

A Stirring Past,
A Great Present,
A Glorious Future!

From sea to sea the chorus of
congratulations swells, as
Canadians salute
a great Watson Province on
its Golden Jubilee.

ENGLEFELD joins the chorus in warm
praise of the accomplishments
of Saskatchewan's fifty

years of progress.
We salute the PIONEERS of a
magnificent past. and
we hail the citizens

of today whose
breadth of vision assures
an even greater future.

AN INDIAN VERSION

of the

23 rd PSALM

The Great Father above a Shepherd Chief is. I am His and with Him I want not. He throws out to me a rope and the name of the rope, LOVE, and He draws me to where the grass is green and the water not dangerous, and I eat and lie down and am satisfied. Sometimes my heart is very weak and falls down but He lifts me up again and draws me into a good road. Some time -- it may be very soon - it may be a long, long time. He will draw me into a valley. It is dark there but I'll draw back not. I'll be afraid not for it is between these mountains that the Shepherd Chief will meet me and the hunger that I have in my heart all through this life will be satisfied.

Sometimes He makes the love rope into a whip but afterwards He gives me a staff to lean upon. He spreads a table before me with all kinds of foods. He puts His hand upon my head and all the "tired" is gone. My cup He fills till it runs over.

What I tell is true. I lie not. Those roads that are "away ahead" will stay with me through this life and after; and afterwards I will go to live in the Big Teepee and sit down with the Shepherd Chief forever.

THE EARLIEST INHABITANTS

Before the pioneers came to this district, Indians roamed the prairies. They did not write their histories, but left signs telling us how they lived. Several arrowheads, made of sharp flint have been found on farmlands surrounding Englefeld. Stone axes, which the Indians used, have also been discovered.

The Indians did not cultivate land for crops. They were constantly on the move in search of buffalo and wild game. Mr. Gerry Herriges, Sr., saw them shoot blackbirds with slingshots for food. They lived in teepees or wigwams. In the early days of Settlement the Indians passed here, stopping for a few days at a time to dig seneca roots. An old Indian trail passed right in front of Henry Nordick's house door.

THE SASKATCHEWAN PIONEER

I struck the outward western trail and followed all alone,
I wanted land of the richest loam that I could call my own;
And many a mile I tramped, and many a quarter scanned,
And some were stony, some were scrub, and some too sandy land.

The wild ducks rose from the reedy sloughs in dark'ning maze overhead;
The muskrat sought his rushy mound as on my course I sped;
The coyote stood and gazed awhile, then slunk half-shy aside.
And the hawk - half eagle - screams, a fertile choc'late loam.

I saw at last a white man's shack, the wood in a tepee pile,
The settler came and greeted me with a handshake and a smile;
Then told me of some land to south, the fairest he had seen.
And God-knows-where along the trails that settler hadn't been.

I found the land from corner stakes, a fertile, choc'late loam,
A clump of trees on the southern slope where I could build a home;
A slough that seemed a reservoir of waters crystal clear,
Between the road-line and the trees, like silver shimmered near.

I filed my claim in the nearest town some forty miles or more,
And got my lumber, got a team, and got a bounteous store;
The team were oxen six-year-old of elephantine size,
That never balked in alkali or at a sudden rise.

I broke the land and seeded down a fifty-acre field,
And wheat and oats and flax alike brought forth a bumper yield;
I passed the word both south and east, there came a hardy breed,
The Britisher, the Yank, Canuck, and staid, industrious Swede.

A town sprang up as tho' at touch of some magician's wand,
And plows seemed everywhere at work a-breaking
up the land;
And when along the lines of steel the engine
whistled near,
I threw my Stetson high aloft and yelled a lusty
cheer.



The Queen may have her couch of silks, the King
may have his throne,
But I'm content to cultivate the land I call my own;
And I've an inkling of a truth that thrills me thro'
and thro' ,
I've helped to feed a hungry world and build an
empire, too. - W. Rock-Savage

PIONEER SETTLEMENT

I. Early Development

In the beginning of 1903 there were no settlers here. Indians passed through this territory and regarded it as their own. Tall trees, shrubs, unbroken land kept well the secret of the future. There was mute, but clear evidence, of the past on the land of the northwest quarter of section 11, Township 37, Range 19, west of the second meridian, now owned and farmed by Mr. John Nieman. The large gouges, holes twenty feet square, the numerous buffalo bones scattered on the site, were all proofs that this had once been a Buffalo Stamping Ground.

To this virgin country came, in the summer of 1903, a group of men with their guide, Peter Bridge, a university student, to look over this area for its possibilities as a place of settlement. The immigration Office in St. Paul, Minnesota, and various land companies had recommended this district to them. Land here was cheap, and there was the "Homestead plan" by which new settlers could obtain a quarter of land "free".

Among the group that came in May of 1903, and who chose land in the Englefeld district, were the four Nordick brothers, Henry, Herman, Joseph and John; Thomas Graf, Paul Wacholtz, Thomas Peipen, Emil Doerfer. Others listed as belonging to the pioneers of 1903 are: Anthony Kolling, Frank Kintz, Mrs. Gerhard Herriges, John Pitka, Sr., Louis Koenig, Sr. and sons Henry, Philip, John Bettin and Fred Breker. Fred Streiker, Karl Strunk, Bernard Tondorf, Mrs. Lange with her sons Nick and Bernard, were others who came during this year and the next. Many of these men went back to their homes in the United States after selecting a site for themselves, to prepare for their return in the following spring, but Henry Nordick and a few stayed over the winter. The spring of 1904 then saw the arrival of the new settlers bringing with them their belongings, and the determination to build for themselves a new and enduring home in this undeveloped country.

II. Shelter

When they first came, the settlers had to live; in tents until they had their log houses finished. This brought with it many difficulties. Mrs. Joe Nordick relates the following:

"We set up a tent the first days. It had another room for the chickens above us. These chickens had lice and I can still feel these lice when I think of it. I decided I wasn't going to put up with this. Joe was away to Rosthern for supplies. I gathered sticks that were long and slim, fastened them together, set them up and I had the framework for an improved tent. As a covering I used the tent cloth and other larger strong pieces of cloth. It was not much larger than the tent but it had a separate room for the chickens. When Joe came back he couldn't find our tent, and, after a little search, was surprised to find our new home.

"It was an improvement, but we still had. our difficulties. The stove smoked up the tent so much that it was set outside

for cooking. One time it rained for a few days. The raindrops; kept spitting and sizzling in the pan and on the hot part of stove while the pancakes were baking. And, while it rained, the children had to stay in bed all day because there was no other place to go."

As the settlers moved to their sites the first concern was to build a house. Logs were used for this as they could be had. for the labour only. Sod houses were not built because the sod was not suitable for the purpose, some settlers, who had the means, built a frame house, but the lumber had to be hauled from Rosthern which was 125 miles away.

In 1907-8, Joe Breker built a frame house which still stands today. It is now the home of Alois Breker. It is still in good condition showing the thoroughness of the early pioneers and the enduring quality they strove for.

The early homes were heated by the ordinary cook stove or a Quebec heater. The darkness of the evenings was dispelled by old-fashioned kerosene lamps, the kerosene obtained from Rosthern. This brought about an interesting incident one winter, but the actual reality for the person concerned was deep gloom and darkness.

Joe Nordick was going to Rosthern for supplies and Thomas Graf told him to bring along some coal-oil. As circumstances would have it, and it being late in winter, the ice and snow made the trails impassable. Mr. Nordick and his party, who had come part of the way had to return to Rosthern and wait there three months before they were able to return. ah this time Thomas Graf was minus coal-oil. It was dark as a dungeon. However, his stove had a small door at the front. When he opened, this the glow dimly lit the room, a slight improvement over the darkness.

Barns and sheds and other buildings about the farm, were made of straw, or log walls and a straw roof. This was by no means waterproof, but it was better than no shelter at all.

As the years passed better houses were built. Mr. Ted Broker is an example of an early resident who kept pace with the new improvements that were gradually developed in the building of homes. In 1912 he built what is now Mrs. Mackey' s house. It was the first house in town "that looked like a house". In 1929 he built his second house which had plumbing, electricity, was heated by a furnace, and was considered e. very modern house. at the time. In 1950 he built again, this time making use of materials such as insul-brick siding, oil heating, and other features which were used by good builders and homemakers at that time.

III. Food

For food, the settlers depended mostly on their own skill and ingenuity. Prairie chickens, ducks, rabbits, and other wild game supplied most of their meat. Cattle and chickens were raised and valued as sources of food supply, but in those first years these were very very limited in number. Garden vegetables and fruits were grown as soon as some land could be prepared. Wild fruits such as strawberries, raspberries, choke cherries, pin cherries, and saskatoons, grew in abundance and were picked and preserved in various ways to add variety to the meals, flour, cereals, sugar and other necessities had to be brought down from Rosthern.

IV. Clothing

Clothing supplies were bought. There were some spinning wheels in use that supplied wool for warm woolen mitts and socks. Shoes had to be obtained from Rosthern and if they didn't last until the next trip the unfortunate person had to do without. It was not uncommon to see some one walking around with an overshoe on one foot and a leather shoe on the other, in those days the men had shoes something like a moccasin but made of oiled leather to keep them pliable. Incidents such as the following were probably common:

Mr. Joe Nordick had obtained a pair of these shoes. After a day's travel they were quite wet, so before he went to bed he hung them over the fire to dry. The next day they were too small for him. They had shrunk so. The next time he went to Rosthern he "bought another pair. On the way home in the evening he hung them to dry, with the same result as before, thus realizing his mistake. This time he pulled and worked on them so he could again wear them.

V. Farm Implements

Farm implements were scarce in the first years. The one-share hand plow drawn by slow plodding oxen was not an uncommon sight. The very first machine, as early as 1904-1905, was a threshing machine owned by John Sommers and John Hammers. These first threshing machines often required large crews of labourers. They went from one farm to another to do the threshing, working from dawn to dark. Later on, groups of farmers bought a threshing machine on a co-operative plan, thus insuring for themselves the threshing of their crop before freeze-up providing that the fall was not a rainy one. As time went on, many farmers owned their own machine. In the early years a good team of horses was highly prized by every farmer. Few had tractors even when they were available until the later years. In 1937 the first rubber-tired tractor made its appearance in the district. In 1940 an Allis Chalmers combine was bought by Fritz Breker. These have replaced the threshing machine to a great extent in the last few years.

VI. Hardships

The life and work of the pioneer was indeed difficult in every way. The long trips to Rosthern with ox team or slow travelling horses, the severe winters, the lack of comforts of any labor saving devices, are only a few of the details. Money was scarce and people worked hard to earn it. During harvesting time a labourer got one dollar a day for pitching bundles from 4 a.m. to late at night.

Two epidemics were experienced by the community. In 1918 the flu claimed the lives of two members of the Schueller family and also of Barney Lieman. Earlier, in 1911, diphtheria broke out in the hotel. Math Herriges' two children, Babe, Helen, and Mary Schmitz who was working there at the time, died. Doctors in the area were few and hard to reach. They had to come from either Quill Lake or from Humboldt. A message was usually sent by telegraph. The doctor came by freight or passenger train if by luck one went through at that time. If not, he came by team. In the winter he was sometimes brought by the C.N.R. handcar. To get a doctor was difficult and the cost was very high, twenty-five and thirty-five dollars for two visits. Dr. Nickelson from Quill Lake, Doctors McCutcheon and Barry from Humboldt are remembered by early pioneers.

Listed among hardships we find this one, and it was undoubtedly not a minor one:

"For lack of tobacco some of the pioneers smoked dried willow leaves."

Then, too, hardships are not necessarily confined to the early years. As recently as 1948, the village of Englefeld suffered from a Spring flood which was really a flood. Boats could be used. The water was so high Ray Taylor's wood pile floated down to Carl Nieman's farm, one-half mile from the village. . The rains of the fall of 1954 and the spring of 1955 were heavy and the basements were all wet with water, some were almost filled with it. But the flood record of 1947 was not reached even in these years.

VII. Enforcement of Law

In 1903 and later, policemen made monthly inspection rounds on horseback. When the war (First World War) started, more police were employed to guard roads and railroads for fear that Germans residing in Saskatchewan might blow up or damage these transportation routes. These were provincial police, but those in 1903 were the Royal North West Mounted Police. Policeman Gray was the man who usually patrolled the Englefeld district.

There were no serious wrongdoings in the early days. One story, however is notable. Hearing it now we can imagine how it must have broken for a short time the monotony of life in the rural hamlet.

It happened that Policeman Gray was coming through Englefeld with a prisoner who had escaped from a prison in the United States and had been recaptured in Saskatchewan. It being dark, these two stayed at the hotel. As the evening wore on the prisoner asked leave to go upstairs. The policeman went with him, but there seemed to be no reason for suspecting the man. So later when the permission was again requested, the prisoner was allowed to go up unaccompanied. He lost no time in making use of his opportunity, crawled out of the lavatory window, and made his escape. When he didn't return the policeman went up and found him gone. The search was on, but the man was never found. Because of all the bush and the bad roads, the fugitive had a head start and an easy hiding place.

There was also a Post Office robbery in the early days. Two registered letters were taken by the assistant who left on the train presumable for Watson. He never returned and when the loss of the letters was discovered it was too late to trace the man. It is said that on examining his belongings the police found several revolvers and hunting knives. The lack of communication, there were no telephones; the poor roads, the bush country, were all factors in preventing the police from "getting their man".

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

The pioneers of 1903 and 1904 arrived by train at Rosthern and from there they came by teams - four horses - a distance of 125 miles, to the area now known as Englefeld. Many times they had to drive through water. Hills were taken in an effort, to avoid sloughs.

The Hudson Bay Trail [Carleton Trail] was one of the old trails used. It was ten miles west from Humboldt and passed on to Guernsey. This was part of the trail used for the trips to Rosthern. It was built by trappers and fur traders and ran from Yorkton through Saskatoon to North Battleford. It was used only in the very early years by the settlers. The trails were so narrow that no one was able to pass another party with a team on account of the bush on both sides.

Another old trail used by the homesteaders went across Nick Martin's land and on to Rosthern. This road can still be seen.

The means of transportation were bobsled in winter and buggy in summer. All roads at this time were just prairie trails. In time, the main prairie trail to Humboldt was the one that passed near Stanjek's farm (at that time Wingert's), and the first graded road was built on parts of this trail.

In the year 1905 the pioneers experienced the thrill of hearing the first train whistle and knew the joy of another achievement. With the railroad, came the dawn of a new era.

Of the greatest inducement to settlement in the district were the first graded roads in the years 1910, '11, '12. At first the work was done with horses, but later a B4 Gas Engine owned by Jacob Schmitz, and a Case Steam Engine owned by Henry and John Koenig, were used.

The striving for a better means of transportation induced Mr. Felton, a blacksmith in Watson, to experiment with an invention of his own. In 1908 (or 1909) he built the first car by himself out of a buggy with big steel wheels and a lever from a McCormick binder for a clutch. A stationary Fairbanks Morse engine provided the automotive power. As is the fate of many inventors of fame, so with Felton, his inventive efforts were not appreciated by the public. Because his car made so much noise he was forbidden to drive it on the streets as it frightened the horses. However, history has an appreciation for such first beginnings, and therefore the frame of this car can still be seen at the Allis Chalmers shop in Humboldt.

The first "real" car, a Ford, was owned by Mr. Fred Breker.

EARLY SOCIAL LIFE

Whenever a group of pioneers assemble to recall the fifty-years-ago days, it is an absolute certainty that the social life of those years is wistfully recalled. Granted social life lacked complexity, but life then was simple, too, and the recreational side of it was in harmony with that which was essential and elemental. There was a charitable sharing not only of hardships but of happy moments and hours of relaxation after backbreaking toil.

One of the recreational occupations was hunting, for the food supply had to be found. Because hunting "was undertaken with a definite purpose, that of filling the family larder or of going without meat, it was entered upon with all the more determination, vigor and courage. And it turned out to be excellent sport too. Ducks, geese, prairie chickens and rabbits were most plentiful. We younger folk may be too skeptical but we do find it hard to believe that rabbits were as numerous as one pioneer tried to make us believe. He tells that when he had to make his last rounds of the farmyard before retiring at night, the rabbits crowding him prevented his moving through the yard at more than a snail's pace and that sometimes he could hardly reach the barn.

Eggs of wild fowl even those of crows were staple food. After the first year or two, chicken, pork, (frozen or cured) (and there were no locker plants then.) beef, a plentiful supply of the more common vegetables and wild berries made the pioneers forget the taste of seven-days-a-week rabbit stew. In the gardens they grew vegetables successfully though it took some time until they found a way of growing good crops of tomatoes and cucumbers. They used to make pickles of pumpkins, for instance. In those days butter was scarce and children had to be content to spread lard on their bread for school lunch. Due to the scarcity of meat substitutes in some areas, there was no regular Friday abstinence in the earliest years.

Sunday was invariable a day of prayer, rest and relaxation. The pioneer did not worry about the lateness of the season. His life was based firmly in faith in the providence of God... and God richly rewarded this spirit of dependence on the Father.

A wedding celebration was a real highlight in the life of the homesteaders. On the first Sunday of publishing of banns, invitations were given to friends, neighbors and relatives. Good friends helped with the cooking days ahead. The marriage banquet consisted of dozens of pies, cakes, stuffed chicken or duck, and often a wash boiler of fragrant chicken noodle soup. At big weddings three four-gallon jugs of beer were at hand; at smaller weddings one such keg had to do.

Chivarees were anticipated with mixed feelings by the couple and, as evening approached, the bride's apprehensions grew for chivareers were very insistent and often went to great lengths.

It is locally known that when one young couple tried to discourage the chivareeing party by persistent silence the young men entered the house, carried off the struggling bride set her in a wheelbarrow and jogged her through the bumpy yard. Evidently the wedding party had not saved the usual treat of beer or would not buy off the merrymakers with a gift of money to be used to obtain some treat.

Instead of doing big house cleaning on Saturday only, the womenfolk had to clean and prepare on off days as well for there was much neighbourly visiting. The old timers tell us they had more parties than we have right now. The fun-loving settlers enjoyed ball and card games, the same as we do now. Englefeld took a big hit at baseball. In 1906 the first team was organized with the following players:

Louis Bellmeyer	Fenton McMalan	Mike Bendol
Jacob Schmitz	Gerry Herriges, Sr.	Joseph Breker
Lee Richard	Henry Richard	

Bowling was introduced in 1910 but, sad to say many of Englefeld's present youngsters have never seen a bowling alley. When, on a Sunday, ball games were in progress, all the people who could get off came to the village ball diamond. They sat in the open cars packed around the diamond and rooted deafeningly. Keen competition between neighbouring villages made the games all the more exciting. Then during the rest of the week, ball games were discussed and players betted on.

Bees and box-socials were a favorite form of entertainment. Belles of those days must have excelled in making "boxes" for some of them sold for as much as thirty-two dollars. Beaus had to be loyal in the matter of buying boxes, or else! The fun came in when the box was recognized and others bid up the poor beau. Proceeds went toward the support of the Church or some other worthwhile community effort.

Dances took place in homes, meeting at various homes families would gather to pass long evening in singing both German and English songs until their voices gave out. Then tables and chairs, which, in many cases were just boxes and planks, were put aside while the merrymakers danced quadrilles, polkas, waltzes and two-steps. At these small gatherings each man contributed twenty-five to fifty cents to pay the musicians and to buy a small keg of beer.

As we turn back over pages of the past the things which impress us most and stands out the biggest is the great number of musical families among our earliest pioneers. The talent of the early pioneers and the interest they took in music is outstanding and they have transmitted this love for music to the generation of the jubilee time; for the really important extra in our school is our Glee Club which is at the same time the church choir. Parents are rightly proud of the accomplishment of this choir. All members are young and the time for practice is limited but for every Sunday and also at daily mass they are in attendance to help in the service of the Lord.

The first Church Choir was organized under organist-director, Louis Koenig, Sr. The Koenig brothers and sisters formed the nucleus of this choir, Soon some of the Herriges "brothers and sisters joined. For about fifteen years they made 'Englefeld famous as the village with the most musical choir. Then Mr. John Schwinghammer and Mr. John Nordick Sr. replaced the former leader as organist and director respectively. They found willing members in : Laura and Katherine Strunk, William Steiner, Jacob Schmitz and sons, as also Cecilia and Clara Schmitz, Ben Nieman, Henry Nordick, Jr. Other singers joined from time to time but those mentioned pretty well stayed permanently until in 1951 the children's choir was formed by Father Marcellus, with Sister Imelda as directress and Sister Aquina as organist.

In 1913 a band under the direction of Mr. John Schwinghammer sprang into being. Members were:

Bill Steiner, Sr.	Theodore Breker	John Nordick, Sr.
Joseph Nordick	Jacob Schmitz	Bernard Wacholtz
Alex Bieker		

As the time passed new members were added and we are told that at one time there were as many as twenty-two instruments. Bands were very much in demand at parish festivities, especially at the annual parish picnic, at village fairs and at weddings.

Besides bands and choirs the citizens also took pleasure in forming orchestras to play at dances and parties. One such, under Louis Koenig, functioned many years. Louis Koenig played the organ expertly, George Koenig, his son, the first violin, Theodore Koenig, second violin, Math Herriges, first clarinet. Henry Koenig, bass violin: and cello, and Philip Koenig, cornet. Mrs. Katherine (nee Herriges) Koenig played for dances in Englefeld and in villages around here.

In 1913 another orchestra was organized under Mr. John Schwinghammer with the following members: John Nordick, John Vossen and several others. They played for dances etc. and were sometimes asked to play at the church picnics as well.

The pioneers kept abreast of the times too. "The St. Peter's Bote", a German weekly edited and published by the Benedictine Fathers of St. Peter's Abbey at Muenster, was the first newspaper. Later the "Courier", a Regina weekly, and several farm papers; in English appeared. Each family possessed a few books that were passed from neighbor to neighbor. Telephones, our present gossip carriers, were of course, unheard of but neighbourhood news had a way of getting around with plenty of speed nevertheless.

All in all those were happy days. Everybody was "hard-up". There were no real houses to speak of but each shack sent out a welcome as it came to view on the prairie or peaked through an opening in a poplar (they called them poppels then) bluff. Everyone was most kind, charitable and generous. Literally the pioneer gave his shirt to help a neighbor in need. There were no doctors, nurses or dentists, but the pioneers managed to get along.

God was in His World!

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Addition to above:

Gerry Herriges, Sr. , Jake Schmitz, and "Prank Kintz were regular hunters. In 1919 they went to the Mistatim area to hunt and brought home four moose which were the first brought here. Every year, if possible, they went hunting and they have antlers to remind them of some particular hunts. In summer with their fishing tackle in tip-top shape they would be off to Lake Edward or to Meyer Lake to get joy out of fishing. These lakes are about thirty miles from here. At present Lake Edward is being restocked but Meyer Lake is not yet stocked. Mr. G. Herriges is still one of Englefeld's greatest fishing and hunting enthusiasts. Together with his son Gerry, he does both. He has a fine motor boat and his son is completely equipped for deer and moose hunts. The biggest noose antlers they have, has a 43-44" span and twenty-three points.

HOLY GUARDIAN ANGELS PARISH

The first holy Mass in the Englefeld district was read. by Reverend father Peter on August 2, 1903, in Mr. Frank Kintz's tent. When Mr. John Pitka's house was completed, Mass and other services were usually held there. A number of times the log cabin of Mr. Tom Graf, Sr. was honored with Divine services.

Under Father Benedict's direction, a log church, 20' by 30', with a small stocky tower, was begun about one hundred yards south of the Pool Elevator, on Joseph Nordick's land. This church was completed by the middle of July, 1905. Logs were hauled by the pioneers and their ox teams. Mr. Henry Nordick, Sr., Mr. P. Chas. Strunk, Mr. J. Pitka, Messrs. Frank Kintz., Louis Koenig, Emit Doerfer, Thomas Graf, and John Nordick, Sr. were among the faithful workers. The first trustees of the parish were Henry Nordick, John Pitka, and John Bettin. The little church was solemnly blessed on August 16, 1905, by Bishop Pascal, O.M.I. who also confirmed thirteen members on this occasion. Prior Alfred asked that this mission be dedicated to the Guardian Angels, "Engelfeld" is a German word meaning "Angel's field". This name was also chosen to honour the man who aided the Canadian Benedictines so much in the pioneer days, Abbot Peter Engel of St. John's Abbey, Minnesota.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Graf were the first couple to be married in this district. The wedding ceremony took place on the fifth of June, 1905, at Jack Spring's place. Reverend Father Benedict officiated at the ceremony. Some years later a history was written, and it mentioned the names of the first married couples. However, Mr. and Mrs. Graf's name was overlooked and was not mentioned. "According to that," said Mr. Graf in 1955, "I'm not even married and still have to say ' I do ' "!

On August 22, of the same year, Paul Wacholtz. and Aurelia Kintz were married. Shortly after, on September 12, Joseph Walby and Catherine Vossen were united in holy matrimony. Again, Father Benedict performed the ceremonies.

The first recorded baptism is Elizabeth Nordick, on December 5, 1904, daughter of Joseph Nordick and Therese Breker, Herman Nordick and Elizabeth Breker were Godparents.

The first cemetery was located southwest of the log church. Mrs. Frank Kintz. was the first member of the parish to pass to her eternal reward, and was the first to be buried on these grounds. When the present church was built the graves were opened, and the coffins were transferred to the new burial grounds north of the church.

In 1912, under Father Bernard's supervision, the present frame church at Englefeld was erected north of the town, and in January, 1913, father Abbot Bruno appointed father Joseph first resident pastor of the parish. Father Joseph soon took steps to erect a parish house, and in June the building was sufficiently completed to enable him to take up residence. Days of joy for Englefeld were August 16 to 19, 1913, when Bishop Pascal blessed the new church and confirmed sixty-one boys and girls from Englefeld, St. Gregor, and St. Martin. The Bishop, accompanied by Prior Peter, arrived by train on Saturday, August 16. He was met by Father Joseph, a squadron of horsemen, the Englefeld band, a group of girls dressed in white, and the parishioners. His carriage was escorted to the rectory. The bells rang joyfully as he was officially received, and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given. On Sunday, August 17, the Bishop led the procession to the church amid the thunderous sound of mortars and the ringing of the bells. After the dedication of the church, Father Joseph celebrated High Mass, father Peter delivering the German sermon. At three o'clock the Bishop administered Confirmation. Mr. and Mrs. August Breker acted as sponsors at the Confirmation. Next morning the Bishop blessed the rectory.

Father Joseph remained at Englefeld till November 1922. His successor was Father Marcellus, but he resided at Watson and attended Englefeld and St. Oswald from there until October, 1923, when he took up residence in Englefeld. From that time he also had charge of St. Gregor. On May 27, 1923, at a time when there was no resident priest at Englefeld, lightning struck the church, causing some damage to the tower and ceiling. During his pastorate Father Marcellus made extensive renovations in the church and enlarged the winter chapel.

Worthy of recording is the Katholikentag of St. Peter's Colony held at Englefeld on July 13 and 14, 1926. On the first day Prior Peter celebrated a solemn High Mass with Fathers Matthew and Theodore as deacon and subdeacon. On the second day Father Ueberberg, O.M.I, offered a solemn Requiem for the deceased members of the Volksverein, and Fathers Helland and Gabriel assisted him as deacon and subdeacon. The bands from Englefeld and Lake Lenore were in attendance, children of Englefeld gave a performance, and the Theatrical Club from Muenster played, "Rosa von Tannenburg."

Englefeld is proud, to have given a priest. Father Aloysius Herriges, O.S.B. to St. Peter's Colony. He was ordained on June 29, 1928, and celebrated his first solemn Mass at Englefeld on July 8, 1928.

On October 28, 1928 the Englefeld parish celebrated its silver jubilee. Abbot Severin celebrated a Pontifical High Mass with Father Bernard as deacon. Father Aloysius as sub-deacon, and Father Marcellus as Master of Ceremonies. At four o'clock in the afternoon Father Abbot officiated at Benediction and afterwards blessed the enlarged winter chapel.

Father Marcellus was pastor of Englefeld until the middle of August 1931. Father Leo Ojdowski was then placed in charge. On Pentecost Sunday, June 9, 1935, Father Leo became very ill after his first Mass, but managed to say a second mass: after which he suffered a hemorrhage and lost consciousness. He died (July 11; 1936. The parish was served for a time from Muenster until Father Matthew became pastor. He remained here until August 1939, when he was replaced by Father Stephen Mohorko, whose pastorate lasted until September, 1943. father Matthew was again appointed pastor and was given charge also of St. Martin's Mission. On July 1, 1947, Father Matthew was appointed pastor of St. Ann's Church, Anaheim. He retained his charge of St. Martin's Mission and Father Marcellus returned to Englefeld.

As a visible reminder of their Family Rosary pledges made in September 1948, the parishioners of Holy Guardian Angel Church planned a unique electric rosary. Mr. Oswald Martin, the electrician of the town, poured hot lead through tubing so as to bend and form it. Holes, for flashlight bulbs as beads, were drilled into the tubing, and wiring was led through, when all was ready it was placed in the hands of the Statue of Our Lady on the side altar. Since that time these electrically lit beads, serve their purpose during all devotions dedicated to Our Blessed Mother.

In January, 1954, Father Marcellus suffered a heart attack. He never fully recovered his former strength, and was assisted on feast days by fathers from the Abbey. On Holy Thursday, 1955, he was taken to the hospital where he passed away on May 5. Father Florian is in charge of the parish until an appointment will be made.

The Protestant Religion in the District of Englefeld.

Our services started in 1906. The first missionaries I can remember used to hold services from house to house. We often had services in the open air since there was no school or church.

The school at Greenside was in the meantime built and we held services in it. We had two missionaries and then followed Rev. Piercy. He preached for two years. The next was Rev. Austin. The Church of England held services in Greenside. The Rev. A. Love, Humboldt, was followed by Mr. White. Next was Mr. Graham. Then we had the Rev. Fiske who stayed about fifteen years. He lived in the house where Mr. Mike Vetter resides at present. He was followed by Mr. J. Morland who stayed with us for two years. Then a missionary by the name of Tombs came. Then followed a Mr. Johns, Mr. Penner and Rev. Leaker. Then we had Mr. Wiebe for two years. We started having services in the Town Hall at 'Englefeld. We united with Humboldt. The first minister was Mr. Logie. It was during his ministry that we united as a United Church. Mr. Logie was appointed to Battleford and Rev. Nichols of Saskatoon took his place for a short time. There was the Rev. Keith from Scotland for a short time. Now we have the Rev. A. Laing, Humboldt.

We had in the district Presbyterians, Anglicans, Lutherans, and we United. There used to be a congregation of between 55 - 75, but they have fallen off.

- Contributed by M.R.Taylor.

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE VILLAGE

During the gradual growth of the village many buildings have risen and gone down while others were again built up. The coming of the railway through Englefeld in 1904, the telegraph in the same year, and the telephone twelve years later were additional sparks to development. In 1907 or 1908 -postal services were given the Englefeld district with the establishing of a Post Office. What a relief for the pioneers when they did not have to wait for their mail until it was brought from Rosthern by someone.

In 1905 the first church was built. In another section of this book there is a complete account of this.

In 1907-1908 a creamery was built by the farmers. The provincial government promised to help build it. John, Henry, and Joe Nordick went around campaigning to get the required one hundred cows whose milk would have to be sent to the creamery. After much trouble this was achieved but the government backed out and the farmers built it themselves. It was called the Farmer's Co-operative. However, it was never used and was later bought by Annaheim and moved there.

A little later (1915), Jake Koep built his Rose Lawn Creamery where the house of Thomas Graf now stands. He operated it for quite a long time, and for a number of years added cheese making to his establishment. He won first prize at some of the fairs for the cheese he made. However, when the large cheese factories came into the field he could not compete with them and sold out. Mr. Thomas Graf bought it and built the building which was constructed from materials of this old creamery, and that is the house in which he now lives. Mr. Koep went farther north and took up a homestead.

In 1909 the hotel was built by Math and Gerry Herriges. It was built as it stands now as it had to be built that size so that the license for its operation could be obtained. It had a pool room in what is now the waiting room. Gerry Herriges was the proprietor until he moved to his homestead in 1911 when Math took it over. In 1913 Gerry Herriges moved into town again and ran the hotel until 1915 when he could not get the proprietor's license n account of the war.

The first lumber yard built in 1906 was across the track and owned by Mr. Stren of Watson. Later it was moved to where it now stands, that is, south of the livery barn. An addition was built to it by Mr. John Schwinghammer in 1912 giving it the appearance it has now. Mr. Fred Breker ran it then. At present it is operated by Mr. Clem Raskob.

The livery barn was built around 1910 by John and Joe Nordick who were also in charge of it. At that time the barn was more than just a place to put the horses. Buggies, wagons, and horses could be rented for use by the people who did not own their own and would only have need of them occasionally.

In 1909 a general store was built and owned by Fred Breker. At that time Tom Lance, brother to Mrs. Fred Breker, had a hardware store which he gave up to Herman and Joe Nordick before he went back to Ledgewood, North Dakota, where he is still a bachelor. It is said that he was frightened by a man called Tony Koller. This man, a very good carpenter, was alone very much and sometimes thought he had to search for the Key of Heaven. He would not dress properly for the cold weather and walk around in bare feet. He would receive bad frost bites and have to be treated by neighbours. One time he was standing in front of Mr. Lance's store holding a hatchet. Not knowing what this man intended to do and having no means of protection, Mr. Lance was frightened. He quit the store sometime later.

In 1921, when Theo. Breker built the present general store, Fred Breker changed his store into a hardware store which still stands. Mr. Fred Breker operated it until his death in 1949. After that his daughter Susan and John Nagel took it over, and now John Nagel is the sole proprietor of it.

The elevators came with the railway, that is, around 1904 and 1905. The national was built in 1910, and the Federal in 1916. The homesteaders who farmed in all directions from Englefeld brought their grain to them with horse and wagon. Thus the hamlet of Englefeld took on an appearance similar to all the other hamlets and villages along the railway routes which are symbolic of Saskatchewan, the wheat growing province.

Sidewalks were unknown in the early days. Later, planks and then board sidewalks were laid; the concrete ones gradually replaced these as they wore out.

Wild animals such as lynx, coyotes, and foxes were not afraid to come into the hamlet. They liked to snatch poultry or snail tame animals, and little children were not safe out of sight. One resident recalls that a porcupine was killed near the hotel.

Before 1915 the streets were dark at night. If one needed, a light outdoors, the lantern had to be used. How welcome the lighting plant must have been which was bought on a community basis at this time. The main business places like the hotel and the stores were also connected. Mr. Ben Koenders was operator of the plant motor which was in use until it was burned down in 1930. A new plant was installed after that.

In 1912 the hall was built as a community project with Nels Dale as the head carpenter. Everybody helped in the building. A few years ago an addition was built on to it to provide an upstairs room and a kitchen.

In 1928 or 29 the outdoor skating rink was constructed and in 1948 a building was moved in from Dafoe airport for a curling rink. The latter has space for two sheets of ice. Curling Bonspiels are held regularly during the winter months.

Local Municipal government was organized here in 1912, and the village is in the territory of the St. Peter's Municipality.

In 1916 the village of "Englefeld was incorporated with a population of fifty or a few more. The village continued to grow and at the present time numbers 189 persons.

Around 1912 Mr. Casper Schulte started a blacksmith shop which he operated until his death after which his son John took it over and still runs it with the help of his brother Andrew.

Messrs. Oswald and John Martin had a garage which John continued to operate until a few years ago when he Moved to the United States. Oswald Martin is now in the electrical business. Mr. A. J. Ford operates the garage Mr. Martin had.

Another garage in the village has been in operation for the past sixteen years. It is owned by Mr. Gus Lefebvre. His first building was burnt down in 1948, "but a new one was soon built in its place. In the community it is known as the B.A. Service Station.

In the 30's Mr. Alex Pulvermacher had an egg grading station and a butcher shop here, but this was discontinued when he moved away. He is now a resident of Watson.

Many of the old buildings and business places are not in existence any more; a fire in 1930 destroyed some of them. The lighting plant which provided light for the town was a great loss to the community. Other buildings lost during that fire were Mr. John Schwinghammer's former store, at that time the Post Office, Mr. Herman Nordick's Hardware Store, the Central Office, and Mr. August Schmitz's house.

The oldest homes in town are perhaps Mr. Mackey's house built in 1912, and Mr. John Schwinghammer's house which is approximately thirty-eight years old. An item of interest in the home of the last mentioned is an alarm clock which was in use in 1912 and which is still in good running order.

At the present time Mr. Fritz Breker is building an addition to his shop. He has been making furniture for some years, but recently has gone into production on a larger scale. . He has been supplying the school unit with desks for the classrooms, and receives orders for his products from many points in Canada.

ENGLEFELD SCHOOL

With the beginning of settlement in the colony, the settlers faced the problem of providing their children with an education. The first school was a church school or parochial school, and classes were conducted in the old log church.

The Englefeld Cool District was organized in 1909 with Jacob Schmitz, Theodore Nieman, August Fritsch and Henry Nordick, Sr., on the School Board. Mr. J. Nordick, the First secretary-treasurer, served the district for twenty-one consecutive years as secretary. The first school, an 18X12 lumber structure was enlarged in 1911 when an additional room was added giving the school an L-shape. About twelve pupils came the first year and as settlers came in the attendance rose quickly necessitating the opening of the second room.

It is interesting to note that there were in 1909 sixteen rate payers, paying amounts for school taxes ranging from two dollars by Ferdinand Breker on lots 13, 14, 15 to \$114.42 paid by Land and Agricultural Company of Canada. Approximately 70% of the taxes collected in 1909 was contributed by three land companies. The money received by debenture and taxes amounted to \$1248.13. Fortunately building costs were fairly reasonable for the first school was built by John A. Konders for \$753.70.

School teachers duly certificated were hard to find in the very early years. Some of the first were Miss Anna Brecher and Miss Francy Lyendeker. The latter worked for a monthly salary of forty-five dollars. Generally salaries ranged from six to seven hundred dollars a year. The school term was short as winter vacations were given. Pupils were saved the worry of periodic examinations. Usually the janitor work was done by pupils and teacher and one of the teachers who has been on the staff from the '20's until the present tells how she used to do the janitor work for the school for ten cents a day - and how after ten years she could only collect half of it. The following is a list of teachers who staffed Englefeld S.D. in the order in which they taught:

Miss Francy Lyendeker

1910 Miss Gertrude Barrey

1911 Mr. J.M. Brett

1913 Miss Nora A. Reynolds

1915 Mr. J.C. Feyen

1915. Mrs. B.M. Wacholtz - up to 50 children with fifteen of the Nordick's.

1916 Miss Hilda Schwartz,

1917 Mr. J.F. Schwinghammer 1920

1921 Miss Mary B. Macdonald Room II - 1925

Miss Mary Doyle Room I

1923 Miss C. Strunk - still here as primary teacher.

1925 Mr. J.F. Schwinghammer II

1926 Miss Mary MacDonald II

1929 Miss Susan Schwinghammer, Bruno II -1932

1932 Mr. Leo F. Kustush II till 1941
 1936-37 Mr. J.F. Schwinghammer II
 1942 - 1945 Mr. Otto T. Lang
 1946 Mr. Charles Owens
 R. Gillis
 1947 - 1949 Mr. L.A. Dowling III and later IV
 Mr. George Thiesson
 Mrs. L.A. Dowling
 Miss Irene Mezzaruba
 1950 Miss Francis Berscheid III
 Miss Marion Buteviloski
 Sister M. Dolores, O.S.U. III
 Sister M. Aquina , O.S.U. IV
 1951 - 1953 Mr. Joseph Wolfe III
 1951 Sister M. Imelda O.S.U. II
 Sister M. Veronica, O.S.U. III

The settlers tried to send their children to school as regularly as possible. Of ten in the very first years road conditions, weather, and work at home made attendance impossible. School materials were inadequate. Few text books were available but by 1909 the school possessed a globe and wall clock (this has long ago ended its ticking). pupils had one tablet for ink work. This book had to be very well kept and was usually referred to as the Composition Book. The lucky ones had tablets for the daily assignments but most had slates only for this. In 1914, the Saskatchewan Department of Education condemned the slate as unsanitary. Teachers were not sorry as slates were noisy at best and the cleaning was certainly a problem.

In the very first years, the three R's formed the main subjects in the junior grades, while English grammar, history, and geography were studied by older pupils. Religious instruction, which had been a part of the course in the earliest schools, was limited to the last period of the school day, and was then taught only at the request of the rate payers, after the public school was built. Soon music, physical education, manual training for boys, and home economics for girls became a part of the regular course and was more or less intensively taught according to the ability and bent of the teachers-. Today the school has broadened its program to include more science, more mathematics and a greater variety of subjects.

To meet the problem of unequal educational facilities and distribution of costs of education, larger school areas have been organized in Saskatchewan. In 1947 when the Humboldt School Unit No. 47 was organized, Englefeld S.D. was among the first to show its willingness to join such a unit of administration. The School Board had levied a higher mill rate to provide a fund for a new building to accommodate the growing school population but in 1947 when Henry Nieman, the representative of this sub-unit contributed much to the furthering of Unit plans to erect a modern school plant here. At a cost of approximately \$30,000, a four-room stuccoed structure was built.

The school furniture had to be taken from the old school but gradually new equipment and desks are being added. The general purpose laboratory is adjacent to the highschool room. It is a bright place and well equipped for a school of this size. In 1953 the students and teachers co-operated to raise money to buy a bioscope. In 1954 the Unit supplied "Eliza" the school's first microscope and a propane torch. All this helped to work more efficiently. In 1954-55 Bill and Arnold Nordick studied physics but the school has practically no equipment for physics so the students made use of the facilities at St. Peter's College.

By 1954, with funds raised by pupils and teachers, two six-tube Motorola radios and a sixty dollar electric record player. Breeze, had been added to the school equipment. Several large pictures and smaller framed ones were bought.

The school is proud of its audio-visual program but the second-hand Educator, Model B, is very temperamental and causes the staff many a worry. At the present time it is badly in need of surgery..... We hope the next generation can raise funds to procure a really good instrument -we, after all, are still pioneers in many fields.

Englefeld School Glee Clubs have been going to the Humboldt Music Festivals for six consecutive years now and have never come back without at least one first. In 1954 the Junior Glee Club brought home the shield, and Francis Schulte, son of pioneer Mrs. Rose Schulte, won a five-dollar award in the folk song group. The children together with the teachers purchased, in 1950, a secondhand piano -loud, but useful. - Another item for the next generation.

In 1951 the teachers saw to their great consternation that a fence was being put right across the "playground" west of the school. Upon making enquiries they found that the United Church was planning to build on what the school had thought was school ground. The land of course, had long been in possession of the Protestant section of the community. In 1952 the Unit purchased land to enlarge the playground from Mr. W. Steiner. At present this plot of land is uneven but we hope the weather will be favorable soon so that it can be leveled. Last September Milton Taylor, a grade eleven student broke his ankle in one of the hollows of the new ball diamond.

The Humboldt Superintendency has been fortunate in that the Department of Education assigned some of its most capable superintendents to the area. All have shown great interest in furthering education and in advancing the in-training of the teachers. Mr. O'Brien laid the foundations well during the years from 1909-10 until April 15, 1930, when he paid his last visit to the school.

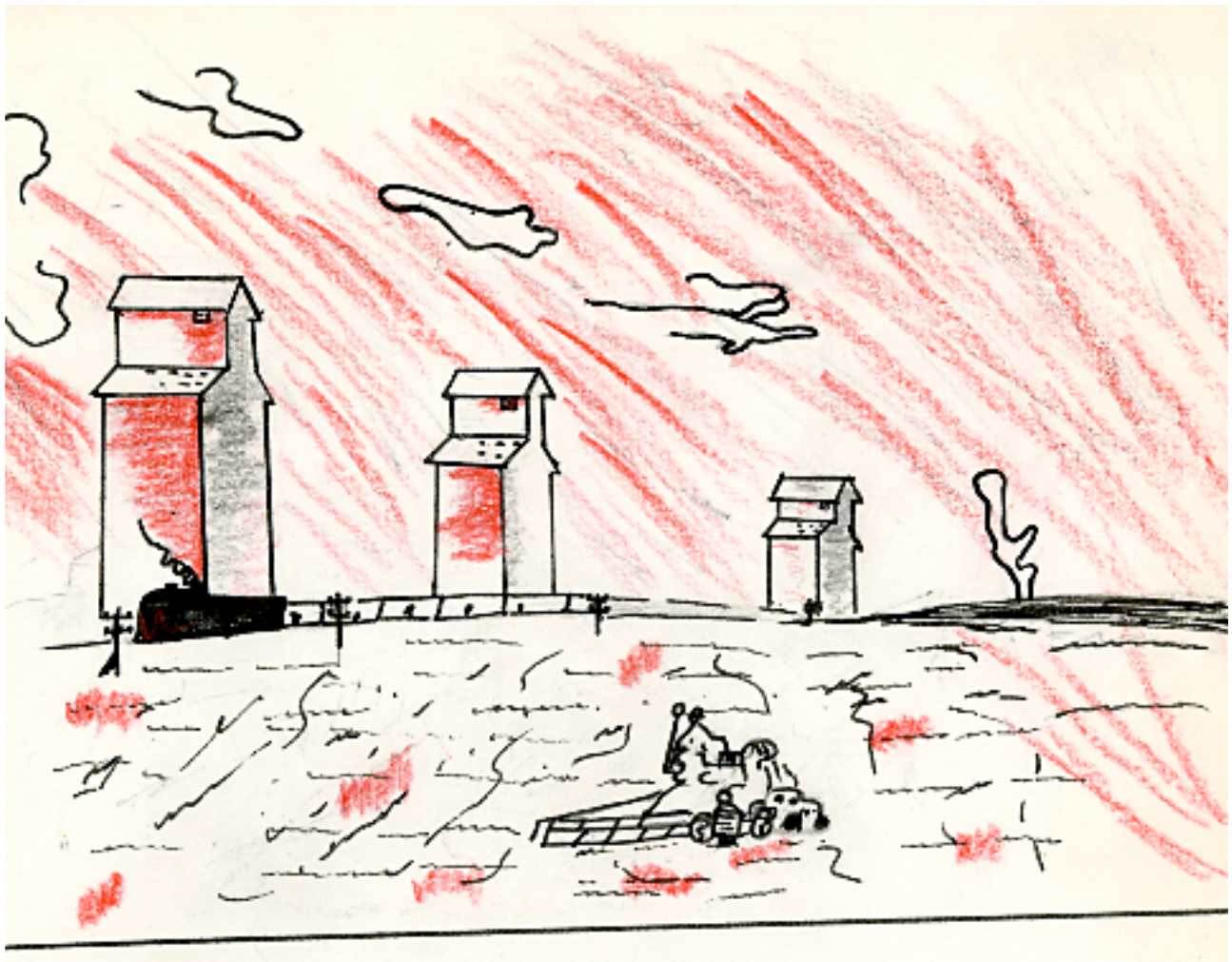
Unwillingly he left this territory to retire from active work in education. Everyone who went to school in the old days remembers the thorough work he did, and everyone recalls the famous picture stories he had the pupils write, and the spelling tests that found out the weak as well as the strong. And no one will ever forget his devotion to his old horse. Mr. G.R. Hutchings stayed for just a few years, visiting this school four times. In 1938 Mr. P.B. Murphy took over the work and it was during his time that great strides were made in modernizing school plants and in his day, too, the Humboldt School Unit No. 47 was organized largely through his influence. When Mr. P.B. Murphy became Superintendent of Regina East, Humboldt lost a great man but found another who is carrying the great load that superintendents must carry in the larger units. Children love to hear his brisk knock. Above all they like his friendly attitude and fund of good humor and keen wit.

ENLISTMENTS - WORLD WAR I

Edward Binsfeld	Fairbanks MacDonald
Josie Brecker	Clem Papenfuss
Jim Crossland	Axel Pierce
Pat Fitzgerald	John Pitka
Pete Konders	

ENLISTMENTS - WORLD WAR II

Anfrosen, Nick	Fritsch, Raymond
Graf, Tom	Graf, Mike
Henderson, Russel	Knachstedt, August
Mackey, Raymond	Nordick, Alfred
Nordick, Joe Jr.	Reiter, George
Schwartz, Ray	Schwartz, Arthur
Schwartz, Laurence	Strome, Frank



"Where is this man that I write of?
For the fields are ripe today
With the wheat of a million acres
that stretch to the west away,
Swaying under the noon breeze,
sheening under the sun,
Standing, a golden tribute to the toil of that stalwart one,
And into the endless distance where the castles of grain arise.
The haze of the prairie harvest hangs on the autumn skies,
And the roar of a thousand combines,
Reaping from year to year,
Brings a comforting note of triumph
To the dream of the pioneer.

From "The Pioneer" by Robert G. Mason

Pioneers celebrate 60th Anniversary

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Nordick Sr., of Englefeld, had the rare happiness of observing their 60th wedding anniversary on January 28, 1955. Mr. Nordick is 85 years of age and Mrs. Nordick is 75. In spite of their advanced age, both are active and continue to take a keen interest in church and community affairs. Mr. Nordick was a trustee of the church from 1904 until 1948 and is still a pillar of the church. Mrs. Nordick has always taken an active part in the Confraternity of Christian Mothers and both have earned the respect of the community and their wide circle of friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Nordick were born in Westfalen, Germany, in the Diocese of Muenster, Mr. Nordick in 1869 and Mrs. Nordick in 1879. They emigrated to the United States in 1889 and 1891 respectively and were married in Ledgewood, North Dakota, in 1895. In 1903 they settled on a homestead in the Englefeld district where they lived until 1937 when they retired to the village of Englefeld.

Their five sons and six daughters, all of whom are still living, are: August, Henry Jr., John, Joseph W. , Ferdinand, Ann (Mrs. Bernard Athmer), Marie Mrs. Wm. van der Buhs), Clara (Mrs. Alphonse Regnitter), Eda (Mrs. Peter Strunk), all of Englefeld, Elizabeth (Mrs. William Buhs) of Romance, and Rose (Mrs. Florian Schmitz) of Watson.

The happy day began with the renewal of their marriage , vows at a High mass offered in the Holy Guardian Angels Church by Fr. Marcellus, O.S.B., pastor, and at which all of their 11 children and a number of their 77 grandchildren and 17 great grandchildren received holy Communion.

The school choir sang appropriate hymns while the venerable couple approached the communion rail for the renewal of their vows. After Mass the Te Deum was sung by the choir and congregation.

A delicious breakfast was served by their daughters at the parental home where greetings and good wishes were received through the day by Mr. and Mrs. Nordick.

Memoirs of Mr. Graf

Mr. Thomas Graf was born on February 15, 1881, at Illimitz, Austria. He came to Minnesota in 1897 and worked in the shops of the Great northern Railway.

One morning Mr. Graf was approached by Mr. Tom Peipan who asked him if he would like to go to Canada with him and take up a homestead. It took Mr. Graf three days to decide that he would. In the first week in May 1903 a party of seven started out from St. Paul, Minnesota, for Rosthern, Saskatchewan. When they arrived they took a good look around. Two of the party then went to Leofeld, and Mr. Graf and Tom Pipan, after purchasing a team of oxen, wagon, food and supplies headed for a district which is now Englefeld.

They started out on their journey. They had to cross a creek on a ferry which cost them fifty cents for the team and twenty-five cents per man. They arrived at Leofeld on Saturday of the second week in May. On Sunday Father Meinrad read holy Mass out in the open. The following morning the journey was resumed, they followed the only trail out. It took them to the Prince Albert telephone line and here they discovered that they were lost. So they headed off in a north easterly direction for a day and a half, finally sighting a tent in the distance. Not knowing where they were they went to it and found that it belonged to Mr. Anton Kolling who had arrived the day before and had spotted his homestead. He told Mr. Graf and Mr. Pipan that they still had to travel five miles to get to their homestead and offered his help to get them to their destination.

Mr. Thomas Graf homesteaded on the N.E. 6, Twp. 37, Range 10, west 2nd. There he built his home, a log cabin 14x16 with a sod roof. It was here Father Peter said holy Mass in August and several times later.

In July he went back to Rosthern for food and supplies for the winter, and on his return found that Ferdinand Breker and Herman Nordick had arrived from the U.S.A. to take up homesteads. They lived with him until they had their homes built.

In the fall Mr. Ferdinand Breker returned to the United States for the winter and Herman Nordick went to Rosthern for supplies and coal oil and on his way back he was forced to return to Rosthern due to the heavy snowstorms. He remained for the winter with his brother Henry. This left Mr. Graf sitting in the dark as he had no coal oil, and later in the spring even ran short of food which forced him to shoot rabbits and live on rabbit stew.

In the spring of 1904 the railroad was built and Mr. Graf had a job for the summer. In 1905 he worked on the railroad as a section hand.

In 1905 Mr. Graf received a letter from Maria Niemeth saying that she was coming to Saskatchewan in May and asked him to meet her at the train at Englefeld. The conductor told her to stay awake and get off at the next station which had no buildings, only bush, prairie, and wolves. This scared her but Mr. Graf was at the station to meet her and this made her feel better. After meeting his fiancé Mr. Graf took her to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Nordick, who lived on the southeast quarter of section four, township 37, range 19. After a day of rest he took her to see his new home which was well furnished with everything homemade.

They were married on June 5, 1905 in the home of Jack Spring by Father Benedict, who at the time was living in a small log cabin on the Spring farm. The witnesses for the wedding were Rosie Kintz and John Nordick, Sr.

In 1905 Englefeld's first church was built and completed and was located on the homestead of Joseph Nordick, but was moved in 1906 to the south of the C.N.R. tracks where "Englefeld now is situated. later a new church was built at a new location and this church is still in use in the village of Englefeld. The old church was sold to Mr. John Nordick, Sr. and he used it for his home after moving it out to the farm.

In 1918 Mr. Graf built a new home and moved a barn on the homestead which are still at the same place, although Mr. and Mrs. Graf retired in 1947 and purchased a home in the village of Englefeld where they now reside and enjoy good health.

They became the proud parents of ten children, two of them are deceased. The living are Mary, Calgary, Alta; Elizabeth, St. Gregor, Sask.; Annie, Ottawa, Ont.; Rosie, Watson, Sask.; Mike, John, Susie, in British Columbia; and Thomas, Englefeld, Sask.

ANECDOTES

Flight of Time

Time changes many things. Even Mr. Graf's appearance has changed since his youthful days. Just recently, while he was a patient in the hospital, he recognized his old friend, Father Benedict. They were engaged, in a friendly chat when it suddenly dawned on Mr. Graf that Father Benedict did not recognize him. Mr. Graf related many experiences? they had shared but failed to spark the memory of Father Benedict. Then Mr. Graf asked,

"Don't you remember whom you joined in matrimony on June 5, 1905, in Jack Spring's old log house?"

Father Benedict was so surprised he could hardly stammer,

"Is that you, Graf?"

One day Mr. Graf was walking towards Joe Nordick's when he saw something moving in a shallow grassy slough. He put his "double barrel single shot shotgun" to his shoulder and aimed. A shot rang out, - and- a squaw flew up, - and two very plump ducks fell down. Mr. Graf ran to pick up his booty but was confronted by an Indian squaw loudly claiming that the ducks belonged to her. Luck had been with her; fate was against Mr. Graf. She stalked off with a fine supper. He was left destitute, without a rabbit, duck, or even a squaw!

Recipe for Rabbit Stew

The early pioneers really had hardships. Mr. Graf said that at one time all the food he had was flour, salt, the rabbits that he shot, and slough water. He said that after skinning the rabbits he boiled them in the water. With the flour, salt and water he made a dough and put pieces of it into the boiling rabbit. This soup he called rabbit stew.

To see Tom Graf now one wouldn't think that he went through such trying times. He is still enjoying life.