

BARNEY BANDUR — (1911)
farmer — a good old-time fiddler.

JOE POKORNY — (1912)
farmer.

DERALL BROS. — (1903)
Engval — farmer.
Thomas — farmer.
Bert — farmer.
Guy — farmer.

GUS DAHL — (1909)
farmer — in later years his daughter, Thelma (Maynard)
operated the local telephone office.

VIRAK BROS. — (1910)
Ed — farmer.
Theodore — farmer.
Savert — farmer.

RICHARD SOUTHWARD — (1912)
farmed east of town. Mr. Southward is still in good health
and now resides in the Senior Citizens Home in Outlook.

BERTEL FINNFEAD — (1904)
farmer — homesteaded with wife and family, passed away
ten years later.

STEVE KUBASH — (1904)
homesteader — lived to the age of 93.

ANDREW HUDEC & SONS — (1904)
farmed south-west of town. Son, Frank served on the
Municipal Council a number of years.

WILLIAM ROBERTS — (1916)
farmer — Mr. Roberts is still living on the farm with his
son, Bill. Word has just been received that the dignitary that
carried the crown, making Charles the Prince of Wales, was a
school chum of Mr. Roberts Sr.

First Businesses

People who opened the first businesses to make our town
were:

RASMUS Pederson — cafe — barber shop — enthusiastic curler —
now watches grandsons take top honors.

NEIL McMILLAN — general store.

J. E. WILKINSON — first newspaper, known as the Broderick
Advocate.

CHRIS A. OLSON — machine shop.

W. E. GRAHAM — general store.

GEORGE EMBRY — butcher shop.

N. A. RUDY — general store.

JACK HARTT — drayman.

ROBERT COLEHOUSE — carpenter (cabinet maker).

ROBERT PORTEOUS — blacksmith.

WILLIAM IVEL — drug store.

JIM ALLAN — pool hall.

TOM HENDERSON — hardware store.

JAMES BROUGH — drug store.

HANS HOLM — Jack of all trades.

J. C. ROLLEFSON — combined implement and harness shop.

DR. JOHN EDLER KNIPFEL — first doctor.

CHARLES PETTY — Jack of all trades.

D. W. WAUGH — hotel keeper.

ART BATTERSEY — hardware store.

G. O. SUTHERLAND — first manager of Bank of Commerce.

JUNG TOY — Chinese laundry.

J. E. VERNON — grain dealer.

BENNETT & MARTIN — Empire Hotel.

UNION BANK — later Bank of Commerce.

McILLHENNY LUMBER CO. — lumber yard.

ROGERS LUMBER — lumber yard.

E. L. SMITH — lumber yard.

Later Businesses

TOM RAMSAY — (1910) — farmer — grain buyer.

SCOTTY EDGAR — (1912) — carpenter — pool hall.

ROBERT PETTY — (1912) — livery stable.

J. E. ALDERSON — (1912) — wood and coal shop — machine
business — took over the Broderick Advocate (paper).

JAMES ROBINSON — (1912 - 1917) — station agent.

PETER PAULSNESS — (1912) — elevator agent.

OSCAR PEARSON — (1912) — harness and machine shop —
present Shell Oil assistant.

DANIEL MILLER — (1912) — Ogilvie elevator agent for 46 years.
Enthusiastic curler.

ROBERT REID — (1913) — blacksmith — ardent fisherman and
curler. Mr. and Mrs. Reid reside in the Sr. Citizens Home,
Outlook.

P. D. BROWN — (1913) — pool hall.

WONG ON — (1913) — cafe.

J. B. MUTER — (1915) — general store.

JAMES SEXTON — (1915) — butcher shop. His daughter, Iris (Hudson) was local post-mistress for many years.

DR. JOYNT — (1916) — veterinarian.

In 1906 some real estate agents named this area Garden Valley, due to the beauty of the surrounding area. From this name we get the name of our first school — Garden City.

In 1903, when the railroad was built, the railway company changed the name to St. Atwyns.

The railroad company had no intention of establishing a town in this area, so only a box-car was placed here as a station for local business. It was located east of the now present Esso Garage.

Because there was a second St. Atwyns in the province, much confusion resulted, so the citizens changed the name of their town to Broderick.

In 1909, a permanent station was built at the east end of town, and remained there until 1960, when it was torn down.

Elevators

CENTRAL GRAIN — later changed its name to Western Grain and is now owned by the Pioneer Grain Company Ltd.

In 1911, the HARRIOT AND MILLNE elevator was sold to the farmers to become Broderick's first Co-operative Society, under the name of "Farmers Elevator Co." This elevator was later sold to State Grain Company. Finally it was torn down and moved out.

McLAUGHLIN AND ELLIS built an elevator in 1908, but fire destroyed it in 1909. Mr. J. E. Vernon then built an elevator on this same site, which he later sold to Pioneer Grain; now operated by Otis Pederson.

The OGILVIE elevator was built in 1908 and was operated as such until 1960, when it was sold to Saskatchewan Wheat Pool.

The SASKATCHEWAN POOL elevator was built in 1926.

1909 — Rural Council of Rudy

The Rural Municipality of Rudy No. 224 was organized in 1909, with the first meeting being held December 15th, P. M. Henricks was Reeve, with the following councillors:

Division 1 — J. A. Blue.

Division 2 — F. O. Grunerud.

Division 3 — W. E. Graham.

Division 4 — W. S. Burgess.

Division 5 — Hans Mollerud.

Division 6 — H. M. Henricks.

Some of the old-timers who also served on the council and still reside here are:

Evert Hawkes

Richard Southward

Errol Duncan

Rasmus Pederson

Our present slate of councillors are;

Division 1 — Chris Hart.

Division 2 — Ken Pederson.

Division 3 — Ray Duncan.

Division 4 — Peter Eliason.

Division 5 — Blair Taucher.

Division 6 — Junius Blomquist.

Our present Reeve is Frank Legard.

In 1903 Broderick was incorporated as a Village with the first council meeting being held on October 11th.

Overseer — Neil McMillan.

Soc. Treas. — J. E. Knipfel.

Councillors were: R. Purtoola and Wm. Grunerud.

The first mill rate was 8 mills compared to the present rate of 29 mills.

Our present members of council are:

Overseer — Charles Pearson.

Soc. Treas. — E. Veaty.

Councillors — Otis Pederson and Blanche Walters.

Schools

In 1908 the first school that children in this district attended was built one mile south and one mile west of town. It was of frame construction and known as Garden City No. 1832.

In June of 1909, plans were made to erect a brick building (on the present site). When completed, Garden City School District was taken over by Broderick.

This building was demolished in 1956 and the present three room school built.

The teachers during the past 80 years were many and too numerous to mention. To our knowledge, Mr. Angus Black was the first teacher hired.

Our present staff is Mrs. Gabe Brecht and Mrs. Crispin Vestre.

Churches

Short history of local Churches

The Presbyterian Church was built in 1910, and remained that until 1925 when they joined forces with the United Church organization.

Members of the first Church Board were: T. Anderson, E. Wightman, A. Roebuck and J. Bennett. W. A. Duncan was secretary.

The first Church Elders were T. Anderson and A. Roebuck.

Our present United Church was closed in 1967. The last operating Board Members were: Don McRae, Roy Rodlin, Ken Farden, Ray Duncan, George Petty, Robert Duncan and Conelda Pearson.

Elders were: Richard Southward, James Gandy, Robert Duncan and Robert Reid.

Rev. McLeod was minister.

Jehovah Witness —

In early days there were no church buildings, so services were held in the homes, four times a week. Early burials were held in public cemeteries.

At present, the Jehovah Witness Church is situated in the north-west part of our village. The building was at one time the old Chromar School. Mr. Oscar Tweten is the minister at present.

St. Peter and Paul Parish —

St. Peter and Paul Catholic Church was built in 1911, under the leadership of Father Pander. Mass had been celebrated previous to that in the various homes. The rectory was built in 1923. Father J. F. Kulesk was the first resident priest.

Some of the first Board of Trustees were: J. Tomaszewicz, R. Desterou and A. Hindie.

In the spring of 1969, the church was officially closed. The present Board representing Broderick are: Mike Knapik and John Spigot.

Special mention goes to Miss Anne Barber, who was organizer for 36 years.

World Wars

Those from our district who served in the two World Wars.

World War I —		World War II —	
Cecil Smith	Frank Knapik	John Matlock	Otis Pederson
Mac Greer	Errol Duncan	Gerald Grunerud	Gordon Grunerud
Clarence McLelland	Simon Tharaldson	Gerald Kramer	Carl Sopcak
	Hugh Duncan	Norman Anderson	Alex Sopcak
		Orville Dertall	Ken Farquhar
		Dennis Knapik	Earl Pederson
		Glen Tweten	Ann Sopcak
		George Tweten	Janet Southward
		Loris Tweten	Peter Hendricks
		Marlo Tweten	Allan Grunerud
		Noren Quamme	

In the 2nd World War, some of enlisted men were given a cold watch as they departed from Broderick.

In September, 1913, kerosene street lamps were first used in Broderick and then in March of 1920, electric lights.

In 1923, a Red Cross Outpost Hospital was opened and served its purpose until 1930 when depression forced its closure.

Broderick was served by a good hall up until the 1920's when it was destroyed by fire.

A second hall was made over from an old hotel and served its purpose until 1947 when the present hall was erected.

The first Curling Rink was located on the now present sports grounds in 1919. Three years later it was destroyed by wind.

In 1923, a Curling Rink was then built on the north side of town. This rink was built by volunteer labor, with all the materials being hauled by local farmers with teams of horses.

In 1957 our present rink was built, and over the past years has produced many good curlers.

Only last year, four of our local boys, namely Robert Pederson Jr., Mervin Pederson, Rendi Dahl and Larry Lee, played in the Northern School Boys Playdowns in Saskatoon.

Three years prior to this, we also had a local rink in competition.

We congratulate all of these young boys.

In 1929, fire swept through our town, destroying a complete business block.

Depression followed and it took several years before business was re-established.

In the early 1930's, fire struck our town again this time two of our local garages. In later years these garages were built again.

Our present day village consists of a local Co-op Store, run by Mrs. Robert Pederson, former Jean Farquhar assisted by Leds that.

The M. & N. Food takes care of our gasoline needs in conjunction with Marjorie Larch, where Mr. and Mrs. Max Stangler provide us with tasty home-cooked foods.

Mr. Ernest Verity is Secretary-Treasurer of the R.M. of Rudy, and also village.

Mrs. Blanche Walters (former Blanche Hart) is our present postmistress.

The Shell Oil Bulk Station, under the management of Charles Pearson, helps to supply our fuel needs.

Our present elevator agents are: Otis Pederson, operating the Pioneer Grain Co., and Les Kitchen and Bob Nixon, operating Pool "A" and Pool "B".

Many of our old-timers came here to raise prairie to break seed, and then later this became a great grain producing area, shipping out over a million bushels of grain on different occasions.

Now in a different era, irrigation is taking over, which will transform this land once again.

The Broderick Reservoir, one mile south where the Ed Wightman homestead once stood, is now under 30 feet of water, supplying our town with running water and gives us enjoyment for fishing, boating and swimming.

In '53 another fire raged though and the rest of it was all burned down.

We must not forget the two hotels the chinese laundry too.

The Bank of Commerce on the corner to keep right on would never do.

I could reminisce for hours must bring in the school,

Wherein I got my education by those who taught the golden rule.

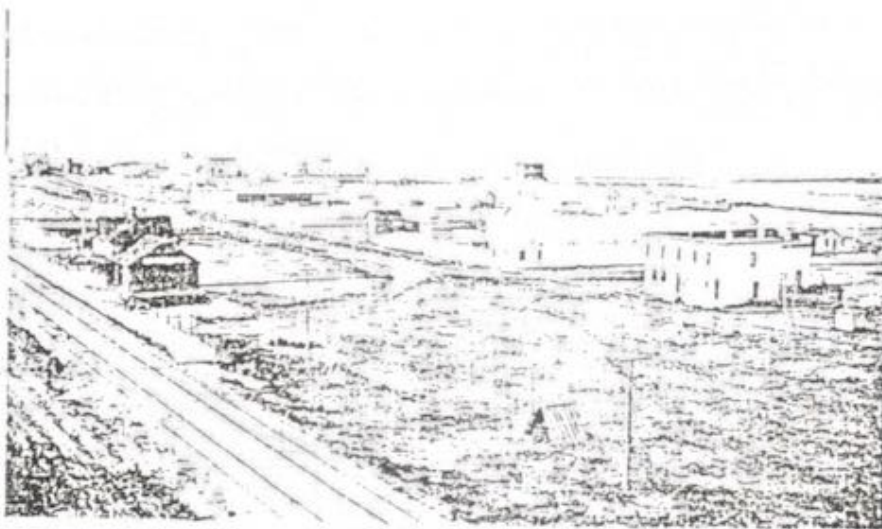
There was no high school then the grades were one to eight,

The flag was always furled from the flag pole at the date.

The memories of Broderick to me are very dear,

Let's help to make old Broderick the town of Jubilee Year.

Mrs. B. Walters



Taken by Louis F. ... 1912

THE EARLIEST INHABITANTS

In the early days Indians roamed the prairies in large numbers, The area around here was the home of Cree Indians who made this their hunting grounds. They used bows and arrows and tomahawks for weapons. Later when the fur traders came they traded furs for guns. They travelled in travois or on horse back. They were quite used to walking also. The Cree Indians draped themselves in cloths made from the skins of animals decorated with beads. They wore beaded moccasins also.

Since the Cree Indians were plain Indians they stayed longer in one place.

While waiting to change to another hunting ground they raised crops such as corn, hay and barley . They hunted wild game for food, and Buffalo was their staple food.

After the Louis Reil Rebellion in 1886 all Indians were placed on reservations we have an Indian Reserve forty miles northeast of Broderick.

Information from Mr. Jones
Mr. Benson

Collected by the Junior Room

THE COMING OF THE SETTLERS

Most of the early settlers came from the United States. Most of them were Czechoslovakians , Polish, and Norwegians. Others came from England, Ontario and Scotland. Some of our earliest settlers were: E.L. Kelly , Jim McRae, Bill McRae, Duncan Bennett, and John Bennett.

Most came here in 1904, 1905, 1906.

They came in wagon trains.



THE SOD HOUSE

Sod house were the first Settlers homes. Lumber was difficult to secure then and also expensive. The frame work of these houses were built of poles and the cracks. fitted with mud to keep out the cold and wind. The roofers were made from lumber with a pipe for a chimney. Store made doo

Louis Paulsness' bachelor shack near and windows were secured from the Creek, was a typical sod house. nearest stores.
The hunter was a neighbour.

Usually the settlers left their furniture behind and were brought to their homes at a later date. Then chairs and table were made from the materials at hand.

Cooking utensils were brought along and was a settler's wife's proud possessions.

Information from -Mr. Jones, Mr. Benson & Mr. B. McRae

Broderick
1911



BRODERICK

Oh little town of Broderick that on the speed curve lies,
So many changes have over come you since first they cast the dies.
The town that once was on Main Street was shifted up the rise,
The spaces now are filled with homes that vary both in shape
and size.
The Blacksmith shop that stood beside the school has vanished in
thin air;
How much I miss the showering sparks that poured forth from the
forge in there.

The lumber yards all three have long since disappeared.
The skating rink crashed in a heap when the cyclone of '12 appeared.
The drugstore that on the corner stood holds memories galore,
The C.M.A. Cafe, with John a -smiling at the door.
The hardware with its nuts and bolts old Wing's Cafe next door,
The Trading store with crocks of butter and eggs in cases '
round the floor.

N.A. Rudy's general store M.O. Pearson's John Deere Shop.

Jimmy Sexton's busy meat market I really don't know where to stop.
The post office and the old jail house Alderson's machine Shop too.
The livery barns around the corner old memories renew.
The fire of '29 took most of this some was moved from town.

PIONEER SETTLEMENT

HARDSHIPS

They broke the wheels on the wagon. Sometimes the oxen died.

They sometimes ran out of food. There were holes in the road, often

they got stuck in the holes. In the cold weather they couldn't get food very easily.

Amusements

They sang and danced.

Old men brought their

fiddles. They had record

players with horns. They

had contests and the

women danced and the men wrestled.

Heavy snowfall ~~shown~~ shown at the farm of R. Southward

The children sang and clapped their hands to keep time with music.

TYPES OF FARMING

They had wood ploughs pulled by oxen, while they planted their grain by hand. They planted corn to be made into cornbread.

FOOD

They had corn, syrup, and other common foods. They had vegetables of various kinds.

They shot wild animals for meat.

They smoked, salted, and canned their wild animals such as deer, and antelope.

They smoked their food in the smokehouse. They stored their food in a barrel.





The first settlers came out to Broderick in wagons. The trails were rough and winding. There were no bridges so they went across river on scows. The wet weather made holes in the road, and the wagons sank to their axles.

	people
1953	139
1952	130
1951	115
1950	120
1949	112
1948	125
1947	115
1946	132
1945	121
1944	106

Town population from 1944 - 1953

made by Shirley Burdette
Information from Mr. Brown

Information gathered from - Mr. Will McRae, Mr. Kelly
Mr. Bensonby & Mr. Brown.

Grades IV, U and VI.

Pete Bennett
Broderick
in cart

George. Danner
outfit
where the
School Stand



Taken by R. Southward

had lunch at four P.M, and ate supper at eight P.M. Mr. Bert Granerud
threshed for Wm. McRae for his first crop.

Mrs. Clarence Granerud was
of the women who cooked for
threshers in cook cars on wh
wheels. (The men slept in
bunk houses.) The women got u
at 4.30 to prepare breakfast
which was served at five-thir
a.m. They dined at eleven a.m.



Donated by the Gordon Brothers

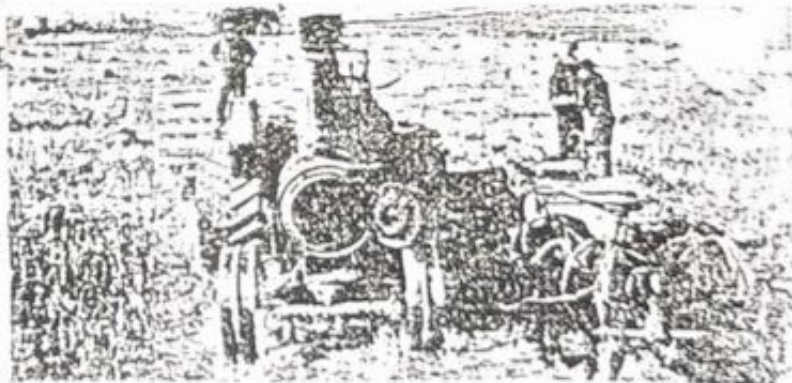


Harvesting on the farm
of Eric Kelly

Mr. Kelly started threshing in 1911 at the Don Ross farm. The size
of his first steam threshing machine 36-56. Sixteen men worked for
him. Mr. Kelly had four differnt kinds of steam engines:
A 25 horse-power steam engine.
A 3 wheele American able steam engine .
A 45 horse-power steam engine.

Mr. Kelly charged 10¢ to 11¢
per bushel for thrashing for
other farmers;

They made a fire in the
steam engine with wood or
straw to keep it working.

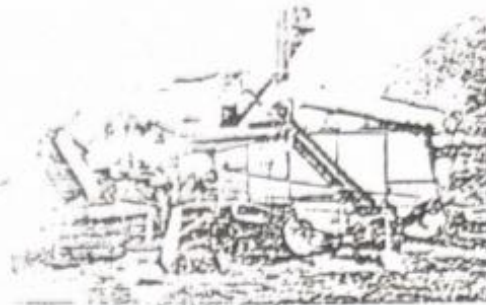


Harvest outfit

Donated by Joan Larson



E. Kelly's outfit moving through
Glenside.



Donated by
Daniel Miller

They also played tricks on each other during their threshing.

In later years Mr. Kelly threshed with a gas engine. He had two different gas engines:



Threshing on the farm of ^{CARL FUGLERUD} ~~JOHN B. FUGLERUD~~
Donated by Joan Larson.

A 1630 Rumbly engine.
An Allis Chalmers engine.
There were used with a 28-48 separator.

Information from-

Mrs. C. Grøunerud

Mr. Kelly

BRODERICK SCHOOL DISTRICT

In 1908 the first school that children of the Broderick District attended was built opposite the Bill Ross farm (one mile south and one mile west of town) which is the present Mike Matlook farm.

The building was of frame construction. The school was called Garden City #1832. It was built by community effort and a dance was held to celebrate the opening of school. The first meeting of the Broderick School Board was held on March 18th, 1910. The Trustee elected by the Department of Education were:

William Ivel, Chas. Petty and Edward Vernon. Charles Petty was elected chairman of the Board. Dr. John E. Knipfel was appointed Secretary-treasurer on March 19th. Plans were made for building a school which would cost \$3500 and an ad was placed in the Regina Leader Post for submission of plans and specifications.



Broderich School taken soon after it was built

June 7th architect Bunyard of Moose Jaw was asked to send prices for his plans and specifications.

On August 3rd a debenture was taken for \$5000, to raise money to build the school.

August 16th the contract for building the school was awarded to Chas. J. Petty for \$3775. The school was to be completed by November 10th, 1910. The specifications asked for by the School Inspector are as follows:

- (A) Cement fourance
- (B) Wooden floor in recreation room
- (C) Full sized basement
- (D) Stone foundation up to first story.
- (E) Hardwall plaster inside
- (F) Recreation room petitioned was to be petitioned off with matched lumber (upstairs)
- (G) Outside walls of ply board paper, inside lathed and and plastered.
- (H) Felt paper over plaster wainscoting.
- (I) Outside doors opening outwards.
- (J) Sanitary closets separate for boys and girls.

Dr. Knipfel offered 6 acres as a school site. On June 4th it was decided that the 2nd should be bought that were at the south west corner of the south west $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 22-29, range 7 west. 3rd (the present school site) and the Mr. R.W. McCommen be instructed to dig a well on the property.

7
(A) Wood ceilings

(L) Sound-proof floors and walls

(M) Supplies suggested by the inspector

(N) Maps

OF EMPIRE, CANADA, PRAIRIE

Provinces, also 5 or 6 separate maps of the continents and one globe.

Felt blackboard erasers clock

Chalk dusters

Yard stick

Tape measure

All measures taken

in from the pint to the bushel

Library cupboard

Numeral frame

Concise Imperial Dictionary

Geometrical figures

one water tank with a tap

Hand Bell

Word builders

Sentence "

Self-verifying numbers

Colored cubes

2 lbs. plasticine

\$10 for library books

3 or 4 chairs

Teacher's desk

Shelves in cloakroom

Wm Ivel resigned from the trustee Board on July 8th and was replaced on July 16th by Jas. K. McRae. Story and Van Egmond were the architects who designed the school building. August 26th a meeting was called to hire Mr. Hunt as teacher at a salary of \$900 to commence teaching as soon as the building was completed.

September 7th, 1910, at the meeting they discussed the rate of school taxation. After some discussion they decided to set the rate at 8 mills on the dollar, with 10% off for payment within 30 days. September 8th, Mr. Hunt sent word to the Board that his contract could not be broken, so Miss. G.A. Anderson was hired at a salary of \$800 per year (\$67 was paid to her every month). September 19th a vote was taken to decide on school site and the present school site was selected. J.E. Wilkinson received \$600 for the 2 acres.

W.E. Harris hauled the stone for the school building. Charles Ward

completed the contract for building the school and Hans Holmes was the first caretaker at a salary of \$10 per month. The next caretaker

flag was ordered for the school.



Broderick School students in 1910. We were not able to find out the names of these pupils.

Donated by L. Paulsness

In 1910 the Garden City School District was added to the Broderick District and the Garden City School was taken over by Broderick. Quite a few resulted from this project. The Garden City Trustees refused to resign, or to turn over any of their school's equipment to

Broderick. Jan 9th, 1911 the school Board held its first

annual meeting in the District. The teacher's treasurers and collector reports were all presented. There was no inspectors report, as he had not yet paid any visits to the school.

James K. McRae was elected for a 3 year term, to take the place of Wm. Ivel who had resigned in July. The Secretary-treasurer, Dr. Knipfke was also appointed tax collector at a salary of \$25 per month.

On May 11th 1911 the school grounds were plowed, harrowed, floated, rolled and seeded to grass. The roof of the school was painted and Mr. Wm. Hugill was hired to plant trees around the school yard.

In August 21st, 1911 Myrtle McRae was hired as caretaker.

A partition was put in the girl's cloakroom to separate the toilet from the clothes hangers.

Mr. R. Bethune accepted the school for 1912, but he was not available at the beginning of the term, so Miss. Lamont was hired (at \$800) up to the end of June 1912.

At a meeting on October 19th, the taxation rate was set at 10 mills.

At the annual meeting held in January of 1912, James McRae replaced J.E. Vernon as trustee and also became chairman of the Board. James

James Alderson was appointed Secretary-Treasurer, assessor and tax collector at \$75 per year, as Dr. Knipfel had moved.

In July 1912 A.W. McGonegal became caretaker at \$15 per month as salary. On November 2nd outsiders were invited to join the school district. When Chas. Petty retired from the board in 1913, W.E. Graham took his place on the Board of Trustees.

Much damage to school property had taken so on January 15th the Secretary-treasurer was instructed to collect damages from children. The children were to be suspended from school until all damages had been paid for.

June 1913 - caretaker's wages were changed to \$10 per month in summer, and \$20 in winter. Caretake was to include scrubbing floors, (once a month) washing windows and cleaning walls, bringing drinking water, putting on storm-windows and screens, sweeping and dusting, ashes were to be taken out daily and water to be kept in furnace pan in winter, calsomining and painting. The advertisements for caretakers were placed in the Broderick advocate. August 1913 Jr. M. Edgar became caretaker. Cutting hay and weeds in the yard added to his other duties.

In 1916 after all disputes had been settled, Garden City barn was brought into Broderick. The schools equipment for play, at that time consisted of baseballs, horseshoes, basketballs etc.

Generally the attitudes to education were quite good. Teachers in the 30's were chosen by the school Board by advertising in the newspapers, a number of applications were submitted and the best application was selected and accepted. At this time teachers were quite plentiful, but before the 30's they had to get names from the Government Teacher's Employment Office in Regina. The teachers found it much cheaper if they could get a school through an advertisement in the paper instead of paying \$20 for every school they got through

the Gov't Teacher's Employment office.

The winter vacation was about the same length as it is now, and the school attendance record during winter was generally quite good.

The nature of texts used were as follows; Highroads of Geography, new Canadian Reader Series, MacMillan's History.

The pupils progressed slowly and didn't cover as much work as we do now because the boys only went to school during the winter months as they had to help their parents at home.

In the earlier days, the pupils took about 12 subjects and this amount included several languages. Courses on Home Economics and Agriculture were not taught in school as the parents of the children were supposed to teach their children, these subjects at home.

The school health conditions were not good in the early days because they didn't teach cleanliness. Things like paper towels, drinking and washing facilities or indoor toilets were just unavailable things.

The main center of Society was the school, in every district and community. There were school clubs such as Literary Society, and Junior Red Cross etc.

In 1915 the school attendance was so greatly increased that in order to accomodate all the pupils the room above the classroom already in use was converted into another classroom. Grades one to nine were taught in the Senior Room and one to five in the Junior Room for the first year. Some pupils were registered in both rooms.

At the annual meeting held on Jan. 14th, 1914, J.K. McRae was re-appointed trustee. The Secretary-treasurer got a salary of \$90 and was bonded at \$1000. Mr. J. H. Edgar was appointed caretaker.

A rebate was given to woodman for rent of the hall in upper room of the school. At the meeting on February 28th 1914, the Broderick School District was willing to relinquish the sections asked for by Inverness School District if compensating land to the south and

complaints were made by the parents of the children
were not learning, they were also questioned as to who would be paying the second teachers salary, and the hours the teacher was required to teach. The chairman W.E. Graham appointed Mrs. J.K. and Jas. McRaes to visit the school about the matter. After some discussion the teacher J. Halliday agreed to teach any children of the lower grades whenever requested to do so by parents, but he flatly refused to assign homework for the Junior pupils.

At a special meeting on June 19th, 1914 J. Halliday was hired for a year at a salary of \$950.

The tenders for hay were charged \$5 for cutting off. All grass on the school grounds.

W.E. Graham handed in this resignation due to a disagreement about the assessment of D.T. Waugh's hotel. Mr. Graham refused to act as chairman of the board and his resignation was accepted. A meeting was called for the elections of a new trustee and on Friday July 24th 1914, John Smith was elected to fill the chairman vacancy.

At the meeting of January 5, 1915 the question of permitting pupils residing outside of Broderick School District to attend the Broderick School was discussed. Also at this meeting Jas. McRae was reelected as trustee. On January 30, 1915 J.E. Alderson was reappointed Secretary-treasurer at the same salary as the previous year, until he would know for certain whether he would be able to do work, on account of his weak eyes. J.H. Edgar was reappointed caretaker as the school room had become quite crowded Robert Duncan (who was outside of the school district was asked not to continue going to the Broderick School.

The Secretary was instructed to advertise goods and chattles at the Hotel Broderick for Sale to gather the arrears of taxes owing. The Board accepted \$30 for renting the hall of school to woodmen for a year and charge \$5 per year afterwards.

District to deliver up all books, papers, keys, moneys and all other properties of the school district #1832, to the Secretary of the Broderick School District #2548 on or before the 6th day of April AD, 1915. On May 29th the Board announced that they had a prospective buyer for the Garden City School. The Secretary was instructed to pay the salary of the Garden City teacher from April 1st. to June 30th, Letters from different applicants were read and discussed and Secretary was instructed to write C.H. Edgitt to tell him that his application had been accepted and to explain that there may be a two roomed school. A much discussion about salary of Mrs. Alderson. it was decided that those in arrears should be sued if she were not paid..

The Guelph District and trustee Board of Broderick School held a meeting in the Secretary's office. Mr. Wright offered \$ 850 for the Garden City School house and equipment. There were to be 30 seats placed in the upper classroom and Sanitary desks and teacher's chair. Mr. Edgett (the principal) was authorized to make a list of the equipment necessary . At the meeting held on October 30th 1915 (rate-payers) decided to build a shed for the horse that were drove to school by the children. As a result the rate of taxation was raised to 10 mills per dollar.

Dr. George was asked to look after investigation of contagious diseases. Secretary advertised for tenders in the Outlook paper for Sale of the Garden City School.

J.E. Alderson was reappointed Secretary-treasurer at the same salary of \$60 per year. James Diffey was reappointed caretaker at the same salary as before. James Brough reappointed auditor and N.T. George was reappointed medical health officer.

The teacherage was procured when R.J. Colehouse offered a house for sale and two lots. The offer was approved of and the house and lots were bought by the school board. The first teacherage is the present of Mr. C. Twopen.

arrange money in bank
William Ross signed the order to get the balance of the money that was in the Bank at Outlook transferred to Broderick School District. The Secretary was to see H.M. Nelson about the books and the balance of the account against Garden City School and to have these transferred as soon as possible to Broderick. A room was secured in the church because due to the number pupils, there wasn't enough room, and it was also too many for the two teachers to handle.

Jas. McRae was relected for trustee. James Brough was appointed auditor for 1917. J.N. Edgar was hired as caretaker at the same salary (namely \$25 for the winter months and \$10 for the summer months.) The Chromar School wasn't in operation yet (1917). All Children outside of the Broderick district were allowed to attend Broderick School as long as there was room in the school.

Miss. Manly asked for a prospectus of the Book of Knowledge for use in the school, rather than the regular book supply. The Board granted Miss. Manly's request and the Secretary sent for the book.

Jas. Diffy was hired as caretaker in August 1917 for a salary of \$30 per month in winter and \$15 per month in summer.

The Department of Education passed a regulation that no official in the school employment should take any remuneration for any service whatsoever outside of salary as an official.

James McRae was elected trustee by chairman for January of 1918.

Rev. G Russel was appointed auditor for 1920. The basement of the Presbetory church was used as the 3rd school classroom.

The expenditures in 1921 were \$35.00. Mr. R.B. Martins requested that the children be allowed baseball and teeter-totter. The teachers: R.B. Martins reduced his salary \$200 per term, and Miss. E. Russel reduced her salary by \$100 per term.

The Broderick Literary Society was organized by Mr. John Muir on the 11th of September of 1930.

On Sept. 2001 1900 the Literary Society decided to publish a school paper. The Literary Society purchased a piano to be used in the school.

The List of Superintendants Down Through The Years (1910-55)

Mr. Aseltine
Mr. L.C. Gillespie
Mr. Jas. A. McLeod
Mr. A Howard
Mr. Everts
Mr. A.W. Keith
Mr. R.H. Hunter
Mr. R.J. Penny

(He did all the organizing that is responsible for the establishment of the Outlook School Unit.)

Mr. E.J. Brandt (the present school superintendant for all schools in the Outlook Unit.)

THE TEACHERS OF THE BRODERICK SCHOOL

The first teacher in the area was Angus Black who taught in the Ross School or Garden City. In 1910 Miss. G.A. Anderson began work at \$800 per year in Broderick as soon as the school was ready for operation. She later married Tom Henderson who owned a hardware .



Broderick School 1955
Taken by Joan Larson

Mr. R. Bithune accepted the school for 1912, but was not available at beginning of term so Miss. Lamont took charge at \$800 for the term ending in June. Mr. Frank W. Halliday became the teacher in Nov. 1913 Mr. Halliday agreed to teach higher grades if satisfactory to district.

He thought if a second teacher could be obtained it would be better. Mr. Alderson taught the junior grades while looked after advanced work. Mrs. Alderson's salary was \$30 a month, as long as the lower room would furnish accomodation for pupils and to teach juniors for 2 hours per day.

or full-time teaching.

Mr. Frank W. Halliday taught grades 1-8 in 1914. He attended the 6th annual Teacher's Convention which was held in Moose Jaw in April from the 4th to the 20th. In 1915 Mr. F.W. Halliday, Principal taught grades 1 to 9. During August a second room opened with Miss. E. Hale in charge of grades 1 to 5. Mr. E.G. Eggett replaced Mr. F. Halliday in August and Sept. after which Mr. F. Halliday again took over the room. Mr. Halliday attended a Teacher's Institute in May. School was open for 103 days. Miss. Shield taught for half of May. Miss. M.B. Albridge took over Junior Room for rest of term.

In 1916 Mr. Frank W. Halliday was Principal. His salary was \$1025 for the term. Miss. M.B. Attridge was in charge of Junior Room grades 1-5.

The school library contained 68 books in all. Highroads of Geography McMillan's History, New Canadian Reader Series were the texts used.

In 1917 Mr. F. Halliday began the term as Principal. He was replaced by Miss. Mildred M. Manly in February. Broderick had a Sport Day in June which the school attended. The school was used for a polling booth on Dec. 3 Mr. W. Hamilton took charge of a third room in the Presbyterian church basement. In 1918 Miss. Mildred M. Manly was Principal with grades 6, 7 and 9. Lannie N. Hibbard took charge of the Senior Room in August. The school was closed from Oct. 18 to the end of Dec. due to an Influenza Epidemic by Dr. George. Elsie J. Hewitt had charge of the Junior Room with grades 1 to 10. Miss. Agness B. Shaw took charge of the Jr. Room in August. The school was closed for the fair at Outlook. In 1919 Lennie N. Hibbard was Principal for the first with grades 5 to 8. Gertrude Mcasey took charge of the room in August with a salary of \$1200 per year. Mrs. Archibald substituted in March while the teacher was ill. Miss. Agnes B. Shaw was in charge of the Junior Room with grades 1 to 4. School was closed from March 10 to 21 due to an Influenza Epidemic.

1 to 4 . Miss. E.J. Russel took charge of the room for Dec. only. School closed for the fair at Outlook.

In 1920 Wm. Frances Dunn was Principal for 1st term Jan. to May having grades V to X at a salary of \$1300 per term. John Hunter came in May and returned in August with grades 5 to 9. His salary was 1600. Miss M. Alsaker Returned in January . The grades were 1 to 4. School was closed for a School Fair at Outlook.

Miss. E.J. Russel took charge of the room from August to Dec. at a salary of \$1000 per year.

In 1921 Mr. John Hunter was Principal having grades 5 to 9. His salary was \$1600. School was closed for a school fair.

Robert B. Martin took charge from August to Dec. with a salary of \$1250. Florence Attridge took charge of Junior Room from Jan. to Feb. until E.J. Russel was available to finish the year. The grades were 1 to 4.

In 1922 Mr. R.B. Martin was Principal with grades 5 to 9. Aurelia O Mufford took charge of this room from August to Dec. Miss. E.J. Russel was in charge of Jr. Room from Jan. to June .

In 1923 a supplementary register was issued for the Jan. to June period as the school year was changed to July 1st. to June 30th instead of the old January to Dec. year.

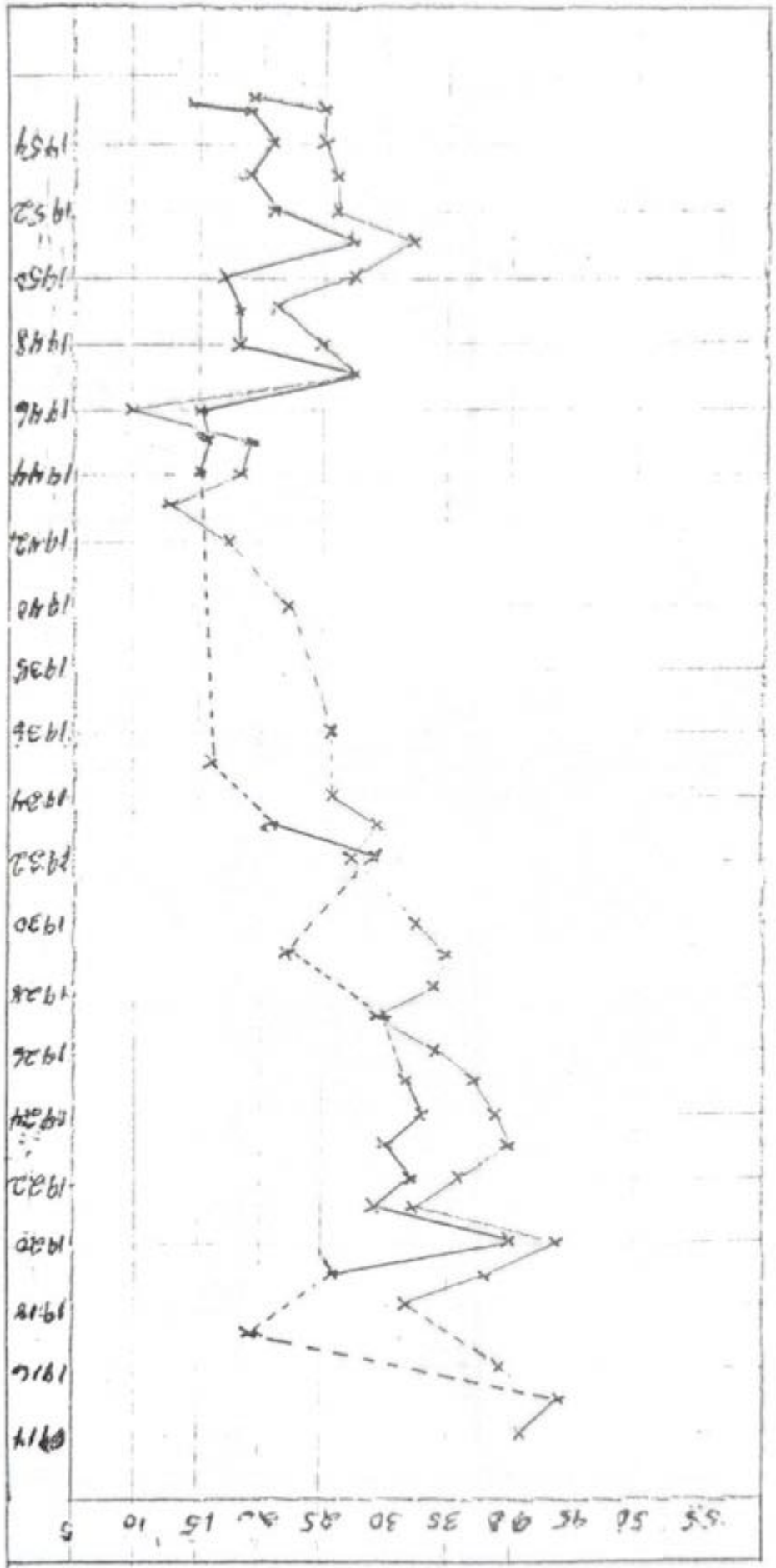
A.O. Mufford was in charge of the Sr. Room with grades V to IX. E.J. Russel was in charge of Grades 1 to 4 in Junior Room four days of July were school days to make up for sickness.

In 1924 Miss. E.J. Russel was in charge of grades 1. to IV in Junior room . D.B. Harvey was in charge of grades V to IX.

In 1925 E.M. Taylor was in charge of grades 1 to 4 in Junior room. Miss. Hazel Keebr^{le} was in charge of grades V to IX in Sr. room.

In 1927 Muriel Manly was in charge of grades 1 to 4. Miss. H.B. Keel was in charge of high school grades V to X.

School Population from 1914 - 1955



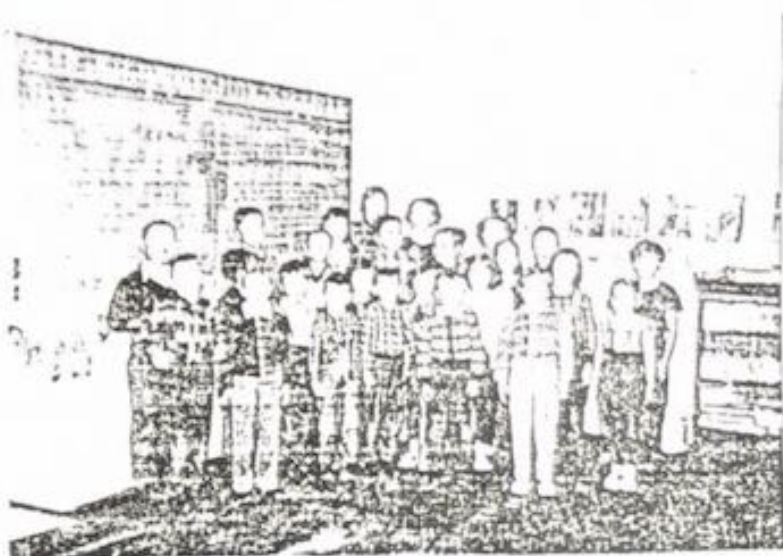
Grades 1 to 9. —
 Junior Room) —

In 1953 Marjorie Shutead had the Junior Room with grades 1 to VI. Schmid had the Senior Room with grades VII to XI.

In 1954 Mrs. P. Hudasek had the Senior with grades VII to XI. Margaret Fitzsimmons had the Junior Room with grades 1 to VI. In 1955 Mrs. P. Hudasek had the Senior Room with grades VII to XI. Miss. Clara Bancescu taught grades 1 to VI in Junior Room.



BRODERICK HIGH SCHOOL 1954



BRODERICK JUNIOR ROOM 1955

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE CHURCHES OF BRODERICK The United Church

A SHORT HISTORY OF LOCAL CHURCHES:

The Presbyterian Church was built in 1910 and remained that until 1925, when the church joined the United Church organization.

First Services :

First services were held in the home, in Chromar School, and in stores.

Missionaries:

The earliest missionary came in 1906. He was a student named Mr. Dawson. He held services in Wightman's sod house, in Chromar and in the school.

After christmas Eva Sibbald was teacher. In 1929 W.F. Dorsey was in charge of the grades VI to X in Senior Room. Mary G. Greenshield had grades 1 to VI. In 1930 Mary Greenshield had grades 11 to VI of Junior Room. In 1932 Mary Greenshield had Junior grades 1 to VI while Mrs. J. Muir had charge of Senior Room.

In 1933 J.C. Robertson had grades VIII to XII. Mary Greenshield had grades 1 to VII. The substitute teachers were J. Muir and Christina Kramer. J. Muir taught in the Senior Room.

In 1934 Miss. Ann Reid had grades 1 to VIII with J.C. Robertson in the Senior Room. In 1935 and 1936 J. Robertson had grades VIII to XII and Ann Reid had 1 to VI.

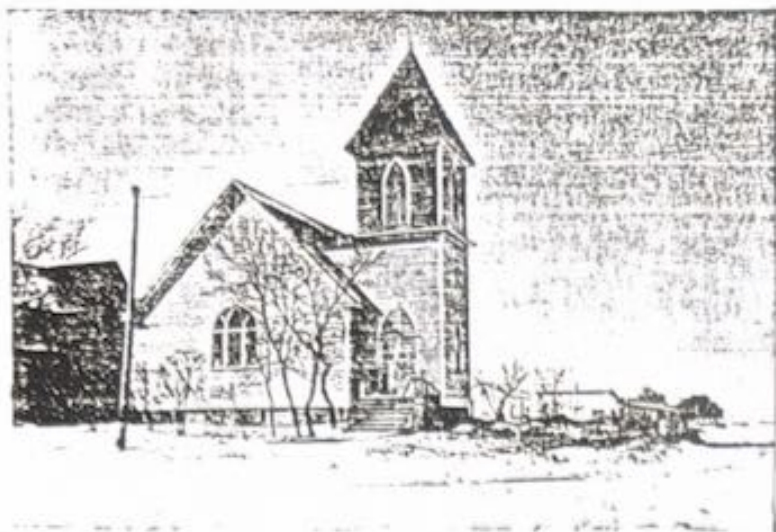
An Epidemic of chicken pox closed the school in January.

Mr. D. Sim was Principal for several years but no records were available to show for which years.

In 1940 H. McPherson taught grades 1 to VII of the Junior Room. In 1942 Miss. Betty Furr had grades 2 to 7 in the Junior Room. In 1943 Mrs. Betty Dordall had grades 111 to 1V in the Junior Room. In 1944 Mrs. Betty Dordall had grades 1 to VII in the Junior Room. Miss. Bessie Lakken had the Senior Room with grades IX to XII. The room was closed in November due to Infantile Paralysis.

In 1945 Martin Bordson taught the Senior Room with grades VII to XI. F. Armstrong taught the Junior Room grades 1 to VII. In 1947 Ivy Swenson taught grades 1 to VIII. G. Adam had the Senior Room with grades VIII to XII. In 1948 G. Adams had the Senior Room with grades VIII to XII. M. Fallis had the Junior Room with grades 1 to VII. In 1950 G. Adam had the Senior Room with grades VII to XII. B. Loerven had the Junior Room grades 1 to VII. In 1951 G. Adam had the Senior Room with grades VIII to XII. Elsie Gieb had the Junior Room with grades 1 to VII. 1952 George Schmid and Elsie Gieb respectively taught grades VIII to XII and 1 to VII.

Mr. Wilkie (student). In 1909 came Mr. Sterling (also a student).



Broderick United Church 1955

The Ministers

In 1910 after the present church was built Mr. Abernathy came to stay. He was followed by Mr. Wilson who remained for a year. Mr. Tate came for a few years. In 1916 Mr. Findlison came. In 1918 he moved to Estwan where he later died of cancer.

J. Russel who came in 1918 stayed for nine years. In 1928 J.B. Manly came. He remained in this charge for five years, then Rev. H.C. Vaclairk followed him. In 1937 the three charges of Glonside, Broderick and Outlook united to be supplied with one minister. The John Huss Church using the name John Huss United Church also united with the Broderick charge. This combination of four charges was made due to the shortage of men and also to the difficulty of financing.

From 1937-1940 Rev. W.J. B. Tate was the minister. In 1937 the minister's residence was changed to Outlook. In 1940 Rev. R.L. McConnell came, remaining here for six years. Rev. W.L. Gourlay took over the charge for five years. From 1951 to 1952 the services were led by students from St. Andrew's College in Saskatoon.

In 1952 Rev. W.A. Cross came. He is our present minister.

Mrs. T. Anderson was the first organist. Muriel Findlater (Mrs. L.A. Granerud) and later Mrs Iris Sexton Hudson were also organist in the church. The present organist is Mrs. R. Redlin



CHURCH GATHERING UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF
REV. W.L. GOURLAY

THE FIRST CHURCH BOARD consisted of:

T. Anderson	E. Wightman
A. Roebuck	J. Bennett

W.A. Duncan who also acted as secretary .

The First Elders of the Broderick United Church.

T. Anderson
A. Roebuck

both deceased.

The Present Church Board

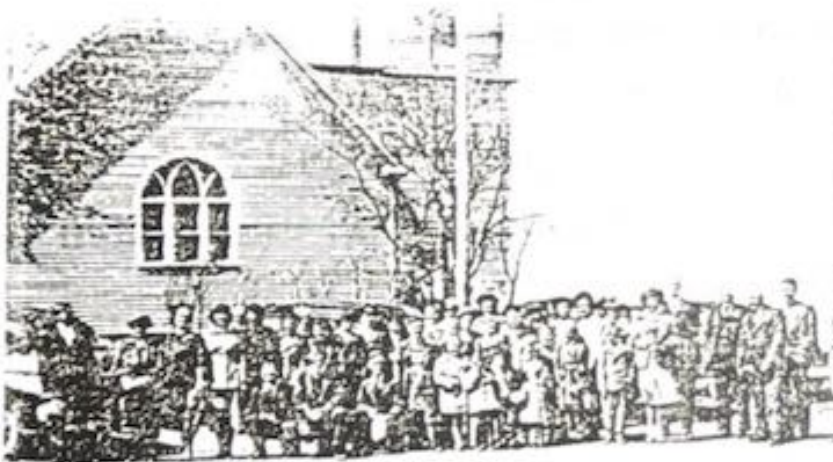
G. Southward	Mrs. Donald McRae
R. Redlin	J. Gandy
K. Farden	R. Duncan (Sec. -treas

The Present Elders are:

R. Reid	R. Southward
J. Gandy	R. Duncan

Early Sunday School

The earliest Sunday School
was held in Chromar School



during the summer months under the guidance of Bible students. In
the fall when the Bible students had to leave the Sunday School was
closed and was not re-opened until the following spring.

ntil the church was completed 1910.

Early Burial Places

Outlook Cemetery was the first and only burial place. There were not many funerals as most of the citizens were young people.

The United Church manse was built in 1913. Later when the minister was stationed in Outlook the manse was sold to Mr. M.O. Pearson.

The church bell was bought by the Garden City School Board for their school, then kept by the Broderick School Board when they took over the Garden City School. Through the influence of Mr. Alderson this bell was donated to the Presbyterian Church.

In 1925, the union year, ^{the} name of Presbyterian Church was changed to the Broderick United Church.

Sources of Information

1. Mrs. Roebuck, Nyevall
2. Mr. R. Southward
3. Mr. G. Southward
4. Mr. R. Duncan

Information collected by - John Larson and Darlene Mahovsky.

HISTORY OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL PARISH BRODERICK, SASK.

The first Catholic Settlers came to this district in 1903. In this year two Slovak families came from New Jersey in the United States. They were unable to speak English. In 1904 between twelve and fifteen families of Polish and Slovak came. By 1909 there were about forty Catholic families in the district. Many families have come since but because of poor economic conditions many have left also. By 1917 about thirty families had gone, some to Alberta, others to the south west part of this province. Many also left during the drought years. At present in the district between Outlook and Hawarden inclusive, there are about sixty-five Catholic families.

The first Sacrifice of the Mass offered in the district was said by

on May 19th 1906. During these early years services were held in various places, such as, Joseph Knapik, Chromar School, Hotel Outlook , Bill Knapik, Mike Knapik and in a house in Glenside.

The church ,which is still used to-day, was built by the people under Father Pander in 1911. It is a frame building of very simple design. More suitable equipment was added as years went by. The Rectory, (Priest's House), was built in 1926 by the parishioners under Father J. F. Kulczyk.



St. Peter & St. Paul Parish
Church 1955

The first Missionaries visited this district only a few times a year. Those who came in 1906, 7 and 8 were Fathers Francart, Brabender, and Handzik. They belonged to the same Religious Order of Priests as the famous Father Lacombe and Bishop Grandin of Alberta. At each visit these priests offered Mass with the people, brought the consolations of sacraments of Penance and Holy Communion and baptized the New babies. Father Braben. Baptized eight children at one time. From 1909 to about 1912 Father Pander and Fresen administered to the spiritual needs of the people. During this time Kenastan received a resident priest, so Broderick became one of its Missions. This arrangement continued until about 1926. The priests visited Broderick once a month. Among them were Fathers Adam, Lukas, a brother of Mrs. Wm. Knapik), Wajciecrawski, Gross, and Paquette. In 1926 Broderick became a parish with a resident Priest, the first being Father J. Kulczyk. Those who succeeded him were Father R. Schaeffer, L. Ostrowski, C. Kisel, F. Yuzyk, C. Junker. The present priest E. McGrath.

and Riverhurst.

The Catholic Church has always had a good influence on the community in which she is found. When Christ founded the Catholic Church he commanded her "Go, therefore, teach ye all nations baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you: and behold I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world." This is the Mission the church strives to fulfill. Members are taught to know, love and serve God.

Religious Instruction was first given to children in the Parish in 1910 by Father Pader. Then Instruction on Sundays and sometimes on Saturday was the practise. Religious vacation schools were begun in the early 1930's. There were no early Sunday Schools but they had Summer Schools to teach them catechism. First catechism classes were started in 1910. The membership was very small, during the hard times as many people moved away. The present membership is about one hundred and ninety with one hundred thirty six living in the Broderick area. The average attendance is from ninety to hundred.

The early burial place was the cemetery one mile west of Broderick on Number 15 Highway.

Sources of Information Rev. E. McGrath & Ladislav Valastin

Students Who Obtained

Joan Larson

This Information

Darlene Mahovsky & ~~Edna~~
Lois Flint

THE HISTORY OF THE LOCAL CHURCHES OF BRODERICK

Jehovah Witness

First services were held at the home of Mr. Oscar Tweten, with Mr. Tweten as speaker.

Nature of Early Church Buildings

There are no church buildings, as church services are held in homes, four times a week.

The work of early speakers

The work of early speakers was house to house work, visiting and preaching.

EARLY SUNDAY SCHOOLS There are no sunday -schools.

Membership

The Jehovah Witness has drawn a thousand per cent interest. A good attendance is present at all meetings with the membership growing.

Missionaries

Their missionaries are members of their church going from house to house.

Early Burial Place

The early burial places are public cemeteries.

One of their ministers perform the ceremony.

Sources of Information -Mr. Oscar Tweten-Broderick

Students who collected this material John Larson & Darlene Mahovsky

PEOPLE WHO WENT TO WORLD WAR 1

with
A. Hiza

Frank Knapik 1st. man from Broderick to India in the first World War.

S. Valastin

W. Thompson

Leland
MacGreer

Bill Sullivan

PEOPLE WHO WENT TO WORLD WAR 2

John Valastin- Air Force-navigator In Prison of war for 7 years.

Pilot Stationed-England, Germany, & France,

Doug Greer- Air Force-mechanic stationed in Canada

Ben Ballek-Air Force-Mechanic Stationed in England

Morris Bentson - Air Force -Pilot Statined in England. Received a citation for 40 bombing missions over Europe. He died in 1955.

Chester Grunerud- Army -M.P. Stationed in England and France

Zigmund Bandur- Air Force- navigator Stationed in England and Germany

Killed in action in Germany and lake named after him Lake Bandur in -Northern Saskatchewan

Matt Ballek-Army-Private Stationed in Holland, England, Germany

Gen Fardon-Air Force Stationed

Joe Matlock -Army

Lorald Grunerud - Navy Carpenter Stationed Alaska ,Africa,Japan

Lerald Kramer-Mechanic-Air Force Stationed in Canada

Ed Longhurst was in the airforce. He was born in Broderick . His ^{mother} ~~ago~~,
the present Mrs. Frank Schreider, lives near Outlook.

Norman Anderson -Air Force Stationed in Canada

Erville Dardall -Navy Stationed

Dennis Knapiak -Air Force Stationed in Canada,India (Far East)

Don Tweten- Army Stationed overseas Italy

George Tweten- Army Stationed Overseas Italy

Oris Tweten-Army Stationed Overseas Italy

Arlo Tweten-Army Stationed Overseas Italy

Oren Quamme -Army Cook Ontario

Elis Pederson-Air Force Stationed in Canada.

Ordon Grunerud-Air Force Stationed in Canada

Earl Sopcak -Navy Stationed in Canada

Lee Sopcak-Army Stationed in Canada

Ann Sopcak-Air Force -Truck Driver

Ben Farquhar- Air Force Stationed in Canada

In the 2nd World War some of that enlisted was given a gold watch
and a great send off from Broderick.

SOURCES OF THE ABOVE INFORMATION

Arceus Bentson Mr. E. Madson

C. S. Kelly W. Thompson

A. Jones B. Ballok

Joe Slanisky Chester Larson

Oris Vestre S. Valastin

Early Settlers In Broderick District

*Lieut Southward
Earl Pederson*

who leased the surrounding area for pasture. His corrals were north of Broderick in the sand hills. This district was known as the Hanley district. When it was opened by the government for settlements to the homesteaders, this rancher was forced to abandon his leased land.

In 1906 David Bennett and some Real Estate Agents named this area Garden Valley due to the beauty of the surrounding area. From this name we get the name of the first school to be established in this area, Garden city. Later after the railroad was built the railroad company changed the name to St. Alwons. The railroad company had no intention of establishing a town in this area so only a box car was established as a station for local business. The box car was located east of the crossing east of the present Broderick Garage. The name "Garden Valley" was applied to a school in the rural area so that it hasn't been entirely erased from the records of the province.

The earliest settlers came to Hanley by rail as that was the closest railway connections. They camped in tents in Hanley until they could obtain farm supplies and transportation to the present Broderick Area. Most of their supplies were secured in Saskatoon, the nearest large centre to Hanley. When supplies were secured and wagons pulled by oxen or horses (whichever were available) were obtained, the settlers moved on to the Garden Valley Area.

In 1909, when the railroads realized that they couldn't prevent this area from having its own town, a permanent station was built in the eastern end of town as this was more suitable for a railroad yard (No slope to the grade so box cars wouldn't roll away)

resulted in mail addressed to either of the St. Alwyns so the citizens demanded to change the name of their town to Broderick.



Coming of the Railroad to Broderick.
Donated by R. Pederson.

The railroad at first opposed the plan which resulted in the formation of two village side by side each with their own post-office, until the railroad withdrew their opposition using the name of Broderick for the lower part of town, also.

By 1908 there were 300 people in this area but because so many found the reports had been more promising than the actual facts many left immediately so that by 1909 only 250 people remained. Due to many small fires, followed by the disastrous fire of 1929, and the drought of the thirties, Broderick dropped behind and lost her chance of becoming a large town, unless the proposed irrigation project can again bring an increase in population.

SETTLEMENT IN 1903

The only known settlers for this year were:



Mr. Eric Kelly
Donated by Mrs. B. Walters

Eric Kelly who came from North Dakota to take a homestead two miles north of Broderick. The present Chromar School is on this site. For two years (1907 and 1908) a store was established on his farm as the next nearest shopping centre was Hanley. He used a 12" walking and gang plow pulled by four and two horses (horses in front) to break land in 1906.

and P.M. Hendricks- came from Norway . He had homesteaded in Minnisota before coming to the Broderick area and farmed 15 miles north of Broderick. He died in the Red Cross Hospital in Broderick.

Hans Mollerud- filed on homesteads by proxy for a large number of settlers coming from North Dakota. He farmed 2 miles east and 8 miles north of Outlook. He later married Mollie Paulsness.



Mr. & Mrs. Hans Mollerud
Donated by L. Paulsness

SETTLEMENT IN 1904



Mr. & Mrs. Southward
obtained by Lois McRae

Dick Southward -came from England. He homesteaded in Glenwood in 1904 and moved to six miles east of Broderick.

Clarence Grunerud

Came from South Dakota to homestead nine miles west of Broderick.



Mr. & Mrs. Clarence Grunerud

homestead 3 miles south and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Broderick.



Mathew and Theresa Ballek came from New York State.

They brought two children with them . They settled $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. of Broderick .

Present ages Mathew 83 and Theresa 74 years. Came to this district July 1904.

Mathew died this last winter.

John Tomasiewicz - and his wife came from the United States to homestead part of his present farm four and one-half miles south and one mile west of Broderick.

..Mrs. M. Ballek

Marcus Bentson -came from Wisconsin to homestead south of Broderick. Marietta Bentson came from Wisconsin in 1904. She married Rasmus Peterson in 1907. Their oldest son ^{Oris} Robert was the first baby born Broderick.

William Hugill- came ,bringing his wife from Ontario , to homestead a mile west of Broderick. He opened a tree nursery on his farm. This farm was later sold to Tibbitt's.

Jim McRae- came from Ontario to homestead land east of Broderick, where he lived with his family until his death.

Peter Bennett - ran a machine shop north of the station . Later became a grain buyer. (1917)

2. Duncan Bennett Sr. - came from Ontario to homestead section 14. He bought section 15. Peter Bennett and a real estate agent surveyed part of section 15. into lots for a townsite. The station and all early businesses were located on this land. Mr. Bennett Hauled most of the lumber for the early Broderick settlers from Hanley in his wagon on his return trips after taking loads of grain to the elevator.



Duncan Bennett & Bob. Reid

John Bennett - who farmed what is now Martin Osvirk's farm and two David Bennetts, homesteaded and farmed with Duncan Bennett.

F. O. Grünert - came here in 1904 and took up a homestead 9 miles south of Broderick with his wife. He worked at plastering and mason work in Hanley. He was one of the first councillors in the Rudy Municipality.

J. A. Blue - homesteaded northeast of Glenside and was one of the first councillors. (Date of settlement unknown)

Rasmus Peterson - came from Minnesota 1904 to homestead at Broderick. He started a restaurant (the first in Broderick) in 1904. He later ran a barber shop and pool room but returned to the farm in 1913 where he has resided ever since. (Picture on page 2)

In 1904 W. A. Duncan came from Saxia Ontario to file a homestead in Saskatchewan. The original homestead was 4 miles west of Broderick. He returned to Ontario and in the spring of 1905 returned with his family. In 1911 he moved to purchased land which is the present Duncan farm.

Mr. W. A. Duncan

Farm Home of R. & H. Duncan

Hugh Duncan, Mrs. T. Ramsey, R. Duncan
The children of Mr. W.A. Duncan

In 1922 he retired to Long Beach California. Died May 1944.

SETTLERS IN 1905



Mrs. Elizabeth McRae

Mrs. Elizabeth McRae came from England to the United States . She married Jim McRae in Cleveland, Ohio, on April 5, 1904. Mrs. McRae remained for one year in the United States while Mr. McRae established his homestead before she followed him to the Hanley District Donald Ross brought his wife to homestead one mile south of Broderick. They were from Prince Edward Island.

John Pope - homesteaded the section sixteen on which is located the western half of Broderick. He moved south of Conquest, when he sold out to J.E.

Wilkinson from the United States in 1909. Mr. Wilkinson had the western part of Broderick surveyed into lots for a townsite.

Bill Ross - brought his wife and children from Prince Edward Island to homestead mile south and (mile west of Broderick). He was elderly when he came to Broderick.

MR. MRS. LEWIS ALFRED ROEBUCK

In 1905 Alf. Roebuck left Wyevalle, Ontario to homestead in Saskatchewan.



Mr. & Mrs. Alf Roebuck, taken on Mother's Day 1937 beside their farm home.

THIS HOMESTEAD WAS THE FARM LATER OWNED AND owned and operated by Errol Duncan. The following year Mr. Roebuck bought his first quarter section of the farm where he made his home. (One mile west and two and one half miles north of the town of Broderick as it is today) He built a portion of the house and a sod barn.

On Feb. 27, 1907 Alf. Roebuck married Lillian May Veals of Omema, Ontario. Their honeymoon

arrived for there had been a great blizzard late in March.

1910 was quite an eventful year. A large frame barn was constructed and further surrounding property purchased. In later years Mr. Roebuck owned a full section in this area. Mr. Roebuck who was a cabinet maker by trade, was always making improvements on the farm house and other building.

He installed a Delco plant in 1917 which provided electricity for the house and barn and even earlier had put in a soft water cistern which provided water for the household chores and washing. Both Mr. & Mrs.

Roebuck were supporters of Protestant Church in Broderick and Mr. Roebuck did a great deal of work in the construction of the church and Manse.



Farm home of Mr. & Mrs. Alf Roebuck built in 1906. It was later moved to Outlook

Mr. & Mrs. Roebuck both loved the West but in 1940 Mr. Roebuck felt

that he had worked long enough so the farm was sold . They came back to Wyevale, Ontario. Mrs. Roebuck is still living there but Mr. Roebuck passed away in Sept. 1946 in his 75th year.

Alf. Roebuck was a brother of Mrs. Thomas Anderson whose farm was almost directly East of the Roebuck farm.

SETTLERS IN 1906

William McRae, and his five daughters came from the country of Algan, Ontario. He bought one half section, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west and south of Broderick. He brought with him from Algan, Ontario, a mower ,rake, binder, a disc, a harrower, and a wagon. He was forty years old when he arrived in Broderick.

DAN MCMURCHIE - came from Ontario to homestead his present farm one mile south and two miles east of Broderick. He later bought two quarters to add to his farm.



Mr. & Mrs. Tom Anderson

Tom Anderson- came with his wife to homestead and buy land north of Broderick. He sold out and moved one and half miles north of Broderick .



Mr. & Mrs. Anderson & Mr. & Mrs.
A. Roebuck

Settlers In 1907

Chris. Vestre came from the U.S. A. He used three oxen, and one horse for breaking land.

W. E. Graham - opened a store at Chromar on Mr. Kelly's land. His wife came to Chromar with him.

Fred Martinson - brought his wife to Broderick where they opened a combined grocery and clothing store. His store was on the present firehall site. Dances were held in their home.

SETTLERS IN 1908

Jack Hart came to Broderick. He worked in 1908 for Jim Cranston, and in 1909 for John Smith then the McIllohinney Lumber Yards. He bought Smith house which is now owned by Glubis which later sold to Kubashek. Blanche, his oldest daughter was born in this house. In 1915 he worked as a dray man.



Mr. & Mrs. Jack Hart & daughter Blanche in front of Glubis house

baby boy born in Broderick.

Neil McMillan in partnership with Pete Bennett opened a general store. in the East end of Broderick. In 1910 the store was moved to

Settlers in 1909

Mrs. Clarence Grunerud -came from Wisconsin.

J.E. Wilkinson came from the United States. He bought land from John Pope. Part of this surveyed into lots to sell as a townsite. He gave free lots to all businesses that would move west of Wilkinson Avenue in order to increase value of the remainder of his lots. He removed to Winnipeg in 1912.

Robert Pederson -opened the first cafe in Broderick. His son, Otis, was the first

store. This store burned in 1929 but was rebuilt. The second building was later sold to M. Osewirk who used it for his house.

SETTLERS IN 1910

Donald McPherson Sr. with his wife Louise and four oldest children Cecil, Gordon, Allison and Pearl moved to Broderick to homestead 1½ miles west of Broderick. They came from Charlottetown, P.E.I. After two moves they arrived at the farm now occupied by Mrs. McPherson west of Broderick. They farmed south west of Broderick in 1919 after which they moved to their present location one half mile west of Broderick. Mr. Donald McPherson passed away in 1948.

Chris. Olson - opened a machine shop. He was agent for the Cockshot Plow Co. His wife and children came with him to Broderick.

W.E. Graham - moved the Chromar store to Broderick onto the present Kitchen store site. This store burned down in 1913.

George Embury - ran the butcher shop for John Smith.

N.A. Rudy - built a general store. He had a store ten miles north of Outlook before he moved to Broderick. This building was pulled into Broderick. After his town store burned in 1929. His sister helped in the store until her marriage to Daniel Millar.

Robert Colehouse - was a carpenter. His carpenter shop was west of the present Kitchens store.

Robert Porteous was the first blacksmith in Broderick.

William Ivel ran the drugstore for a time. He ran the pool room and barbershop in the hall building owned by Jim Allan. He was on the first Broderick school board.

James Brough bought the drugstore built by Dr. J.E. Knipfel. His wife and son came to Broderick with him.

Tom Henderson ran the first hardware store opened in Broderick. His first location was north of the Empire hotel but the store was soon moved to a free lot west of drugstore.

He sold out to A. Battersby and moved to Prince Albert. He married Miss. Anderson the first teacher to come to the Broderick School.

J.C. Rollefson who was an early settler in the Hanley district, built a combined implement and harness shop in Broderick. This business was later run by his brother in-law O. Pearson until Mr. Pearson bought it. Mr. Rollefson changed his headquarters to Outlook.

Dr. John Edler Knipfel was the first doctor to live in Broderick. He built a drugstore on the present Co-op site. Jean Hesselrude ran the drugstore until it was bought by James Brough. Dr. Knipfel was the first secretary-treasurer of the School Board in Broderick and also acted as Tax Assessor and Collector. He was instrumental in bringing telephones to Broderick. In 1912 moved to Gabri.

Hans Holms farmed and worked in John Smith's livery barn with Robert Petty. He was married while in Broderick. A chivaree was held for the newly married couple.

Charles Petty brought his wife and Children with him to Broderick. He farmed from town. He now lives Los Angeles.

Eddie Jackson whose wife accompanied him to Broderick was a Jack-of-all trades.

Thomas N. Ramsey came from Scotland to Broderick where he farmed until 1947 when he moved to Indian Head to live. His wife Mae Duncan came with her parents to Broderick in 1905.



Mrs. Tom Ramsey



Mr. Tom Ramsey

9.

J.W. (Scott) Elder was a 'Jack of All Trades'. He ran the poolroom, did carpentering and thrashing.

D.T. Waugh built the Broderick Hotel on King Street. This was never a prosperous hotel.

Robert Pettyran a livery business and farmed.

J.E. Alderson came from England. His wife Emily came from Manitoba. Mr. Alderson ran the Broderick Advocate then sold machinery for the Farmer's Elevator Company in the machine shop that was later bought by him, finally passing on to Christ. Vestre then to V.O. Vestre. This was the only building on the block that escaped the fire of 1939 but was later burned in November 1954. Mr. Alderson was Secretary for the Farmer's Elevator Company and Secretary-Treasurer and Tax Assessor and Collector for the Broderick School Board. When he bought the Machine Shop from the Farmer's Elevator Company, he added an oil business to it. Mr. Alderson was an ardent church worker in Broderick for many years.

Mr. Alderson died in the spring of 1954 at the age of 88 years.

Mrs. Alderson had been a school teacher so when Mr. Halliday found the school too big for efficient work she held classes for two hours each day with the Junior pupils later teaching full time until a second teacher was obtained in 1915.

James Robinson Station agent until 1917 then farmed south of town 11 or 12 miles.

Peter Paulsness took charge of the Farmer's Elevator Company in 1912.

Mrs. Ingborg Paulsness came to Broderick from North Dakota with her two sons, Peter, Louis and her daughters Emma and Mollie.

Oscar Pearson came to Broderick from Minnesota. He went into business with C.J. Rollefson in his harness and machinery shop which he later bought.

of the Ogilvie's Milling Company Elevator.

Charles French farmed one mile north of Broderick.

George Darve farmed next to the townsite on the north. The school site is on one corner of this property which now belongs to Mrs. R. Reid.

James K. McRae farmed one half mile north of Broderick.

Robert McPherson farmed in the Broderick area.

Settlers Who Arrived In 1911

Arthur Battersby came to take a partnership in Henderson's Hardware Store.

P.A. Pope & Howe bought the Broderick Hotel from Mr. Waugh but had to let it go back to Mr. Waugh due to lack of business.

G.O. Sutherland became manager of the Bank of Commerce.

P.J. Sullwan farmed one mile east and two miles north (the present Eddie Madson farm)

A. Dyer bought a farm one mile north and two miles east of town.

George Findlater farmed one mile south, one mile and one half mile south (the present Otis Grunerud's farm).

Ratepayers Added In 1913

George Locke a carpenter was only in Broderick one year.

Robert Reid came to Broderick from Scotland via Ontario with his wife. He took over the blacksmith shop owned by Robert Porteous.

P.D. Brown ran the poolroom and farmed.

Jung Toy opened a Chinese laundry.

Wong On opened a Cafe.

John McMurchy farmed two miles east.

Settlers of 1915

James D. Allen ran a poolroom, barbershop and dance hall which burned after changing hands several times.

J.B. Muter ran a store in Broderick.

M. Mahovsky, - farmed one and one half miles south of
Joseph Pohorney farmed two miles south and one mile east. *Broderick*

Frank Murphy farmed one and one half miles south.

Mat Knox farmed two miles south of Broderick.

W.H. Tibbutt bought William Hagill's homestead also three quarters south of town.

W.E. Harris. *farmer*

J.E. Morgan farmed $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Broderick. His first house was of sod.

M Murdock McLennon farmed $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of town (the present Cecil McPherson farm).

James Sexton was born in Norwich, Norfolk, England in May, 9th, 1869. Laura Sexton, born in Norwich, Norfolk, England, on Aug. 27th 1869. Came to Canada about 1903 and settled in Reston, Manitoba, for several years and then later went to Hanley, Sask. where Mr. Sexton was employed in the Butcher business until they moved to Broderick, Sask. in October of 1915. Here, Mr. Sexton was employed with John Smith in the Butcher business and later took it over himself. He retired about 1936. Mr. and Mrs. Sexton were Anglicans but when they moved to Broderick, became workers in the United congregation. Mrs. Sexton passed away in September of 1952 and Mr. Sexton moved to Vernon, B.C. to reside with his married daughter, Iris Hudson and her family. He passed away at Vernon on Nov. 9, 1953.

Business Pioneer In Broderick

All early trade was done in Hanley.

F.O. Granerud who arrived in 1904 did plastering and mason work.

Wm. Hagill who arrived here in 1904 later opened a nursery on his farm west of town.

store at Chromar on Mr. Kelly's land. The store was later moved to Broderick to the present Kitchen site.

In 1907 Fred Martinson and his wife opened a combined grocery and clothing store, east of Wilkinson Avenue. Later this store was moved to the

Donated by the Gordon Bros.
present Fire Hall site.

John Smith built a livery stable in the east end of town which was later moved west to opposite the Telephone Office. Bob. Petty and Jack Hart worked for him at different times.

In 1912 this barn was used as a curling and skating rink. Bob Petty later moved it to the J. Smith farm.

Several elevators were built before and after the arrival of the railroad.

The Central Grain later changed to the Western Grain and is now owned by the Pioneer Grain. Grain buyers in this elevator were Hans Anderson, John Duffy, W.H. Davidson, J.W. Archibald, R.H. Aune and at present A. E. Burkesty.



Elevators in Broderick

The Harriot and Milne elevator agent was J.E. Vernon. In 1911 this elevator was sold to the farmers to become the first Broderick Co-operative Society under the name of "Farmer's Elevator Company". Buyers were Peter Paulsness and Hans Anderson and in 1915 J.D. McPhee. The directors were P.M. Hendricks.

also owned a coal shed and a machine shop. This elevator was later sold to The State Grain Company. It was finally taken down and moved out.

McLaughlin and Ellis built an elevator in 1908 which burned down in 1909. Its buyer was Chris. Olson. Mr. J.E. Vernon bought the site and part of the usable machinery. He built an elevator on this site which he operated himself. Later this elevator was sold to The Pioneer Grain Company. This elevator is at present operated by Otis Pederson.

The Ogilvie Elevator was built in 1908 and has been operated continuously ever since. Its agents were Mr. Howard Cowan to 1910 then E. A. Bennett and for short intervals W. Hamilton and John Anthony. Daniel Millar took charge of this elevator in 1912. He is still agent in this elevator. His is a remarkable record of good service to a community for this field of work.

The capacity of this elevator was doubled by the addition of three annexes in 1942.

The Saskatchewan Pool Elevator Ltd. Built their elevator here in 1926. and have since tripled their capacity by two annexes of 30,000 bushels each. The buyers in this elevator were McO. Pearson, Joogan Van F. Rougatson, M. Ruggles. Then W.S. Thompson who is the present buyer in charge.

In 1909 J.E. Wilkinson opened a Real Estate Office. In 1910 a Telephone Office was included in his business.

In 1909 Robert Peterson opened the first Cafe to be opened in Broderick.

The Avenue or Empire Hotel was built and run by Bennett (David) and Martin opposite the station. When business grew slack they tried to obtain a liquor license but this was granted to the Broderick

into Albrecht being finally wrecked and moved out.

The Union Bank (a branch of the Outlook Union Bank) served Broderick on a three days a week basis until The Canadian Bank of Commerce built a permanent office (the present North Quamme building which was built on the present Municipal Office site but later moved west to make room for the new brick building. This building was sold to the Municipality of Rudy when the bank closed in the early forties. This bank served the district well because it was always staffed by outstanding members of the banking profession. It was a distinct asset to the community.

The McMillan Lumber Company and the Rogers Lumber were the first lumber yards in Broderick. The McMillan Company after operating for three years went out of business.

The Rogers people carried on for quite a number of years under many managers but finally sold out to The Security Lumber Company. Ed. Smith opened a lumber yard and after operating for a few years sold out to Tomlinson and Mitchell who transferred their holdings to The Security. The Security Company closed their business during the thirty's, leaving Broderick with no lumber yard.

In 1909 Neil McMillan moved his general store from the East end of town to King Street to be the first Broderick Store in the West End of town. His wife accompanied him to Broderick and worked with him in the store.

Pete Bennett became a partner in the store.

The Presbyterian Church was erected by community effort in 1910.

The Robert Howe & Company was a branch of a large United States Real Estate business. This Company opened a branch in Broderick for one year.

Wm. Young built a large livery barn on part of what is now the Hal site.

business and moved to Winnipeg. Mr. Young owned the first car that came in to Broderick.

F.O. Grunerud and Son opened a Massey Harris Machine Agency on Railroad Avenue. It was later moved to the west side to Wilkinson avenue when the town site was opened there. It was then later sold to the Farmer's Elevator Company.

A Massey Harris Agency was started by Arnold Dayman back of the present Hall site. Lawrence Jenkins ran this agency for one year.

Alex Smith ran a cafe owned by J.E. Wilkinson just south of the present Kitchen's store. This cafe burned after two or three years of business so Mr. Smith who was a painter by trade returned to that profession. John Smith opened a livery barn, butcher shop and also farmed half section of land. He built the present Candy Home. Mr. Emery ran his butcher shop.

Businesses Added in 1911

The first Broderick co-operative was formed when the Farmer's Elevator Company took over the Harriot and Milne elevator, also F.O. Grunerud's Machine Shop and a coal with Mr. McVety as manager and Hans Anderson as elevator agent.



Picture taken in front of The Farmer's Elevator Co.

Left to Right.

Guy Derdall, Charles

-Dahl, Knute Petersen

John Tomasiwicz,

PM. Hendricks Preside
President, Donald
Ross, Donald McPherson,
McPherson, A.K. Dahl
Wm. Ross, Vice-
President, Hans
Anderson, Grain Agent,
Secretary, Eric
Therapason, Knute
Bravik, Roebuck, and
Hendricks

the rest were not
identified.

J. E. Alderson and JOHN JERSON ran the hardware shop. Alderson later bought this shop. When he retired it was sold to Chris. Vestre who later passed it on to its present owner V.O. Vestre who since the fire which destroyed this building in November 1954 has built a modern Garage "The Broderick Garage" which he operates in conjunction with the B.A. Oil Sheds which also have the most modern equipment available.

The Presbyterian Manse was built and also a Fire Hall.

The Hall Company Real Estate opened an office near the present Kitchen Store site.

Businesses Added in 1912

Mr. J.E. Alderson started a town newspaper called the "Broderick Advocate."

The Broderick Hotel having thirty rooms was built by D.T. Waugh. Due to a business slump Mr. Waugh went bankrupt after a few years so that part of the lumber from this hotel was used to build the present Curling and Skating Rinks. The rest of the lumber was sold to Mr. Tweten to be used to build cottages in Saskatoon.

Dr. Joynt a veterinary doctor lived in the Avenue Hotel for two years.

Businesses Added in 1913

Jung Toy opened a Chinese laundry.

John Smith obtained the dray business when Wm. Young left town.

M. Archibald became Imperial Oil Agent along with his elevator duties for the Stoddard Grain Co. The other elevator companies refused to let his oil sheds be near their elevators and the town wanted them on the outskirts due to the added fire hazard.

A Curling and Skating Rink was built by community effort across the tracks on the present Sport's Ground site. This was used for three years until it blew down in a high wind as it was not properly braced.

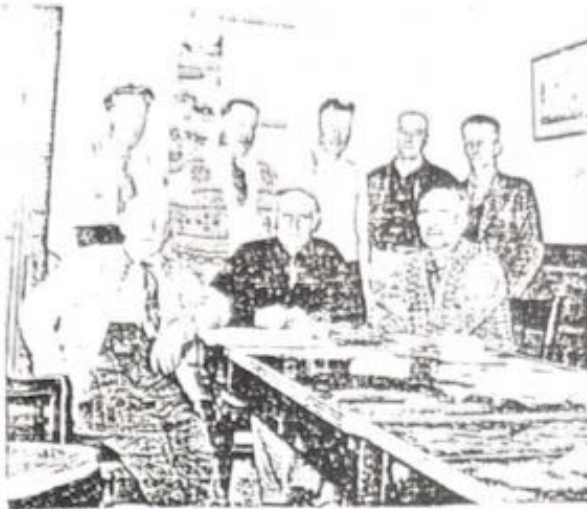
Businesses Added in 1914



The Rural Municipality of Rudy No. 284 was organized in 1909. The first Council meeting was held December 15, 1909. P.M. Henrichs was Reeve. The Councillors were J. A. Blue of Division 1, F.O. Grunerud, Division 2, W.E. Graham, Division 3, W.S. Burgess, Division 4, Hans Mollerud, Division 5, and

Henry M. Henrickson, Division 6. The picture shown above is of the 1911 (second) Council. From left to right they are; J.A. Blue, Ezra Hewell, Hans Mollerud, E.E. Graham, F.O. Grunerud, P.M. Henrichs. Standing behind Mr. Henrichs is the secretary-treasurer, J.B. Stoehr. Mr. Stoehr, the first secretary-treasurer held office until January 1, 1919.

During the first five years all meetings were held in Broderick but the office was at Glenside. From 1915 to 1921 the meetings were held sometimes at Broderick and sometimes at Glenside. In 1921 when Mr. W.R. Treleaven became secretary-treasurer the Municipality purchased the old bank building of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Broderick. Since that time the office has been at Broderick and all Council Meetings have been held at the office. In 1943 when the Canadian Bank of Commerce closed its branch at Broderick the municipality purchased its large brick building. The lower part is used as the office, and the upper floor serves as the residence.



1955 R.M. of Rudy-284 Councillors

Division 1 Frank Legard

Division 4 Mason Elder

Division 2 Michael Sopeczak

Division 5 Melvin Martinson

Division 3 Frank Hudec

Norman Anderson

Information obtained from Mr. C.A. Brown

Businesses Added In 1915

The Dominion Express Company or C.P.R. opened an express office .

John Hart took over the Dray business.

A Massey Harrie Co. shop was started by Arnold Dayman east of ~~Will~~ Grunerud's old shop. He lived in the back of the building. The second agent was R.H. Aune.

J.D. Allen built a combined Dance Hall, Barber Shop and poolroom south of the present Kitchen site where Alex Smith's cafe had been located.

SOME MILESTONES IN OUR PROVINCES HISTORY

1690-1 First white man, Hudson's Bay explorer Henry Kelsey , visits the Saskatchewan River. 1778 North West Company post set up near present-day Battleford. 1857 Captain Palliser investigates the open prairie to report on their possibilities for settlement. 1869-70 North West passes to the Dominion of Canada and is organized as the North West Territories . 1882 C.P.R. reaches Regina, Moose Jaw founded. 1883

Fish Creek, Cut Knife and Batoche . 1888 Legislative Assembly established for the North West Territories. 1905 Province of Saskatchewan erected. 1901-11 in the great western boom Saskatchewan's population grows at fastest rate of the three prairie provinces - from 91,279 to 492,432. 1911 Marquis Wheat introduced. 1912 Regina devastated by tornado, but quickly rebuilt . 1914-18 First World War. 1924 Saskatchewan Wheel Pool established. 1935 Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act to conserve and develop water supply. 1939-45. Second World War. 1947 Provincial free hospital care plan established . 1952 Saskatchewan wheat crops reaches 435 million bushels.

Early Settlers (continued)

Bert Grunerud came from South Shore South Dakota in June 1904. He landed in June 7th. His homestead was nine miles south of Broderick . Mrs. Grunerud (re Minnie Anderson) came from Waseca Minnesota in 1906. They were married in 1907. Their oldest daughter Mrs. Chester Larson, was the first girl born in Broderick. During the last war they had five children in the armed forces.



Mr. & Mrs. Bert Grunerud

50,



Mr. & Mrs. Wightman

Mr. E.S. Wightman came from Ontario in 1904. Mrs. Wightman (re Grunerud) came from South Shore, South Dakota in 1904 with her family. She was the daughter of F.O. Grunerud. They were married in 1910. Their farm home now is occupied by John Knapik and family.



House now occupied by Jack Knapik 1 1/2 miles south of Broderick. Snapped by Jack Hart. Built by Edwin Wightman in 1911.

Picture donated by Mrs. B. Walters.
Information collected by Joan Larson

A History Of The Recreation & Social Life

DANCES Early dances featured square dancing, quadrilles, etc. After World War 1 the Waltz, Two Step, and One Step were introduced. The first dance was held in Martinson's house in 1907. Later dances were held in Millan's store.

PARTIES Card games (mostly King Pedro and Norwegian Whist) helped pass time during house to house visits.

Games and tricks featuring feats of strength also were enjoyed

HOBBIES The men didn't have much time for hobbies and so in spare time, they broke extra land.

The women made patched quilts and did embroidery work.

SPORTS

Their sports were chiefly baseball, horseshoes and hunting. The game hunted included Jack rabbits, deer coyotes and game birds.



A BASE BALL GAME IN BRODERICK BARR

Musical Instruments The instruments chiefly used were organ, mouth organ violin and guitar.

Bees "Bees " were held to help out sick or disabled farmer's or widows with their farm work in the spring or fall.

The women served meals during the day then in the evening the crowd feasted or danced.

Special Interest according to Joe Slanisky was in girls. Whenever someone was married they "raised the roof" with excitement. Other interests were in getting the land cleared and plowed.

PICNICS

During the slack season in the summer Church and social picnics were held. The women furnished the food while the men usually arranged the games, including baseball and horseshoe. The first picnic was held on Alec Young's farm.

READING They didn't have much time to read as their was always farm work to be done. In 1912 Mr. Alderson started a town newspaper the

Broderick Advocate which kept the people informed of local and world events.

Chwarees After a marriage a crowd would collect at the home of the newlyweds. They made a deafening noise until invited in for lunch. Chwarees were held for Oscar Pearson, Dan Millar and Jas. Sexton.

Visiting They do much less visiting now between homes than the pioneers did as now we have many recreational facilities that were unheard of at that time. They travelled from house to house by horseback, buggy, wagon and by foot. They usually never got home until morning.

Grain Growers The first grain growers was formed by the Wheat Plains District in 1918

Co-operative Societies

The first Broderick Co-operative was formed in 1911 when the Farmer's Elevator Company took over the Harriot & Milne elevator, the machine shop owned by F.O. Grunerud and a coal shed. Mr. McVety was elected manager, Hans Anderson was chosen as elevator agent with J.E. Alderson and John Jeffson running the machine shop.

The second Co-op was formed in Jan. 25, 1930 when Wheat Plains and Broderick united to handle bulk oil, gas, coal, wood and flour.

The Board of Directors was;

Pres.-C.L. Grunerud

Vice-Pres. Bert Derdall

Sec-Treas. D. Lavendor

53. Directors: E. Kelly, T. Deraill, C. Johnson, H. Risvold, H. Lightman,
Hans Anderson, A. Singh and J. Tomasiewicz.

The manager was

In 1944 the Broderick Co-op Association bought the store from
E.S. McMillan M.B. Greer was hired as manager with Judy Johnson
and Inez Grunerud as clerks.

The Board members were:

M.A. Erlandson Vice-Chairman -R. Southward

Secretary -Mrs. E.M. Thompson

Directors M.O. Pearson, Chris Olson, R. Peterson, Chris. Dahl, Frank Knapik
Lewis Grunerud, Almer Myhre,

C.H. Larson was the petroleum manager and W.S. Thompson had the fuel.

Over this period the co-op have acquired total assets of \$54,866.13
made up of Current Assets \$30,646.59 and Investments \$24,219.54.
Current liabilities are \$ 1,231.36.

Information was supplied by

G. Southward

Mrs. E.M. Thompson & Judy Johnson

Women's Clubs

Ladies Aid

A meeting of the Ladies Aid members held at the home of Mrs. D. McRae
members present:

Back Row-Mrs. T. Anderson, Mrs. Dampsey, Mrs. Walter Anderson, Mrs. D.
McRae, Mrs. Serton, Middle Row Mrs. Keith, Mrs. J. McRae, Mrs. V.O. Vostra,
Mrs. McMillian, Mrs. R. Southward, Mrs. E. Sim and Joyce Dampsey;
Front Row-Lois McRae and Sim.



St. Peter and Paul Altar Society

The Society was first organized by Rev. Father C. Yunkers. A brief
meeting was held at the church on Nov. 13th 1949.

Mrs. Mike Knapik was elected as president, Mrs. Bill Knapik as Vice
President and Mrs. Joe Sikora as secretary.

Members besides the executive were:

Mrs. Bandur, Mrs. J. Tomasewicz, Mrs. A. Burkesty, Mrs. Sam Matlock,
Mrs. Mike Sopczak, Mrs. Frank Knapik, Mrs. J.A. Knapik, Miss. Clara
Tomasewicz, Miss. Ann Bandur, Mrs. Joe Kubash, Mrs. Frank Spigott, Mrs.
Joe Zakreski and Mrs. Andrew Matlock.

Information supplied by

Mrs. A. Burkesty

A Branch of the Red Cross was organized in Broderick during World War 1 to supply comforts for the armed services and people overseas.

In 1925 a Red Cross Outpost Hospital was opened in Broderick. It was not a financial success so the municipality paid 75% of the operating loss.

On Feb. 15, 1930 the municipality took over the operation of the hospital but due to hard times the hospital was forced to close soon after.



Picture of Hospital



Picture of Red Cross Meeting

taken June 1926 in front of
the Hospital.

(left to right)

- 1 Mrs. Sexton ,
2. Mrs. D. Miller
3. Mrs. Stanley
4. Mrs. J. Smith
5. Mrs. R. Southward
6. Mrs. Jim McRae
7. Mrs. Paulsness
8. Mrs. Findlater
9. Miss. Treleaven

10 Emma Paulsness, 11 Mrs. Wightman, 12 Mrs. Treleaven 13 Mrs. Aune
14 Nurse A. Lindsey.

Front Row Mrs. Manley, Mrs. Treleaven, Mrs. Earl Duncan

World War II.

The main projects carried out were different types of handwork to relieve suffering in Europe and supply the armed forces with necessities.

The executive formed was:

Pres.-Mrs. Doris Parker
Sec.-Treas.-Mrs. E.M. Thompson

Information obtained from:
Mrs. E. Thompson
L. Paulsness
C.A. Brown

Ladies Hall Club

Shortly after the hall was brought into the Village, the ladies of the community decided to form a club to decorate and help with the upkeep of the interior of the hall. This Club was organized by Mrs. Adams. The first meeting was held at Adams on October 9, 1947.

The first members were:

Pres. Mrs. G. Adams (no Vice Pres. at that time)

Sec.-Mrs. E. M. Thompson

Mrs. M.O. Pearson, Mrs. L.D. Kitchen, Mrs. V.O. Vestre, Mrs. J. Liska, Mrs. D. Gill, Mrs. R.C. Bays, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. A. Burkesty, Mrs. W. Bahr, Miss. Martha Anderson, Mrs. D. McCrae, Mrs. C.A. Brown.

Information obtained from : Mrs. A. Burkesty

Broderick Citizens Forum

The Broderick Citizen's Forum was organized in November of 1943, and was active for seven consecutive winters. Mr. R.C. Bays, the local station agent, was the secretary during that time. At first there were over 20 members but by the third season the number had dwindled to four families who were; Mr. and Mrs. R.C. Bays, Mr. and Mrs. George Adam, Mr. and Mrs. J. Robertson, and Mr. and Mrs. C.A. Brown. The Forum was noted for the number of times its findings were quoted on Provincial Citizen's Forum broadcasts. It was called the brain-trust of Broderick by local residents.

Information obtained from: C.A. Brown

Broderick Farm Forum was organized just before Christmas in 1948, and sent in its first Findings after the Jan. 3, 1949, broadcast. Its first Chairman was Evert Hawkes, The Forum is now in its eight season. During past years it has sponsored a number of joint meetings with other Forums to the North and South of Broderick usually with the Agricultural Representative showing films. The Forum has an enviable record for being quoted on the National Farm Radio broadcasts given on Fourth Nights. It has been quoted on these broadcasts more often than any other Farm Forum in Saskatchewan. The number in the Forum has varied from six to eight families.

Information obtained from:
C.A. Brown

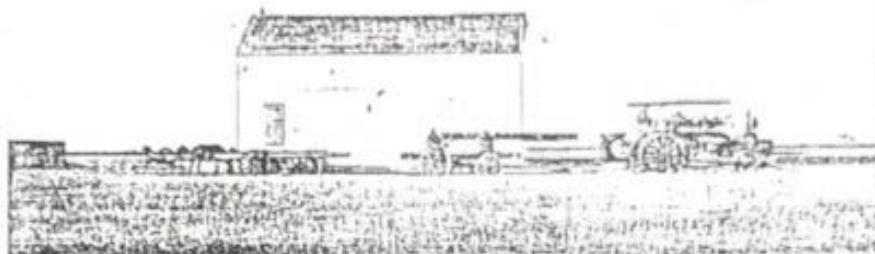
Curling Club.

The Fire of 1929 was a disaster from which Broderick has still not recovered .

The fire broke out in Dr. Anderson's Drug Store during an argument which resulted in an overturned lantern. The fire spread rapidly consuming the entire block, with the exception of Alderson's Machine Shop.

Buildings lost in this fire were:

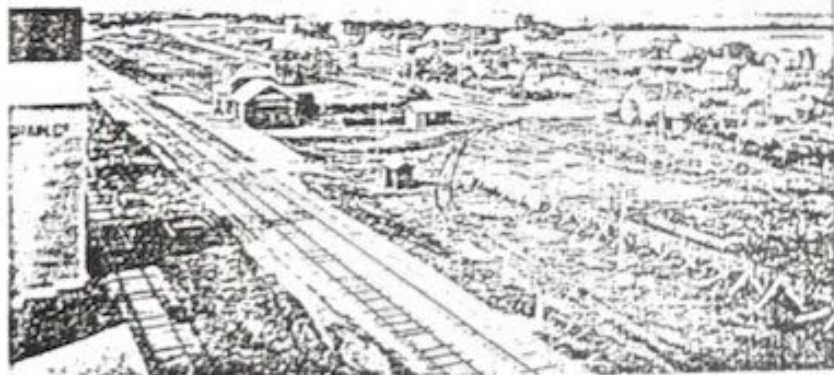
Anderson's Drug Store, Bentson & Olberg's Hardware Store, C.M.A. Restaurant, McMillan's Broderick Trading Co. General Store, N.A. Rudy's General Store, M.O. Pearson's Harness and Implement Shop, an empty store owned by Rudy (This building was Rudy's original store moved from the Saskatchewan River), a small paint shop, Sexton's Dutcher Shop.



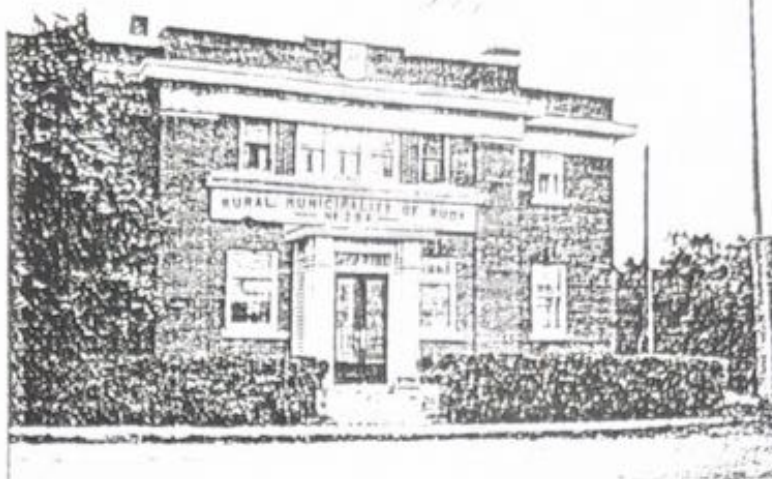
Rudy's store being moved from ten miles north of Outlook by Eric Kelly's steam engine. John Kelly is driving the engine.



Broderick King St. 1927
Donated by the Gordon Brothers
Business Places In Broderick
1955



The town of Broderick in 1955 taken from the top of the Ogilvie Elevator.



The Rudy Municipal Office on King Street.-

Mr. C.A. Brown has been the Municipal Secretary-Treasurer since 1939.

A view of the Broderick elevator
Present agents-Pool S.W. Thompson

Ogilvie - D. Miller

Pioneer- A. Burkesty

Pioneer- Otis Pederson



Broderick C.P.R. Station

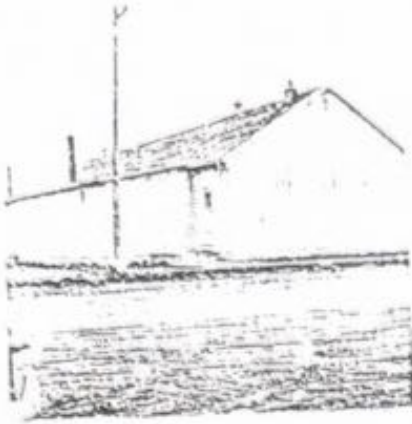
Present Station Agent-H. Roe



60. The Community Hall purchased by

the Board Of Trade and moved from the Dafoe Airport ten years ago by the Village Council of Broderick.

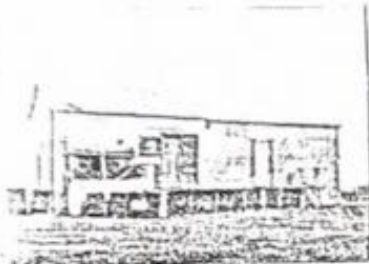
This hall is a distinct asset to the town as it is so well equipped. There is no hall to compare with it for miles.



The Broderick Co-op Store. Present

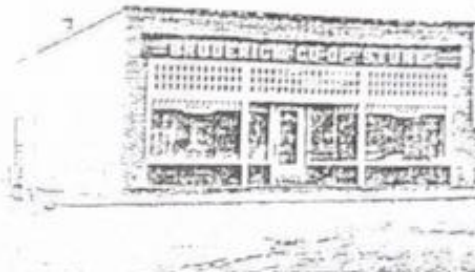
Manager Ben Ballek . Clerk -

-Judith Johnson



Co-op Oil Shed

Manager. Chester Larsen



Kitchen's Store on King Street.

Les Kitchen purchased the store from George Wilson . The

Kitchen's moved here in July

1946 from Tossier, Sask.



Imperial Garage

Mr. V.O. Vestre bought

this garage and also the I H & agency from J.E. Alderson in 1940. He built on to the building in Nov. 1950. It was rebuilt in 1953 after a fire loss. The staff in 1955 consisted of V.O. Vestre,

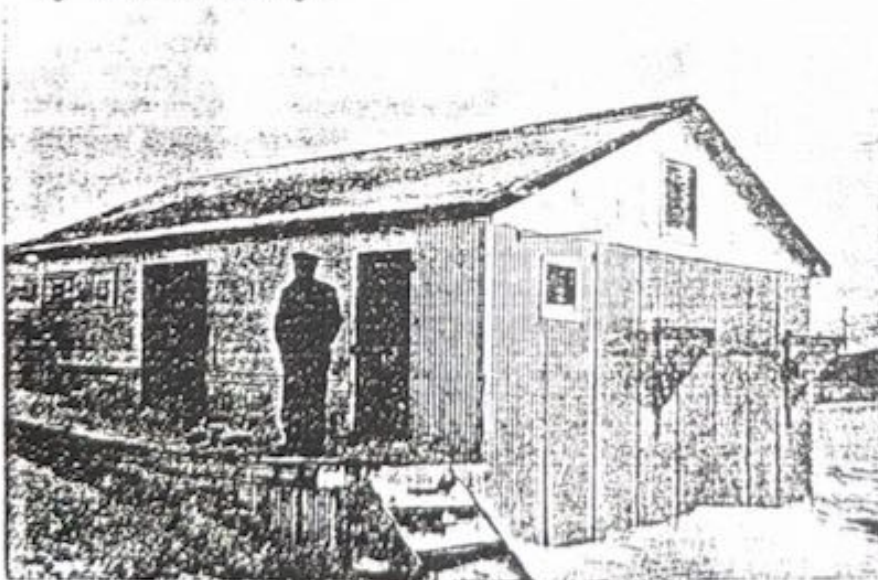


Chester Grunerud , Raymond Grunerud and Clarence Smith.

V.O. Vestre's Imperial Oil Warehouse. It was rebuilt on the present site in 1954. There is a storage capacity of 62000 gallons. All white products are shipped in by rail.



The pumps are operated by electrecity.

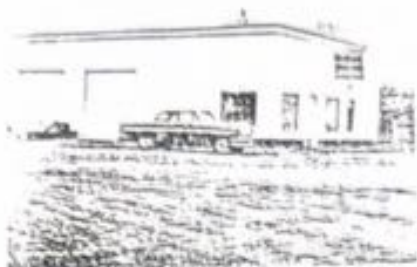


A.E. Burkesty's
Oil Shed.

The B.A. Oil distrebut~~e~~ ing centre was built in the year 1930. The first agent was J.E. Alderson. In 1934 it was taken ove by Reid Motors. In 1949 when Reid Motors. In 1949 when Reid Motors moved

moved to Outlook it was taken over by A.E. Burkesty who is the agent at present time.

Drive In Garage And Implements
O. Tweten & Son props.



First opened for business in July 1 1951 under the name "Tweten & Davidson" but incorperated under the name "Drive In Garage & Implements" in 1952. The first building was of wood construction and was the old H.A. Rudy store with a lean-to addion to it. This building

burned on November 25, 1953 at aprox. 10.30 A.M. and construction of the present building started about the first of Dec. 1953 and was completed by the spring of 1954. Most of the labor on this building was done by voluntary labor. We sell White Rose petroleum products and Cockshutt Farm Equipment products. The staff consist an 1955 f Mr. O. Tweten, Gerald Tweten, Martin Mahovsky and Raymond Cook.

The Broderick Post Office

Mrs. Chris Vestre took over the post office in 1953 from W. Thompson . She has worked in the post office in Broderick for the past 10 years.



Royal Lunch Cafe



Doris McRae took over the Royal Lunch Cafe from Mrs. H. Montgomery in 1952. V.O. Vestre moved the building to town in 1951 so that Mrs. Montgomery could open the Cafe. V.O. Vestre owns the building.



S. Valastin's Shoemaker Shop

Mr. Valastin started business in 1928 in one of Rudy's building's (on the corner near where the hall now stands) In 1929 he moved to his own building where Mr. A.E. Burkesty's house now stands. In 1934 he moved to the present location on King Street.

The Present Village Council



Seated from left to right C.A. Brown, A.E. Burkesty, J. Gandy. Mr. H. Roe was absent when the picture was taken.