.C. Christopherson	John A. Matheson, T.H. Smith, Walter Tomczak, John Scoular, E. Roy, H.J. Bray	
		1926	
John Holland	H.C. Christopherson	J.A. Matheson, T.H. Smith, W. Tomczak, John Scoular, Ivan St. George, H.J. Bray	
		1927	
John Holland	H.C. Christopherson	J.A. Matheson, T.H. Smith, Philip Kotowich, John Scoular, Ivan St. George, H.J. Bray	
		1928	
John Holland	H.C. Christopherson	J.A. Matheson, S.G. Smith, P. Kotowich, John Scoular, Emile Roy, H.J. Bray	
		1929	
John Holland	H.C. Christopherson	J.A. Matheson, S.G. Smith, A. Woloszynski, J. Scoular, E. Roy, T.H. Roberts	
		1930	
John Holland	H.C. Christopherson	J.A. Matheson, S.G. Smith, A. Woloszynski, J. Scoular, J. Fetterly, T.H. Roberts	
		1931	
John Holland	H.C. Christopherson	J.A. Matheson, S.G. Smith, A. Woloszynski, John Scoular, J. Fetterly, D. James	
		1932	
John Holland	H.C. Christopherson	J.A. Matheson, S.G. Smith, A. Woloszynski, J. Scoular, W.D. Cook, D. James	
		1933	
John Holland	H.C. Christopherson	T.R. George, S.G. Smith, A. Woloszynski, John Scoular, W.D. Cook, P.H. Hudson	

1934		
John Holland	H.C. Christopherson	T.R. George, S.G. Smith, A. Woloszynski, John Scoular, W.D. Cook, P.H. Hudson
1935		
John Holland	H.C. Christopherson T.F. Folliott (assist. sec.)	J.A. Matheson, S.G. Smith, A. Woloszynski, John Scoular, W.D. Cook, Swan Hanson
1936		
J.A. Fisher	H.C. Christopherson T.F. Folliott (assist. sec.)	J.A. Matheson, S.G. Smith, A. Woloszynski, J. Scoular, W.D. Cook, S. Hanson
1937		
J.A. Fisher	H.C. Christopherson T.F. Folliott (assist. sec.)	J.A. Matheson, S.G. Smith, Dan Schmidt, J. Scoular, W.D. Cook, Swan Hanson
1938		
A. Woloszynski	H.C. Christopherson T.F. Folliott (assist. Sec.)	J.A. Matheson, S.G. Smith, D. Schmidt, J. Scoular, W.D. Cook, S. Hanson
1939		
A. Woloszynski	H.C. Christopherson Arthur W. Harvey (assist. sec.)	J.A. Matheson, S.G. Smith, Stephen Roscoe, J. Scoular, W.D. Cook, Swan Hanson
1940		
J.A. Fisher	H.C. Christopherson A.W. Harvey (assist. sec.)	D. Schmidt, J.A. Matheson S. Roscoe, F. Lazier, W.D. Cook, S. Hanson
1941		
J.A. Fisher	H.C. Christopherson A.W. Harvey (assist. sec.)	J.A. Matheson, D. Schmidt, S. Roscoe, F. Lazier, W.D. Cook, S. Hanson
1942		
J.A. Fisher	H.C. Christopherson A.W. Harvey (assist. sec.)	J.A. Matheson, S.G. Smith, S. Roscoe, F. Lazier, W.D. Cook, S. Hanson
1943		
J.A. Fisher	H.C. Christopherson A.W. Harvey (assist. sec.)	J.A. Matheson, S.G. Smith, S. Roscoe, F. Lazier, W.D. Cook, T.H. Roberts
1944		
J.A. Fisher	H.C. Christopherson A.W. Harvey (assist. sec.)	J.A. Matheson, S.G. Smith, S. Roscoe, M. Goral, A. Koski, T.H. Roberts
1945		
J.A. Fisher	H.C. Christopherson A.W. Harvey (assist. sec.)	J.A. Matheson, S.G. Smith, P. Meck, M. Goral, A. Koski, T.H. Roberts
1946		
M. Winzinowich	H.C. Christopherson A.W. Harvey (assist. sec.)	J.A. Matheson, H.B. Grapentine, S.G. Smith, P. Meck, M. Goral, A. Koski, T.H. Roberts

		1947	
M. Winzinowich	H.C. Christopherson A.W. Harvey (assist. sec.)	J.G. Matheson, S.C. Smith, P. Turko, M. Goral, A. Koski, T.H. Roberts	
		1948	
S.G. Smith	H.C. Christopherson A.W. Harvey (assist. sec.)	J.G. Matheson, L.T. Beattie, P. Turko, M. Goral, S. Klos, T.H. Roberts	
		1949	
S.G. Smith	H.C. Christopherson A.W. Harvey (assist. sec.)	J.G. Matheson, L.T. Beattie, S. Roscoe, M. Goral, S. Klos, T.H. Roberts	
		1950	
S.G. Smith	H.C. Christopherson A.W. Harvey (assist. sec.)	J.G. Matheson, L.T. Beattie, S. Roscoe, W.H. Coulter, T.E. Sweet, T.H. Roberts	
		1951	
S.G. Smith	H.C. Christopherson A.W. Harvey (assist. sec.)	J.G. Matheson, L.T. Beattie, S. Roscoe, W.H. Coulter, T.E. Sweet, T.H. Roberts	
		1952	
S.G. Smith	H.C. Christopherson A.W. Harvey (assist. sec.)	J.G. Matheson, L.T. Beattie, S. Roscoe, W.H. Coulter, T.E. Sweet, T.H. Roberts	
		1953	
S.G. Smith	H.C. Christopherson A.W. Harvey (assist. sec.)	J.G. Matheson, L.T. Beattie, S. Roscoe, W.H. Coulter, T.E. Sweet, T.H. Roberts	
		1954	
S.G. Smith	H.C. Christopherson A.W. Harvey (assist. sec.)	J.G. Matheson, L.T. Beattie, S. Roscoe, W.H. Coulter, T.E. Sweet, T.H. Roberts	
		1955	
S.G. Smith	H.C. Christopherson A.W. Harvey	J.G. Matheson, L.T. Beattie, S. Roscoe, W.H. Coulter, T.E. Sweet, T.H. Roberts	
		1956	
S.G. Smith	Arthur W. Harvey	J.G. Matheson, S. Lucko, S. Roscoe, W.H. Coulter, T.E. Sweet, T.H. Roberts	
		1957	
S.G. Smith	A.W. Harvey	J.G. Matheson, S. Lucko, S. Roscoe, W.H. Coulter, T.E. Sweet, T.H. Roberts	
		1958	
S. Roscoe	A.W. Harvey	J.G. Matheson, S. Lucko, D. Nimchuk, W.H. Coulter, T.E. Sweet, Charles Cook	
		1959	
S. Roscoe	A.W. Harvey	J.G. Matheson, S. Lucko, D. Nimchuk, W.H. Coulter, T.E. Sweet, Charles Cook	

S. Roscoe	A.W. Harvey	1960	J.G. Matheson, Frank Wasylishen, D. Nimchuk, W.H. Coulter, T.E. Sweet, Charles Cook
S. Roscoe	A.W. Harvey	1961	J.G. Matheson, F. Wasylishen, D. Nimchuk, W.H. Coulter, T.E. Sweet, C. Cook
S. Roscoe	A.W. Harvey	1962	J.G. Matheson, F. Wasylishen, D. Nimchuk, W.H. Coulter, T.E. Sweet, C. Cook
S. Roscoe	A.W. Harvey	1963	Marcel DeMeyer, F. Wasylishen, D. Nimchuk, W.H. Coulter, T.E. Sweet, C. Cook
S. Roscoe	A.W. Harvey	1964	M. DeMeyer, F. Wasylishen, D. Nimchuk, W.H. Coulter, T.E. Sweet, C. Cook
S. Roscoe	A.W. Harvey	1965	M. DeMeyer, F. Wasylishen, Frederick Malko, W.H. Coulter, T.E. Sweet, C. Cook
S. Roscoe	A.W. Harvey	1966	M. DeMeyer, F. Wasylishen, F. Malko, W.H. Coulter, T.E. Sweet, George E. Kraushar
S. Roscoe	A.W. Harvey	1967	M. DeMeyer, F. Wasylishen, F. Malko, W.H. Coulter, T.E. Sweet, G.E. Kraushar
G.E. Kraushar	A.W. Harvey	1968	M. DeMeyer, F. Wasylishen, F. Malko, Wm Loeb, T.E. Sweet, Robert C. Anderson
G.E. Kraushar	A.W. Harvey (Mrs) Edith M. Davidson	1969	M. DeMeyer, F. Wasylishen, F. Malko, Wm Loeb, Tony Symbol, R.C. Anderson
G.E. Kraushar	Edith M. Davidson	1970	M. DeMeyer, F. Wasylishen, F. Malko, Wm Loeb, T. Symbol, R.C. Anderson
G.E. Kraushar	Edith M. Davidson	1971	M. DeMeyer, F. Wasylishen, F. Malko, Wm Loeb, T. Symbol, R.C. Anderson
Harry R. Fisher	Edith M. Davidson	1972	M. DeMeyer, F. Wasylishen, F. Malko, Wm Loeb, T. Symbol, Arthur Thomsen

1973

Harry R. Fisher Edith M. Davidson

M. DeMeyer, F. Wasylishen,
Harold Zabowski, Wm Loeb,
T. Symbol, A. Thomsen

Let me review the scene, and summon from
the shadowy past,
The forms that once have been.

Longfellow

1967 CENTENNIAL

Springfield's celebration of Canada's centennial in 1967 took the form of two major events — a Municipal Picnic and a Pioneer dinner.

The first event was timed to coincide with the Agricultural fair which was held Aug. 4. On the Sunday following the fair an inter-faith service was held in the Springfield Collegiate where the clergy from the various denominations participated.

On Monday, which was the first Monday in August the Municipal Picnic took place on the fair grounds.

Unfortunately no records of names are available and memories are uncertain but many were honoured that day: the oldest couple, the oldest lady and oldest gentleman, the man with the largest family, the person who came the farthest and so on.

Various events were featured including races of all types, ball throw, horseshoe tournament, old time fiddling contest, nail driving contest,



Mrs. Harvey with the Order of the Crocus Award.



1967 Centennial Celebration, Judy representing the Youth of Springfield. Left to right: Prov. Centennial Committee member, Mr. Roscoe, reeve, Bill Harvey, secretary-treas. municipality, Judy Kraushar, Gil Molgat.

square dancing, rides behind an old steam engine etc. A baseball game and fireworks display in the evening completed the day. There was no midway or charge at the gate.

In tribute to the contribution made by Canada's early citizens the Manitoba government had created the Order of the Crocus Award to be presented to every Manitoban over 75 years of age on Pioneer Recognition Day.

On October 18 some 200 citizens of the Springfield area gathered in the Oakbank Community Hall for an evening of entertainment and reminiscing following a delicious hot meal served in the basement of the hall. Pioneers at the dinner were presented with Canada Centennial plates and a Maple Leaf cup and saucer.



From left to right: Justice Freedman, Maitland Steinkopf, Mr. Whitney, Gil Molgat (Senator), Mrs. Roscoe, Judy Kraushar, Rea Friebert.



Mrs. Roscoe cutting the centennial cake.

Following the dinner they congregated in the upper auditorium where there was a live broadcast and telecast of the proceedings by the C.B.C.

Mr. Justice Samuel Freedman made the address to the pioneers. Health Minister C.H. Whitney presented the Order of the Crocus Awards to the honoured guests and Opposition Leader (now Senator) Molgat gave the salute to the pioneers in both French and English. Judy Kraushar gave a toast to the pioneers on behalf of the Youth and Msgr. Norman Chartrand, Chairman of the Manitoba Interfaith Committee and Rev. Anthony Friebert offered prayers. Steve Roscoe, the reeve, spoke for the Municipality and Mrs. Roscoe cut the Centennial Cake.

Entertainment included a Maypole dance "Dance of the Nations" and a rendition of Ca-Na-Da was given by the Golden Age Choir from Winnipeg. The remainder of the evening was spent socializing.

1970 CENTENNIAL

A number of communities anticipating the excitement and the activities of Manitoba Centennial Celebrations, and eager to get involved laid some of their plans in 1969. This was what happened in Springfield, for in the early fall of 1969 the Springfield Centennial Committee was formed and plans were sketched out for 1970. In fact some of the projects were started in 1969. For example the Centennial Committee designed and had printed Christmas Greeting cards. These cards which contained an invitation and a calendar of events for 1970, were sent to all former residents of the Rural Municipality of Springfield.

On December 31, 1969 a brief program inaugurating the Centennial year was held at the Municipal Hall. Mrs. Martha Kowalchuk and Mrs. Anne Bazan baked and decorated a huge centennial cake for the occasion. It was made in the shape of Manitoba.

The Oakbank Scout Troop formed the honor guard. They raised the Centennial flag; Reeve Kraushar proclaimed the beginning of Centennial year; Mr. Robert J. Sellen lit the Centennial candle; Norville Christopher-son led the people in the song "Manitoba"; a toast to Manitoba was proposed by Morris Kowalchuk. Everyone present signed the guest book, received a piece of the Centennial cake and a Centennial pin. Then everybody went to their home communities to bring in the New Year. Parties were being held in Anola, Hazelridge and Oakbank.

Although the next events which were part of the Centennial celebrations did not occur until March, the Committee had been busy preparing for the different activities. Don Reid, Chairman of the Springfield Centennial, Mrs. Edith Davidson, Secretary, and other members of the committee also attended a number of meetings arranged by the Manitoba Centennial Committee. Some of these activities which kept the Municipal Centennial Committee busy involved such things as obtaining 250 pounds of buffalo meat, the barricading of P.T.H. No 15 for street dancing, negotiating for having the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Musical Ride perform during the Municipal Home Coming Days in August.

Toward the end of February the Springfield Boys' Parliament was held. Although Boys Parliament is an annual event, this year it included activities associated with the centennial year. Buffalo meat was served and a toast to Manitoba's Centennial was given. The guest speaker for the banquet spoke about Manitoba's Indians and stated that the culture of



CANADA
PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

A PROCLAMATION

To all to whom these presents shall come - GREETING:

WHEREAS by an Act of the Houses of Parliament of Canada (53 Vic. c. 3), as from the fifteenth day of July, 1870, and out of the North-West Territory, a new province was created under the name of Manitoba, as part of Canada;

AND WHEREAS the Province of Manitoba on the fifteenth day of July, 1970, will attain the age of one hundred years.

AND WHEREAS it is considered fitting and proper and desirable that Manitobans of all ages, cultures and callings join together in celebrating this historic event.

NOW KNOW YE THAT by and with the advice and consent of Our Executive Council of Our Province of Manitoba we declare and do hereby proclaim that the year one thousand nine hundred and seventy be "Manitoba Centennial Year."

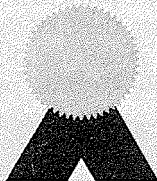
AND all persons are hereby exhorted to participate in such projects, commemorations or celebrations within the Province, the municipality, and the family as may be fitting and desirable for the observance and celebration of the centennial of Our Province.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF we have caused these Our Letters to be made patent, and the Great Seal of Our Province of Manitoba to be hereunto affixed;

WITNESS, His Honour Richard Spink Bowles, One of Our Counsel learned in the law, Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province of Manitoba;

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, at Our City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, this fifth day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine, and in the eighteenth year of Our Reign.

BY COMMAND,



R. S. Bowles
R. S. BOWLES,
Lieutenant-Governor.

Edward Schreyer
EDWARD SCHREYER,
Premier.

Maitland Steinkopf
MAITLAND STEINKOPF,
Chairman Manitoba
Centennial Corporation

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, hereby acknowledge receipt of this Proclamation and urge the citizens of our community to comply with its commands.

Donald W. Reid
Chairman,
Springfield Centennial Commission

Gloria Trautman
Mayor,
Municipality of Springfield

some of Manitoba's minorities consisted of nothing more than some dances and songs which they perform on stage once or twice a year.

The first official event of the Centennial year was the Fishing Derby held at the Ponderosa Resort on Sunday, March 1. It turned out to be a beautiful spring day. The temperature must have been above 30 degrees and the skies were clear. There were about fifty fishermen who registered for the derby, but only one fish got registered. The person who got it walked away with all the trophies. It took the trophies for the first fish caught, the biggest one caught and the fish caught by the oldest person. Not

many got to see the fish but it must have been a big one to take all those trophies.

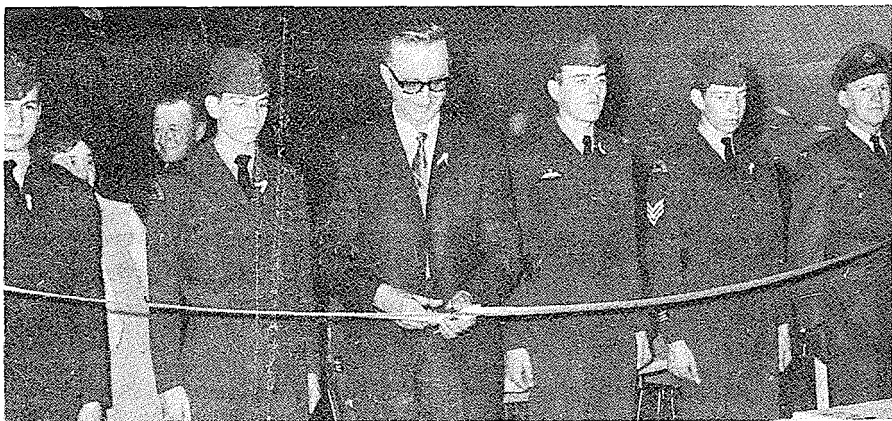
The next event took place in the first week of March. It was a Variety Show. Reg. Gibson, a T.V. performer, was the master of ceremonies for the show. He did a wonderful job of making the evening a success. All the elementary schools entered school choirs. Jim Ilchyshyn and his band provided a number of selections. The Riedel Brothers, recording artists from the 1930's, The Wickanders, senior members from the Vivian area contributed selections to the show. Mr. Charlie Cook an 83 year old gentleman accompanied by his daughter Mrs. Anne Percy, played a number of selections on the fiddle.

It was a successful evening for it raised over \$435. to provide funds for other centennial events.

On May 2 the Hazelridge and Districts Community Club held the official opening of the community centre. Hazelridge and the surrounding communities purchased the old Hazelridge Legion Hall in early 1969. With Morris Kowalchuk as president, Dennis Nimchuk vice president, Joe Solar secretary, Ed Bell as treasurer the Community Club extended the old hall into a large modern centre. A host of volunteer workers worked throughout the summer of 1969 and the winter of 1970 to complete the building.

A number of important dignitaries were present for the evening. Member of Parliament for Provencher, Mark Smerchanski and Mrs. Smerchanski, Member of the Legislative Assembly Rene Toupin, Reeve George Kraushar and Mrs. Kraushar, Don Reid chairman of the Springfield Centennial Committee and Mrs. Reid were just some of those present. Dennis Nimchuk acted as master of ceremonies for the event.

Reeve George Kraushar cut the ribbon and officially opened the new centre. Joe Kotello, the head carpenter of the project had the honor of cutting the ribbon opening the bar and of having the first drink served from it. Mrs. Kay Skibo planned and prepared the menu for the smorgasbord served that evening. Allen Dudych and his Polka Pals provided the music.



Reeve George Kraushar of the R.M. of Springfield cuts the ribbon to officially open the centennial addition to the Hazelridge community hall. Over 400 people celebrated the opening in the hall Saturday.



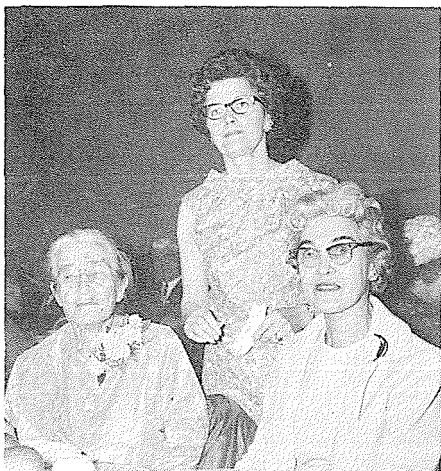
New Community Centre extension.



Reeve Kraushar bringing municipal greetings at the Pioneer Dinner.



Toast to Manitoba by Don Reid in 1970.



Edith Davidson pinning a corsage on the oldest lady Mrs. Christopherson in 1970.



Mrs. Edith Davidson pinning boutonniere on the oldest gentleman, Mr. Thomsen and a corsage on the oldest couple, Mr. and Mrs. F. Thomsen in 1970.

On May 12 about 400 pioneers and their guests attended the Pioneer Dinner given by the Springfield Municipality. Mr. B. Van Ryssel was master of ceremonies. This was held in the new community centre at Hazelridge. Mrs. Margaret Hadaller, chairman of the Pioneer Dinner Committee organized the event. Toast to Manitoba was given by Don Reid. Mr. and Mrs. Ferd Thomsen, the oldest couple attending the dinner were presented with a corsage and boutonniere. Mrs. L. Christopherson the oldest lady attending the evening was also presented a corsage. Mrs. Rankine cut the centennial cake for this occasion. Morris Kowalchuk toasted the pioneers. Mrs. R.J. Sellen replied to the toast to the pioneers.

On June 13, the Hazelridge and District Community Club held another enjoyable centennial event. The Centennial Committee had been successful in obtaining about 250 pounds of buffalo meat. Hazelridge obtained about 150 pounds of it and organized a smorgasbord featuring buffalo. Ed Winzinowich prepared the buffalo meat into roasts and croquettes. Mrs. Kay Skibo prepared the rest of the menu. Over 400 people attended the evening and enjoyed themselves.

A number of centennial activities fell on June 28. The parishes of St. Michael's and Immaculate Conception held an inter-parish picnic at Cooks Creek. One hundred silver dollars provided by the provincial centennial commission were used as prizes for the different events. A barbecue was held in the evening. Merlin Halipchuk and the Eternal Sounds provided the music for an evening sing song and listening session.

On the same day, Springfield entered a unit into the Manitoba Centennial Manisphere parade in Winnipeg. The unit was made up of a number of sections. One section was a float of the Dugald Fashion Review. Mrs. Beth Cook organized this section. Mr. Ted Stoyko, principal of the Dugald Elementary School worked with his students on a float which depicted Springfield's first council meeting. This float had been entered earlier in June in the Transcona-Springfield School Division parade in Transcona, placing first. The old Springfield fire engine driven by Murray Sim and Maurice Van Ryssel was the third section. Reeve George Kraushar and Mrs. Kraushar rode in a buggy for the fourth section. The buggy was provided by Elery 'Shorty' Long, whippletree and harness by Harold Cook (Oakbank) and horses by Reg Lumsden and Bob Brown. You can imagine the excitement of the people involved in this section when Mrs. Kraushar stating that she has never ridden in a buggy in the city before was assured by Bob Brown when he said it was quite alright for the horses have never been harnessed to a buggy before.

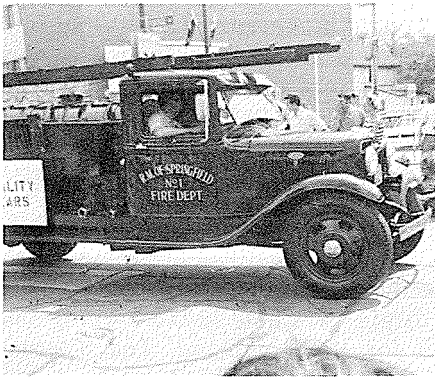
Springfield unit took first prize in the civic division of the Manisphere parade.

The third event that took place on June 28 was a Centennial open house church service at Ostenfeld Lutheran Church. Pastor H. Parno officiated at the service. The church was decorated with centennial flags. After the service everybody was invited to a luncheon at which a toast to Manitoba with buffalo meat was made. A centennial cake decorated for the occasion was passed around to everyone present.

On July 1 Dugald held a Manitoba Centennial picnic and the Honorable Allan MacEachen of the federal government attended. Springfield released a huge helium filled weather balloon from centre field of the Dugald Fair



Front seat: Bob Brown, Reg Lumsden. Back seat: Reeve George and Mrs. Kraushar in the Manisphere Parade. 1970.



Murray Sim and Maurice Van Ryssel, drivers, of R.M. fire truck in Manisphere parade in 1970.

Grounds and the winds were so strong from the south west it just skimmed the C.N.R. telegraph wires when it took off. Races and a baseball tournament provided everyone with interesting activities.

On July 12 Oakbank held its annual picnic and Centennial Celebration. The day started with a pancake breakfast. It was followed by a parade, a pet show and competition, races and baseball. Bob McLeod, dressed in a top hat and coat gave rides in a model "T" Ford down the Oakbank streets.

Springfield Agricultural Society held its annual fair August 2 with a centennial flare. Pioneers were given free admission. Many ladies wore centennial gowns and there was an antique show besides the usual competitions and events.

On Sunday August 3 an Interfaith service was held at the Springfield Junior High Auditorium. Reeve Kraushar opened the service with these words "In a world that displays altogether too much hatred instead of love, too much war instead of peace, it is a great privilege to welcome you to share in our fellowship with Him, the Prince of Peace, who displays love in its truest sense and has never changed, and to fellowship with one another in our Manitoba centennial event". A mass choir conducted by Mrs.

Adeline Leonard and the Cooks Creek Male Voice Choir led by Bill Panchyshen sang hymns. The clergy who participated were Rev. A. Friebert of the Dugald charge (United Church); Father W. Bogyk of the Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Church. Rev. Parno, Ostenfeld Lutheran Church; Rev. D. Goll, Oak Bank Baptist church; Rev. Wicks, Anola Baptist Church; Rev. A. Krivanek, St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, Cooks Creek; Rev. John R. Dueck, Fellowship Hall, Anola; Rev. S. Waldner, Springfield Hutterian Brethern Church; Rev. A. Wollman, Ridgeland Hutterian Brethern Church. The money from the collection was donated to the Manitoba Crippled Children's Association.

On Monday, August Home Coming celebrations were opened with a parade from the Dugald Elementary School yard to the Springfield Agricultural Fair grounds. First prize in the parade went to the Glen Cross 4H Club from the Ladywood area, second to the North Kildonan Firemen and third to the Dugald Majorettes. Then followed a host of events. There were races for every age. Fraser McLeod was in charge of these. There were novelty events such as rolling pin throws and peanut scrambles. The Blue Bomberettes, who led the parade, presented a show in the afternoon. The big boys from the old district of Meadowvale, Art Thomsen, Harvey Johnson, Bob McKay, Ron Shaver, Ronald Eckhardt, Ruben Johnson, Andy Davis, Peter Futros won the tug-of-war. Lou Hewko sponsored a bubble gum contest. The Dave Cook family won the prize for the largest family attending the celebrations. There was a stage full of Cooks when they were called up. Mrs. Margaret Thomsen and Mrs. Alice Hanson were tied for the tallest ladies present. George Hanson was the heaviest man there.

The newest married couple were Mr. & Mrs. Jerry Tennant. The first baby born to a Springfield couple in 1970 was Rodney son of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Sitarz. The trophy for the oldest farm was won by the Edward Hudson (now Joe Hudson) farm. A fire works display was held in the evening and then No 15 highway was blocked off for street dancing. The 'Eternal Sounds' provided the music.

It would be impossible to name any one person for the wonderful success of the Home Coming Picnic but the many committee chairmen responsible for the different events did their work well. However Don Reid must be given credit for his co-ordinating the whole program besides heading several committees, and to Steve Boriskewich for solving some of the emergency situations which presented themselves that day. For example the whole 60 pound shipment of wieners for the picnic were spoiled. This was not discovered until Monday noon. That happened to be the last day of the August long week-end and supplies were low everywhere. Steve literally raided the fridges of some of his friends to come up with enough wieners to last for the day.

The Anola community held their centennial celebrations in conjunction with their annual picnic. It was a two day affair starting with a parade on Saturday August 11, followed by a ball tournament. That evening a centennial ball was held in the community hall. The next day was filled with races and novelty events for everyone. The power toboggan draw which was held during the picnic was made by Mrs. Aileen Kraushar. Donald 'Chick' Ross won it.

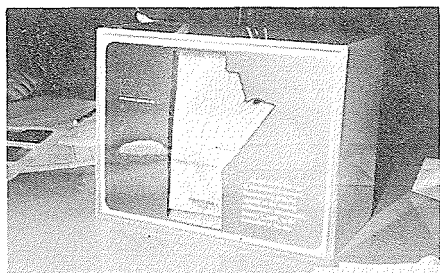
On October 23 students were entertained at Dugald School by Bobby Gimby. Miss Arlene Gregory, co-ordinator of the Manitoba Centennial Committee for the region containing Springfield brought out the songs to the school a couple of days before. Bobby Gimby, with the help of the Dugald School Choir, really thrilled the audience.

There were other events which the different communities held. Some were planned by the communities independantly and some involved the Springfield Committee. There were also a number of projects which could not be stated specifically but which were centennial activities. For example Mrs. Miriam Symbol headed the committee in obtaining specially designed centennial plates for Springfield. The students of Springfield High School designed a place mat which depicted the map of the Rural Municipality of Springfield and on which were marked important places in the municipality. Tourist information packets were made up and handed out at the Municipal Office. Morris Kowalchuk took movie film of the many events which occurred throughout centennial year.

On December 1 the Springfield Centennial Committee met at Ostenfeld. It was a memorable meeting for most of the people who had participated on the Centennial Committee were present. Plans were laid for the closing out ceremony but more significant was the recognition given to Don Reid for the wonderful job he did as chairman of the Centennial Committee. The Ostenfeld representatives Mrs. Miriam Symbol and Mrs. Dora Anderson made this meeting more of a social evening for the hospitality of Ostenfeld was impressive. So was Mrs. Dora Anderson's suggestion that evening to Reeve George Kraushar about improvements on the centre line road. Those who know Mrs. Anderson, her personality and humour could well appreciate the jest of this comment. That evening was filled with a number of humourous references about the condition of the centre line road between Mrs. Anderson and Reeve George Kraushar.

The weather of December 31, 1970 was similar to that of the weather just one year before when in front of the Municipal Hall a crowd gathered for the opening of centennial year. The Centennial Flag was lowered, Reeve George Kraushar formally declared the centennial year closed. The crowd led by Norville Christopherson sang Auld Lang Syne. A helium filled balloon was sent up and a fire works display was set off.

It was not until May 26, 1971 that the time capsule was finally sealed. It brought to an end an activity which started nearly two years before. Those who worked at it received no remuneration but they did experience a feeling of satisfaction and of pride which accompanies that of a task well done. Those who did not let another opportunity slip by.



1970 Time Capsule.

SPRINGFIELD CENTENNIAL 1973

The Springfield Centennial is one in which all Springfielders can look back with pride on the progress and achievements of their forefathers.

One of the lasting reminders of the centennial will be the Morden Grafted Basswood which was selected as the Centennial Tree. Another permanent reminder is this book, written at the request of Springfield Municipal Council.

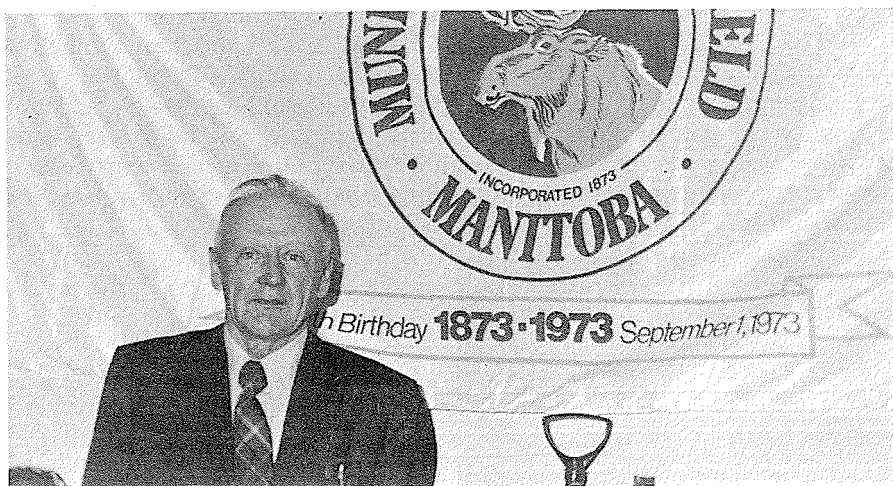
Among the early events for the public was the Festival of Music held at Eastertime, in the Oakbank United Church. Choirs from Hazelridge, Dugald, Ostenfeld, St. Michael's, Oakbank Baptist, Anola Fellowship, Immaculate Conception and Oak Bank United combined their efforts to put forward an excellent performance. The offering was given to the Easter Seal fund.

The next event was the annual variety concert with a centennial flavor. Each school presented items, some of them with very interesting ethnic origin.

June 1st and 2nd doubled as a centennial event when tree planting ceremonies were conducted at each of the schools by the reeve, Mr. Fisher, Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. Maslovsky and Paul Robson. As O Canada was sung the white and blue centennial flag was raised on the flagpole and centennial badges were presented to each student.

On June 2nd the Elementary school at Oakbank was the scene of a school Reunion. There were displays of Indian Crafts, a display of ceramics and oil paintings as well as a bake sale. Old timers renewed acquaintances and reminisced about school days as they viewed the enlarged pictures of the old schools and read and discussed the write ups. Approximately 200 attended the gathering.

One of the larger events took place on May 11 when over 500 guests enjoyed a turkey dinner and all the trimmings given by the Municipality in the Hazelridge Community Hall. The tremendous task of organizing a dinner for so large a gathering was in the capable hands of Emily Solar, Martha Kowalchuk, Miriam Symbol and Mrs. Grant. Volunteer ladies from



Reeve H. R. Fisher, chairman of the Springfield Centennial with the Centennial flag.



Mr. Kris Kristiansen, oldest gentleman at the Springfield Centennial Pioneer Dinner.



Mrs. Margaret Simons, oldest lady at Pioneer Dinner. Springfield Centennial, 1973.



Mr. and Mrs. Fred Habing, Oldest couple. Springfield Centennial Pioneer Dinner, 1973.



every community combined forces to serve a delicious meal quickly and piping hot.

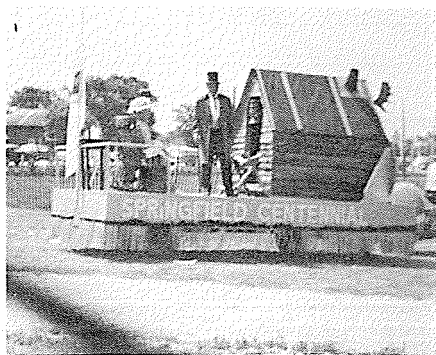
Rev. Krivanek and Pastor Parno said grace while Mr. Fisher, the reeve, conducted the proceedings of the evening.

Visiting dignitaries were: Jake Epp the federal member for Provencher; Rene Toupin, the provincial member for Springfield; and Sam Uskiw, the Manitoba Minister of Agriculture.

Following the dinner a beautifully decorated cake, a creation of Mrs. Koskie, made to resemble a Map of Springfield, was cut by the oldest lady Mrs. Maggie Simons, who was 97. The Minister of Social Services Rene Toupin presented her with a Red River cart.



Springfield Centennial. Anola entry in the parade.



Float in the parade. Reeve and Mrs. Fisher.

Mr. Kristiansen, a gentleman of 93, was the oldest man present.

Honour for being the oldest married couple was given to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Habing, longtime residents of Springfield.

Don Reid proposed the toast to the pioneers, a toast to which Mr. Roscoe replied at length.

Small pieces of moose meat were used in the toast to Springfield proposed by A.E. (Chum) Cook.

During the evening Centennial plates were presented to all the honoured guests who were also entertained by the Hazelridge School Choir. This brave little group of children from grades four to six were: Denise Pilon, Kathy Valentine, Cynthia Magura, Mitchell Sokoloski, Manuela Siebrand, Glen Magura, Jeffrey Romaniuk, Brenda Habing, Karen Bredin, Glenda Lamont, Kelly Harris, Wayne Verch, Brian Kuffner, Joy Verch, Theresa Niekarez and Thane Maddaford, who sang "Manitoba" a song telling of the trials of the dirty thirties and "Its a Small World".

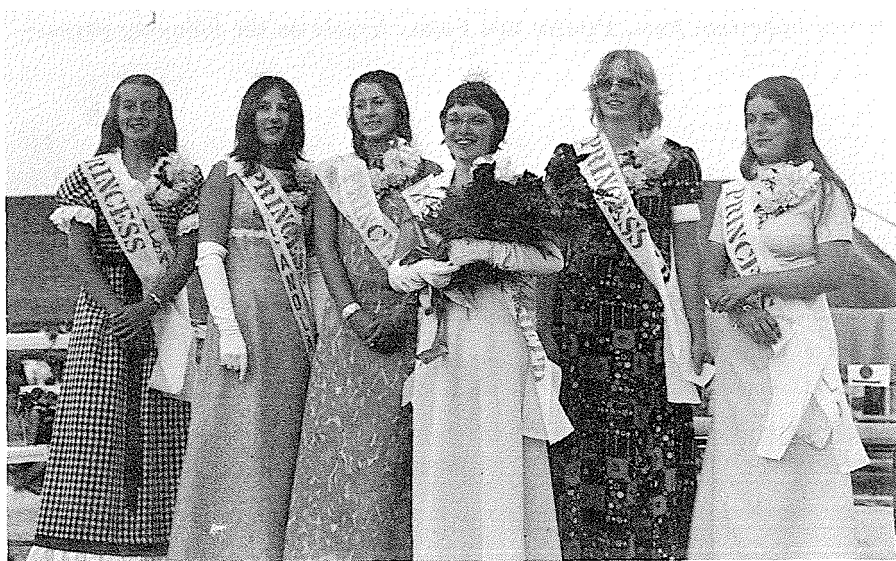
The Manisphere parade, an event of the last week in June again saw a Springfield entry consisting of the Anola float, the Springfield fire engine, Reeve and Mrs. Fisher in the rumble seat of a Model A coupe and the Springfield float. The entry placed second in its class.

The Springfield float was awarded First Place in the Transcona Hi-Neighbour Festival.

Oakbank Days, July 13th and 14th, sponsored by the Community Club under the direction of president Alvin Doyle, started out with a whopping pancake breakfast. A parade and horse show followed. Later in the day a succession of events — a horse shoe tournament, a variety of foot races, highland dancing, beer gardens and all was climaxed by a game of blooper ball and a wind up dance in the Community Hall on Saturday night.

"Back home week" the last of the summer events Aug 4-11 commenced with an Interfaith Service in the Springfield Collegiate on Aug 5th. Service was conducted by the clergy Rev. Clark (Dugald), Rev. Parno (Ostenfeld), Rev. Bernadsky (Oak Bank Baptist), Rev. Krivanek (Roman Catholic, Cooks Creek), and Rev. Pawluik (Immaculate Conception, Cooks Creek). A Mass Choir and the Catholic Male Choir was in attendance.

The centennial picnic August 6th began with a parade starting at the



Queen Contestants. Ardith Reid, Julie Kitkoski, Gaylene Bugyik, Lorraine McLeod, Pat Hnatishen, Glenda Manning.

Dugald school grounds. The procession accompanied by a marching band continued to the fair grounds where the band staged a performance.

Reeve Fisher with help from Edith Davidson — secretary-treasurer of the municipality, announced the following winners: Parade winners were Transcona for its float; Dugald 4-H Home Economics Club for marching; Bradley Edie for his bicycle; Lois Allison for being the tallest lady; Scott Edie for being the heaviest man; Bruce Edie for the oldest man and also as the longest continuous resident of Springfield; Kevin Despina from Sayward, B.C. for coming the farthest; Mr. and Mrs. A.E. Cook married the longest — 52 years; Mrs. H. Blocker who was born in 1883 was the oldest lady. Joe Hudson accepted the honour of having the farm longest lived on by one family. Four groups competed in the tug-o-war eventually won by Meadowvale. The visiting 4-H'ers from Minnesota lost to the Springfield 4-H group.

Vying for honours in the Queen contest were six beautiful and talented girls: Ardith Reid (Oak Bank); Julie Kitkoski (Anola); Gaylene Bugyik (Ostenfeld), Pat Hnatishen (Hazelridge); Glenda Manning (North Springfield) and Lorraine McLeod (Dugald). Though all were deserving, Lorraine was crowned, Queen. Shirley Kowalchuk was in charge.

A fireworks display in the evening completed a beautiful day.

CONCLUSION

The pioneers of Springfield were a splendid group of people. They had the enterprise and the courage to venture into the unknown and they carved out homes for themselves on the prairies in spite of all hardships and difficulties. They laid the foundations of the new country soundly, not only in the physical sense, but equally in the character of the people, whose descendants, by meeting the challenges of today, give great hope for tomorrow. We do well when we seek to preserve the memories of their lives and in gratitude and pride try to emulate their achievements.

Record Important Past, Present and Future Events on the following pages:—