

EXTRACTS OF INFORMATION WHICH MRS. HENRY KENYON WROTE IN THE 1955
JUBILEE YEAR PIONEER QUESTIONNAIRES, AND NOW KEPT IN THE SASKATCHEWAN
ARCHIVES IN SASKATOON.

Background

Mrs. Henry Joshua Kenyon came to Canada in 1895 with her father, mother, and two brothers, from Surrey, England. Her father, Robert Bagg, had been a tailor. Mrs. Kenyon writes, "I came with my parents. Two brothers had come out previously, attracted by the outdoor life in preference to office life in London, England. My father was experiencing financial difficulties in his business....Three sisters followed in 1899 and another in 1908." (Questionnaire #2)

"I remember how long the journey seemed, how the mosquitoes tormented us. What a small place Winnipeg looked after being used to London, England. The strange looking houses and cabins and shacks we saw on the way." The Baggs first settled "on a farm in the Chickney district. Chickney was just a Post Office and general store. We stayed for a few weeks with people of the name Snow."

On January 8, 1902, being then about 23 years old, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kenyon were married in the Lorlie district. Mrs. Kenyon traded at Pheasant Forks until 1902. "After my marriage we traded at Chickney about five miles. In 1905, the Kirkella branch line of the CPR came through, and a town came into existence at Lemberg, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from our place. A few years later a branch line of the CNR came through Lorlie and Finnie, and Pheasant Forks was no longer a trading Post." (Questionnaire #2)

LEMBERG

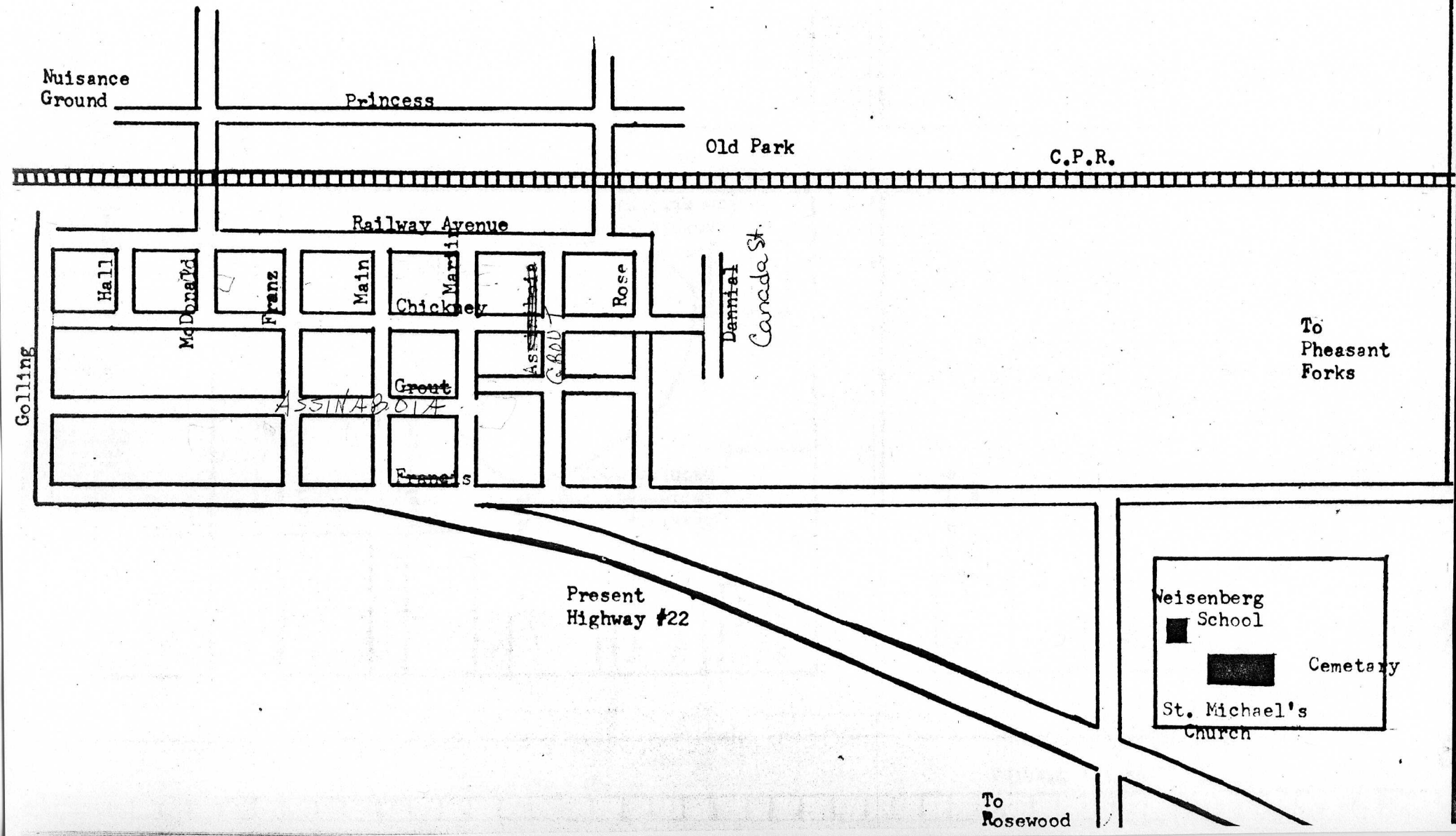
Lemberg was created a village in 1904; the men who made application for this status were Thomas McBee, Otto Kreinke, Rowland Hall, and Walter Hermiston. In the application they included the names of the residents of the hamlet: Beaker; A. Walker and J. Carrol; Jas. Horne, Otto Kreinke and Kare Kreinke; Wm. Ton; Walter Hermiston; Ed Aldous; Wm. Reardon; George LeCain; H.M. Aldous; T. Fletcher; Jacob Lichtenwald.

The history of Lemberg, however, goes back much further than its consummation as a town, in 1907, and as a village. Years previous to its building, people never dreamt that a town would grow where Lemberg now stands. The C.P.R. had planned a branch line to the north, close to the Primitive Methodist Colony location. (Who knows the fate of some of the C.P.R.'s grandly proposed branch lines!) Then, as Mr. Mann points out, the town was also planned more in the location of St. Michael's Catholic Church than it is. St. Michael's was constructed with an eye to where the town would be; instead, it is now left on the outskirts. However, once people did discover where the town would be built, there was a great rush to build homes and businesses, and an enormous influx of people both from the east and from the main line to the south.

Lemberg and the Kirkella Branch Line of the railway essentially marked the end of the "pioneer" period in that area. For with the railway came the easy transport of food and even luxury items, and

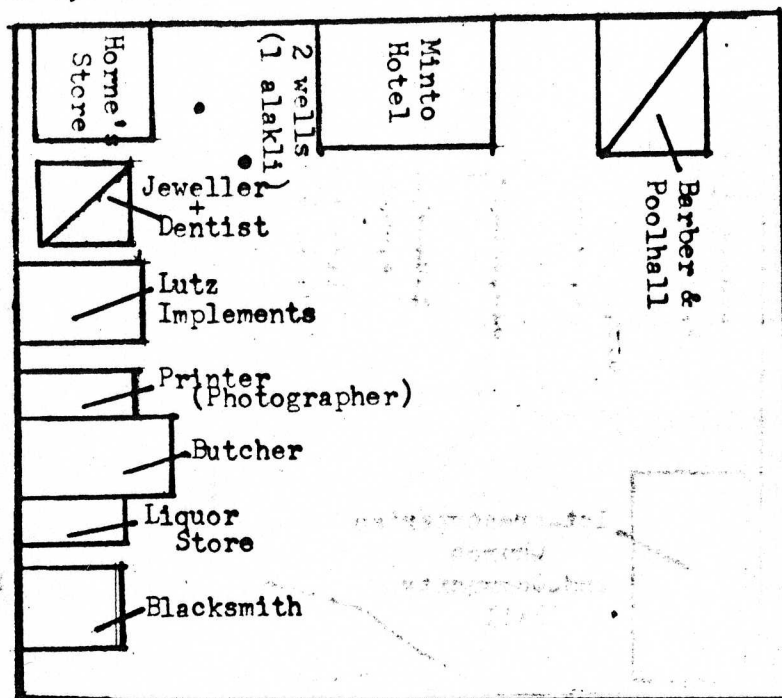
a more accessible market for the settlers' grain. Men who had hauled grain 15 or 30 miles, now only had to take it 3 or 6 miles. And to many who had struggled for twenty years to settle the country, with the roughest means and with many disappointments, the railway and this little town must have been an affirmation of their hopes and beliefs that the country to which they had come had wealth and potential.

Map Showing Approximate Locations
 Streets and Roads from Rosewood
 and Pheasant Forks.

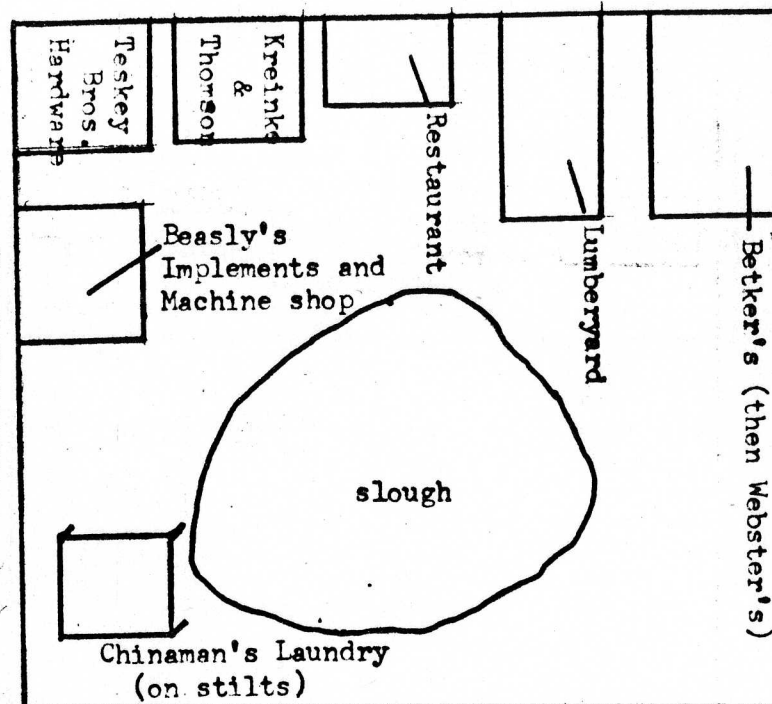
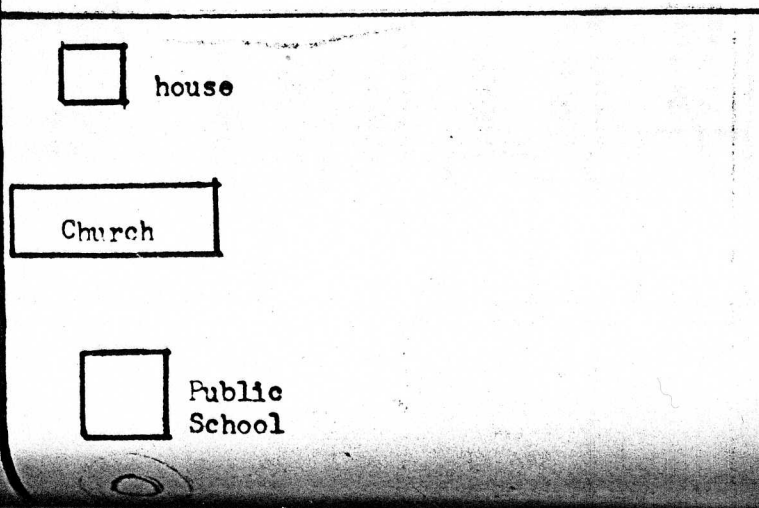


C.P.R. Station
Well

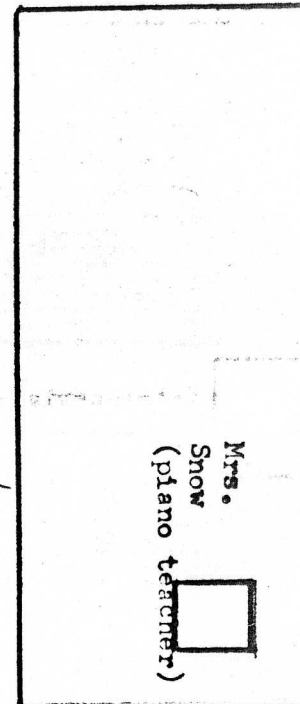
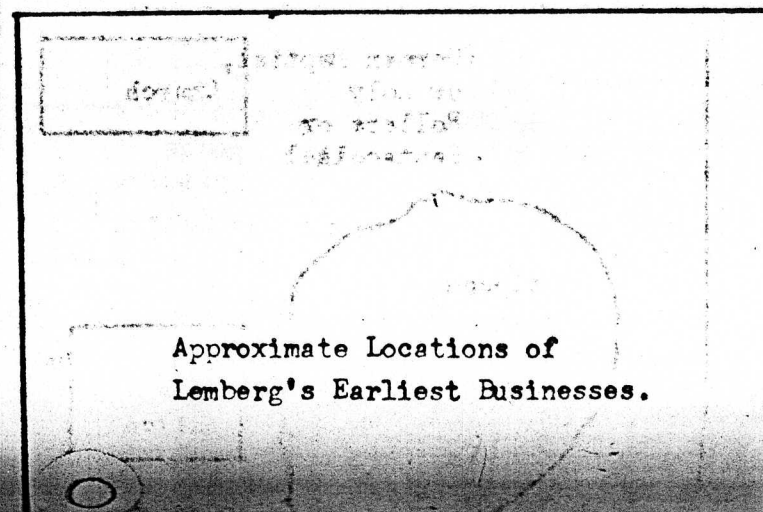
Railway Avenue



Chickney



Martin



LOUG + D
Assistant

Approximate Locations of
Lemberg's Earliest Businesses.

Section Foreman's
Home

Railway

Vetrinarian's

Methodist
Church

Swallow's
Boarding
House

McDonald

(German Baptist,
or Holy
Rollers or
Pentacostal
Church

slough

Dr. Knoke's
home and
office

Franz

(Union
Bank
Marshall
Hardware
Jas. Arg
Livery
Barn
Lumberyard
Bank
(O'Conne
Bank of
Hamilton)
slough
1st-Presbyterian
Church
2nd-Community
Hall
Turley's
Harness
Fertler's
General Store
Drugstore
Jeffry's
Restaurant
Bee & Hall
(Post Office)
Poolroom

The Rosewood district and open land north of the valley were other sections of the municipality which was settled early. Much of this area was taken up by homesteaders in 1882 and 1883. The homesteaders came from the Bell Farm at Indian Head, Ontario and many others drove in from Oak Lake, which was the end of the railroad at that time.

Much of the better land in the Rosewood district was given up. The chief reason for the settlers leaving the district was because they did not have suitable equipment to work the land. It was impossible to get the mouldboard plough to clean, and at that time there were no disc implements. Frost also took its toll almost every year.

The settlers who moved from the Rosewood district moved down in the valley or closer to the valley where the land was easier to work, and where more water was available. Some of the earlier families are still remembered: Mr. Hyde who had a store and post office in the valley; what is now known as Hyde Hill on Number 47 Highway is named after Mr. Hyde. The McLeod family settled in 1882, Mr. N. McLeod was quite active in L.I.D. and helped to organize the present municipality which is named after him.

It was not until 1892 and 1893 that intensive settlement took place. The settlers came from Austria. The first group were Lutherans who settled around Neudorf and west towards Lemberg. The first settlers in the Lemberg area were brought out from

Mr. Kreinke is making some record runs with his automobile called "Black Mariah". One trip last week he drove a distance of sixty miles.

New fixtures arrived for the Union Bank building.

Daily passenger service on the railway commenced.

Snow fell on May 31st.

New public school building under construction. Two carloads of bricks arrived.

A suit of clothes was stolen from the chinaman.

A nineteen piece band formed and making satisfactory progress.

Seeding all finished, a good crop was forecast.

Mr. Jamieson arrived from Toronto to engage as clerk in the Wm. Marshall Hardware store.

Mr. R.H. Hall left on a visit to England, taking with him many views of the west to convince folk that we have a country of great resources.

Births--at Lemberg, June 3, 1907, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Ruecker, a daughter.

Business advertisements throughout the paper, do not contain the name of any individual person in business today. Following is a list of names and kind of business appearing in the 'Leader, June 6, 1907':

Union Bank--V.S. Ferguson
 Hardware--Teskey Bros.
 Gen. Store--Jas. Horne
 Hardware--W.J. Marshall
 Law Office--Bee & Hall
 Butcher--Wm. Morris
 Blacksmith--George LeCain
 Barber--J.W. Bishop
 Implements--Eckess & Co.
 Flour Mill--F. Karlenzig
 Implements--G.G. Rattray
 Jeweler--O.D. Bowlby
 General Store--Kreinke & Thomson

"THE LEMBERG STAR" FRIDAY JUNE 24, 1955

"Rowland H. Hall"

"At this point of briefly narrating the life story of the above named gentleman, we pause to offer tribute to a genuine Saskatchewan pioneer--Rowland H. Hall.

Born in England in 1864, he received his education. A lad of 19 years he came to Canada to see for himself what the new prairie country had to offer. First settling in Grenfell community, he engaged in various types of work, mostly favoring ranch life reaching from Montana into the Canadian Rockies. Later he acquired land in the Qu'Appelle Valley, a few miles west of Crooked Lake; there he opened his own ranch.

From there he moved to Pheasant Forks and in partnership with the late T.M. Bee, conducted a general store. In 1904 the same two men opened a real estate office in Lemberg, continuing until 1912, when Mr. Bee withdrew from the partnership, moving to Regina. From then until seven years ago, Mr. Hall continued the business under his own name; retirement becoming necessary due to his advanced age.

In his earlier life Mr. Hall was active in community life. He played a prominent part of the town's planning and organization of the first school district. He served

always my job to set the batter, then knead the dough, and make sure it was wrapped up with every overcoat and spare blanket in the house. You put it close to the stove. Homes were none too warm in those days and bread baking was an art and a chore. My mother would bake the bread while we were at school.

As a boy I recall how seriously the older people took their politics. Only men voted then. The first provincial elections were held on December 4, 1905. There were only 25 constituencies then. One particular evening the Liberals and Conservatives held meetings in the town. Dr. Elliott and Levi Thompson, both of Wolseley, were seeking election--tory versus grit. At the Liberal meeting word was sent that there was a fight at the Elliott meeting so everybody rushed out. The rumor was a hoax, but it increased the audience at his meeting. My notes show the final results at the election was Elliott 715, Thompson 695. For the 1908 election the Wolseley constituency was dropped and Lemberg was in the North Qu'Appelle constituency. After the election they still were represented by a Conservative who defeated the late W.R. Matherwell. I also recall at the next election in 1912 constitutional trouble developed and the sitting member resigned. J.G. Gardiner was elected at the by-election on June 25, 1914. In 1905 the House of Commons representation was six, and four senators. Lemberg was in Saltcoats federal constituency.

My older brother had several wolf hounds and we did a lot of hunting around Lemberg and when on the farm near Duff. In the

January 4, 1907

Moved by Mr. S. Acton that W. Sharpe be reengaged as Sec. Treas. Assessor for the sum of \$30 per year.

Moved by Mr. R. Acton that 4 feet post and rail fence be put around school. Cancelled due to poor crop. Completed in 1908.

1908 Mr. Bergey engaged--\$660 for 210 days.

1910 R.V. Allen engaged for \$60 per month. Fire guard inside south fence. S. Acton \$10 for library. A. Thompson trustee.

1911 First Flag.

1912 Mr. Williams teacher--\$720 per year.

1913 Mr. T. Hall \$720. Caretaking and repair \$40 per year.
-14

July Moved by Mr. Reucker, 2nd by Mr. Jamieson that Miss Annie
1915 McKinnon be reengaged for 12 months at \$780 per annum.

1921 Moved by Mr. Calcutt, 2nd by Jos. Acton that we build a new school in 1921.

This was Mr. Johnson's last meeting. Debentures amounting to \$7000 for purpose of building and equipping new school.

1925 That R.A. Acton receive \$15 as wage for truant officer.

1921 Mr. Joe Acton, 2nd Mr. Herndier that Mr. A. Thompson be tendered a vote of thanks for his service in getting material hauled for erection of new school, and that trustees send him as a delegate to the school trustees convention.

July Teachers salary \$1100-1200. Sold old school to R.W.
1923 Acton for \$150.

1930 That to keep taxes as low as possible the teacher be asked to take 20% reduction in salary.

I heard my first gramophone at a Pheasant Forks concert, Mr. R.H. Hall had brought it to assist in the program. We thought it was wonderful! It had a horn, like the ads "his masters voice", and though the music left much that could be desired it was very much appreciated. Mrs. Sharpe had a parlor organ, but it too had seen better days and required a lot of foot pumping, but I derived a good deal of pleasure from it just the same. I also had an autoharp, it was used in local concerts and with one or two mouth organs produced items of music? Those (homemade) concerts did much to develop a community interest, held always in the "little old red school house", and satisfied a need in those cold, snowy days of winter when people would come with their teams and sleighs and bells on their harness. As I look back on those days I realize they were happy times and with no one at the door to collect your money, it was all free, wholesome fun, and we didn't mind the cold, too much.

Some of the men folks had buffalo coats and almost everyone had a buffalo robe to cover up in a sleigh or cutter, or a tanned cowhide; they really kept out the cold.

Another thing I might mention, anytime one was out after dark there was always a light left burning in one of the windows as a guide, it was easy enough to get lost if a storm blew up and covered the trail, though the horses usually knew their way home. I had often been out with my

Acton had their own model. A hand-made sleigh with a trunk on top for passengers. Hauled by Topsy, the Shetland. This afforded a lot of amusement if nothing else.

Short Items of Interest

Mr. MacDonald of Wapella tells of some temperatures and prices. The first frost in 1883 was on August the 28, 1883. On January 1884, the thermometer dropped to 46 below.

Implements--long beam, long handled breaking plow--cost about \$25. Other implements, scythes, and sharpening stones (grind stones). Wooden hand rakes with wooden teeth, harrows, wagons and ^{RA}cardles. Oxen cost as much as \$100 or more per ox, and \$9 for each set of harness. The small amount of grain was threshed with a flail and minnowed in the wind. Some barley was pounded in a hollowed out stump until all the chaff was removed. Kernels boiled. He tells of the Bell Farm being successful with a yield of 20-25 bushels of wheat, with little straw from 30 acres. The horse power thresher took 2 men to handle the wheat and one to handle the straw.

Women used straw to braid hats. Starch was made from raw potatoes and a poor brand of coffee was made from roasted wheat. Everybody was familiar with elbow grease and was not afraid to use it.

PHEASANT FORKS

Got its name from the partridge or prairie chicken which were so plentiful when the settlers arrived. They thought it resembled

For their Thanksgiving supper each member was asked to donate 1 platter meat; 1 light cake; 1 dark cake; 4 pies; 1 salad; 1 jelly; 1 lb. butter and 2 loaves of bread.

This covers the period from Sept. 22, 1909 to April, 1911. No meetings were held from October 10, til April 1911. There was a 1912 membership of 20, but no minutes.

Mrs. Henry and Mrs. Maunders were appointed delegates to attend a convantion in Moose Jaw in April, 1909.

Lemberg W.M.S.

July 24, 1906

Lemberg ladies met at the home of Mrs. Hilborn on July 24, 1906 for the purpose of organizing a W.M.S. (Women's Missionary Society). Mrs. Wilding was President. Mrs. Henry joined W.M.S. in May, 1908, and became Treasurer at the same meeting. Aunty Martin addressed the June meeting.

The Methodist W.A. was organized in 1909.

No minutes of interest kept for some time. They catered to a sports day tea (15¢) April 21, 1916. At one meeting Mr. Charlton moved that the Old Maids of the organization serve tea. M. Pearce, N. Gamble, E. Neely, Miss McKen.

June 25, 1919: Moved by Mrs. McDowell 2nd by Mrs. Neely that Mrs. Knoke be president of new organization re Ladies Aid. On June 28, 1919 a hot dinner and cold supper were served in the dining room of Mr. Arbuckle's hotel. \$191. Expenses \$30.30.

November 21: Decided to dispense with bazaars and each lady donate \$5 instead at December meeting.

lunches were served after card playing and a social time enjoyed. Prizes were given at the end of the winter.

Red Cross socials were put on in different homes. The first one was put on at the Jamieson home in the fall of 1914. I met a lot of Lemberg people this evening. Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Gardiner. I believe his wife passed away the following year. Also Mrs. Henry whom Mr. Henry introduced as Miss Henry, causing a laugh. The program consisted mostly of singing. Miss M. Pearch^E and Marjory Dobson singing solos. Some of my pupils sang "Tenting Tonight."

Another Red Cross social was held at the home of the Actons. Again, many Lemberg people came as well as Lawson's, Jackson's and Wm. Olivers. Mr. Oliver sang "Green Grow the Rushes O."

Each year a community picnic was held over on sec. 9 across the road from the Actons. Later they were held on the H. Konawal farm. People came from far and near. Ball games were played, mostly football and the usual races, tug-of-war, etc. were enjoyed by many.

Ice cream was home made in a freezer holding $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons. The cream and eggs were not stinted in the making. It was the best ice cream I had ever tasted, but it took a lot of turning to make it. Lemonade, bananas, candy, etc, were sold from a booth. Supper served from home made benches and tables were the very best. Those picnics were the high light of the year. Everyone enjoyed the games, racing and food, and everyone helped.

Dance and box socials during the winter were popular in most