

A
SHORT HISTORY
of
BETHLEHEM COMMUNITY
Hawarden, Sask.



1902-1955

To. mama + Papa
From. Evelyn.

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Dedication

This book is dedicated to the men and women who broke the prairie sod of a new country, built homes, and established this Bethlehem community. They did not call themselves "pioneers"—they were "settlers." Today, we affectionately call them "old-timers" and we cherish their memory.

Foreword

The facts recorded in this book are, to the best of the writer's knowledge, correct. They have been obtained from the church records, the memories of the old-timers and from an historical sketch of the church written in 1939.

A pioneer is an individual who blazes a trail into strange territory for others to follow. It would be impossible to set down here the names of all the early settlers who helped to build this community so, for the most part, the names of new arrivals are listed only until 1906—one year after the territory became the province of Saskatchewan. If there are errors or omissions, we offer our humble apologies.

—Compiled by Marion Pederson for Bethlehem Ladies' Aid.

"The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here."—Abraham Lincoln.

In 1902, four residents of Yellow Medicine County, Minnesota came to the district known as Hanley, Assiniboia, North West Territories to look for land. They were George Anderson, Tabius Reishus, Lauritz Kolhei and Johnny Lyons who all took homesteads for themselves, their sons and friends at home. Mr. Gust Errenghen also obtained homesteader's rights at that time. They all returned to Minnesota in the fall but came back to the prairies in the spring of 1903 with settlers' effects. With other settlers from U.S.A. who arrived at the same time, they formed the nucleus of the present Bethlehem community for among them we find the names Gilbert Vik, Eddie and Joe Yates, Edward Reishus, Andrew Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Aadne Haaland and seven children, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Olson and one daughter Olina, Ole P. Hove and his son Martin, Carl and George Hanson. Members of their families still reside here.

They travelled slowly on an emigrant train which had been seventy-five cars in length when made up in Minneapolis. Cars were let off at points here and there across the prairies and no doubt, those cars were the first dwellings in the new prairie settlements. We have been told that early in 1903 Hanley consisted of only a box-car and one dwelling which served as a store, post-office, railway station and office of the railway inspector and locator. A huge stack of baled hay nearby provided accommodation for land-seekers who piled up bales to make shelters for themselves and then broke open other bales and slept on the hay.

When Mr. Gust Errenghen's family arrived on April 14, 1903, a tent was set up on the snow near the railway and the family lived there until late in May when they moved to their farm near Beaver Creek.

Mrs. Tom Olson and her daughter Olina arrived on April 28, 1903 to find that her husband had not yet reached the settlement and there was no home on the homestead. She and Olina stayed with the Meiliche family in Dundurn until the men arrived by train with their settlers' effects. A small building was purchased from Meiliche's and hauled by horses across the prairies to the homestead near Hanley so that Mrs. Olson could have a home. A child was expected in June but there was no doctor nearer than Saskatoon and no money to pay for a confinement there. Mrs. Errenghen, who in future years was to nurse many ill persons in the new settlement, offered her services to the Olson's and on June 12, 1903, Olga Olson was the first white child to be born on the Hanley prairies. She is now Mrs. Wilbur Hunter and resides seven miles south-west of Hanley in the Bethlehem district.



Early Transportation

Some of the 1903 emigrants settled miles from the railroad and it was a customary sight to see Martin Hove, who still lives in the Bethlehem district, Carl and George Hanson, and others coming by oxen and wagon to stop overnight at Aadne Haaland's, Olson's and Errengren's on their long journey to and from Hanley for mail and supplies. There were few women in that early settlement and at one time Mrs. Erren-gren baked for twenty-two bachelors.

Many of the homes were banked and, often, completely covered with sods to provide warmth in the winter. Others were made only of sods with four-foot thick walls. The inside walls were either plastered white or papered with newspapers—crude, perhaps, by modern standards, but a welcome sight to weary travellers who knew they would be warmly welcomed, fed and given a place to sleep.

A prairie fire on May 14, 1903, which ravaged the country from Moose Jaw to Saskatoon, wiped out feed supplies and the homesteaders were forced to haul hay long distances. Fire-guards had saved most of the little homes but feed supplies were low for the coming winter.

Most of the bachelors returned to U.S.A. for the winter of 1903, leaving their livestock in the care of settlers who remained on the prairie. The winter was long and very cold and it became necessary to replenish what was earlier thought to be adequate fuel and food supplies—settlers cut and hauled wood from nearby Beaver Creek and for food hunted rabbits which, fortunately, were plentiful.

Spring, and the abundant winter snow brought floods, and disaster struck the new settlement. Food supplies had dwindled and the settlers were cut off from Hanley for six weeks by the flooded Beaver Creek. The men who were short of tobacco gathered Kinicinick bark from the red willow trees growing near the creek—when dried and roasted it made a passable substitute for tobacco but there was a desperate need for flour, sugar and coffee. Attempts to cross the creek on rafts were unsuccessful but finally Aadne Haaland crossed in a box lined with tar-paper—he had fastened a rope to the box and members of his family held tight to it to prevent him from being swept downstream. When he returned from Hanley, his children pulled him back across the flooded creek with his boat-load of food supplies, tobacco and the long-looked-for mail from home. Islands in the creek were crowded with small animals seeking refuge from the flood and when the water finally subsided the bodies of drowned animals were found caught in the branches of trees.

New settlers coming in that spring had to ford their supplies across the creek some losing most of it when wagons upset and furniture and goods were swept downstream.

Among the new settlers who came in 1904 and built homes here were Mr. and Mrs. John Carlson and three children, Fred, Merriam and Vera (now Mrs. Myron Brown), Mr. and Mrs. Oluf Pederson, Mr. Evan Sivertson and his son Melvin, and the Halvorson brothers. Mr. William Walker, whose family now live near Hawarden, later lived on the Halvorson farm, but since 1909, it has been the home of the J. O. Johnson family.

Mrs. Oluf Pederson, whose children still farm in the district, has related the story of her trip to the homestead. She and Mrs. John Carlson and three children travelled by train from Minnesota to Winnipeg where they waited three weeks because of the flood, for a train to make the trip across the prairies to Regina. There they lived for a week in a railway smoking car waiting for the flood waters in the valley to subside enough for them to continue their journey to Lumsden. They were taken by boat seven miles through the flood-swollen valley and then by wagon to the railroad where a freight train waited. While the train made its way slowly along tracks hemmed in by water, the passengers sat through the long night on planks placed along the walls and up the centre of the freight cars. When the two women and three children arrived at Hanley about eleven o'clock the next morning there was no one to meet them. Their husbands, who had left ahead of them with their settler's effects had also been delayed by the flood and the two women knew only that they were to go west and south and must cross the creek. Friendly homesteaders welcomed them and took them to the Haaland home.

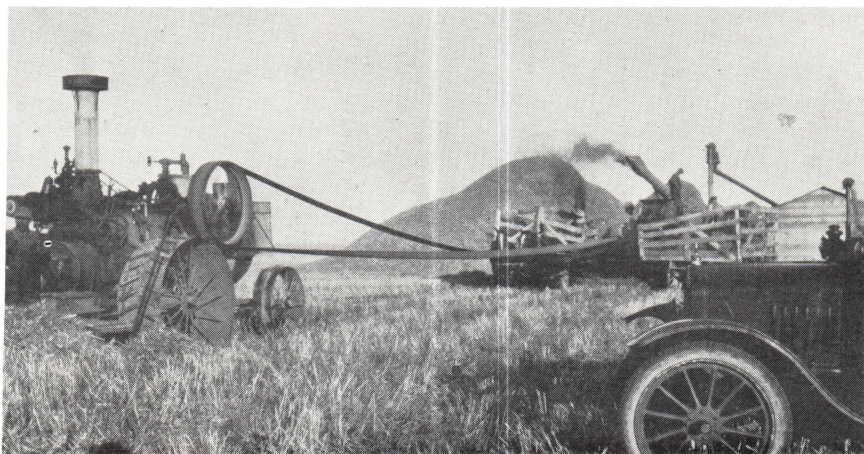


Turning the Prairie Sod

That summer, many new homes were built and more prairie sod broken and sown to crops.

Mr. and Mrs. Pederson and Mr. Sivertson returned to Minnesota for the winter. The next spring, 1905, when they came back to their homesteads, the Pederson's brought with them a baby son, Ted, and their brother, Jentoft Pederson, who later married one of Aadne Haaland's daughters and who still farms here. Mr. Evan Sivertson brought his wife and children with him that spring. That year Amund and Ben Lehne settled on one of George Anderson's farms, now the site of Edward Johnson's home.

Farmers had, at that time, broken from twenty to forty acres on their homesteads and in harvest time, the crops were stacked to await threshing. Henry Bisberg threshed the crops in 1904 but in November, 1905 John Carlson brought his Minneapolis threshing outfit from Minnesota. Eleven men operated it. This machine threshed the crops over an area of five townships, threshing from two to four stacks on each farm. All the grain was bagged. The steam engine which supplied power for the threshing machine was used not only during harvest but over the years it was put to a variety of uses.



Carlson's Threshing Outfit

Homesteaders still living here remember devastating prairie fires. One which blackened the countryside from Moose Jaw to Saskatoon could be heard in the distance like a train roaring over a bridge and we have been given a glimpse of settlers fighting fire and frantically widening their fire-guards in an attempt to save their homes, feed supplies and very lives.

1906 saw the arrival of more emigrant families—among them we find the names E. A. Kidd, A. Steabner, E. Campbell, and Robert Hunter. Members of their families still reside here and in nearby communities. The territory was by this time well settled, most homesteads had been proved up, and some either sold or rented to people coming in later.

Homes had been built and land broken for crops and now the settlers turned their thoughts in the direction of school and church. People living near Hanley sent their children to school there but those further away taught their children at home, as best they could, during those first difficult years but, early in 1906, they gathered at Aadne Haaland's home for what could be called their first "school meeting" for out of it came the resolve to have a school built. Application was made to the government of the new province of Saskatchewan and in 1906 Box Elder School, Number 1367, was built and equipped at a cost of \$600.00. It remained in use until 1954 when it was replaced by a more modern building. Later, Sunrise School was built in 1913 and the Cosmopolitan school district was organized in 1919. These two schools, with the Hawarden school, still serve the Bethlehem community.

There was no church in the small community and the settlers gathered at one another's homes to hold worship services. Aadne Haaland gathered the children at his home where he taught them their Sunday School lessons and it was there that they held their first Christmas programs. Early in 1906 Rev. Warberg of Hanley held services at the John Carlson and Lauritz Kolhei homes and in 1907, Rev. W. M. Hagen of Elbow visited the community to hold services. He continued to visit the community regularly but it was not until Sunday, May 23, 1909, after a service at the John Carlson home, that the congregation was officially organized. The following persons signed the agreement which resulted in the new "Bethlehem Scandinavian Lutheran Church Congregation"; Andrew M. Anderson, Annette Caroline Anderson, John Carlson, Tilda Carlson, Oluf Emil Pederson, Anna Tonette Pederson, Evan Sivertson, Rachel Sivertson, Gustav Tastad, Hannah Tastad, Thomas Peterson, Martin Hove. Of these original twelve, only Martin Hove is still a resident of this community and a member of the congregation. Today there are listed: 166 members baptized and 109 confirmed.

Mr. G. L. Tastad was chosen the first secretary of the congregation and Oluf Pederson the first treasurer. The Board of Deacons were: G. L. Tastad, Oluf Pederson and Evan Sivertson. The first Board of Trustees were: John Carlson, A. M. Anderson and Evan Sivertson.

The first baptism recorded was that of Eveline Lovise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Tastad born July 23, 1908 and baptized August 19, 1908 by Rev. W. M. Hagen.

The first wedding in the new congregation was that of Agnes Sivertson and Archie De Wolf who were married in 1910. They now live in Saskatoon.

On August 1, 1909 the congregation extended a letter of call to Rev. W. M. Hagen asking him to serve as its pastor. He accepted and continued to visit the congregation until April 3, 1910 when he delivered his farewell sermon, prior to taking a charge at Hatton, North Dakota.

Bethlehem then joined Skudesness at Loreburn and Bethel and Zion congregations at Elbow to extend a call to H. G. Storebo who had just completed his studies at Augsburg Seminary, Minneapolis, Minnesota. He accepted and began his duties on July 27, 1910.

By this time, the Canadian Pacific railway line had been built from Moose Jaw to Outlook, the town of Hawarden had come into being, there had been a large influx of new settlers and the country was enjoying a wave of prosperity.

The settlers felt the need of a church in their midst and on October 29, 1910 at a business meeting held at J. O. Johnson's the deacons and trustees of the congregation were empowered to make an investigation as to the most central place for a church yard and cemetery. Again, on December 1, 1912 at a meeting at Oluf Pederson's it was decided to build a church edifice the following year. However, it was not until February 11, 1914 that definite plans were made for the erection of the church building. This meeting was held at the home of John Carlson and the following building committee was elected: Evan Sivertson, Oluf Pederson, Gustav Tastad and John O. Johnson. The building dimensions accepted also at this meeting were:

Auditorium—32 feet by 40 feet
Height—14 feet
Chancel—14 feet by 18 feet
Steeple—14 feet by 14 feet by 58 feet high

The building committee secured Mr. Martin Lier, a contractor and builder of Outlook who took complete charge. The land upon which the building was erected was a gift from Mr. Lauritz Kolhei who had come to the district in 1902. On Saturday, August 1, 1914 the corner-stone of the new church was laid and on Sunday, August 2nd the dedication services were held under the direction of Professor E. P. Harbo of Augsburg Seminary, Minneapolis. That same day, Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Sivertson's infant son, Gordon, was baptized. Today he farms in the district.



Dedication of the Church
1914

During the two days of dedication services the women served dinners as they do now when there is a series of services. However in 1914, there was no basement and no kitchen so John Carlson's cook car was moved to the church yard and used as a kitchen and tables were set in the newly constructed church barn.

There was much carpenter work yet to be done but two weeks after the dedication kindly neighbors laid down their tools, piled up the lumber, swept back the shavings and then gathered in their new church to attend the funeral of Aadne Haaland's son Palmer, who had lost his life in a haying accident.



Ladies Aid in the 1920's

Here, mention must be made of the part which the women of the community had in making the building program possible. Five of those pioneer women, namely, Mrs. Andrew Anderson, Mrs. John Carlson, Mrs. Evan Sivertson, Mrs. Gustav Tastad and Mrs. Oluf Pederson gathered at the home of Mrs. John Carlson on August 22, 1909 and organized a Ladies Aid. Mrs. Evan Sivertson was the first president and Mrs. Andrew Anderson the first secretary-treasurer. The women held their meetings at the close of worship services held at their homes and it was decided to serve a light lunch and coffee after the services and to take up a silver collection. This was the first means of raising money for the building of a church. The Ladies held their first social function, a basket social and program, on November 18, 1910 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Evan Sivertson. Twenty-six baskets sold for \$85.75. This was perhaps the beginning of the annual fall programs. The first picnic and auction sale was to have been held at the J. O. Johnson home on July 24, 1911, but the arrival of the stork brought about a hurried change of plans and the picnic moved to Oluf Pederson's. Midsummer picnics have also become an annual occasion. From that time on the church fund grew until on January 11, 1913, at a meeting held at the home of Melvin Sivertson it was decided to give the congregation the sum of \$1000.00 for the building of a church. The early records tell us of motions passed to buy furnishings for the new church and of innumerable occasions when socials and sales were held to raise money to assist the new congregation. At the annual meeting of the congregation held in 1914, the following resolution was adopted, "Whereas we consider the work done by the Ladies Aid of the Bethlehem Church to be of great importance to our congregation and a great encouragement to the spiritual and material well-being of our congregation, and whereas the Ladies Aid has contributed one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) to the building fund of our church and also have decided to buy pews for three hundred dollars (\$300.00), and make them a present to the Church. Be it resolved that the Bethlehem Lutheran Church hereby express its sincere thanks to the Ladies Aid and their friends for the generous gifts and valuable assistance thus rendered."

It was Mrs. Andrew Anderson who organized a choir at a meeting held at John Carlson's in 1914. She directed the choir and when an organ was purchased for the church she became the organist. Mrs. Anderson, who now lives in the U.S.A., and Mrs. Tastad, who resides at Loreburn, are the only living members of the original five who formed the Ladies Aid. The women



The First Choir

who followed them worked faithfully and their efforts are remembered with gratitude. Our senior members still speak of Mrs. Melvin Sivertson's superb qualities of leadership over a long period of years.

The records state the first wedding in the church to be that of Gida Haaland and Ed. Tjensvold who were married on March 23, 1915.

There was in some respects a double wedding celebrated that day, for following the marriage ceremony, the wedding party and the congregation moved

to the John Carlson home to honor Mr. and Mrs. John Carlson on their silver wedding anniversary. Many silver anniversaries have been celebrated since and the community has honored four couples on their golden wedding anniversary—Mr. and Mrs. Evan Sivertson, Mr. and Mrs. Ole Haaland, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Olson and Mr. and Mrs. Hans Ringdal.



Ladies Aid—1941



Mr. and Mrs. Evan Sivertson



Mr. and Mrs. Tom Olson
Martin Hove



Mr. and Mrs. Ole Haaland



Mr. and Mrs. Hans Ringdal

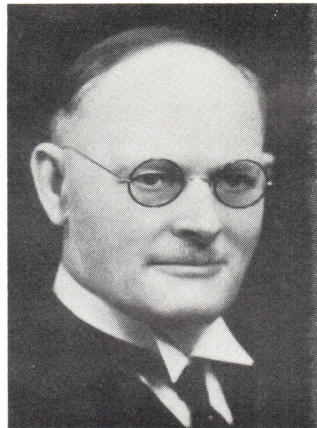
Confirmation exercises were first held in the church on November 25, 1917 when Marvin Haaland, Magda Haaland, Olina Olson and Olga Olson were confirmed by Rev. Storebo.



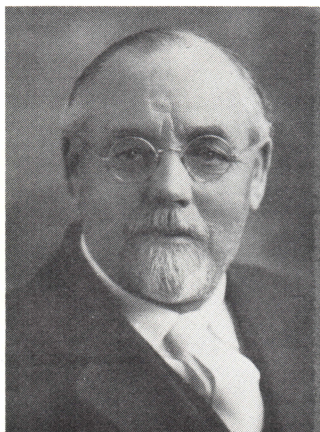
Pastor W. M. Hagen
organized the congregation and
served as pastor from 1908-1910



Pastor H. G. Storebo
1910-1918



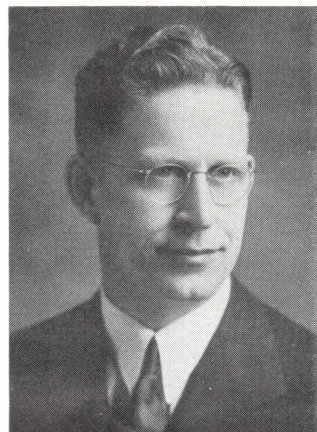
Pastor R. H. Hofstad
1918-1925



Pastor Peter Overlid
1926-1935



Pastor S. M. Berg
1935-1938



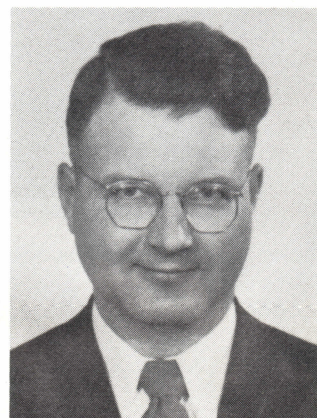
Rev. Sylvester Rue
1938-1941



Rev. Carl Ostby
1942-1947



Rev. John G. Lokken
1948-1951



Rev. Merle Erickson
1951-

During a business meeting held on August 8, 1917, the congregation decided to carry out its plans for building a parsonage. Mr. Oluf Pederson gave to the congregation one acre of land upon which the building might be erected and offered to do the building for sixteen hundred dollars (\$1,600.00). The committee formed for the ingathering of funds for the erection of the parsonage were: C. Morken, Tom Olson and Oluf Pederson.

Rev. H. G. Storebo continued to serve as the pastor of the congregation until April 20, 1918 when he tendered his resignation. His last request was that, when his "earthly house" had ceased to function, it might be laid to rest near the church which he had learned to love and which had been erected during his ministry. This request was granted and when he passed away in 1924, his body was brought to Bethlehem for burial.

During the year 1918, Rev. R. H. Hofstad was called as pastor and he continued to serve until January 4, 1925 when he left to take charge of the work at Rugby, North Dakota. Following his departure, Bethlehem was without a pastor for almost two years, but during this time, Mr. Iver Johnson conducted worship services regularly and led the Sunday School. Finally in 1926, a call was extended to Rev. Peter Overlid and he began his duties on August 22, 1926.

At the annual meeting in June, 1923, Jentoft Pederson was elected to arrange for the planting of trees around the church and parsonage during the following spring. He reported at the next annual meeting that trees and hedges had been planted on May 15, 1924 and the Ladies Aid had supplied the money to purchase the trees.

During the year 1928 the Board of Trustees began making the necessary preparations that a much needed church basement might be realized. The building committee was composed of the trustees; Melvin Sivertson, Jentoft Pederson, Thomas Olson and Oluf Pederson and J. Jacobson. There were donations from private individuals, the Luther League, Sunday School, Girls Aid and once more, the Ladies Aid came forward—this time to contribute \$700.00. There was also much time and labor donated by various individuals and on November 15, 1929 at a cost of \$2,390.89 the basement stood complete with furnace, electricity and other conveniences. The building programs of the congregation are remarkable examples of what can be accomplished when people are able to work together and harmoniously for any given cause.

The pastors who served the Bethlehem congregation in its early formative years were truly pioneers. The Lutheran congregations were scattered long distances across the prairies and there were few pastors. Rev. H. M. Hagen, Rev. H. G. Storebo, Rev. R. H. Hofstad and Rev. P. Overlid, who succeeded one another, covered the



Pastor and Mrs. Peter Overlid

territory throughout the years with horses which took them from Bethlehem, southwest through Lutheran settlements to the Swift Current area and south to points as far removed as Ceylon and Pangman near the United States border. No bridges had, at that time, been built across the Saskatchewan river and crossing, either on the ferry in summer or on the ice in winter, was at times hazardous as well as almost impossible at intervals during the year.

On August 25, 1935, almost nine years to the day he began his work at Bethlehem, Rev. Peter Overlid preached his farewell sermon. When he passed away at Elbow in November, 1946, his body was laid to rest in Bethlehem cemetery and in January, 1954, his beloved wife who had labored so many years with him was laid to rest beside him. Two of his children are still Bethlehem residents—Esther (Mrs. Chester Pederson) who is president of the Ladies Aid, and Joe, who has been secretary of the church board for a number of years.

Bethlehem's next pastor was Rev. Sigurd Berg who remained here from December 1935 until November 1938. He was succeeded by Rev. Sylvester Rue who served both Bethlehem and Elbow charges until August 1941. He was a son-in-law of Rev. W. M. Hagen, the first pastor called to serve at Bethlehem. Rev. Carl Ostby became the next pastor serving until May 1947. These three pastors and Rev. Hofstad are at present serving in the United States.

Rev. John Lokken came to Bethlehem in June 1948, following his graduation from Luther Seminary in Saskatoon. He remained until June, 1950 and was succeeded by Rev. Merle Erickson who began his work on September 21, 1951 and is the pastor at the present time.

On August 4th to 6th, 1939, the congregation observed the twenty-fifth anniversary of the building of the church. Four pastors, Rev. R. H. Hofstad, Rev. P. Overlid, Rev. S. Berg and Rev. S. Rue attended the observance and addressed the congregation. An historical sketch, which has been a valuable source of information for this history, was read by Rev. Sylvester Rue, at that time pastor of the congregation, and together with other documents, it was laid into the corner-stone for future use.

No history of the community would be complete without mention of the band of which Bethlehem residents still speak with justifiable pride. The band was organized in November 1917, by Mr. W. Gunderson who trained the members and became their leader. We have learned from the band records that each member contributed ten dollars toward an instrument fund. Shortly after the band was organ-



Band Practice

ized a neck-tie social was held at John Carlson's home—\$205.05 was realized and, one month later, the purchase of band instruments was recorded. The bandmen were, first of all, farmers, so it seemed fitting that their uniforms should be new blue overalls and smocks. The quality of their music soon became known throughout the country and they played, not only at church services, socials and picnics in their own community, but they were invited to entertain in neighboring towns and outlying districts. When Mr. Gunderson moved to the United States in 1925 no one seemed able to fill his place as director and eventually the instruments were put away. They came into use once more in 1950, when they were presented to the students of the Lutheran Collegiate Bible Institute at Outlook, who were in need of band instruments.

Within the last few years extensive repairs and alterations have been made in the church buildings. The ladies have had the parsonage kitchen modernized with new cupboards and they, themselves, undertook the task of redecorating the entire house and financing the two projects. The church roof has been reshingled with asphalt shingles, the walls and ceiling of the auditorium, chancel and vestry have been completely renovated, the floor sanded and refinished, and a new carpet has been laid in the chancel. The basement kitchen has been remodelled and new kitchen cupboards have been built. An archway has been placed over the gate to the church yard and electricians have rewired the buildings and connected them with the Saskatchewan Power Commission lines which now criss-cross the country. Contributions for the building program came from members of the congregation and the various groups working within the church—the Luther League, Sunday School, Ladies' Aid and Mission Band. Members of the congregation gave freely of their time and labor to complete the task, as their fathers before them had done when they built their church. There still remains in the community the spirit of friendly co-operation which was so evident among the early settlers.

It is well to mention here, too, the part played by the district in municipal affairs. The earliest records begin in 1906 when the area was a Local Improvement District. Taxation was set at $2\frac{1}{2}c$ per acre "for every owner or occupant in the district for all land owned or occupied by him." John Carlson and Gust Errengrén



Interior of Bethlehem Church

were councillors at that time. Frequently council meetings were held at William Link's house, which we are told is Oscar Olson's present home. Rosedale municipality came into being in 1910 with the Bethlehem district forming part of division three. Taxation was then set at 5c per acre. John Carlson, J. O. Johnson, and E. Campbell served over a long period of years on the municipal council and, in later years, other Bethlehem residents, among them Melvin Sivertson, have represented their division. The early records reveal the chief business at that time, to have been the laying out of roads and bridges and the approval of the boundaries of school districts in the new country.

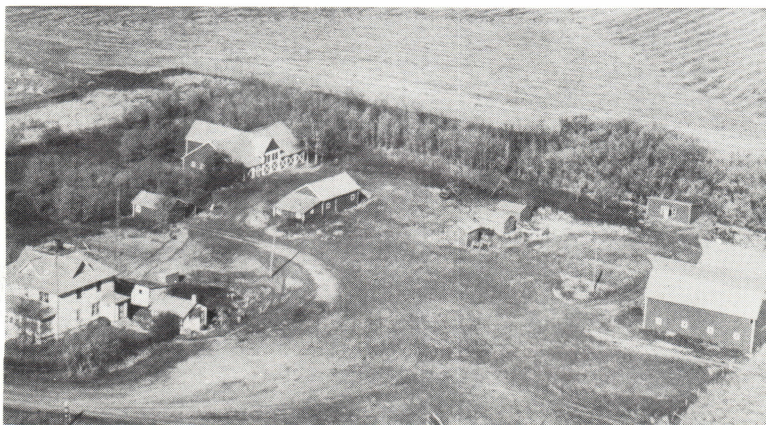
Bethlehem residents have served in both world wars and one Raymond Utigard paid the supreme sacrifice during World War Two.

Throughout the years, the community grew and developed tremendously. Highway No. 19 was extended through the district in 1926 and No. 15 in 1932. With these two highways, improved local roads, telephone lines, comfortable homes and well-kept farms, the settlers experienced the prosperity and comforts they had envisioned during those early, difficult years. However, they and their children after them were to know heart-break again for in the years that became known as "The Hungry Thirties," no rain fell. The once-fertile fields became parched and dry until hot winds swirled them into clouds of choking dust and nothing grew. Feed for livestock was shipped in from other areas and farmers were forced to use relief orders to obtain food and clothing for their families. This is an area of uncertain rains and, again, in the late 1940s the farmers experienced drouth conditions.

Today, fifty-three years after the first homesteads were filed in this Bethlehem community, there is ample evidence of the stability of our early settlers—their descendents are, in most instances, occupying the original homesteads and the old, familiar names may be found in almost every Bethlehem family. Our pioneers have handed down to us a precious heritage of infinite courage and sublime faith and we are reminded of the Psalmist's words:

"Our fathers trusted in Thee—
Thou didst deliver them."

—Psalm 22:4.



Homesteads have developed into well-kept farms.

