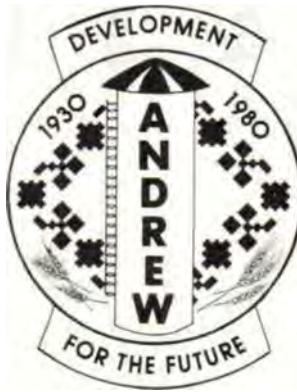


**DREAMS  
AND  
DESTINIES**

**A N D R E W   A N D   D I S T R I C T**



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 Committee.



Mayor Geo. Semeniuk

### Mayor's Message

It gives me a great honor at this time to express my congratulations and best wishes, first, to the Province of Alberta on the celebration of its 75th Anniversary of attaining Provincial Status within Canada's Confederation, and, secondly, to the Village of Andrew on the celebration of its 50th Anniversary of Incorporation.

Thoughts regarding Andrew's 50th Anniversary had been expressed some three years ago. For some reason it had been believed that Andrew was incorporated as a Village in 1929, shortly after the completion of the C.P. Railway. However, upon investigation, documentation had been procured which states that Andrew was not incorporated until 1930.

In order that the present and the future generations have at their disposal a recorded history of this area, it was decided to organize a history committee, the Andrew Historical Society, and to publish an Andrew and District history book in time for the anniversary of the village in 1980.

Another promotional undertaking embarked upon was the creation of an Andrew Crest. A contest was advertised offering a prize for the best entry. The final design was achieved by combining entries submitted by two residents of the village. They both shared the one hundred dollar prize offered. The crest design had been displayed on a special Andrew Brochure announcing Andrew's 50th Anniversary in 1980.

In the early part of October 1979, an Anniversary Committee was appointed. The date for the Andrew Homecoming and the Andrew 50th Anniversary celebration was set for July 12 and 13, 1980.

I wish to thank the members of the Andrew Historical Society for their devotion and the sacrifice of their time in being able to meet the deadline date for the completion of the manuscript in order to have our history published in time for the Anniversary. Special thanks also go to the district representatives who have done a tremendous job in the research of their districts.

I also thank all those people who have sent in their family histories and other information. Without these, a history book would not have been possible.

On December 31, 1979, New Year's Eve, I had declared 1980 to be Andrew's Homecoming year in conjunction with Alberta's 75 Anniversary and Homecoming.

At this time, on behalf of the Council of the Village of Andrew and on behalf of the Anniversary Committee, I officially extend an invitation to one and all to be at home and to come back home to share our festivities and celebrations of our Homecoming in conjunction with Alberta's Homecoming and Andrew's 50th Anniversary next July 12 and 13, 1980.

Happy Birthday Alberta!

Happy Birthday Andrew!

Geo. Semeniuk, B. Ed. Mayor

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## Dedication

This book is dedicated to all the past and present citizens of Andrew and District whose contributions have made Andrew what it is today. It is also dedicated to all future residents who will see the promise and potential here and want to become part of Andrew's future.



George Topolnisky, B. Ed., M.L.A.

### **M.L.A.'s Message**

I am delighted that the Village of Andrew has undertaken the task of writing a history of Andrew and the surrounding districts. It is a fitting occasion — that of the Village's fiftieth anniversary since its incorporation, coupled with the seventy-fifth birthday of the Province of Alberta. I want to congratulate the efforts of the book committee, who spent endless hours getting the material and putting it all together. It should prove to be a treasured souvenir for "Alberta 75" and Canada's heritage, depicting the growth and development of this community. Andrew and area had many early settlers before the turn of the century. I am sure that the future generations will enjoy reading about the pioneer experiences of their parents and grandparents. It is a great memorial to their hard work and great sacrifices, their fortitude and endless courage. It is a book of memories, but it is my sincere hope that readers in future generations may get a glimpse of the past and an appreciation of

the courageous spirit of the pioneers. As an illustration, the onslaught of the cold winters was something often unbearable — many farmers travelled ten and twenty miles to town by sleigh on snow-blocked roads, with thirty to forty degrees below zero and a sharp, cutting wind all the way home. There were the constant chores of keeping the fires burning, getting more wood, and feeding the animals. These conditions were an adventure for most men and for many women, but surely it was the women who held it all together and the greatest tribute must go to them.

The "History of Andrew" will be an important contribution to the preservation of Alberta's proud heritage. My best wishes and congratulations to the committee that dedicated themselves so wholeheartedly to this project. It has been a difficult task, but the results are most gratifying. This book should be an inspiration for Volume II someday.

George Topolnisky, B. Ed., M.L.A.

Redwater-Andrew Constituency.

# Foreword

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*Dreams and Destinies* is the recording of our past and preserving it for future generations, it is the recording of the stories that our pioneers and homesteaders have to tell. Stories of dreams they once had as they set forth to a new land where their destinies were. Several generations later, we still have dreams, somewhat different from that of our grandparents and great-grandparents, but dreams none-the-less.

In compiling *Dreams and Destinies* we have attempted to obtain background information on the community. The area has undergone many changes — from Indian hunting grounds to a Metis settlement to homesteaders and settlers to mechanized farming. The surrounding agricultural area had always been vital to the survival of Andrew. The village depends on the farmers for their business and the farmers depend on the village for their services.

A community is made up of people, and in order that people live harmoniously and productively they must govern and be governed: they must earn a living: they must educate their children: they must have a freedom to worship: they must have ways to spend their free time. It is with these points in mind that we depict the total community.

Many volunteer hours have been given freely to the compiling of *Dreams and Destinies*. It has been most interesting and rewarding. The coming together of school chums that haven't seen each other in over fifty-three years, the glow in the old-timer's eyes as he reminisces about the days that were, the fitting together of the pieces to learn of Andrew's past, our past — those are the experiences that have made this project worth-while. The Andrew Historical Society is truly grateful to the residents, both past and present, of Andrew and district for their assistance and co-operation. Sincere appreciation is also extended to those who contributed articles and photographs. Because of the tremendous response that was received *Dreams and Destinies* has exceeded our anticipated 400 pages. It has increased in size both in content and in the number of photographs used. Contributed articles appear, for the most part, as they were submitted. Factual content of these was not researched by the Editorial Committee.

We have also attempted to compile complete appendices, however, information had been scarce for a complete listing of teaching staff in Appendices A. 1 to A. 17. We were not able to obtain any records before 1919. and some difficulty was encountered for the years 1940 to the time of the closure date of the rural schools. Although every attempt was made to gain as much information as possible, we apologize for any inaccuracies or omissions that may occur.

## **The Pioneers**

**by Michael Kozak**

Westward — to the West, was their ultimate goal:  
They came from scattered villages; Ukr, Slav, Russ,  
and Pole;  
Parting with their kinsmen, leaving their native soil,  
In search of freedom, from servitude and toil.  
Long were the hours upon the heaving waves  
‘Ere the shores of Canada emerged from a haze;  
Days of rolling wheels on ribbons of steel  
Brought them to the prairies of meadow, wood and  
hill.  
They found the land of promise a strange primitive  
land.  
Open to harsh elements, contrary to ways planned;  
They dug holes in the hillside, fashioned cavelike  
rooms  
With sod covered rooftops, made their first pioneer  
homes.  
Inherited hardiness helped them stand the test;  
Their food came from nature — whatever they could  
wrest;  
They spaded for their gardens, and grubbed plots for  
the grain,  
They ground their flour with millstones, and hunted  
wild game.  
No help was then forthcoming to aid them in their  
plight;  
This new foreign environment was a frustrating sight;

Women wept for their homeland, and wondered if  
they began

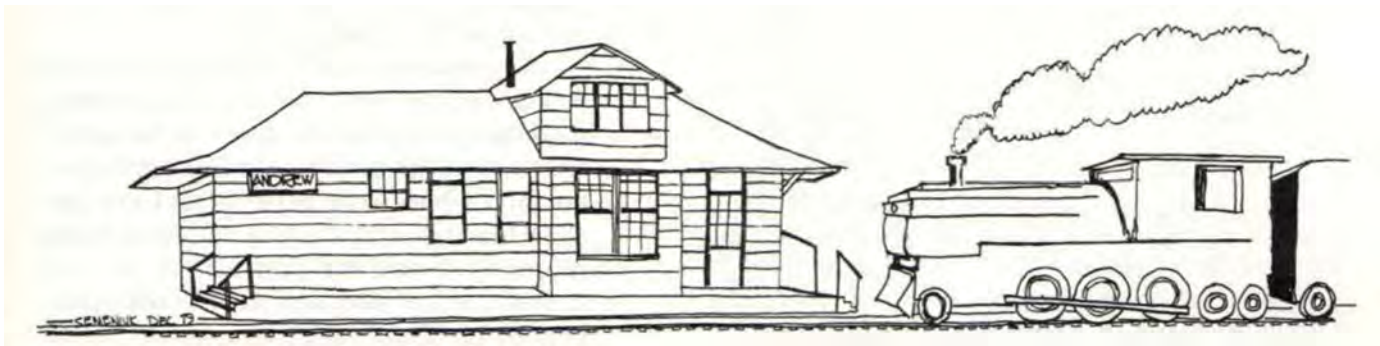
To traverse wilderness for forty years like Moses  
with his clan.  
Sustaining faith and fortitude helped them advance  
by year;  
Very few could go back, to them it was quite clear  
They had to meet each daily task, with vigor and with  
vim

To overcome adversities and make homes for their  
kin.  
It took them years and seasons to reach that  
sought-for goal;  
The cost of sweat and calloused hands in many a  
serf-like role.  
Perhaps some spent forty years, the giving of their  
best

To find true independence, the dreamed-of haven of  
rest.  
They lived to view with pride and joy extensive  
fields of grain,  
A bustling town within a call, the whistle of the train,  
Their children engaged in commerce, state, civil  
administration.  
And all they helped to mold Canada into the world’s  
finest nation.



# History



It was a far-off meeting post  
For travellers and native bands.  
Became the crossroads of many races  
That settled on surrounding lands.  
The hamlet of Egg Lake, as it was known  
Grew to a thriving Andrew Town.

## History

The history of Andrew reaches back beyond the date of its incorporation as a Village in 1930. Events such as the Palliser expedition in 1858, the Victoria Mission of the 1860's, the North-West Rebellion of 1885, and the homesteader migrations of the 1890's have all contributed to the establishment of a settlement in this location.

The following article was written in 1909 by Walter S. Hughson and appeared in a 1931 edition of the *Vegreville Observer*. This article relates the events of this area preceding the coming of the settlers and the homesteaders. It must be remembered that the Whitford District at the turn of the century took in an area from west of Wostok to the Hairy Hill area.

“To the north-west of Vegreville some thirty miles, on the height of land which divides the water system of the Saskatchewan River from that of the Vermilion River, lies the beautiful sheet of water, known as Lake Whitford. To be more accurate, this lake may be stated to be on Township 54 in Ranges 15 and 16.



First inhabitants of the Andrew Area.



Fur buying station, 1878, at Whitefish Lake, where many of the Andrew Metis sold furs. In foreground, John Borwick selling his furs.

During high water, Lake Whitford discharges its excess into both systems, but at normal height it has no outlet.

Surrounded as it is by beautiful meadows and rich prairie lands, the district adjacent to the lake was the first to attract settlement in the whole of the Vermilion Valley, but there is nothing of note, so far as the writer knows, to show that it was the scene of any event worth recording during the first half of the last century and yet there was much stirring incident by flood and field.

During the year 1812 the North-Westers passed down the Saskatchewan River with 200,000 pounds sterling worth of raw furs which they had stolen from John Jacob Astor at the mouth of the Columbia River. Except this there were no other events worthy of notice until the coming of Father Lacombe in the early fifties. The Reverend Father, however, did not locate here, but took up his residence farther south near the town which bears his name.

Then the Palliser expedition in 1858 passed this way and discovered gold at or near where the Shandro ferry is now located, and from that time forward the history is fairly well known. Miners came to wash gold on the river and a Methodist mission was established at Victoria, a Hudson's Bay post some twelve miles to the north; the mission was in charge of Rev. George McDougall. Many of the Victoria settlers visioned the lake to cut hay, and shoot ducks and other game, but there was no actual settlement at the lake for some years after. It is worthy of note that those old-timers only had to go one day's journey from the lake to kill as many

buffalo as they pleased; often they had not even to make that journey, as they found the buffalo right here.

During the early seventies, smallpox spread among the Indians from the south, and the Blackfeet, anxious to appease the wrath of some evil spirit, planned an expedition against Victoria. They made their raid and succeeded in getting away with some horses of the settlers and also those of the mission. On their return they found a large party of Crees encamped on Section 8-56-15 on the shore of Rush Lake, an arm of Lake Whitford. The men of the Cree party were on the island in the lake gathering eggs. The Blackfeet made a quick rush at the defenceless camp and the women and children took refuge in the water, while their enemies secured all their horses. The Crees quickly rallied, however, and gave chase to the marauders, bringing them to bay on Section 2 of the same township. The Blackfeet were able to hold their position until night when they stole away in the darkness, horses and all; as far as is known nobody was hurt in the foray and the horses were recovered some two years after.

A little later the Saulteaux Indians selected the western shore of the lake for their reservation and then came the first settler in the person of the late Frederick Desjarlais, (also known as 'Kak-Kake' or the 'Hawk') who lived there until his death a few years ago. Afterwards came Philip Whitford, who had been a member of the Palliser expedition in 1858. Then came other settlers in quick succession, most of them bearing the name of Whitford.

When the rebellion of 1885 was over the Saulteaux failed to return to the lake and their reservation was thrown open to settlement. Then came the first white settler, W. R. Breton, an old Hudson's Bay Company man; he was followed by the late John Gordon, an ex-member of the North West Mounted Police.

About the year 1892, the fertility of the land began to attract the attention of some Americans and J. B. Bibee came with his family and took section 20-56-15. The late E. P. Newell was next to come and then arrived J. Batty, now Indian Agent at the Saddle Lake reservation. The first white bride came in 1894, Mrs. John Gordon having the honor, and she was followed by Mrs. S. A. Richardson a few weeks later. Mr. Richardson himself came in the preceding fall, accompanied by Thomas Niblock. During this same year also came Patrick Bolan, Robert Stewart, William Lang, he of large conversational ability, Harvey Fife.

Hughson Bros., Joseph Shea, Jim Camerson, 'The Geysers', William Begg, Tom Albiston, Hugh, John and Duncan Kennedy, after whom the little lake in the valley was named, and Alex Stewart and Ronald McDonald. Mr. Benton, an American with a large family, and also many other settlers came in that year, as did George Johnson, Thomas Hall, the philosopher and several of the Paradis family. James Hamilton, J. P., was already settled at the north end of the lake. During the same summer the Cinnamon Brothers settled on the banks of the Vermilion River with their cattle, also Thomas Watt and the late Thomas Hutchings. To Miss Mattie Cinnamon belongs the honor of being the first white child born in the Vermilion Valley.

For two years the settlement grew and prospered, notwithstanding that in 1895 and 1896 the prairie fires caused great damage. In 1896 the people began to become dissatisfied and moved away. Then came the excitement at Roseland, and of the Klondyke rush, each taking from us a quota of settlers. But in the meantime a general election had been held in 1896 and we got a government with a vigorous immigration policy.

As early as 1894 a few Galicians, (Ruthenians) had made their appearance at Star, then called Edna, some thirty miles to the west, but now they came in hordes. At first we all turned up our noses and were inclined to nausea whenever one of those sheepskinned individuals brought his balmy presence 'twixt the wind and our nobility'; but, like all good things we soon got used to them and on nearer acquaintance discovered them to be self-reliant, industrious, frugal and well-fitted to become pioneers in any country.

The individual settlers have grown prosperous in recent years and the personnel of the settlement has changed but little. The first school houses were begun twelve years ago; one called Whitford, to the north of the lake, and the other called Manawan, to the east. The former was replaced last year by a new one; the latter still lingers on in feeble old age, but it is not expected to survive the coming summer as the people of the district intend to replace it with a well appointed brick structure some time during 1909.

From early times the Methodist church maintained a mission at Victoria to north of Whitford, and as soon as there was a congregation here they came and preached in the settlers' houses until the schoolhouse was built when these were used for worship. Now, however, they have a church at Andrew, a settlement founded by Johnny Borwick, at the northwest angle of the lake. The Anglican Church also have regular services at Andrew and Manawan School and the Presbyterians likewise have services at irregular intervals. Still we remain sinful.

Of the few early settlers who now remain, John M. Kellar is road inspector; Bob Stewart is postmaster, subland agent and justice of the peace, and is interested in cattle and horses. Patrick Bolan goes in for ranching both in cattle and horses, as does also George Johnson, Hughson Brothers, William Cinnamon, and Thomas Hall. All of these cultivate large areas of land and have yields of heavy crops of good grain, the most of which is consumed by their stock."

The above article refers to Frederick Desjarlais as being the first settler in the Andrew Area. He settled on N.W. 28-56-16-4. Phillip and Andrew Whitford had served as Guides in the Riel Rebellion and were both given Military Homesteads in 1893. Andrew Whitford had both S. W. and S.E. quarter-sections of 32-56-16-4. The S.E. quarter later became the site of the Village of Andrew.

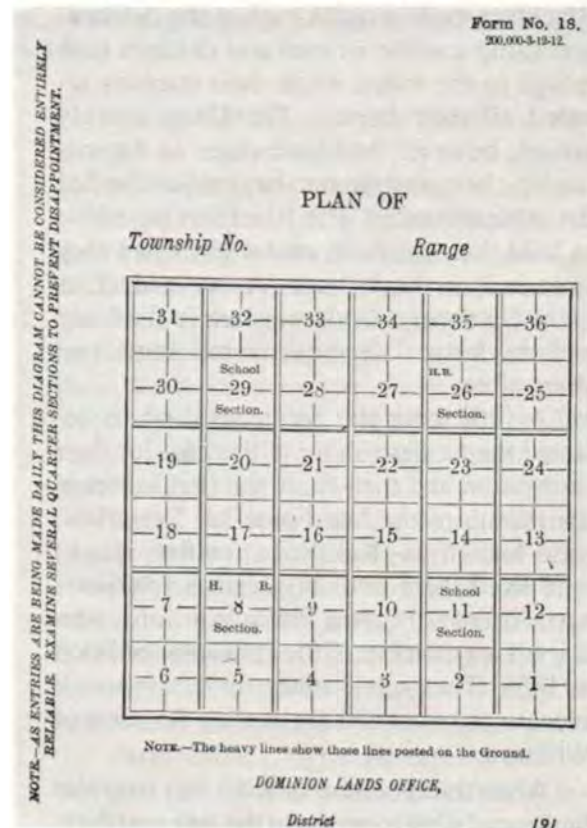


Memorial stone used as the cornerstone in the Village office.

Andrew Whitford was born in 1825. He married Liza Inkster and they had a family of nine children: Maggie, Thomas, Nellie (Brereton), Harriet (Mrs. Simon McGillivray), Eddie, Mary (Mrs. Montrose McGillivray), Johnny, Flora (Mrs. Jim Bell), and Sophia.

Andrew Whitford died of small pox in 1902 and was buried in a little cemetery approximately one-half mile south-east of the Village of Andrew.

In 1894 the first of the Ukrainians came to Alberta to settle in the Edna Area. These homesteaders were impressed with the rich productive soil and sent word back to Ukraine to neighbors and family to join



On arrival at the immigration office each homesteader received a copy of the above map indicating the method of Canadian surveying.

them in Canada. Land was being settled in an eastward direction with each year marking a new settlement. By 1898 the area directly north and west of Whitford Lake was being settled. Much has been written on the hardships that these people endured in their homesteading years. Upon leaving Ukraine, they had their meager belongings and their identifications. This included their passports, and in most cases a C.P.R. pass provided for them by the agents. This was to provide free transportation by C.P.R. either to Winnipeg or all the way to Edmonton. At the immigration office many of them were met by friends

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY  
PREPAID OR NOMINATED IDENTIFICATION CARD**  
DEPARTMENT OF COLONIZATION & DEVELOPMENT

To *M. Tausiawak Taku of Kudres* Certificate No. *54825*  
Name of Purchaser or Prepaid or Nominated  
The bearer *Tausiawak Taku of Kudres* Address  
Full Address  
Accompanied by wife and children  
proceeding on *S.S. Taurician* Date *14/4/29* to your address  
above in accordance with your application filed with us under which  
we have agreed to employ the said colonist for a period of one year.  
Signed *[Signature]*  
Date *14/4/29* At *EDMONTON*



(THIRD CLASS)  
**IMMIGRATION IDENTIFICATION CARD**  
THIS CARD MUST BE SHOWN TO THE EXAMINING OFFICER AT PORT OF ARRIVAL  
Name of passenger *ANTOALM TOAD...*  
Name of ship *23*  
Name appears on Return, sheet  
Medical Examination Stamp  
Examination Stamp

Identification card given to homesteaders when leaving Ukraine.

Reserving therout the right of way for all irrigation,  
ditches or canals constructed or proposed to be con-  
structed across said land, the signs or memorials of which  
at the date of the issuance of this receipt are on file in  
**DOMINION LANDS.**  
**INTERIM HOMESTEAD RECEIPT.**

No. *25951*

Holder of this receipt is required to give six months' notice  
in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands before making  
application for patent.  
Granted subject to *510-11* Clause 33, Chapter 54,  
Revised Statutes of Canada.  
NOTE: All minerals existing on or under the lands herein  
described are reserved to Her Majesty.

No. *4198*  
Agency, \_\_\_\_\_ 18  
I Certify that I have received from *Wasył Frunchak*  
the sum of *TEN* Dollars, being the office fee for Homestead Entry for *S 6*  
Quarter of Section *24* Township *56* Range *17*  
West of *4th* Meridian and that the said *Wasył Frunchak*  
is, in consequence of such entry and payment, vested with the rights conferred in such  
cases by the provisions of "The Dominion Lands Act," respecting Homestead rights.



*A. B. Antton*  
Local Agent.

NOTE.—The conditions upon which this Entry is granted are printed on the back hereof.



One example of the type of passport that all immigrants were required to possess.

and family that were already settled here. Many were not.

Once the homesteaders had filed for their homesteads they were given an interim receipt, on the back of which were spelled out the conditions that had to be met in order to obtain the title to their homesteads. In their entirety these are the conditions:

"This receipt, unless the entry to which it refers be revoked or cancelled entitles the homesteader to take, occupy, and cultivate the land entered for, to hold possession of the same to the exclusion of any other person or persons whomsoever, and to bring and maintain actions in law or equity against any wrong-doer or trespasser on the lands, as effectually as he could do under a patent of such land from the Crown, but not to sell any

Ref. No. \_\_\_\_\_

Receipt No. **5493**

File No. **11 8765-A**

Sale No. \_\_\_\_\_

## Department of the Interior,

### PATENT BRANCH,

Ottawa, 2nd January 1906

Principal, \$ 10.00

**PARTICULARS OF REMITTANCE.**

Interest on \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 from \_\_\_\_\_ \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 to \_\_\_\_\_ \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Cash, \$ 10.00

Scrup, \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Total, \$ 10.00

**Received** from Andrew Akhtymijchuk  
 of Heureka, Alta.

the sum of Ten <sup>00</sup>/<sub>100</sub> Dollars.

Offered as entry fee for Sec 5-57-17 W of 4 M

Chief Clerk, Patent Branch.

Receipt for the entry fee on a homestead.

of the timber thereon to persons other than homesteaders.

In case of the death of the homesteader before the completion of his homestead duties, his legal representatives succeed to the homestead right, but they, or some of them, must complete the necessary duties: and in no case will a patent issue for a homestead unless the person applying is a British subject by birth or naturalization.

A homestead entry is liable to be cancelled at any time that the homesteader is found to be in default in the performance of his duties, or in case it is proved to the satisfaction of the Minister of the Interior that a settler has made any false statement in the affidavit in support of his application for entry.

Homestead duties may be performed in one of the following ways:

1. By residence on homestead for at least six months in each year for three years, dating from time of perfecting entry by becoming an actual resident and by cultivation of the land to reasonable extent.

2. By continuous residence for 12 months, after date of entry. 30 acres at least of cultivation, the erection of a habitable house, and payment for the land at current Government price per acre.

Six months is allowed in all cases for commencing the performance of duties and where entry is obtained after 1st September in any year the time is extended until the 1st of June following.

Residence on homestead cannot be done by proxy.

Any special leave of absence that may be granted shall not count as residence.

Any assignment, transfer, mortgage or charge, or any agreement to assign, transfer, mortgage or charge a homestead right, or any part thereof, before the homesteader shall have received a certificate of recommendation for patent in proper form is forbidden, and operates not only to forfeit the entry, but also to disqualify the person assigning or transferring from obtaining another entry.

Proof that a settler is entitled to a patent must be made before the Local Agent of Dominion Lands, a Homestead Inspector or an Intelligence Officer. Failure to apply for patent for homestead within a period of 5 years from date of entry renders right liable to forfeiture."

The homesteaders were a hardy lot and of great dexterity. Most were able to do something other than farm. Some were carpenters and some were millwrights. Some walked to Calgary to work for the C.P.R.; some walked to Lethbridge to work in the coal mine: and some went to Medicine Hat to work in a brick factory. Others turned to hunting and trapping. Animal pelts were plentiful and from time to time paid well. The area surrounding the lake was bountiful with muskrat and beaver. Coyotes and skunks were also plentiful.

John Borwick, who had been a land guide for many of these homesteaders now chose to settle amongst them. After operating a store for a brief time in Whitford, he built a Half-Way House in the general area of "where the trails meet", one being the Winnipeg Trail, the other being the Calgary-Pakan Trail. The latter trail came from Calgary to Beaver Lake to Batty Point (where Jonathon Batty Liven lived — south of Whitford Lake) by boat across Whitford Lake to Andrew and then north to Fort Victoria.

Frederick Desjarlais, who had looked after Eliza



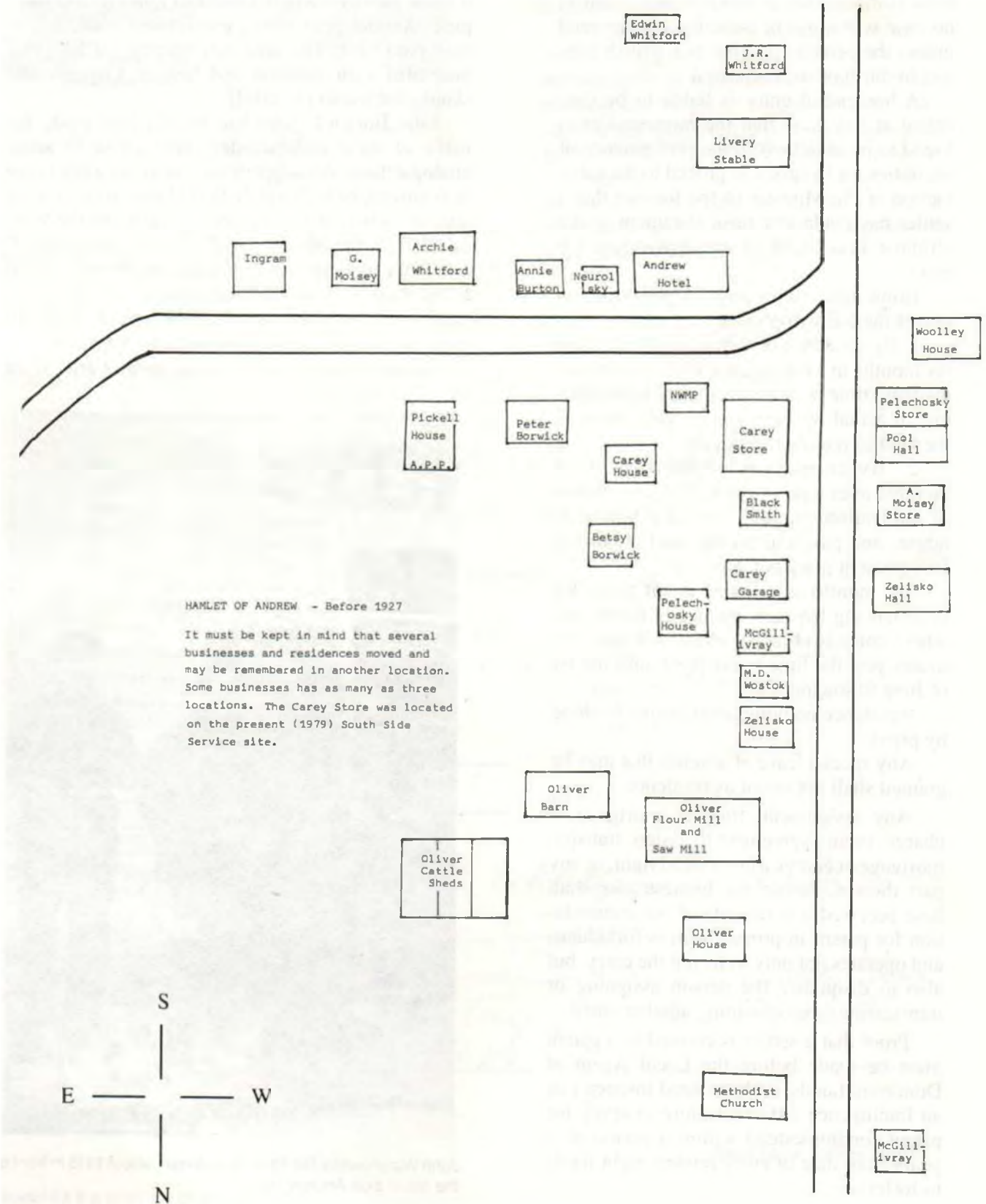
John Warshawsky, Bill Rice, Gus Weder, about 1916 in front of the south side Andrew Hotel.





Borwick in her childhood, gave John and Eliza some land on which they could build. John, who was great friends with Andrew Whitford in the Rebellion and was now living close to home, chose to honor his friend by naming his Half-way House the "Andrew Hotel". The community then became known as An

drew. Shortly after the Borwicks settled here, another Rebellion companion. Ed Carey, who was married to Jane Borwick. having disposed of land given to him by the government as a gratuity, opened a general store in 1900. These two businesses were the humble beginnings of the Village of Andrew.





Ed Carey's store — Woolley house in the background.



Hunting provided much-needed supplement to the farming income. Furs are packed, ready for shipping. Boards are cleaned and ready for the next catch.

They played an important role in the lives of the settlers, as they could now buy staples without having to make long journeys.

In 1902 Andrew had a post office. Slowly the little settlement turned into a hamlet with several stores, a telegraph line, a hotel, and several residences. Through the years it acquired an Alberta

Provincial Police Office, a blacksmith shop, a hall, a flour mill, a saw mill and other businesses. Most of these buildings were small and easily moved. As well, if a building burned it would be rebuilt, but not

**FORM K.**

This Certificate is not valid unless countersigned by the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, or a Member of the Dominion Lands Board.

138523

**Certificate of Recommendation for Homestead Patent.**

**Department of the Interior,**

**Dominion Lands Office,**

*Edmonton* *January 22<sup>nd</sup> 1906*

**I Certify that** *Jwan Kuryk*

who is the holder of a Homestead Entry for *South East 1/4*  
of Section Number *16* Township *57* Range *16*

*W* of the *4* Meridian, has complied with the provisions of the law required to be conformed to, in order to entitle him to receive a patent for such Homestead, and that I have recommended the issue of such patent.

Countersigned at *Ottawa*, this *15<sup>th</sup>*  
day of *May* 1906

*J. B. Bump*  
Commissioner of Dominion Lands.

*A. J. Harrison*  
Local Agent.

371

INTERIOR  
JAN 18 1905

130226

THE NATURALIZATION ACT

REV. STAS. CAN. CHAPTER 113, AND AMENDMENTS THEREOF

Certificate of Naturalization.

JAN 18 1905  
OTTAWA

DOMINION OF CANADA,  
PROVINCE OF ALBERTA;

COMMISSIONER.

NO. file 53568A

In the Supreme Court of the North-west Territories before The  
Honorable.....one of the Judges of the  
said Court, sitting in Chambers in the Judicial District of Northern Alberta.

Whereas .....formerly of  
.....now of.....  
(Name of Country)

in the Province of Alberta in the Dominion of Canada .....  
Occupation.  
.....has complied with the  
several requirements of "The Naturalization Act," and has duly resided in Cana-  
da for the period of three years ;

And whereas the certificate granted to the said.....  
.....under the tenth section of the said Act has been  
duly presented to the said Judge sitting in Chambers in the said Judicial District;  
and whereas a copy of such certificate has been duly posted in a conspicuous place  
in the Court House in which the said Judge holds his Chambers, and the said Judge  
has directed the issue of a certificate of naturalization of the said .....

This is therefore to certify to all whom it may concern, that, under and by virtue  
of the said Act.....has  
become naturalized as a British subject, and is within Canada, entitled to all politi-  
cal and other rights, powers and privileges, and is subject to all obligations to which  
a natural-born British subject is entitled or subject within Canada, with this qualifi-  
cation that he shall not, when within the limits of the Foreign State of which he  
was a subject (or citizen) previous to the date hereof, be deemed to be a British  
subject unless he has ceased to be subject (or citizen) of that State, in pursuance  
of the law thereof, or in pursuance of a treaty or convention to that effect.

Given under the seal of the Supreme Court of the North-west Ter-  
ritories, Judicial District of Northern Alberta, this.....  
day of.....one thousand nine hundred and ..... (1905)

*E. L. Ferris*  
Deputy Clerk of the Supreme Court.

L.S.

This is a true copy of the Certi-  
ficate granted to the above  
named person.

101962

.....  
Deputy Clerk of the Court.

Homesteaders were anxious to become Canadian citizens.



Lr. No. \_\_\_\_\_

Ref. No. 139176<sup>a</sup>

## Department of the Interior,

Ottawa, JUN 14 1906 190\_\_\_\_\_

Sir,

I have to inform you that a patent for  
N 6 1/2 of Section 12  
 in Township 55 Range 16 West  
 of the 4<sup>th</sup> Meridian,  
 bearing date the 21<sup>st</sup> May 1906  
 has issued in your name, and that in accordance with the  
 provisions of Section 39 of "The Land Titles Act, 1894,"  
 being Chapter 28 of 57-58 Victoria, it has been forwarded to  
 the Registrar of the Land Registration District of \_\_\_\_\_  
**NORTH ALBERTA.**

who will furnish you with a duplicate certificate of title free  
 of charge upon receipt of your application to him therefor,  
 provided he finds the land unencumbered.

For this purpose please place yourself in communication  
 with that official, giving him your full name and your Post  
 Office address.

The registrar's address is \_\_\_\_\_

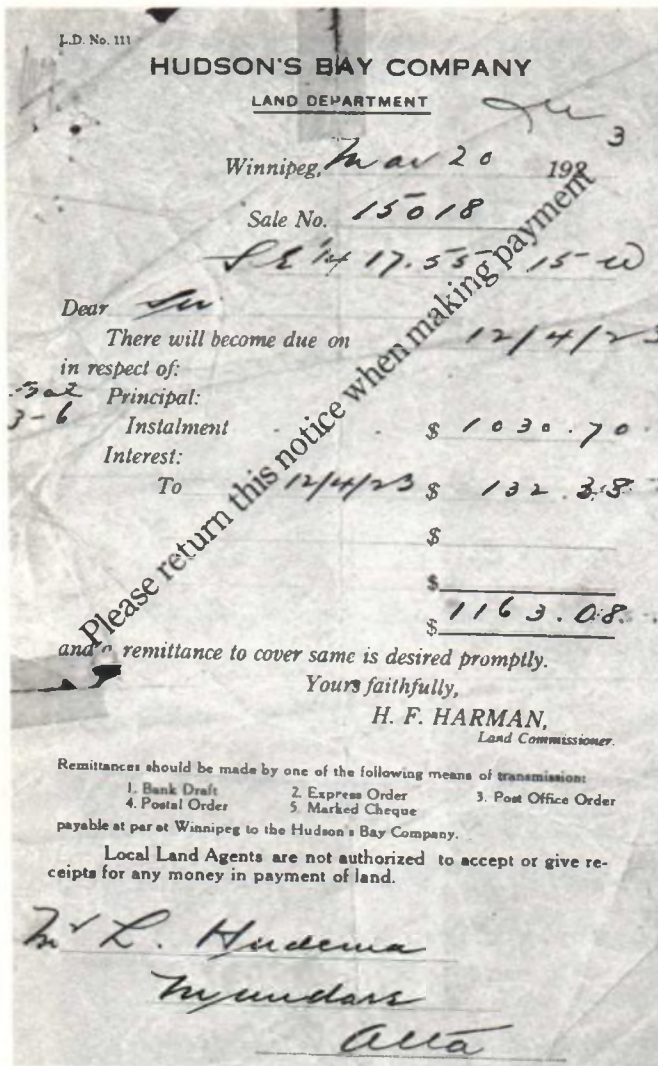
I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

PERLEY G. KEYES,

Secretary.

To Luzare Studyma, Esq.  
Whitford  
Alta



In the early 1920's land was purchased from the Hudson's Bay Company.

necessarily in the same location. In an attempt to draw up a map of the village as it was before 1928, it has been difficult to locate some businesses as different people remembered them being in different locations.

The hamlet could now provide many services to the homesteaders. Aside from the availability of goods that were required, the hamlet also provided an outlet for farm produce. The farmer's wife could now sell eggs to the local grocer. It also had a few places of employment providing some added income for the homesteaders.

### The Coming of the Railroad

Railroads and more of them was the best main topic at the turn of the century. As early as February of 1908 a delegation from Whitford and Andrew saw Premier Rutherford regarding a railroad and "returned with the best of news".

In the 1920's the railroad became a reality. In May of 1927, tenders were put out for sixty-six

miles of the Whitford Lake Branch of C.P.R. The work had been completed to Clondonald the year before.

There was much excitement as the long-awaited railroad progressed westward. The farmers were waiting eagerly as now they would not have to haul their grain to Smoky Lake, Lamont or Mundare. Freeze-up came and the railroad was constructed only as far as Willingdon. Stores from Whitford were moved during the winter to this new town.

The following summer, in 1928, construction carried on and the railroad was completed through Andrew.

The first passenger train arrived in Andrew on the last Sunday in September, 1930 creating much excitement. "The Andrew platform was well filled to witness the incoming train". With the coming of the railroad, came also the "railroad town". There were definite guidelines set down for townsites. In order to meet these guidelines, the townsite had to be moved. And move it did. Surveyors came out and plotted a whole new site. By early 1929 businesses were coming up on a new "Main Street".

The last timetable which lists passenger trains through Andrew covers the period October 30, 1960 — April 29, 1961. From April 30, 1961 until April 24, 1965 "mixed trains" were operated through Andrew, carrying both freight and passengers.



Surveying the Village of Andrew in 1928.



Construction of the railroad bed, 1928.



First passenger train through Andrew.



Building of Railroad through the Village of Andrew.



Flood of 1956 (S.E.-22-56-17-4). Extensive damage was done to the railway.





# Agriculture



Another year, another field;  
Another crop, a higher yield:  
With axe and plow, a scythe and spade,  
A daily gain on the field they made.  
With livestock numbers multiplied.  
Aspired to self-sufficiency with pride.

## Introduction

Farming — a curse or a blessing? A oneness with nature or an exercise in futility? No other occupation consumes a man the way farming does. A farm can ruthlessly wring time, money, blood and guts out of a man, often with no visible reward. And yet many people have steadfastly stuck to it despite the overwhelming odds against success.

While some of the obstacles to success have changed in the past eighty or eighty-five years, many of them are the same. The 1979 farmer is being challenged by high machinery costs: high fuel, fertilizer, and chemical costs; record high interest rates; poor grain handling and transportation systems; low market prices; the weather; lack of markets for the product; lack of quotas; and precious little recognition from anyone as to the importance of the job. The 1905 farmer worried about clearing his land, building up his herd, buying bigger machinery, low market prices and, of course, the weather.

Although there have been gradual world-wide changes in weather patterns, the result is, for all intents and purposes the same — it's either too much rain, too little rain, too late, too soon, early frosts, hail, too little sunshine, too windy, not windy enough. It could turn the nicest guy into a chronic complainer! The *Vegreville Observer* reported that at Whitford “a year ago today (March 29, 1906) we were sowing wheat, but this year we will not. Winter seems to be on strike for arbitration.” The weather of 1908 must have been exceptional as evidenced by the *Vegreville Observer*, May 15, 1908, “Seeding almost completed one month ahead of last year.” The August 20, 1908 issue reported that “Henry Monk- man cut wheat on August 13, which is the earliest that has ever occurred at Whitford.” Oh, there have been years that saw good weather, good crops, good returns. These just come often enough to keep people hopeful and persevering for another year.

A sad commentary on the perpetual plight of the farmer and poor market prices appeared in the November 27, 1907 issue of the *Vegreville Observer* in which some wit reported that “W. Cinnamon took

a load of hogs to Lamont and the price was only four cents while bacon is just six times as much. It must take a fearful pile of salt to cure a pound of pork.” These 1924 market prices reflect the same sort of inconsistencies:

Grain	#1 Wheat	1.29
	#2 Oats	.49
	#3 Barley	.72
	#2 Rye	.94
Livestock	Hogs	.07½
	Steers	.03½
	Cows	.01½
	Heifers	.02½
Produce	Butter	.30
	Eggs, firsts	.22
	Eggs, extras	.26

The Depression, of course, was hard on the farmers, although perhaps not as much so as on city dwellers. These two tidbits from the *Vegreville Observer* give some indication of what things were like:

“Two years ago a farmer of this district needed three hired men and a tractor to put in a five hundred acre crop. Last year he didn't touch his tractor and with the help of only one hired man put five hundred and ninety-five acres in crop, at only one third of the expense. Just another example of how depression teaches economy.”

March 1932, “The humming of tractors will not be heard this year. The farmers will have to go back to horsepower, as all of the tractors in the hailed-out area will be idle this year. Some figure on using them for a few days and some say they won't even hitch them. The most of them haven't enough money to buy seed let alone gas.”

Farming is, of course, not all gloom and doom. Canada's farmers are important people doing that essential job of feeding the world. A farmer is his



George Shulko and his cattle.



Lunchtime in the field at threshing time.

own boss in his own business and often the success or failure of same is his own doing. Farming provides an outside job with flexible hours. Farming provides the opportunity to take part in Nature's plan — to take a seed or a baby animal and nurture it.

Farming is a mixed blessing. Fortunately some of the old notions of sacrificing one's life for the sake of the farm are fading with today's generation of young farmers. A farm couple in their twenties or thirties are no longer content to do without a large, modern house, a good car, an annual holiday, stylish clothes and a reasonable social life just because the farm needs that time or money or energy more. They are not content to work forty or fifty years making the farm a success, only to find themselves too old or sick to enjoy their retirement. Perhaps this new thinking is partly responsible for the apparent movement "back to the land."

The following news item about Andrew that appeared in the *Edmonton Journal* in 1933 made a telling statement and should provide food for thought about the present farming practices and what the long-range results may be in terms of unemployment, world starvation, ecology and good land management. Bigger ain't necessarily better.

"A big factor in making Andrew one of the best business points on the line (the C.P.R. line) is its large and populous districts. The farm holdings run mainly to one quarter sections, which means more farmers, more intensive and thorough farming, hence better production and larger buying power, for a quarter section well-farmed today is apt to be more profitable than a big farm with inferior tillage and a greater overhead."

An *Edmonton Journal* item that appeared in 1958 had this to say about our area:

"The Ukrainian populace, farmers, businessmen, and townspeople generally are industrious and skilled workers. In this district there are many outstanding farms and farm homes. Only through hard work and good management have the farmers of this area accomplished so much. Their rewards and justifiably so, are well-managed and profitable lands, an exceptionally large number of modern farm houses and farm buildings along with one of the finest mixed farming areas in the entire country."

The Andrew area farmers have achieved distinction in the area of awards. In 1939 and 1941. Bill Skladan, a member of the Andrew Grain Club won the world oats championship at the Chicago Grain Show. In 1977 Mike Kapicki won the Farm Family Award, presented by the provincial government. In the area of livestock awards, names like William M. Melenka, Metro Klompas, John Hennig, Alex



Centennial project — John and Erna Hennig with quilt made from prize ribbons won at various fairs by Winalot Farm



Spring, 1952. One of many champions owned by Sam Mitansky.

Melenka, William Grosul, Sam Mitansky, Gregory Moisey, Melenka Brothers, Milton Hennig, and John Grosul seem to keep recurring.

Agriculture is one of the few areas that can guarantee lifelong employment. With the majority of the world's population starving, farming methods must be improved and made more productive. Conventional farming may give way to farming the seas if the population keeps growing and good land management practices go unheeded. Perhaps through the efforts of active farmers' unions and government, farming as a career can be made more profitable and fulfilling.

## Editor's Note:

The following submission 'A Pioneer Remembers' was written as a personal Centennial project on the occasion of Canada's one hundredth birthday in 1967. It was written for members of the family. Mr. Hennig has died leaving this writing as a legacy for his children and grandchildren. It is with the kind permission of Mrs. Elsie Hennig that we are sharing Mr. Hennig's thoughts on life through the years, on a farm in one of the Andrew districts, namely, the Zawale District.

## A Pioneer Remembers by Ambrose Hennig

This is Canada's 100th year of Confederation, which brings thoughts of our pioneering days and our life homesteading in this part of Alberta. My family's history in Alberta began over sixty years ago in the year 1900 when my parents came to Canada. They took up a homestead at Beaverhills, which is about ten miles South of Bruderheim. I was born in the year 1901.

These events occurred before the C.N.R. was built through Fort Saskatchewan, Lamont and points East. Necessary supplies were brought from Edmonton by teams of oxen or horses. The North Saskatchewan River was crossed by ferry or on ice during winter. No roads were built as yet — only trails which could be travelled during dry seasons or on frozen ground in winter.

Our Dad was a miller by trade, as well as a carpenter, and being able to speak at least four languages fluently, got along well with all the new settlers who took up land in this area. These people came with the intention of staying and making their new homes in this wilderness.

Our Dad was called to this area to erect some buildings and help put up one of the first flour mills. Through this work he became interested in a quarter section of land which he bought from the C.R.R. in 1904. The location of this land is S.W. 3-56-17 West of the fourth meridian and it is high land with good soil. However, at that time, it was overgrown with heavy timber, as was all the land in this area.

Within the following year, a small piece of land was cleared and broken and a building constructed of round logs with two partitions. The walls and partitions were plastered with mud and the roof was covered with sod. One end of this building was for horses and the other was a cow barn, while the middle section, about twelve feet by eighteen feet in size and containing only one small window and a door facing south, was our living quarters. The door, hinges and laths were all home-made.

When we moved into this home in 1905, our family consisted of five boys and my youngest sister (an older brother and sister were married and in their own homes). The living quarters were very small for such a large family, but we managed to keep warm through the long winter. The fixtures and furniture consisted of an old cook stove in one corner of the house, a table, small cupboard, box for firewood, a few stools and a couple of benches — all but the stove being home-made. The beds were also handmade and fastened to the ceiling so we could walk under them. We used a ladder to climb into bed at night.

It was quite comfortable and warm in this small house during the cold winter months, but when Spring came with the warm weather and rain, water dripped through the sod roof. Mother would gather up all the food and other things, which she wanted to keep dry, and try to put them all under the table which was covered with oil cloth.

During the winter months, my big brothers would be cutting logs for the sawmill. Building logs were hauled home from the bush and hued on two sides. Also, a huge pile of firewood was prepared for a full year's supply.

The smaller boys, including some of the neighborhood boys, would go into the bush and catch rabbits with snares or in a pit which had been prepared in the fall. We got all the rabbits we wanted. Whenever we wanted fresh rabbit stew, we went into the bush and caught what we needed as they abounded in vast numbers. We could also catch Ruffled Grouse with these snares. The young boys would get the dogs to scare up a flock of grouse which would then perch on the branches of the trees and stay there, dead still, while the dogs yapped and barked beneath them. Then the boys would fasten a string onto a long thin pole, make a sliding loop with the string, then slowly slip it over the head of the grouse and give it a quick jerk, and — you had yourself a grouse!



Grand Champion belonging to the Milton Hennig family.

After the first snowfall, everyone who could handle a gun or had a gun would go for big game; moose and deer which could be found in the bush anywhere you went. Also, black and brown bears were not hard to find. We always had moose and deer meat stored up for winter. Fur-bearing animals such as muskrat, weasel, coyote, mink and lynx abounded in this country. There were always enough furs to sell in order to buy traps, shells, gun powder, shot and caps for shotgun shells. Shotgun shells were always loaded at home.

When the long winter was gone and spring came with its warm sunny days and the snow went away, all the sloughs and lake filled with water and the creeks began to flow. The fish started their journey upstream and we could catch fresh fish anytime we wished through the spring and summer months. Many of our neighbors dried fish during the summer so that they had a supply for the winter.

The coming of spring in the early days was a wonder to behold, with everything coming to life again. The woods and meadows turned green again and the birds returned from the south. There were so many song birds around that there was just no end to their singing. The ponds were brimming with all types of ducks and other water fowl.

By the end of June, it was time to go picking wild strawberries along the hillsides. When strawberry season was over, it was time for wild raspberries which were found almost anywhere and grew in such abundance that one could never pick them all. Later in the summer we went picking high—bush cranberries, saskatoons, low-bush cranberries, pincherries, choke cherries and blueberries. It was just a grand time for the boys and girls all summer long. With games to play and things to do, new flowers to find and new birds and animals to watch, it was a great life for the young people. The only worry they had while berry picking was to avoid disturbing a hornet's or wasp's nest.

The first homes our neighbors built were a little different from ours. The houses and barns were made of logs and then mud-plastered. For the roof, a framework was made of strong poles and then thatched with tied bundles of long hay or rye straw. This type of roof shed water very well and lasted for many years.

All the furniture in the house was home-made, and there was also a large baking oven made of clay and stones. The walls of this oven were about one foot thick and the fire box was about three feet wide by two feet high and four feet deep. When any cooking or baking needed to be done, the fire was started in this oven and kept burning strong for an hour or more. Then the hot coals and ashes were taken out and the prepared loaves of bread were put in, as well as pots of

food to cook and meat or fish to roast. These ovens did a very good job of cooking, roasting and baking. The chimneys for these ovens were put up with a framework of strong poles about three feet square, which was then plastered with good clay inside and out at least one foot thick. Most homes had a large clay oven built outside somewhere near the kitchen. These ovens were large enough to prepare vast quantities of food for such occasions as a party or a wedding which usually lasted for two days and nights.

Three years after moving into our new home, my dad and brothers built another new home of hewn logs, eighteen feet by twenty-four feet, with two bedrooms upstairs. The walls were plastered with mud inside and out and white-washed with a mixture of sand and lime which made the walls as white as snow. All the fixtures and furniture were once again home-made. The mattresses were stuffed with good clean hay, and when they started to get a little dusty, we just took out the old hay and stuffed them full of clean hay.

During the first years on this homestead, there were no roads built, just trails through the bush. So, whenever a strong wind or storm came up, there were always many trees broken by the wind and blown across the trail. It would take a crew of men a week or so to clear the trail again. Often during the winter, when the snow was deep, it was very difficult to get anywhere with a sleigh and horses. My brothers had a pair of well-trained dogs which they would hitch onto a toboggan and go cross-country seven miles to pick up the mail and household supplies. They also went trapping with the dogs and toboggan. This same team of dogs took my sister and me to school every morning during the winter and home again after four.

By this time, the people in the area had formed the first school district. My dad and brothers took on a contract to build the first school house and teacherage. The teacherage was just a one room shack about fourteen by sixteen feet, while the school house was a larger one room building made of solid lumber. Equipment inside consisted of a teacher's desk and chair, and about a dozen desks for the children built for two to sit in. At one end of the room was a big blackboard and at the back was a huge box stove heater. The children used slates and slate pencils for writing — we never saw any notebooks, lead pencils or pens.

During the first years, it seemed difficult to attract teachers to our school, and when we did get a teacher, he or she would only stay for a few months; about half the time we had no teacher and the school was closed.

Now I will try to describe farming as it was done in the early days as I remember it. When spring came and the land dried up, it was time to plow, harrow and

seed the small pieces of cleared land. Plowing was done with a walking plow drawn by two or three horses or ponies. Some settlers used a pair of oxen, and sometimes you could even see two horses and an ox working together. The seeding was done by hand at first and the first seed drill we had was a broadcaster. After seeding, we had to go over the land with a harrow to get the seed covered with soil. When seeding and harrowing were finished, we had to fence the land to keep cattle and horses out. There were no herd laws at that time, so animals had the right to roam and graze where they pleased.

Building a fence around seeded land was always a big job. Fences were built of strong poles and pickets, as barbed wire was not used or known of in those first years.

Our main power for farming was horses, so it was a big problem to get more and better horses. Prices were very high and money not easy to come by. Some settlers in this district were lucky enough to own one or two good brood mares which would raise a colt every year. Within the following six or seven years, the number of horses increased rapidly which helped immensely to clear and break more land. They were also used for hauling logs out of the bush during the winter.

One thing I must relate — it's about one of my neighbors and the good luck he had with a pinto brood mare. She brought a colt every year and every one of them were pintos. However, one of these colts turned out to be a real freak. It was all bay on one side and all white on the other. Even the eye on the bay side was pitch black while the eye on the white side was crystal clear. This colt grew up to be a very good and gentle horse, and my neighbor used him a lot for riding. When he went by, he was riding a bay horse and when he came back it was a white horse! I never saw anything quite like it in all my life.

Now I shall try to describe threshing during the early days of our farming. The grain was stacked not far from the farmyard and our first threshing was done with a big steam engine and thresher. The crew consisted of an engineer, thresher operator, baggerman, four men handling the bundles, and a water boy, while the farmer supplied two men for hauling grain to the granary.

When this type of threshing was being done, we still lived in our small sod-covered house. How all the threshing crew got into our small house at meal time is something I will never quite understand. However, everyone seemed to have had enough to eat and no one ever complained.

During the next few years, threshing was done with a horse-powered machine called the Kehratt. The part which the eight horses were hitched to and which provided power for the thresher had to be set on the

ground with the wheels removed, and pegged down solid. The thresher was hand fed by two men, and the cylinder in the thresher turned backward so it would not throw any grain out into the faces of the men who were feeding it. At the back, one strong man was taking away the straw with a fork and putting it on a pile. The grain came out through an open spout and was measured by a man who used a couple of bushel kegs, which were filled and stroked off with a stick. He marked down every measure with a lead pencil on a clean piece of board.

After threshing was finished at our place, the Kehratt was lifted up with pride, and the wheels for transporting it were attached. One of my brothers took a team of horses and helped move the whole outfit to our neighbor's about a mile down the trail.

While my brother was away moving the Kehratt, two other brothers aged ten and twelve were at home and heard the dogs barking fiercely not far from the yard. Being curious, they set out to investigate and found a big old lynx chewing away at the bones of some dead animal. The boys at once decided to catch him in a trap, so they went home and got a Number Two coyote trap. When they got back to the lynx, the dogs helped scare him onto some big willows. They then set their traps and went away for a while. When they returned, sure enough, the lynx was in the trap so the older brother picked up a stick to kill him. He swung the stick, but the lynx made a jump to the side to avoid the stick and at the same time got free of the trap as it was not nearly big enough to hold him.

Unsatisfied with their first attempt, the boys decided they needed a much larger trap and went to the nearest neighbor to borrow a trap which would be sure to hold the lynx. However, when they got home with this big trap they found, to their disappointment, that they were not heavy enough to open the springs to set it. After much scheming and plotting, they finally came upon an idea. They brought the trap to the house where Mother had a full barrel of sauerkraut and another barrel of water. The boys moved the barrels together and tipped them enough to put the springs of the trap under the barrels, and it worked! The trap was open and set.

They took the opened trap back to where the lynx was and again scared him into the willows. They set the trap, tied it to a tree, and went away for a while. When they returned, the lynx was caught in the big trap and the older brother once again picked up a big stick to kill him. The lynx tried to climb the willows but he could not get free of the trap so he turned toward the boys, snarling and showing his teeth.

This frightened the boys so they decided they had better be more careful. They went back to the house to get the shotgun with four shells loaded heavy.

They got up close to the lynx and the older brother fired but missed. The second shot also missed. Neither of my brothers was big enough to hold a gun yet, so the younger one said, "I will hold the gun on my shoulder so you can get a better chance to hit the lynx", and they did just that. The third shot missed, but the fourth and last one killed him instantly.

After 1907, the farmers in this area were beginning to get better established in cattle and horses. Horses were badly needed for clearing land and increasing the cultivated acreage, but much of the clearing at this time was done by fire in dry seasons. On a warm dry day, some bush fires would burn so fiercely and continue burning until all the bush was gone. Only some green stumps might be left standing. Within a few years, these stumps would decay and the land could be cleared with much less work. However, the unfortunate part was that most of these bushfires were set in the month of May and destroyed all the wild birds and animals. Never again would birds and animals dwell in such abundance in this area because most of the bushland was gone forever.

At this time, the C.N.R. built a track East from Edmonton, which opened up new market places for livestock and grain. Farmers were encouraged to increase their cultivated land and improve their livestock herds, thereby improving their standard of living.

The method of breaking new land was improving, yet it was still rather slow and required much hard work. Trees were grubbed out and the wood thrown together on piles and burned. Breaking of the land was done with a four-horse team on a plow

called a bush breaker. As production increased throughout the farming area, the towns did more business and became well established. Once every summer these towns sponsored a sports day or picnic, during July or August, and the young people enjoyed watching ball games, foot races, and the big event of the day — a horse race. Refreshment booths had lemonade, chocolate bars and ice cream made right on the grounds in an old-fashioned freezer using cream. Ice was brought to the fair ground by a livery boy with a flat rack on a wagon, and was stored in an ice house which was filled during the winter. These ice houses were also used by many farmers throughout the country.

Now, as the grain fields increased in size and number, a new problem arose. There were not enough threshing outfits to handle such a large area. My brothers decided to buy a big steam engine and thresher, and with these machines did a lot of custom threshing, which usually started in October and carried on throughout most of the winter. My brothers often talked about the difficulty involved in moving the big threshing outfit from one farm to another when it was very cold. The snow was very deep and there were no roads, only trails, and sometimes it took more time to move from one place to another than it took to thresh the grain when they arrived.

Within the next few years, a few more farmers in the area bought big threshing outfits similar to ours which helped to get all the threshing done before winter set in with very cold weather and heavy snow-fall.

With better equipment and better horses, the



Rumely gas tractor, 1935-36. John and Emil Hennig in the middle.

farmers were by this time going harder than ever at breaking up more wild land, and it progressed very rapidly. My brothers bought a twenty-four inch bush-breaker, and it worked so well that soon many other farmers in the area followed our system. Most of the land breaking and clearing was done by European immigrants who flocked into Western Canada in great numbers. They were all very handy with axes and grub hoes, and seemed to enjoy this type of work. These same men helped with hay making, stooking and hauling bundles during threshing time.

We must not forget the women in these pioneering days. They really had a large task to feed a big gang of hardworking men all summer and fall. Meals started at five o'clock in the morning and lasted until late at night. These women just could not take a day off, not even on Sundays. These women not only prepared meals, they had to do housecleaning, wash clothes, milk cows, and often looked after a good-sized flock of chickens hatched by brood hens. I sometimes wonder how they were able to do it all and still remain so cheerful.

As farming progressed, more wild land was bought by established farmers and some bought by new families coming into the area, so that within a few years most of the wild land was taken up for farming. This progress brought about necessary changes. A new herd law was brought into effect, whereby every owner of livestock was required to keep them in his own pasture with a good barbed wire fence. This made it necessary for everyone to fence his land and in about two years all the land taken up for farming was fenced with barbed wire.

With the rapid increase in production from the land, it became necessary to improve the roads, so a big road building program got under way. The road allowances had to be cleared, and sloughs and water holes drained. Wood was hauled and put across the bog holes in late fall and early winter, and then covered with dirt during the summer. Grades were built with horse-drawn graders. Scrapers, drawn by four horses, were used for hauling dirt. The rule was that every farmer was required to do a specified amount of road work for every quarter section of land he owned or farmed. Many small bridges were built across streams and creeks. Road building in those days was a very difficult job with the kind of equipment we were compelled to use, but we finally did get the roads built on the road allowances, rather than zig-zag across the country.

In 1909 Dad became quite ill. Driving the horse team, he went to Lamont to see Dr. Archer who had just opened his office and practice, and took me along. While we were in Lamont, one of the first cars drove through from Edmonton and created considerable excitement. Everybody came out to the street to watch.

A few years later we had a few cars in our own district and one of our neighbors just could not figure it out — a moving rig not pulled by horses or oxen, so he said the car was pushed by the “Devil’s own rig”! The first cars in the district were Ford touring cars, a light car with a canvas top which could be folded back. Top speed was about twenty miles an hour. Just the same, it was considered a big thing to drive a car in those days, and it was a real treat to be able to drive to the city to watch the old silent movies.

Our family lived through a very anxious time during 1910. Dad became ill and was taken to the hospital at Vegreville, but he never recovered. He passed away in July, 1910. My older brothers took over the farm and adjusted well to the new situation. The grain market improved and the new land yielded good crops, so within the next few years we were quite well established in our own farming operation.

In 1914, the first World War started and caused much concern in most parts of the world, as well as in our own part of the country. Many young men joined the army or navy. There was no air force at that time, but there were predictions made that some day men would soar through the air in flying machines. This we just could not believe. Remarks were made, like “Flying is for the birds” and “Let fly who wants to fly. I’ll keep my two feet on the ground”.

During the war, the market for grain and meat products was very good. Farmers were encouraged to produce all they could in order to feed the Allied armies as well as the many people in Allied countries which had been over-run by that fierce war. In the spring and early summer 1917, we were plagued by very high winds which blew for weeks without letup. Most of the seed was blown away, along with the rich top soil and the harvest was very light. In 1918 we had a heavy frost which killed the wheat crop completely. In 1919 the crops were again very light because of extremely light rainfall. We had an early winter that year and found ourselves with a very severe shortage of feed for cattle and horses. Before winter was over, thousands of animals died of starvation which was a severe setback for all the farmers.

When the war ended in 1918, the flu virus hit us and brought about much hardship, suffering and sorrow. Many lives were lost during this period and many suffered a long time afterward from the effect of the flu.

I should not forget to mention the trouble and misery caused by the mosquitoes during summer, especially when it was very warm and damp. It was simply torture for both man and beast.

Every farmer would have to build a big smudge and keep it going day and night. The cows and horses would come into the smoke and get a little relief from the hordes of mosquitoes. On days when they were



very thick, it was a real problem to milk the cows, and it was next to impossible to work in the garden hoeing or picking weeds.

Working in the fields with horses was something else! We would take green branches with plenty of leaves, tie them together across the horse's back which offered some protection. The man on the plow had an old bucket with smudge going all day which was tied to the lever of the plow. He also had a piece of mosquito netting fastened to the brim of his hat and covered his face and neck.

A strong wind was always welcomed when the mosquitoes were thick as they seem unable to fly in a wind. On such days the animals could graze peacefully and the men could work without being tortured.

After the war, the market for grain and livestock weakened. Grain prices dropped considerably and this disturbed the farmers very much. In order to get a little more for their grain, they organized a system of loading railway box cars and shipping their grain direct to the lakehead or other seaports. It was interesting to see about twenty-five wagon loads of grain following one another for fifteen or twenty miles to town, and then unloading by hand into a box car on the track by the loading platform. Selling grain by this method gave the farmers a few cents more per bushel, but it was by no means satisfactory.

The next big idea to get underway created a lot of excitement and promised a better market for the grain. The Alberta Wheat Pool was organized and grain was marketed through our own system. We no longer had to rely on private businesses to do it for us. Most farmers agreed with this idea and gave it good support. This new method of marketing grain improved the selling of grain.

During this time, farmers in the area also got together and put up a telephone line which was a benefit to all and enjoyed by many.

Livestock had increased greatly in number, but the quality was very poor. A livestock improvement program was established with the assistance of the Department of Agriculture, which made better breeding stock available at very reasonable prices. Sheep, hogs and poultry were also included in this new venture.

Work horses also received their share of attention. Some good stock was brought in which cost the purchaser a great deal of money, so groups were organized and everyone shared in the cost of one good stallion. Then everyone used this stallion on his brood mares and the only cost was to pay the caretaker who was chosen by the group. This system worked very well and was less expensive.

Cities and towns were now growing very fast.

Much construction work was done and new plants and factories sprang up, requiring many young men to keep the projects going. Farm boys left their homes for the cities and took jobs at fair pay, bringing about a shortage of help for the farmers, especially at seeding time and harvest. As a result, it was necessary for farmers to purchase tractors with steel wheels (rubber tires were not as yet in use) to speed up plowing and do other difficult work. Small threshers were attached to the tractors, and even with smaller crews, were easy to move around. All the big steam engines and threshers were discarded.

We had a few years of fair to good crops and prices for farm products were not too bad. In 1926, many of the fields were dried out and plowed under. In the fall we got heavy rains and the grain was all cut and stooked. However, it rained almost every day for about three weeks, the grain sprouted in the stooks, and when finally threshed, was not fit for seed. Much of the seed grain for 1927 was shipped in from other areas and the crop was one of the best we had had in a long time. The next two years were fair, although prices for grain and other farm produce were falling.

When 1929 ended, we were in such a depression it was unbelievable, and during the next four years wheat was selling for twenty cents a bushel and barley at about ten cents a bushel. A two hundred pound hog would bring about two dollars and a thousand pound steer, five dollars. No farmer could carry on under such conditions — no debts could be paid, not even taxes.

Farmers suffered a severe setback during this depression but the cities and towns also had their problems. The shops, plants and factories could not sell their goods and closed down, creating another problem, for then the cities were filled with unemployed men. These unemployed men and their families had to have food, clothing and shelter. The government paid a farmer five dollars a month during the winter months if he would take a man out to his farm and give him food and shelter. This went on for three years.



Poultry was a common sight in every farmyard.

To add to the depression, farmers in this district were hit by a devastating hail storm on July 24th, 1930. We had never seen anything like it. Crops were totally destroyed and the hailstones, many as large as baseballs, even killed many of our chickens and all of our turkeys. In 1931, we again had a bad hailstorm and lost about forty per cent of our crop. We were on the edge of the storm, but north of us for a distance of perhaps ten miles the storm was at its very worst, accompanied by gale force winds. The hailstones were not very big but they were driven with tremendous force by the strong winds. Straw in the grain fields and hay and grass in the meadows and sloughs was cut up so fine, it really looked as if it had been through a feed cutter. Some of us went to see what it looked like where the storm had been at its worst, and found the grass cut off close to the ground and grain fields so badly cut up that it was impossible to find a piece of grass or straw longer than an inch or so. We saw many dead birds but not a single live one. All, including ducks and grouse, had been killed by this terrible storm.

As mentioned earlier, the farmers had organized and put up a telephone line which proved to be very useful. However, when the depression came, telephone bills could not be paid and so within a short time the line went to ruin and was never rebuilt.

In 1929, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company completed a new track through our farming area. The railway grade was built with a large grader pulled by a big team of mules and horses. When the track was finished, many grain elevators were built in the new town-sites which brought the marketing of grain much closer to home for every farmer.

The depression lasted for about five years, and when it was over, conditions began to improve very slowly. Many farmers were in dire financial straits, using worn out equipment and without money to replace it. They sold their land if they could, or rented it to a neighbor, and went to the cities where they took on jobs of whatever type they could find in order to support themselves and their families.

During the hard times after 1930, cars which had been owned by the farmers were not used as it was too costly to run them: so the motors were taken out, and most of them converted to other useful purposes, such as sawing wood or crushing grain with small grinders. The body of the car was also removed and a different steering device attached with a pole. A two horse evener was put on a box, two seats built, and this rig was called the Bennett Wagon.

As conditions improved and the farming industry again increased its production, cars and trucks also increased in number. It was necessary to improve all the roads, so the old road improvement districts were changed to Municipal Districts and big powered road

building equipment purchased. Within a few years, many roads were improved with higher grades and better drainage and some of the main roads were being gravelled.

The rural school system was not satisfactory, with the one-room school house and one teacher trying to give instruction to children in all grades from one to nine. School districts were enlarged, and in place of the one-room house, two-room school houses were built and two teachers hired, one teaching the lower grades and the other the higher grades.

During this time, farmers had a few years of slow progress until 1939 when the second World War began. Most of the farm boys were called into the Army, Navy and Air Force, causing a shortage of farm help, so the farmers invested in larger tractors with rubber tires and bigger tillage implements. In fact, the market for farming equipment was greater than the supply. The purchase of farm equipment was controlled by a quota system, which was of necessity enforced by the Federal Government, since steel and iron were needed for war supplies.

The war changed farming from using horse power to power machinery. Most farmers did not use horses for any farm work at all and they were sold to plants where they were processed into fox and mink food. The business of fur farming seemed to be quite good at this time and quite a few mink ranches were in operation in the area for about ten years or more.

The harvesting of grain changed from stooking and threshing to swathing and combining. Straw required for livestock in winter was baled, and bales of straw and hay were hauled to the farmyard and stacked.

At this time the battery-operated radio with its loudspeaker came on the market and was sold all over the country. News and weather reports, as well as music and other interesting programs, were heard for the first time. News reports were always very exciting because you heard them only a few minutes after they occurred.

Marketing of grain was highly unsatisfactory. The farmer never knew when he could sell his grain or how much he would get for it, if he did. Through the farm organizations and Wheat Pool, the Federal Government was requested to take over the marketing, both export and domestic. The Government agreed, and the Canadian Wheat Board was established. They began buying grain on a system whereby an initial payment was made when the grain was brought in, and a final payment at the end of the crop year. Every farmer was required to have a permit book which was obtained from the grain elevator where he sold his crop. Grain was bought on a quota basis according to seeded acreage shown in the per-

mit book and this method proved very satisfactory to all the farmers.

The selling of livestock to drovers and buyers at country points also changed to selling at auction markets, and this was a big improvement. The system of live grading lasted for a few years and then changed to rail grading. Hog grading brought about a change in hog raising from the fat butcher hog to a much leaner one, especially suited for bacon and ham.

In 1945, the big war ended and many young farm boys had been lost. Of those who did come back, only a few returned to the farm. Most of the veterans took jobs in other industries which paid good wages and proved a fair standard of living. Once again the farmers were short of help and farm income too low to pay for help in competition with other industries. Many invested in bigger power machinery and either rented or bought their neighbor's land from those who had given up farming and moved to the city.

This move to the city reduced the number of farmers and their families in every area, resulting in a need for change in the system of education for children in rural areas. Large schools were built in the larger towns to take in all the children and provide the students with education from grade one right through high school. Children living more than half a mile from school were brought in by bus, thus making it necessary to have all-weather roads at all times. Roads were gravelled in summer and snowplowed in winter, which benefited everyone since they could travel anywhere at any time.

We had now been farming in this area for about forty years or so and the serious problem arose of weeds and loss of fertility in the soil. With help from the Department of Agriculture, chemicals were produced which would kill many weeds without harming the grain crop and were very beneficial if properly used. A fertilizer was also manufactured which would increase the yield per acre and improve the quality of the grain.

Most farming operations had increased in size, both in cultivated acreage and number of livestock, bringing about a need for electrical power. Once again the farmers organized, and with the assistance of the District Agriculturist, the first power line was completed and serviced about thirty-four families. In December of 1949, after almost two years of planning and working, the power was turned on and everyone was very happy with it. Those who had not joined with the first group were very anxious to have it now, and within three years nearly every farmer in the area had electricity.

One thing long overdue in this farming district was the telephone. A group of farmers applied to the Alberta Government Telephone System and in about



Turkey raising supplemented farm income.

two years we had a modern underground telephone line installed which is thoroughly enjoyed by everyone. Another very useful instrument used extensively for sending messages and reports of all kinds is the two-way radio. Air craft, forest rangers, ranchers and many farmers find it indispensable in their line of work.

Another thing found in most homes, city and country alike, is the television set which, of course, brings you pictures and sound — live as it happens in black-and-white or color. Just by a flick of the switch, you can sit in your living room and watch things happening in any part of the world. Beautiful parades and other shows in color are simply fantastic to view.

In the last ten years, the aircraft industry has gone all out in improving air transportation of goods as well as passengers. We now have passenger planes that will carry three hundred people and their luggage at a speed of six hundred miles an hour. The latest report we have on air travel is about a new aeroplane coming out soon which will carry four hundred passengers and their luggage at a speed of one thousand miles per hour.

The most modern craft built recently is for space travel and carries a crew of trained men at many thousands of miles per hour. The last one of these space vehicles circled the moon and returned home safely, preparing the way for the next satellite to land a man on the moon. The whole world watches and listens with keen interest. It is really difficult to believe that such fantastic inventions are brought into use by and for man. Atomic power is also finding its use in producing great quantities of power at low cost.

There are many other useful inventions and machines which I have not mentioned, one being the adding machine which saves a lot of time and avoids costly mistakes. One very important invention of recent times is the computer which, if used properly by trained men, can do the most amazing things.

In the past fifty years that I have farmed here and the sixty years I have lived here, we have lived through a very interesting and exciting age. No time in recorded history has brought so many new inventions and improvements for the benefit of man.

I have now retired from farming and live with my good wife. Our family of five daughters and one son have grown up and are all married and making their own living.

I am sure there will be many more new things coming and many changes as time goes on, and I do hope they will bring good for all people.

### **District Agriculturist**

**by G. W. Shewchuk**

The first full-time District Agriculturist in Alberta was H. W. Scott who established an office at Sedgewick in 1920. Other offices were established in Lethbridge 1921, Medicine Hat 1922, Vegreville and Grande Prairie 1924, Hanna 1927.

The Lamont county was first served by the District Agriculturist from Vegreville. The first D.A. was F. H. Newcombe who served until 1935 when the office was closed. William Pidruchney took over the servicing of the Andrew-Lamont districts when the Willingdon office was established in 1930. This he did until 1937 when he opened a new office at Smoky

Lake and Fred Magera was appointed for Willingdon. By 1957 each county in the province had a District Agriculturist. In July 1957 the Willingdon office was closed. I moved from Spirit River to open a new office at Lamont to serve that county, which I did until my retirement in 1978. During this time the following Agriculture graduates from the university took their initial training in the Lamont office under my guidance: Clifford Suntjens, David Beckman, John Tackaberry, Allan Macaulay and Bob Forster. Clifford and Bob have chosen to go farming. I am happy to see that these two boys are doing very well in farming and others have become good and popular District Agriculturists. The present D.A. in Lamont is Don Christensen.

Most of the work done by a District Agriculturist is education related — finding farm problems and helping solve them. This is done through farm calls, meetings, demonstrations, telephone calls, correspondence, office interviews, 4-H clubs and fairs. Other duties include serving on Agricultural Service Boards, Seed Cleaning Plant Directors' meetings, Agricultural Development Corporation appeal meet-



Don Christensen B.Sc.A., District Agriculturist, 1977 to present.



**George W. Shewchuk**  
Senior District Agriculturist

ings; compile certain statistics; head emergency control programs such as outbreaks of Bertha Army Worms, cutworms and grasshoppers, labor program, livestock assistance program, emergency feed program, livestock improvement program, farm shelterbelt program and R.O.P. (record of production).

Through the efforts of Mr. Alex Serediak and the Andrew Chamber of Commerce in 1958, District Agriculturist office days were held the first and third Tuesday of each month at the town Fire Hall. It is still maintained. This does not mean that this is the only time the D.A. visited Andrew. Calls were made whenever it was necessary, but on the first and third Tuesday anyone in the Andrew area could call on the D.A. in their own town rather than travel some thirty miles to Lamont.

I am pleased to report that during my twenty-one years as D.A. in the Lamont county, the Lamont and Andrew offices were well patronized. It had been a pleasure to serve the people of Andrew and the County of Lamont.

1980 will be the sixtieth anniversary of the District Agriculturist service in Alberta.

### **District Home Economists' Services** by Iva Bradley

Annual reports of the Alberta Department of Agriculture have provided the historical background for



Iva Bradley, M.S.H.Ec.C.E., District Home Economist 1966 to present.

the District Home Economist's service to the Andrew district.

While District Agriculturist services were first provided in 1920, it was not until 1939-40 that the plan of organization for the Home Economics service was started. The 1940 annual report states "Women's extension work in Alberta falls into a number of divisions. These are as follows: demonstration, field days, short courses, fairs, correspondence courses, publications, radio talks, and girls' work.

The objective of this work is better home living on the farm, and from the list of subjects provided this year it is obvious that there are many aspects of this aim. The work is not limited to cooking and sewing. The farm woman is interested in many phases of homemaking, but she demands something that is practical for her home".

In 1942, the annual report of the Women's Extension Programme began with "The demand for extension work for women and girls as conducted by the Department of Agriculture is rapidly increasing as a result of wider acceptance of this service and the need of homemakers for timely authentic information in meeting the many problems arising from war conditions".

In 1943 the report speaks of four temporary and one permanent full time District Home Economist being "assigned area in which to carry out the summer programme of demonstrations". The summary states "The demand for women's extension work continues to increase more rapidly than staff and funds can meet. The time has come for the Department to consider the establishment of a comprehensive Woman's Extension Programme by the appointment of a field staff of District Home Economists to serve the women of the Province. This would mean a system of extension work similar in organization to that of the District Agriculturists ... whereby Home Economists are available to assist in all phases of homemaking".

In 1944, four additional Home Economists were appointed, bringing to five the permanent staff of District Home Economists. A comment of note in the 1944 report was the fact that it was now necessary to educate women to the fact that the Home Economics Extension Service was now a year round programme and not summer only.

On July 13, 1944 Miss Rose Faryna was appointed District Home Economist in Willingdon. This would be the first home economist to serve the Andrew district. Miss Faryna remained in the Willingdon district until July 15, 1946.

Although specific districts are not mentioned in the annual reports, promotion of Hot School Lunches, assistance to war brides, and supervision of

Girls' Clubs are mentioned among the activities of the District Home Economist in the reports of 1944, 1945 and 1946. These activities were in addition to requests for demonstrations, home visits, preparation of newsletters and office visits.

In 1947 the annual report does not list a Home Economist at Willingdon. An office is recorded at Vegreville with the appointment of Miss Grace Horbay on June 2, 1947. This same report talks of the increased demands made upon Home Economists as the service became better known.

Miss Horbay remained in Vegreville until 1953 when she resigned. Miss Marion Inglis succeeded Miss Horbay (Mrs. Melnyk), remaining in Vegreville until 1956 when she transferred to Lacombe. During this time the Vegreville District Home Economist's office served the Vegreville-Lamont-Two Hills area.

In 1957 the Extension Office was moved from Willingdon to Lamont. Miss Elsie Kubrak was appointed the District Home Economist at Lamont. She resigned in 1958. The Annual Report for 1958 lists the Lamont District Home Economist "To be appointed". The 1959 report notes a transfer of Mrs. Donna Westendorf from Lamont to Edmonton. Mrs. Westendorf was the final Home Economist at Lamont until September 1973.

From August 1959 until September 1973, the Lamont district was served by Home Economists from the Two Hills District Office.

Home Economists during that time were Mrs. Elizabeth Durie, August 1959 to Spring 1962, Miss Marie Ownes 1962-1963, Miss Janet Hilton (Mrs. Janet Kolisnak) 1964-1966. Miss Iva Bradley 1966-September 1973.

In September 1973 the Two Hills — Lamont Home Economist District was divided, placing a Home Economist in each office. At that time Iva Bradley transferred from Two Hills District Extension to the Lamont District Extension Office. At the time this book was prepared, she was still the Home Economist serving the Lamont District.

In 1975, the Lamont District Office was made a training office for new District Home Economists. Since then new graduate Home Economists coming from Manitoba, British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Alberta have trained before going to their own offices in other parts of the province.

From the inception of the District Home Economist service until the summer of 1976, the District Home Economist Extension Service was part of the Extension Division of the Department of Agriculture. In the summer of 1976, the Home Economics Branch moved from the Extension Division to the newly established Home Economics and 4-H Division. The Home Economists and Agriculturist do

continue to serve the District from the same office in Lamont.

As one reviews the annual reports from 1940 onward, it was amazing how things change and yet remain the same. While wartime conditions demanded that homemakers preserve their garden produce and use all items in the home as long as possible, so too do 1979 conditions ask the same thing but now for reasons of economy and ecology. Post-war years and rising costs demanded that homemakers learn how to budget and manage home accounts, so do the inflationary times of 1979 require that families learn to budget and make the most of their resources.

The Home Economics Extension Service over the years has attempted to offer information and resources to homemakers in all aspects of homemaking — foods and nutrition, clothing and textiles, housing, home management, girls' club work and family living. These services are provided through home visits, newsletters, news columns, short courses and office visits. The residents of Andrew and District have had access to these services through offices at Willingdon, Vegreville, Two Hills and now Lamont.

## **Grain Companies in Andrew by Hazel Anaka**

The coming of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1928 was vitally important to Andrew and area. This decision by the government and the Company was destined to change the face of this area and the lives of its inhabitants. The effect on people was especially profound if the people happened to be farmers or small town businessmen.

The railway served to link Andrew and its farmers with markets for grain and livestock. Up until the time of this railway, a farmer was forced to take his wagon and team to either Smoky Lake or Mundare on earlier rail lines, in order to sell some grain.

1928 ended all that in that construction began on the grain elevators. The first grain elevator to open in Andrew in the fall of 1929 was owned by the Home Grain Company with manager Frank Brock and assistant Bill Filipchuk. This was followed shortly after with the opening of grain elevators owned by Alberta Pacific, Alberta Wheat Pool, Bawlf Grain, Brooks Elevators and United Grain Growers.

The *Vegreville Observer* reported in October 1930 that "135,000 bushels of grain have been shipped from Andrew to date which is estimated to represent about one third of the crop." The *Observer* goes further to say that "wheat is grading all number two Northern yielding forty to fifty bushels per acre, oats sixty to seventy bushels, barley thirty-five to forty

GRAIN COMPANIES IN ANDREW

Alberta Pacific Grain Co.Ltd.  
 Alberta Wheat Pool  
 Bawlf Grain Co. Ltd.  
 Brooks Elevator Co. Ltd.  
 Federal Grain Co. Ltd.  
 Home Grain Co. Ltd.  
 Pioneer Grain Co. Ltd.  
 Northern Grain Co. Ltd.  
 Seale Grain Co. Ltd.  
 United Grain Growers Ltd.

NORTH

Alberta Pacific 1929  Northern 1943-1946  Alberta Wheat Pool 1946-1962  dismantled	Bawlf Grain 1929  Alberta Pacific 1941-1968  Federal 1968-1972  Alberta Wheat Pool 1972-1979	Home Grain 1929 Searle 1930  Federal Grain 1968-1972  Alberta Wheat Pool 1972-1979	Brooks 1929 Federal 1929  Pioneer Grain 1943-1979	United Grain Growers 1929       Alberta Wheat Pool 1972-1979	Alberta Wheat Pool 1929       Alberta Wheat Pool 1979
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SOUTH

bushels." It called them the "best crops between the C.P.R. and the Saskatchewan River."

An item in the *Observer*, in a March 1932 issue, confirms that farming was as risky then as it is now — "Andrew farmers have marketed 400,000 bushels of grain at local elevators. Pretty good after fifty per cent of the crop area was hit by hail." The Alberta Wheat Pool reports that its lowest handlings were in 1935-36 with a total of 26,472 bushels as compared to their highest of 514,251 bushels in 1976-77.

Farmers have in the past had the option of either selling their grain through the elevator or directly into a boxcar. During the Depression when time and energy were more readily available than money, farmers shovelled grain off their wagons into a boxcar in order to save a few cents per bushel on handling charges. This was called off-track loading. The grain was lifted out of a wooden hopper box by chains moving metal plates up through the auger pipe. With the appearance of grain trucks and hydraulic hoists this all but disappeared.

The grain buyer has, since the beginning, been a popular and well-respected man in the community. His office offers a wide range of services as well as a kind of comfortable drop-in centre in which local farmers gather, swap stories and give each other advice. Each of the companies sells seed grain, chemicals, fertilizers, commercial animal feeds and salt, baler twine, farm supplies and equipment such as grain loaders, shovels, sprayers and canvases. The

early agents sold coal as well. In addition to testing and buying grain, the agent sells hail and crop insurance. He is also bonded and is a Commissioner for Oaths. He is empowered to give cash advances or deferred payments.

Because of the number of changes in ownership of the grain elevators in Andrew, I have chosen to list each company and a brief description of what happened to it. Because some of them haven't existed here for anywhere from the past fifteen to forty years some of the information is sketchy, particularly the names and terms of the buyers. We have sought for accuracy and apologize for any errors or omissions. The numbers in brackets offer a reference point and indicate the location of the elevator beginning with number one from the east and ending with number six in the west. Alphabetically they are: Alberta Pacific Grain Company Limited; The Alberta Pacific Grain elevator (six) was built in 1929 and opened under the management of Ab Brower. It existed until 1943 when it was purchased by Northern Grain Co. Ltd. In 1941 the company bought an elevator (five) from the Bawlf Grain Co. It remained in existence until 1968, at which time Alberta Pacific, Searle Grain and Federal Grain amalgamated under Federal Grain's name. The grain buyers for Alberta Pacific were: Ab Brower, 1929; Mr. Alexander, 1935; Paul Audriuk, 1936-38?; Nick Ewanowich; John Hrehirchuk; Victor Stelmach, 1961; Bill Ratsoy; William Andriuk; and John Skladan, 1963-68.

**Alberta Wheat Pool:** The Alberta Wheat Pool built a 39,700 bushel elevator (one) in Andrew in 1928. The first buyer was H. Anderson from November 16, 1928 to September 18, 1929. The Alberta Wheat Pool has obviously flourished in Andrew because it now owns four of the five existing elevators (one, two, four, and five). In 1972 the Pool purchased two Federal and one United Grain Growers elevators. The present staff includes manager Larry Mitrenga, assistants Willie Pesaruk and Bill Semeniuk, and secretary Janice Danyluk. The previous grain buyers were: H. Anderson, November 16, 1928 to September 18, 1929; H. Stepa, September 18, 1929 to January 5, 1931; Closed January 5, 1931 to August 17, 1931; J. C. Armitage, August 17, 1931 to June 2, 1936; A. Smith, June 2, 1936 to October 30, 1936; J. J. Tymchuk, October 30, 1936 to March 8, 1945; H. Prodoniuk, March 8, 1945 to September 21, 1945; F. R. Kolodychuk, September 21, 1945 to September 1, 1953; N. Dowhaniuk, September 1, 1953 to August 27, 1958; W. Umrysh, August 27, 1958 to October 31, 1978 (retired); and D. W. Koch, July 4, 1978 to October 31, 1978. In Andrew 2,3,4: R. W. Gorgichuk, March 16, 1972 to November 6, 1975; and D. W. Koch, December 1, 1975 to June 1979.

**Bawlf Grain Co. Ltd.:** In 1929 the Bawlf Grain Co. opened an elevator (five) in Andrew under the management of Peter Sachkiw. A Mr. Motiuk took over the job in 1937. Nick Ewanowich was the last agent in 1941 when Alberta Pacific bought them out.

**Brooks Elevator Co. Ltd.:** The Brooks Elevator Company began construction of an elevator (three) in May 1929 but sold to Federal Grain before it opened.

**Federal Grain Company Limited:** On October 1, 1929 the Federal Grain Company opened an elevator (three) under the management of Bill Filipchuk who remained manager until 1943 when Pioneer Grain purchased it. In 1968 Federal Grain acquired two other elevators (four and five) with the amalgamation of Searle Grain and Alberta Pacific under Federal's name. From 1968 to 1972 William Scraba was grain buyer for both these elevators. This all ended in 1972 with the sale of Federal Grain to Alberta Wheat Pool.

**Home Grain Company:** The Home Grain Company was the first grain elevator (four) to open in Andrew. It opened in the fall of 1929 with Frank Brock as grain buyer and Bill Filipchuk as assistant. The first load of grain in Andrew was delivered by Frank Kopp. The Andrew tax roll for 1930 would suggest that Searle Grain Company bought this elevator shortly after it opened.

**Pioneer Grain Company Limited:** The Pioneer Grain Company came into existence in July 1943 with the purchase of the Federal Grain elevator (three). Bill Filipchuk was the manager from 1943 until December 1945 when Alex Mihalcheon took



Wooden grain elevator on Hudema farm.

over. Andy Filipchuk worked for Pioneer for a short time. In June 1972 William Scraba assumed Mr. Mihalcheon's job as grain buyer. In 1977 Alex Orydzuk was hired as assistant. Pioneer Grain owns one of the five existing elevators.

**Northern Grain Company Limited:** It appears that in 1943 the Northern Grain Company purchased an Alberta Pacific elevator (six). By 1946 the place had changed hands again. The Alberta Wheat Pool bought it. In 1962 it was dismantled and the material used to add a crib annex to the existing Pool elevator (one).

**Searle Grain Company Limited:** Searle Grain came into existence in Andrew in about 1930 with the purchase of the Home Grain Company elevator (four). It ceased to exist in 1968 with the amalgamation of Searle Grain and Alberta Pacific under Federal Grain's name. The managers were Joe Shyp-tysky 1935-43, William Scraba 1943-68 and William Malayko 1948-50.

**United Grain Growers:** The United Grain Growers opened an elevator (two) in Andrew in about 1930 under the management of Duke Ott. In 1972 it was bought by Alberta Wheat Pool. The managers were: Duke Ott 1930, John Steppa 1935, Harry Stepa, Eli Wakaruk, W. J. Wakaruk 1961, Bill Bilasky and William Homeniuk.

Fifty years later, in 1979, grain companies continue to play a vital role in this farm community. There has been a great deal of concern and controversy arising out of the question of grain handling and transportation in this country. The system is by no means perfect, but through honest and critical appraisal of the situation and with input from govern-



ments, farmers' unions, grain companies, railway companies and individuals, a modified and improved solution will be found. It must be found because it's costing Canadians generally and farmers specifically, billions of dollars.

## **The Pioneer Grain Operates An Elevator Built Fifty Years Ago**

by Alex Mihalcheon

In 1943, the Pioneer Grain bought an elevator from the Federal Grain. It has served the district of Andrew since. It handles all types of grain, fertilizers and all chemicals that farmers need, as well as live-stock feeds.

Mr. William Filipchiuk was the first elevator manager. In 1945 Alex Mihalcheon took over the duties and operated till June 1972. William P. Scraba is the present manager.

During the Depression and up to about 1950, most of the grain was hauled to the elevator in wagon boxes. These wagons had steel rimmed wheels and were drawn by horses. When the price of wheat was below one dollar per bushel, and for a few years below fifty cents per bushel, some of the farmers abandoned their cars and used the rubber tires and wheels in place of the steel wheel on the wagons. This wagon was nice to ride on and easy to pull. It was sometimes called "The Bennet Buggy".

When the snow fell, sleighs with steel runners were used instead of wagons. The elevator operator had to haul snow onto the driveway to make it slippery and easier for the horses to pull. Sometimes we nailed one by six boards across and greased them with oil. There was excitement as some horses could not pull the load onto the scales.

Today the horse era is forgotten. One truck-load equals nine wagon loads, more or less. The once reliable beast of burden was also trucked to the slaughter house.

Electric motors replaced the one cylinder engines that could be heard for miles when pulling a load.

The endless belts that stretched during the hot weather and stripped off the pulleys in 30°F. below zero are no more. The offices do not shake any more from the tremendous power that the engines produced.

The pot-bellied stoves that devoured skuttle after skuttle of coal are also gone. So is the 600 gallon tank full of water to cool the monster that worked so hard.

The elevator system has progressed in the last fifty years just as our village did and the past is only a memory for the few of us who were happy with it and are fascinated by our present.

## **Grain Awards**

Andrew has won distinction in the area of grain awards. The following two items appeared in the *Vegreville Observer* and give some indication of the excitement the awards created.

December 6, 1939 "Bill Skladan (twenty years old) has won the world's championship with his oats sample at the Chicago Grain Show. He has been a member of the Andrew Grain Club for the past five years."

January 24, 1940 "Following up Bill Skladan's success at Chicago, the Andrew Junior Grain Club again has shown its supremacy — this time in the provincial field as an aggregate group. Exhibits from this group at the Provincial Grain Show in Edmonton last week, were sufficiently good to gross the highest aggregate of any club in Alberta. As a result, the boys came home with the International Harvester Company trophy. Four boys shared in the prize-winning honors, with George Dugger and Paul Stepa copping most of them. Their winnings follow:

George Dugger: three firsts, three seconds, four thirds

Paul Stepa: three seconds, five thirds

J. G. Andruchow: two seconds

Mike Worobets: one third"

## **Alberta Farmers' Union**

The history of the Alberta Farmers' Union dates back to 1898 when the Stock Growers Association made its appearance. Similar groups began to emerge in different regions with different titles. By 1905 the Grain Growers Association came into being, which assumed the title of United Farmers' of Alberta. In 1917 a branch of this union became known as the UGG and in 1923, the Alberta Wheat Pool was started. Further activities of the United Farmers of Alberta are rather sketchy until in the thirties when bankruptcy threatened, due to the exploitation of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. Then the farmers became aware that they needed a strong united voice in the business world, and began to attend meetings held for the purpose of organizing.

In 1939 the United Farmers of Canada became prominent in the west and in 1943 the Alberta section went on its own under the name of A.F.U., changing to F.U.A. in 1949.

Andrew local number 601 was organized in the early 1940's but it was not until 1949 that its membership increased to proportionate size. Peter Melnyk was elected President, Alec Bochonesky Vice-President, and George Tichon secretary. Elections were held annually. Membership fees were two dollars and fifty cents. There was also the women's section.

In the following years the union was quite active in regional as well as in provincial affairs. They petitioned for price stability of the farm products, rural improvements, taxes, health care and asked that the Rural Electrification be brought under the provincial government. It also tendered financial help to A.C.C.A. Delegates were sent to F.U.A. annual conventions. Funds for the union were raised through various means with the help from the women's section. There were dances, bingos, raffles and carnivals. By 1954 the union boasted of seventy-two male and fifty-four lady members.

Provincially, F.U.A. attained a sound financial standing and purchased a building in downtown Edmonton to house the main office and the Goldeye Camp where summer seminars are conducted for the young members.

In 1969 a new proposal was launched to the effect that F.U.A. would amalgamate with the N.F.U. Delegates from F.U.A. were invited to attend the N.F.U. convention in Winnipeg, to study the advantages or disadvantages of dissolving the provincial body and surrendering its rights to the N.F.U. Three delegates from the Andrew local attended, namely: Rose Yakoweshen, Lena Scraba and Nick Zabrick.

At this time Zawale local disbanded to join the Andrew local, turning over its cash asset of one hundred dollars.

At the annual provincial convention in Edmonton that fall, a vote was taken on the matter of amalgamation which resulted in favor of F.U.A. remaining an independent provincial union joining with other commodity groups and assuming the new name of Unifarm. This resulted in the loss of a number of farmer members who preferred to join ranks in the N.F.U.

The Andrew Unifarm local 601 is quite active, with both men's and women's section attending regional conventions in Vegreville and the annual convention in Edmonton.

### **Alberta Farmers Union Midway Local #48**

The Alberta Farmers Union Midway Local #48 was organized in the late nineteen thirties, however, records at the time of inception are not available. Membership was comprised of Midway, Molodia and Zhoda Districts. In 1944 a total of seventy-nine members are recorded. Elected executives were: president, Wm. J. Farris; vice president, George S. Cholak; secretary treasurer, George M. Farris; directors, John Tymchyshyn, George Protesby, Constantine Pipella. The annual membership fee was one dollar and fifty cents, later raised to two dollars, then in 1955, three dollars and fifty cents for an individual and six dollars for a family. A.F.U. buttons sold for

five cents and increased to sixty cents and to seventy cents in 1948.

Well attended monthly meetings were held at Midway Hall. During the nineteen fifties, several meetings were held at Molodia and Zhoda schools. Throughout the years, various delegates represented Midway Local #48 at A.F.U. conventions that were held annually at several points. Keen interest was evident as the 1946 membership peaked to ninety-eight. The need for a strong union was emphasized which resulted in the following resolution: "We, the farmers of Midway Local #48 demand the Central Office to get petitions from every local in the Province of Alberta to support the resolutions passed at the Calgary Convention that municipalities collect A.F.U. dues from bonafide farmers." The resolution was rejected by the municipalities as it was beyond their jurisdiction; however, they agreed to accept A.F.U. dues on a voluntary basis.

July of 1946 brought discussions of Strike Action for parity prices for farmers. The following resolution was drawn up: "Whereas farm produce is underpaid in respect to the increased prices in machinery, gasoline, labor and cost of living. Be it resolved that the farmers of Midway Local #48 have voted a non-delivery strike to meet parity prices." The members had voted unanimously towards strike action. A strike action committee of five persons was elected, namely, Metro Tymchuk, Metro Boychuk, Harry Tymchuk, Sam Ropchan and Steve Fedun. Strike procedure and guide lines were implemented: that every member be on the picket line when and where needed; all A.F.U. members who operate threshing outfits be requested not to thresh crops of a non-member farmer of the above organization before he is a bonafide member; an A.F.U. member operating a thresher is not to cooperate with a non-member in any other respect.

On October 7, 1946 the members again voted unanimously towards continuing the strike. While responding favourably, farmers now lacking the income from withholding their produce, again gradually delivered their farm products to market. Unofficially, the strike ended.

In 1949 the A.F.U. amalgamated with the Farmers Union of Alberta, thereafter known as F.U.A. Midway Local #634. The organization played a significant role in the agricultural community.

Some of the concerns were: Prairie Farm Assistance, rural electrification, parity prices for farm produce, Tuberculosis and Bangs disease testing; problem of surplus egg marketing, farm grain storage, advance on farm-stored grain and unthreshed grain, Producers marketing Boards, grain quotas, and Master Farm Family awards. The introduction of

oleo margarine in the market place in 1950 was of some concern to the farmers.

A monetary contribution was made to the Red Cross; also, a donation was taken to assist a farm family whose home was destroyed by fire. A Farmers' Day holiday was introduced in the fifties. The social aspect was a highlight of the community. Throughout the years, many fund raising events were held at Midway Hall, Molodia and East Molodia Schools. Dances were well attended by young and old alike. Farmers' picnics, motion pictures, bingos and raffles were commonplace. An agricultural oriented organization was evident as raffle prizes consisted of a donation of one hundred heavy breed cockerals, among others. Christmas carolling undertaken by a number of members, as a combined effort, successfully raised funds. Countless numbers of hours of voluntary service were provided by dedicated members during its lifespan. The organization contributed substantially in promoting agricultural, economic and sociological growth of the community.

A name change to F.U.A. Molodia Local # 634 was made during the latter part of 1956 at which time F.U.A. Zhoda was organized. Due to declining membership, the organizations terminated in the late nineteen fifties and early sixties.

### **Farmers' Union of Alberta — Wostok Local**

This local was organized around 1934 with Mr. Steve Klapatiuk acting as president for a number of years. The secretary was John Babich. Many winters were spent canvassing for membership. The settlers responded with enthusiasm.

Conventions were held annually in the Masonic Temple in Edmonton. Mr. Steve Klapatiuk represented the district in 1940. Mr. Bill Kozakewich was president for the following years. He attended conventions at the MacDonald Hotel. Fred Wasylenchuk was secretary.

There was strong membership till the tide turned and the farmers joined the National Farmers' Union.

### **Women of Unifarm by Lena Scraba**

In 1914, the women of Alberta decided to play a part in the union of the farmers as women's auxiliary to the United Farmers.

In 1916, they called themselves the United Farm Women of Alberta. The women worked in co-operation with the men throughout the following years when the Union went under different titles.

In 1943, the Union became known as the Alberta Farmers Union, and the women at that time formed their own women's section called Farm Women's Union of Alberta. During the following years the

women's section in the Union contributed in a large measure to the social life of Albertans by making the Government aware of family matters pertaining to health, social welfare, education and agriculture.

In 1970, the Farmers Union amalgamated with the Alberta Commodity Groups and adopted the name of Unifarm. Now, as Women of Unifarm, they aim to work for a prosperous agriculture and the amenities of modern living for every member of the family. They are interested in Adult Education as well as programs for Juniors, so as to help all to cooperate and learn the true principles of citizenship. They take as their special field of study and responsibility subjects of particular interest to women. Women of Unifarm are elected to executive positions which include both sections of the organization; they sit on public advisory committees and hold their convention annually. Many of the resolutions that the women have passed have been adopted by the Alberta Government.

In 1954, the women in Andrew formed a Local and have worked jointly with the men throughout the years. The real satisfaction comes from knowing that through the years we, as women, have worked side by side with the men in farm organizations, not only dedicated to the economic position of the farm, but also concerned with all aspects of rural living. Every year Andrew Local sponsored a young student to rural Education Development Association Camp at Goldeye. This was to promote lasting improvements for children everywhere. One way of being sure of the quality of tomorrow's world is to help with the well-being of the children of today.

Women of Unifarm —

Give for the joy of giving,

Do for the joy of doing,

Help only for the joy of helping,

Give without remembering — Receive without forgetting.

For in working for the interest of others you are also working for yourself.

### **National Farmers Union Local 702 by Harold Hennig**

The National Farmers Union came into being in 1969, at a founding convention held in Winnipeg.

The founding convention was attended by representatives of all the provincial farm unions. It was noted that most farm problems were of the nature that could not be dealt with on a provincial basis. All the provinces (except Alberta and Quebec) disbanded their provincial organizations and formed one Union of grass-root farmers throughout Canada.

Many of the farmers in Alberta joined the N.F.U. even though there was, and still is, an organization,

namely Unifarm consisting of half farm members and the other half Commodity Groups, which farmers deal with.

Local 702 was the second local of the N.F.U. to be chartered in Alberta. Local 702, in its boundaries, covers the north half of the County of Lamont. The meetings are usually held in Andrew and an Annual Banquet and Dance in Andrew Community Center is held on the second Saturday in February. Response to our social event has been very good and thereby the Local was always able to raise some of the much needed funds to keep the organization going.

The N.F.U. is a militant organization and members of Local 702 have participated in many different demonstrations. Results of these undertakings have varied in success but there is one thing that has been very positive; and that is that the farmers are not satisfied with their position in that the Canadian consumers get the cheapest food in the world, largely at the expense of the people on the land.

Attention may be drawn to demonstrations we had in regard to Cow-Calf operators which resulted in a direct payment to all farmers that raised cattle. Still, many operators were forced to go out of the cattle business because prices were far below the cost of production. The Class Action the N.F.U. has taken against the C.N.R. and the C.P.R. in 1978 would seem to have had a large effect on the better movement of grain that we are experiencing in 1979. The boycott of Kraft Food Products was also promoted by the National Farmers Union.

Farming could and should be just as good an occupation as any other that we have providing we get the proper price for our product.

Large corporations and multi-national companies pose a real threat to agriculture. The farmers have a solution to many of their problems by joining the N.F.U. where we speak with one voice for the farmers of Canada. Local 702, with Andrew as its headquarters, would encourage all farmers to become members so that we may get proper prices for our products and retain the family farm for future generations.

### **Cadron-Highway Rural Electrification Association** by Peter Wirstuk

The first organizational meeting was held at North Bukowina School (North west corner on NW-35-57-16-W4) on Monday, March 3rd, 1952. Meeting was chaired by William Semeniuk and the following farmers paid their two dollar membership fee: William Semeniuk, William Radomsky, Mike P. Zukiwsky, John P. Zukiwsky, David Serediak, Harry Megley, Alex N. Lastiwka, Tom Serediak, William

P. Woychuk, Elia Andriuk, Steve Koroluk, Nick G. Lastiwka, William Goroniuk, Elia Lastiwka, George Fediuk, William Kusiak, John Shupenia, Mike Koroluk and William Woychuk.

The elected executive at this meeting were: William Goroniuk, president; John Shupenia, vice president; William Semeniuk, secretary-treasurer. Also four directors were elected namely: Harry Megley, William P. Woychuk, William G. Woychuk and William Radomsky.

The second Cadron R.E.A. Association meeting was held in Cadron Hall on March 5, 1952 at 7:30 p.m. and on this day, Cadron R.E.A. was incorporated. Also at this meeting, the members decided that all members would go north of the North Saskatchewan River (immediately north of Cadron Area) into the stands of Jack-pine to cut the required power line poles.

On Friday, March 7th, 1952, these members with eleven teams of horses and sleighs ventured across the North Saskatchewan River to cut power line poles. Records indicate that two hundred and ninety two poles were cut. However, only one hundred and sixty-two were approved, of which one hundred and fifty-six were put to use.

The first Cadron R.E.A. semi-annual financial statement was presented to the members meeting on Wednesday, June 25th, 1952, prepared by secretary-treasurer William Semeniuk.

The first Cadron R.E.A. annual meeting was held in Cadron Hall on Wednesday February 25th, 1953, and at this meeting, the annual financial statement was presented by the auditor, Nicholas A. Melnyk. This meeting authorized payment of twenty-five dollars honorarium to the secretary-treasurer, William Semeniuk, for his efforts and bookkeeping.

New executive elected was: Nick G. Lastiwka, president; David Serediak, vice president; and



Back Row: John Zukiwsky, David Serediak, Jim Nicholls, Steve Hawrelak, John Shupenia, William G. Woychuk, Peter Wirstuk. Front: Mike Zukiwsky, Harry Hamaliuk, William Goroniuk, William Radomsky, J. G. MacGregor, William P. Woychuk, and Harold Webber.

William Semeniuk was returned as secretary-treasurer.

Surrounding areas, namely, Sniatyn, Riverside, Highway, (now known as Ukalta) and Kysilew showed interest in electrical power and amalgamation meetings were held in each community to iron out the procedures and policies of amalgamation.

A general membership meeting on the 24th of July, 1953 in Riverside school, indicated that progress will be made as twenty-three farmers had paid their one hundred and ninety-one dollars and twenty-five cents down-payment for hydro service. At this meeting, it was estimated that the total cost of hydro service to each farmer would be twelve hundred and seventy-five dollars. On July 28, 1953, a delegation met with J. G. MacGregor, Chairman of the Alberta Power Commission, and gave him a cheque as down payment for hydro service.

The annual meeting in Riverside School on April 14, 1954, approved: N. A. Melnyk as auditor at six dollars per year. directors be paid three dollars per meeting each plus ten cents per mile, secretary-treasurer be paid fifty dollars for bookkeeping. Steven Andriashek was elected president, John Shupenia was elected vice-president and William Semeniuk was returned secretary-treasurer.

The master agreement (contract) between Cadron R.E.A. and Canadian Utilities Limited (now known as Alberta Power Limited) was drawn up and signed, dated April 23rd, 1954. Construction and inspection of lines was completed and power was turned on for the first time on September 22, 1954.

The official opening celebration (banquet) was held on January 12, 1955, in the Andrew Silver Glow hall. A January 17, 1955 board meeting ruled to change the association name to read Cadron-Highway R.E.A. Records indicate that the name was officially changed on May 27, 1955.

The April 9, 1958 board meeting instructed that the Secretary-Treasurer obtain a bond. On July 4, 1963, Secretary-Treasurer William Semeniuk passed away. A special board meeting was called on August 14, 1963. John Shupenia was elected as secretary-treasurer, and Russel Spreadboro as president.

The December 18, 1966 board meeting elected Peter Wirstuk as secretary-treasurer as John Shupenia retired from farming and moved to Edmonton.

The January 31, 1968 Board meeting elected William G. Woychuk as president.

On February 9, 1972 Harry Hamaluk was elected as president and Peter Wirstuk was returned as secretary-treasurer.

Small family farms were bought out by larger farmers and corporations leaving several cold taps (disconnected services). Maintaining these cold taps has become a financial burden for the active power

consumers, therefore compelling the association to dismantle these so-called idle services.

The March 9, 1976 annual meeting instructed the directors to arrange for a Twenty-fifth Anniversary Banquet financed, by way of a membership levy.

On November 20th, 1976, a Twenty-fifth Anniversary Banquet was held in the Andrew Community Centre. By coincidence, Michael Kozak, a long time R.E.A. member and director provided the music with his band for the banquet. William G. Woychuk, one of the founding members of the association, serving as director and president was presented with a plaque for his twenty-five years of contribution to Cadron-Highway R.E.A. He still continues to serve on the Board of Directors. Peter Wirstuk, director from 1959 and secretary-treasurer since 1966, was master of ceremonies for the banquet. Today, Cadron-Highway R.E.A. supplies electrical power to one hundred and fifty members encompassing an area of approximately one hundred square miles north of the Village of Andrew through approximately 77.6 miles of hydro line.

## **Zawale Rural Electrification Association Ltd.**

**by Harold Hennig**

Early in 1949, a group of farmers south of Andrew became interested in bringing electric power to their farms so that they also could enjoy some of the comforts of the town and city people. To many of the farmers at that time to electrify farmsteads seemed to be an impossibility or just a dream or something that wasn't meant for farm people.

With the leadership of Steve J. Sorochan, Charles Bordian and Ambrose Henning the first meeting of interested farmers was held in Molodia School on March 21, 1949. This meeting was well attended with over fifty farmers present. Steve Hawrelak, representative of Canadian Utilities (now known as Alberta Power), explained to the farmers the procedure to follow if they wanted to get electric power. At this first meeting seventeen farmers signed their names, indicating that they were interested in going ahead with the project.

Since the majority of the farmers interested came from the Zawale area, following meetings were held in Zawale Hall. Numerous meetings were needed to get the organization working and the name of Zawale Rural Electrification Association was chosen. It was incorporated with the Province of Alberta on June 2, 1949.

The first Board of Directors was made up by Charles Bordian, Steve J. Sorochan, Steve D. Panych, Joe Weleschuk, Harold Hennig, Harry Stelmach, Bill Hniden, Ambrose Hennig, John Nikiforuk, and Sam Fedun.

Ambrose Hennig was the first President, Joe Weleschuk was Vice-President and Charles Bordian was Secretary. All board members took part in collecting memberships and the half cash that was necessary to begin construction. The estimated cost of construction was \$800 per member. The original power line included thirty-six farmers.

The farmers getting power took it upon themselves to cut the brush in preparation for the power line and a rate of sixty cents an hour was set. The line was constructed in the fall of 1949 and was put into service on December 23, 1949.

The official opening was celebrated with a banquet in the Andrew Hall on December 15 with representatives from the Power Company, Co-operative Activities Branch and the R.E.A. members. A delicious supper of roast beef was served at a cost of one dollar per plate, then a short program and music followed. It was truly a joyous occasion for now the farmers were getting electric power, bright lights, freezers, refrigerators and all that goes along with it.

Zawale Rural Electrification Association was the first to bring power to the farmers in the Andrew area; not only were we first here but also amongst the first R.E.A.'s to be organized in the Province of Alberta.

The R.E.A. expanded quickly with eleven members from the Huwen area joining in 1950, and in 1951 ten new members from Midway area and twenty-four from Chipman joined. The biggest increase occurred in 1954 when two groups of farmers from the Lwiw district and from Midway with over sixty members joining.

The Zawale R.E.A. continues to flourish and now provides power to about 260 members. This R.E.A. serves an area south of Highway 45, north of the Correction Road with Lamont County line forming the eastern boundary and the Chipman — St. Michael road forming the west boundary.

### **Lamco Gas Co-op Ltd. by Kent Harrold**

Interest in setting up a rural natural gas distribution system in the County of Lamont was sufficiently high in the summer of 1972 to set up an information meeting on August 18th in the Village of Andrew. The Honorable George Topolnisky, Minister of Rural Development for the Province, and Helmut Entrup, Farmers Advocate, were the principal speakers. After considerable discussion by the fifty or so people present, a motion was made to form a natural gas co-operative in the County of Lamont.

The first provisional board consisted of: Kent Harrold, Lamont, president; Ben Rosnau, Bruderheim, vice-president; George Kuzyk, Star, Peter Polischuk, Mundare, Wm. Diduck, Chipman,

Leonard Seracki, Mundare, Mike Kapicki, Andrew, Nick Seniuk, Mundare, John Kawyuk, Willingdon and Wm. Herchek of Chipman who was secretary-treasurer.

Incorporation papers for the co-operative were officially received by the Board on November 21, 1972.

In March of 1973, Palmer Engineering Ltd. of Edmonton was hired to do a feasibility study of the area in order to determine the cost of building a rural natural gas distribution system.

In April, the Provincial Government brought out its Position Paper #11, Rural Gas Policy for Albertans, which outlined the government's plan to assist rural Albertans through grants and technical expertise to enjoy the benefits of natural gas on their farmsteads. At this time, too, the government through the Department of Telephones and Utilities, prevailed upon the provisional board of directors to expand the boundaries of the franchise area beyond the County of Lamont, to include portions of the counties of Minburn, Beaver and Strathcona, encompassing in total an area of over 1600 square miles.

In May of 1973, the feasibility study indicated that on the basis of a two-thirds sign-up, the cost to bring gas to the individual farmstead would be \$1501.00, \$1350.00 to be paid by the member and \$151.00 to be financed by the co-operative in the gas price. The service charge was to be four dollars per month and included the first two M.C.F. (thousand cubic feet) of gas. Further gas used would cost fifty-eight cents per M.C.F. The feasibility study was financed by interested individuals who gave twenty-five dollars each, (later to be deducted from their down payment) and donations from some of the towns and villages in the area.

The provisional board organized an intensive canvassing program coupled with numerous regional information meetings, and by late summer with a sign-up of over six hundred, support was sufficient to proceed with the project.

Robert Loeser was hired as manager and his wife Agnes as secretary. These two people must be commended for seeing the co-op through the often difficult construction period.

Due to a very wet fall season and the early onset of winter in 1973, the construction program did not proceed as rapidly as had been planned and finally shut down at the end of January 1974. Three hundred miles of pipe and 312 yard services were in place, two hundred farmsteads had gas available to them and one hundred families were using gas.

The construction year of 1974 saw steeply rising prices due mainly to the world economic crisis caused by the raising of oil prices by OPEC (Oil

Producing and Exporting Countries). Material shortages were common. The provincial government informed the co-op that the agreement guaranteeing the price of gas to the co-op at thirty-two cents per MCF was void as of June. As a consequence, rates were raised, to the great consternation of the membership. By the end of the year Lamco had 749 members and 621 of those had gas to their farmsteads.

Although, prior to 1972, there were a few very small rural natural gas distribution systems, Lamco Gas Co-op was the first to be set up under the Rural Gas Policy of the Provincial Government. As a pioneer in the field, Lamco's progress through its mistakes and achievements helped other natural gas co-operatives to proceed with the concept of distributing natural gas to rural Albertans has gained acceptance throughout the province.

The success of ventures such as Lamco lies with the people who are served. Many people in the area gave a great deal of time and effort to serving on the Board of Directors of Lamco in its formative stages. People like Elgin Zeigler of Vegreville, Albert Grinde of Holden, Jim Snipe of St. Michael, Ron Geoglin of Tofield, Charles Dayton of Scotford, Harold Gabert of Josephburg and Ernie Klymchuk of Andrew, filled in vacancies as some of those on the original provisional board retired. Many have served to guide the co-operative since.

Lamco's membership is now approaching 1000 as more people sign-up each year. An office in the town of Lamont, managed by Don Schultz of Bruderheim sees to the business of the operation. Albert Engman of Lamont runs an excellent service department. An idea has become reality, and reality is an efficient member-owned business, making lives more comfortable and farms more productive in rural Alberta.

### **Andrew-Willingdon Feeder's Association Limited** by Juliana Melenka

1951 was a year when farmers had an abundance of roughage and poor quality grain with no outlet for it other than feeding it to livestock. With encouragement from the then District Agriculturalist, Fred Magera, on September 26, 1951, ten farmers put their signatures to documents to incorporate a Feeder's Association. The Association being the "Andrew-Willingdon Feeder's Association Limited; the name deriving from the fact the ten men involved, came from the areas of Andrew and Willingdon. This Association was incorporated on October 2, 1951 under the Co-operative Associations Act, and backed by the government. The purpose of the Association was to assist members in purchasing cattle for feeding". The way this is done is by loaning

monies for this purpose at the lowest rate possible—usually at prime rates.

The ten men with great foresight were: John Hennig, Harold Hennig, Stanislaw Noga, Stephen Olinek and Bill Hnidan of Andrew, and John S. Zukiwsky, John G. Porozni, Nick A. Shandro, Tom K. Zaharichuk and Sam W. Huculak from Willingdon.

An inspection committee was formed to inspect premises for proper facilities and enough feed and water, setting standards for the membership.

The first year was a very disappointing one. The members paid high prices. For example twenty-seven steers cost six thousand two hundred and seventeen dollars. Then the market fell because of the hoof and mouth disease and as a result of the American Embargo it was almost impossible to sell them. Many never recovered their monies. Fortunately, the government guarantee paid off the banks — then later collected from the farmers.

Farmers being the strong minded and determined individuals they are, persisted through bad times and good times and kept up this Association designed for them.

In the early years we operated on an annual basis. This meant buying cattle from September to February 28. Then selling them and cleaning the loans before August 31. Very often this proved to be impractical due to other Associations in Alberta being operated this way. This created demand and surplus periods ruining the profit margin. In the early 1970's we changed over to a continuous program. This gave the farmer the opportunity to choose when he would buy and take advantage of lower prices, also giving him a full year on the loan.

The early years were ones when over one thousand head of feeders were purchased. Things have eased considerably. Unpredictable markets and easier financing in banks have made our numbers drop to approximately four hundred head a year. This association is not a profit making association. If there is any money left over, it is allocated among the members.

The presidents of the Association were: John G. Porozni, 1951-1952; Stanislaw Noga, 1952-1961; William Melenka, 1961-1962; Metro Tomy, 1962-1969; Steve Fedun, 1969-1975; Leonard Mekechuk, 1975-1977; Harry J. S. Zukiwsky (son of a founder), 1977-1980.

Supervisors have been John Hennig (founder), 1951-1962; and William Melenka, 1962-1980.

Secretary-treasurers through the years have been: Naser Kuzio, Mike Melnyk, Alan Koroluk, Nick Wakaruk, Metro Tomy, Steve Blashko and Juliana (Julie) Melenka (daughter of Stanislaw Noga).

## Agricultural Fairs

Agricultural fairs in Andrew, other than 4-H Club fairs, have existed only briefly. Andrew has had a few fairs, beginning in the late 1950's and ending in 1961. Because of the close proximity of the Willingdon and Lamont Fairs, government grants were no longer forthcoming for a duplication of the same thing in yet another town such as Andrew. Hence it ended in 1961.

The last Agricultural Fair held on August 9, 1961 was sponsored by the Andrew Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture, with A. G. Palamarek as president. It was held in the curling rink, this in the days prior to the addition of the Community Centre.

All entrants to the exhibit competition had to be either Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture members or pay an entry fee of one dollar. There were fifteen different categories of competition with several classes within a category. People could show off their expertise in any of the following categories: Grains and Grasses, Vegetables, Sewing, Woodcraft, Fruits, Embroidery/Cross Stitch, Beef Cattle, Preserves, Crocheting, Dairy Cattle, Honey, Knitting, Horses, Flowers, Baking.

The prizes were mainly cash, although in some classes ribbons were awarded. The prizes were only token amounts, generally not more than one or two dollars for first prize. The keenness of competition and the thrill of winning compensated for the lack of monetary reward.

In addition to the display and judging of exhibits, there were other activities planned. There were four young girls selling raffle tickets and vying for the title of Fair Queen. The Village, the Lions' Club, the 4-H Club and the Farmers' Union each sponsored a candidate in the contest. The prize, a heifer donated by Mel Bros. was eventually won by David Frunchak. Darlene Bezubiak, sponsored by the Village was crowned Fair Queen.

The 4-H Club also held their second annual Achievement Day Show in conjunction with the Fair.

An obstacle course was set out for the tractor driving competition. The aim of this exercise was to test the skill, efficiency, and safe driving knowledge of the operator.

But the event that must have attracted the largest and most boisterous crowd was the pig scramble. A pig greased with lard was to have been released into a pen. Whoever caught it got to keep it.

1961 marked the end of a short tradition of Agricultural Fairs in Andrew. They were a joint town and country effort and one that Andrew could be proud of.

## 4-H Beef Club

The 4-H Pledge:

I pledge:

My head to clearer thinking,

My heart to greater loyalty,

My hands to larger service

My health to better living for my club,  
my community and my country.

The 4-H Motto:

"Learn to Do by Doing"

The pledge and motto of 4-H bear out the philosophy behind the organization.

The pledge outlines the objectives of the 4-H program.

My head to clearer thinking - To provide an opportunity for members to develop their ability to think and to reason in order that they become more creative and resourceful members of society.

My heart to greater loyalty - to provide a chance for young people and adults to associate with one another in a meaningful way and become aware of another's needs, wants and desires.

My hands to larger service - to gain a deeper appreciation and increased knowledge in a specific skill and project.

My health to better living - 4-H helps members to seek a satisfying and rewarding life through the intelligent use of leisure time and recognition of personal potential.



4-H Day in Andrew — Fred Magera D.A.



4-H focuses on the development of the individual to become a well-balanced and responsible member of society. This is accomplished primarily through the completion of projects. Members, after choosing their project, are responsible to complete it under the guidance and direction of leaders and parents. The family is very important to 4-H since 4-H involves parents, brothers, sisters and other relatives. Parents help by giving encouragement and support to members in their project work. Many 4-H activities are family activities.

4-H is not all work for members. There are many opportunities to meet people and enjoy social activities from club level to international level. Members are involved in exchanges on the national and international level. This gives 4-H'ers a chance to meet and see the life styles of 4-H members from the other provinces and countries.

4-H is thus a program for personal, social and family development, which extends to community, provincial, national and international levels.

The Andrew 4-H Beef Club was started in the fall of 1968 with Ken Danyluk as leader and the adult committee consisting of Milton Hennig, Lawrence Lagroix, Victor Melenka and Joe Weleschuk.

The members were : Colin Hennig, Carol Hennig, Ivan Weleschuk, Lloyd Andruchow, Dale Danyluk, Randy Wirstuk, Janice Melenka, Margaret Kastelen, Carolyn Ostashek, Donna Melenka, Charmaine Lagroix and Carla Hennig. Pee Wee Members: Colin Danyluk, Ronald Wirstuk, Robert Hennig, Joan Hennig, Wendy Melenka, Rodney Lagroix, John Hennig and Joseph Weleschuk.

A County Sale was held at the Andrew Community Centre grounds. The judge was Lyle Fox, Lloydminister and clubs from Andrew, Lamont and Mundare participated. The auctioneers for the sale were auctioneers from within the county.

In 1969-70 the club again reorganized with Ken Danyluk as leader. The adult committee consisted of Joe Weleschuk, Rita Hennig, Victor Melenka, Lawrence Lagroix and John Melnyk.

In 1970, Mr. Joe Weleschuk took over the leadership of the club with Rita Hennig as assistant leader. Mr. Weleschuk lead the club till 1973. Then Lloyd Andruchow, an original club member, took over leading the club. In 1975, Joe Weleschuk was again the leader. Rita Hennig was leader in 1976 and 1977 with Ernie Shulko as assistant. Ernie Shulko became leader for the 1977-78 club year with Rita Hennig as assistant. In the 1978-79 club year Lawrence Stelmach assisted Ernie.

Janice, Donna and Wendy Melenka; John, Joan and Carol Hennig; Joseph and Ivan Weleschuk; Carla, Robert and Leslie Hennig; and Ivan Melnyk were



4-H year-end banquet.

the founding members and stayed with the club until they graduated from school and went into other fields. During the twelve years the club was in existence we had other members join. The families were: Sorotsky, Shulko, Gargus, Holyk, Kowalchuk, Matichuk, Perepeletza, Langkoff, Boyko, Melnyk, Thomas, Lakusta, Grosul, Ropchan, Stelmach, Feniak, Zeller, Kubersky, Mayko, Hodgson, and Kalita.

During the years the club members took part in exchanges. Carol Hennig went on an exchange to California in 1972. In 1973 thirty-six 4-H members and two chaperones came to the Lamont County from Albany, Oregon. In 1974, thirty 4-H members and two chaperones from within the Lamont County returned the Oregon visit with a stop over in Spokane Washington to visit the World Fair. In 1975 an exchange from California came into the region and an exchange member stayed with the M. Hennig family. A group of 4-H members from Ontario in the Niagara Peninsula visited the County in 1976. Several families from the Andrew Club hosted. In 1977, five Andrew club members returned their visit and John Hennig visited California on a regional exchange. In 1978, a group came from Montana to visit within the County with a return visit in 1979 by fifteen members and two chaperones from within the County. The Andrew Club had five of its members take part in the Montana exchange.

In 1974, Ivan Weleschuk won a trip to British Columbia at the Provincial Selection at Olds. In 1975, Joseph Weleschuk attended an Inter-Provincial 4-H exchange to Prince Edward Island with Donna Melenka as alternate.

Over the years, club members participated in Club Week at Vermilion and Olds College, Conservation camp at Gold Eye, public speaking competitions, 4-H camps at Moose Lake and rural youth seminars at Klondike days.

In December, 1978 the club members visited the

Andrew Senior Citizen's Lodge and sang some Christmas Carols for the residents. The club, at this time, donated two hundred dollars toward the purchase of books and records for the Lodge.

The Andrew 4-H Beef Club has twenty-five members for its 1979-80 club year. Ernie Shulko is the leader, with Lawrence Stelmach and Victor Melenka assisting. Our club executive is: President Cheryl Stelmach, Vice-President Adrian Weleschuk, Secretary Colleen Stelmach, Treasurer Brian Shulko and Club Reporter Sharon Feniak.

The adult committee consists of Joe Weleschuk, Albert Stelmach, Stan Kalita, Eldon Feniak, Lawrence Stelmach and Victor Melenka.

### **Melenka, William and Victor by Juliana Melenka**

From the time these two gentlemen were able to walk, their entire lives centered around agriculture. They were born in the early thirties when every farm family had to strive together. Young and old contributed their all.

Their father Alex and mother Helen always kept open minds to improve the farm operation. This meant moving from one place to another, each time obtaining better farmland.

In 1935, Dad purchased his first Shorthorn cow, a dual purpose, "Townsvew Silver Bella", from Wasyl Melenka, whose herd farm name was "Townsvew". The Townsvew name has survived in the Andrew Area; Townsvew Charolais belonging to Steve and Grace Blashko. This cow was the start of the "Popular View" Shorthorn Herd. William and Victor were encouraged to show at Andrew and Willingdon Fairs where they showed shorthorns and horses.

The shorthorns Dad purchased and raised were the basis of the present Melbros Herd, which officially originated January 1, 1956.

As youngsters William and Victor were very active in 4-H Clubs.

In 1949-1950, Dad was in Redwater, leaving the family to farm. William attended his last year school, while Victor attended Agricultural school in Vermilion.

At the end of 1950 Victor and William were left alone to farm. They had and still have a mixed farming operation.

1952 was a very special year when Victor married Pearl Hackman on Sunday, June 8.

In 1955, Victor and William imported several shorthorn from Montana, United States.

Always searching for better animals, they developed a really good herd of shorthorn females but had trouble striking on a good bull. It took till 1966



L. to R.: Barry Andrew, Judge, Juliana Melenka, Pearl Melenka, Heather Greenwood, Shorthorn Lassie, Victor, William, Janice, and William Jr. Melenka.

when they visited the Lacombe experimental farm and found Lacombe Dock 45W.

Another break came in 1970 when they purchased several dual purpose Shorthorn cows in Ontario, brought them home in subzero temperatures on the train bringing cattle back from the Royal Winter Fair. These, with the Lacombe Bull were the basis for the present show herd.

Cattle from the Melbros Herd have gone to all parts in Canada, United States, Russia and most recently to Argentina.

Through the years, Melbros Stock Farms have won many awards. Some of the most memorable ones are: 1970 — Toronto Royal Winter Fair was the start of many awards. We had the reserve grand champion Shorthorn female. 1972 — Canadian Western Agribition in Regina, we won seven banners out of nine; In 1977, Melbros Stock Farms was presented with an original bronze sculpture titled "The Commerce Calf" by the Agricultural Department of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, on the occasion of their being acclaimed Alberta Shorthorn Breeder of the year.

In the mid sixties Melbros started another herd; one of Herefords. Dad had asked them, in the late fifties, to buy a Hereford herd that was up for sale. The men were not ready at that time for such a move. Time came that they saw some good Herefords, watching Dad's newly formed Hereford herd, as in 1961 Dad had returned to farming.

The herd is getting a good start. Our eyes are always peeled for better ones. Just recently William and Victor went to Montana and purchased several Herefords from a top Polled Hereford breeder in the States.

I came to Melbros November 10, 1962, when William and I were wed. I am still in awe as to how these three: Pearl, Victor and William worked together in real tough times, striving as one. I know

that in part, it was great influence on the parents' part; also Pearl's. William's and Victor's all being very active in the co-operative movement. All diligently working for this a better country to live in.

Pearl and Victor have five daughters. Janice is an X-ray technician at the University of Alberta in Edmonton and is now training in Ultra Sound X-ray. Donna is married to Bernie Kotelko, a farmer. Donna is a speech therapist for the Vegreville Health Unit. These two girls did a lot of caring and showing of

## Life on the Farm



"The Woodpile" the main source of heat and a very common sight in every yard.

cattle. Also both girls were Alberta Shorthorn Lassie Queens in 1972 and 1974. Wendy, Carol and Amanda are all attending school. All the girls were and are active in the local 4-H Beef Club.

William and I have two sons. William Jr. and Martin are both attending school. They are also active in 4-H.

Will the Melenka family continue to pursue the agricultural field? One out of seven so far has.



Bringing in the winter's wood supply.



Ploughing, 1923.



Preparing for breaking by clearing.



Breaking land.



Mr. Buchkowski cutting grain.



Fall stooking.



Roots have been picked and hauled away.



Spring Seeding — Grandpa has a helper.



The racks are out for more sheaves.



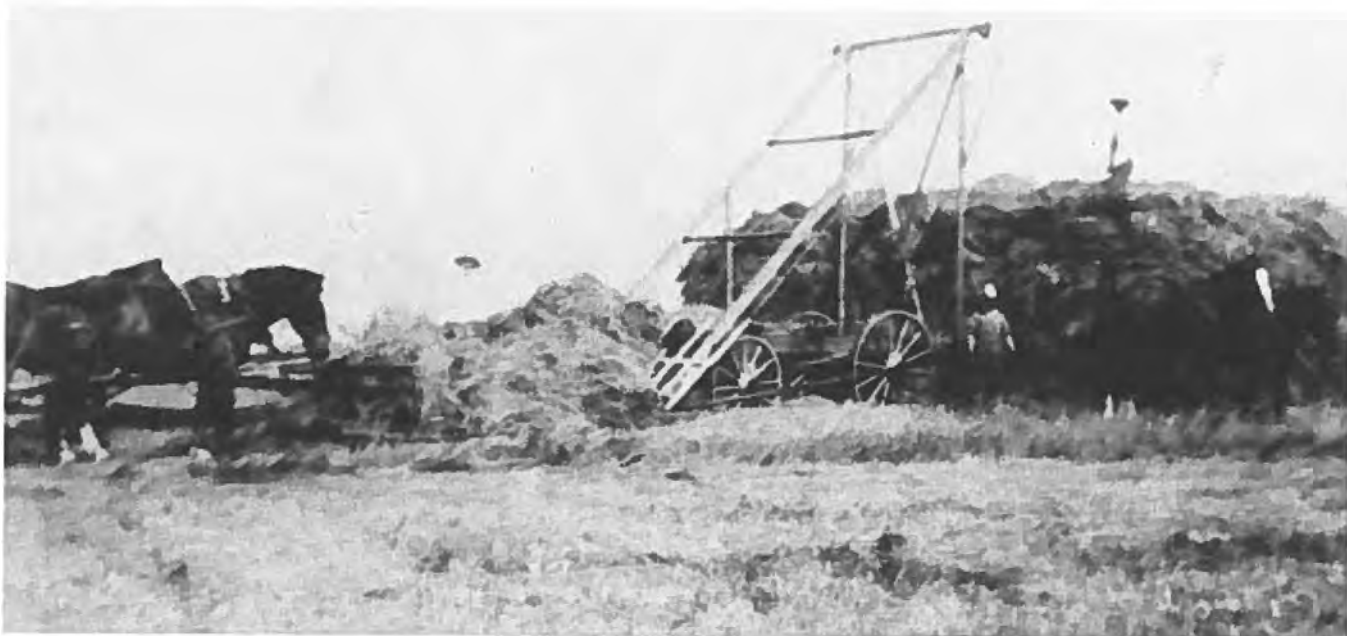
All hitched-up for threshing.



Steam engine used for threshing.



Raking hay.



Stacking hay onto a stack, 1922.



William and Mary Kapitski.



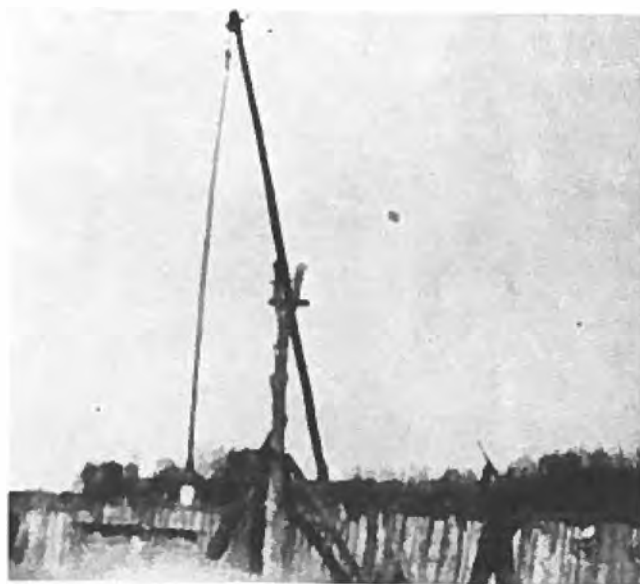
Stacking green feed sheaves.



Winter chores.

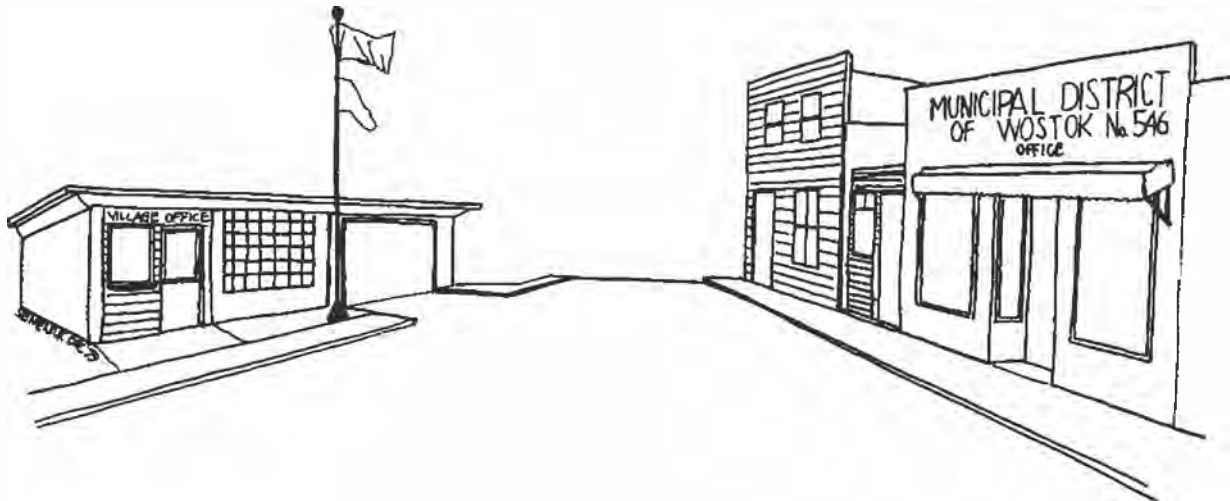


Threshing time.



Shadoof, 1920, at Metro Wasylynchuk's farm.

# Government



They're chosen from amongst their peers  
To represent their regions:  
To sit at councils and conferences,  
Make statutes and revisions:  
Acts and by-laws to implement.  
These elected, are the government.

## Municipal Government — M.D. of Wostok #546

As rural areas in Alberta became more densely populated in the early 1900's, the need for formal, organized municipal government became evident. In the evolution of rural government, from the earliest Local Improvement Districts to the present-day Counties, many changes in name and structure have come and gone. Over the past seventy years, the province has changed from a virtual wilderness to a modern, agricultural and oil-producing entity. The aim now, as then, is to provide service to the people.

In the early years, the most important job at hand was to improve the roads and bridges so that farmers could get their produce to market, send their children to school and attend their place of worship. Another crucial need was medical and health care. It was after the 1918-19 influenza epidemic that the Department of Public Health was formed and a group of public health nurses began examining rural school children.

The earliest government in our area dates back to 1906.



Farmers receiving relief seed grain from the M.D. of Wostok.

*July 14, 1906:* Local Improvement District #27N4, which administered the Chipman-Mundare area, held its first meeting. The first council included Michael Eleniak (Chairman), J. Wilinski, P. Bahry, and H. Theis (secretary-treasurer). The secretary-treasurer received a one hundred dollar salary and the councillors were paid two dollars per day.

*June 22, 1908:* The Wostok LID #28N4 was formed. The first council, consisting of Theodore Nemirsky (chairman), J. Lesar, F. Wosnay, E. S. Harris, H. Samograd and S. W. Calvert (secretary-treasurer) met at the Alexandra Hotel at Wostok. Taxes on a quarter-section of land were set at four dollars and fifty cents of which fifty cents was mandatory. The remainder could be paid by two days road labor.

*November 19, 1909:* In Strathcona (South Edmonton), a convention was held at which time a permanent organization, the Alberta Local Improvement Districts Association, was formed.

*January 25, 1913:* Local Improvement District #27N4 became the Municipal District of Pines #516. The council, which included A. Achtemychuk (chairman), E. Halberg, M. Kozak, W. Miskew, J. Jakubec, A. Lappenbush, and M. Korczniski (secretary-treasurer) met at the Mundare Fire Hall until a new building was built, the present Treasury Branch building.

*March 4, 1913:* Local Improvement District #546 of Sniatyn held its first meeting with Kost Nemirsky (chairman), W. Chamlock, G. Burdian, M. Shopka, T. Vitvicki, and N. Bidniak in attendance.

*1919:* The Municipal District of Wostok #546 replaced LID 28N4 with the following council: J. Hnidan (chairman) of Zawale, N. Ziganesh of Luzan, John Warshawsky of Chipman, W. Knysh of Limestone Lake, M. Shapka of Andrew, and N. Moshuk of Kahwin. The office was in Andrew. Elias Marianicz of Sniatyn was secretary-treasurer.

The Alberta Association of Municipal Districts replaced the previous association. It included one hundred and nineteen units.

*June 1920:* The M.D. of Leslie #547 replaced LID #546 with a council consisting of Wm Pylypow (reeve), J. Koshure, P. Thomas, M. Kaminsky, N. Prosek, and A. Anderson. The office was in Lamont.

*Mid 1920's:* The council met in D. J. Sorochan's House.

*1933:* According to an *Edmonton Journal* report "The M.D. of Wostok #546 of which J. F. Matenchuk is reeve and M. Sloboda secretary-treasurer, has its office at Andrew. This district of nine townships is a large one, extending close to St. Michael on the west and to Whitford on the east, to the Saskatchewan River on the north and south for eleven miles from Andrew".

*November, 1937:* From 1930 until the present, the M.D. of Wostok owned a building on the east side of Main Street (Block 3, Lot 5). Now, a new building (present Kingdom Hall, Block 4, Lot 7) consisting of a general office, a council chamber and a public meeting hall will be occupied shortly.

*January 1939:* Lamont School Division #18 was formed with a School Board consisting of Dmetro Ulan (chairman), P. Moshansky, W. Semeniuk, D. Sorochan, and F. Stelter. The secretary-treasurer was Marshall Woycenko, and the first superintendent was A. R. Gibson. The divisional office was in Lamont.

*March 1944:* The M.D. of Lamont #516 was incorporated. It encompassed the three smaller surrounding districts of Pines, Wostok and Leslie. The first council included Peter Moshansky (chairman), L. Stawnichy, W. Eleniak, M. Cholak, S. Rudko. Michael Nemirsky was the secretary-treasurer until



his death in 1968. The office moved from Andrew to Lamont.

1946: The M.D. of Lamont became #82.

January 1968: County of Lamont #30 was formed incorporating the Lamont School Division #18 and the Municipal District of Lamont #82.

Form 202-Indian School Tax Receipt

No. 19 Tax Receipt \$ 2 93

SCHOOL DISTRICT OF Chernowci No. 1853

Received from John Hager the sum of two Dollars, being taxes on

258 13	Sec. 15	Tp. 50	Rgs. 11	West 4	Mer. \$ 2 93
	Sec.	Tp.	Rgs.	West	Mer. \$
	Sec.	Tp.	Rgs.	West	Mer. \$
	Sec.	Tp.	Rgs.	West	Mer. \$

Arrears Taxes - - \$  
Penalty on Arrears \$

TOTAL - \$ 2.93

Dated at Sassoon this 26 day of Nov 1912

R. J. L. Lutter Sec. Treas.

Receipt for School tax for the Chernowci District.

Equalized Assessment set by Amst. Commission \$2,659,243.00	Municipal	Supple-mentary Revenue	Union-Local	WVA Lands
Assessed Valuation for each Tax (incl) ...	\$2,659,091.00	\$2,659,431.00	Lenaw.	\$0,041.00
Rate of Taxation (mills on the dollar) ...	13	2		10
Current Levy under each Tax Heading ...	34,907.22	5,275.83	\$16.01	\$ 89.43
Uncollected December 31, 1933, Inc'g Conts	30,839.33	9,538.43	8.77	345.12
Penalties and Costs Added in 1934	2,040.43	592.25	49	21.34
Taxes re-instated in 1934	40.31	0.02		
<b>TOTAL DUE</b>	<b>\$ 67,827.34</b>	<b>\$ 15,735.53</b>	<b>\$25.87</b>	<b>\$ 457.97</b>
Collections in 1934 including Conts ...	\$ 35,889.30	\$ 8,944.94	\$10.83	\$ 49.95
Concessions Authorized in 1934	121.04	30.39		152.47
Discounts on Taxes in 1934	1,718.01	310.71	.32	4.18
Uncollected Taxes, December 31, 1934	\$ 29,147.75	\$ 6,489.49	\$14.70	\$ 234.47
Trust Taxes Col'd but not paid (or ev'g'd) at Dec. 31, 1933	\$ 2,427.27	\$ 6.78		\$ 4.32
Collected in 1934 (see above)	\$ 8,904.04	\$16.85		\$ 43.95
<b>TOTAL DUES (Accounted for below)</b>	<b>\$ 8,892.24</b>	<b>\$17.23</b>		<b>\$ 79.77</b>
Paid in 1934 to Prov. Government and Hal. Board	\$ 6,544.02	\$14.43		\$ 37.89
Amounts Collected by M.D. but not paid, December 31, 1934	\$ 2,287.50	\$ 3.20		\$ 22.47

Name of Farm	Number	M.H. Ratio	Assessed Value (Dollars only)	Current Tax	Unpaid at Dec. 31, 1933	Penalty Added in 1934	Taxes Re-instated in 1934	Total Due	Collected in 1934
Bukowski	1102	12	121,494	1,435.93	2,840.01	174.78	4,472.72	1,091.31	
Cadron	2105	12	156,821	1,917.83	6,094.64	314.71	7,397.90	2,112.07	
Chernowci	1456	14	206,242	2,620.33	5,514.29	308.05	8,253.00	4,252.30	
Cosher	2922	17	64,021	1,068.61	3,281.48	258.67	5,149.16	1,100.40	
Dilo	3158	11	18,273	201.00	436.69	24.45	681.14	202.90	
Highway	3028	18	65,158	847.60	4,240.04	301.00	5,388.19	1,200.85	
Kalus	1631	11	30,107	180.65	269.01	0.22	269.58	205.51	
Kysyew	1417	10	14,038	146.58	3,584.78	230.04	4,811.42	1,142.31	
Lucin	3405	14	4,673	65.42	238.93	11.56	259.72	38.04	
Lewis	1474	10	175,370	1,753.75	4,591.42	212.87	6,548.04	2,712.24	
Majodin	1485	10	108,237	1,082.37	3,274.80	190.21	5,447.44	2,417.95	
Marshevsk	1487	19	41,000	533.14	667.94	30.10	1,231.97	563.11	
Pakka	3310	14	11,855	165.19	38.77	2.33	206.29	150.41	
Rodef	3580	14	34,809	487.23	1,011.14	85.79	2,184.10	629.04	
Riverside	1080	15	180,937	1,809.37	6,201.97	330.74	8,342.27	3,520.03	
Sachwa	1480	12	171,105	2,053.68	7,300.40	660.50	10,444.74	2,960.41	
Shandra	1458	17	1,901	32.32		32.32	32.32	30.51	
Shuliyin	1064	15	159,907	2,007.23	6,384.70	391.47	9,773.48	3,587.21	
Shuliytny	2483	11	128,877	1,417.70	2,591.08	160.74	4,369.72	1,565.28	
Wostok	528	8	303,308	1,627.42	5,076.00	327.81	7,031.23	2,650.21	
Zawin	1074	8	174,198	1,833.27	2,844.30	140.81	4,818.44	2,110.00	
zhoda	1498	18	27,102	1,063.15	3,870.24	290.64	5,124.43	1,791.52	
<b>RURAL S. D. TOTALS</b>			<b>2,270,518</b>	<b>20,454.20</b>	<b>71,654.33</b>	<b>4,533.54</b>	<b>54.23</b>	<b>1,629,262.20</b>	<b>37,813.40</b>

Name of Reporting S.D.	Number	Taxes Reported T.R. Act Section 3	Taxes Reported T.R. Act Section 10	Penalties Added	Total Due	Collected in 1934
Andrew	393	1,028.43	7,929.22	534.00	10,291.65	3,290.02
Janswan	392	48.04	230.73	15.32	294.09	112.74
Juxon	1457	17.00	361.00	20.54	398.54	201.10
Chipman	1473		408.25	33.25	441.50	123.48
<b>Reported S. D. Totals</b>		<b>1,092.47</b>	<b>8,911.25</b>	<b>603.11</b>	<b>11,296.83</b>	<b>3,627.34</b>

Part of the 1934 Financial Statement for the M.D. of Wostok No. 546.

The first council included:

- Division 1 John S. Batiuk (Mundare)
- 2 Nick Diduch (Chipman)
- 3 Frank Semaniuk (St. Michael)
- 4 John Kawyuk (Whitford)
- 5 Michael Woitas (Bruderheim)

Secretary-treasurer was Walter Leskiw.

Form 202-Indian School Tax Receipt

No. 85 Tax Receipt \$ - 90

Local Improvement District No. 28 - N - 4

Received from G. G. O. Church St. Nicholas the sum of Twenty cents Dollars

being Taxes due to Local Improvement District No. 28 - N - 4 for the year 1906

on N.W. Sec. 15 Tp. 56 Rgs. 17 west of the 4 Meridian.

on Sec. Tp. Rgs. west of the Meridian.

on Sec. Tp. Rgs. west of the Meridian.

Taxes current year 1906 \$ - 90

Arrears - \$

Total Taxes - \$ - 90

Dated MAY 7 1906 J. S. Munnisky Sec. Treas.

Tax receipt for Local Improvement District No. 28N4, 1906.

M. D. Act	INVENTORY OF EQUIPMENT						
TOTAL	DESCRIPTION	No. of Each	Valuation Dec. 31, 1933	Purchased During 1934	Total	Depreciated During 1934	Valuation Dec. 31, 1934
\$11,748.00	Office, owned		\$ 850.00	\$ 15.00	\$ 865.00	\$ 25.00	\$ 840.00
\$ 800.00	Lot, owned		\$ 800.00		\$ 800.00		\$ 800.00
\$ 700.00	Office Equipment		\$1,150.00	\$ 80.00	\$1,230.00	\$ 18.00	\$1,212.00
\$12,848.00	Material		\$ 33.00	\$ 29.05	\$ 62.05		\$ 62.05
\$1,381.88	Graders (Dodge)	7	\$2,715.30		\$2,715.30	\$ 380.00	\$2,335.30
\$11,406.17	Maintainers	6	\$1,650.00		\$1,650.00	\$ 280.00	\$ 1,370.00
\$12,906.70	Tractors	20	\$ 600.00		\$ 600.00	\$ 105.00	\$ 495.00
	Scrapers	20	\$ 140.00		\$ 140.00	\$ 102.00	\$ 38.00
	Drags	4	\$ 115.00		\$ 115.00	\$ 15.00	\$ 100.00
	Plows	11	\$ 105.00		\$ 105.00	\$ 13.00	\$ 92.00
\$ 1,500.53	TOTAL		\$7,518.00	\$121.05	\$7,639.05	\$1,010.00	\$6,629.05

Payment of Councillors for Meetings - Section 61(1) M. D. Act									
No. of Meetings	Rate	Miles	Rate	Amount Due for 1934	Total Due	Paid in 1934			
19	\$4.00	100	10c	\$ 40.00	\$ 40.00	\$ 30.00			
10	\$4.00	250	10c	\$ 40.00	\$ 80.00	\$ 68.00			
10	\$4.00	140	10c	\$ 40.00	\$ 120.00	\$ 54.00			
10	\$4.00	100	10c	\$ 40.00	\$ 160.00	\$ 50.00			
10	\$4.00	80	10c	\$ 40.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 48.00			
10	\$4.00	210	10c	\$ 40.00	\$ 240.00	\$ 61.00			
11	\$4.00	184	10c	\$ 40.40	\$ 280.40	\$ 79.40			
1124				\$201.40	\$101.40	\$301.40			

Verification of Cash on Hand at December 31, 1934	
Cash on Hand as per Cash Statement at December 31, 1934 (Page 2)	\$ 574.80
Cash Received Between December 31, 1934, and date of this Audit	\$ 163.40
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 738.20</b>
Deduct cash deposited in bank between Dec. 31, 1934, and date of this Audit	\$1 95.00
Cash on hand actually counted by me at date of this Audit	

**Auditor's Certificate**

I have audited the accounts of the Municipal District of Wostok, No. 546 for the year ending December 31, 1934, and have compared the said accounts with their relative vouchers and certify that in my opinion the foregoing financial statements are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the financial affairs of the Municipality according to the best of my information, the explanations given to me, and as shown by the records, subject to any qualifications mentioned in the Auditor's special Report attached.

The statistical information contained herein was obtained from the books and records of the District, or from information supplied by officials of the Municipality.

DATED at ANDREW, this 22nd day of January, 1935.

SIGNED - W. J. CHENTER,  
St. Paul, Alberta.

Part of the 1934 Financial Statement for the M.D. of Wostok No. 546.

**MITCHELL'S**  
**MAP**  
of the  
Municipal District of  
**WOSTOK N<sup>o</sup> 546**

SCALE  
1 MILE = 1 INCH

- LEGEND**
- RAILROADS
  - CANALS
  - RIVERS
  - HIGHWAYS
  - BRIDGES
  - TOWNSHIP OFFICES
  - SCHOOLS
  - CHURCHES
  - GOVERNMENT
  - POST OFFICES
  - LIGHT HOUSES
  - MILITARY BARRACKS
  - FORTS
  - OTHER BUILDINGS
  - PLOTS (Arrows Point to & Mark)

RG. 16

RG. 18

TP 58

FINAY S. D. N<sup>o</sup> 3530

North RG. 17 South

TP 58

RG. 15

TP 57

TP 57

TP 57

TP 56

TP 56

TP 55

TP 55

RG. 18

RG. 17

RG. 16

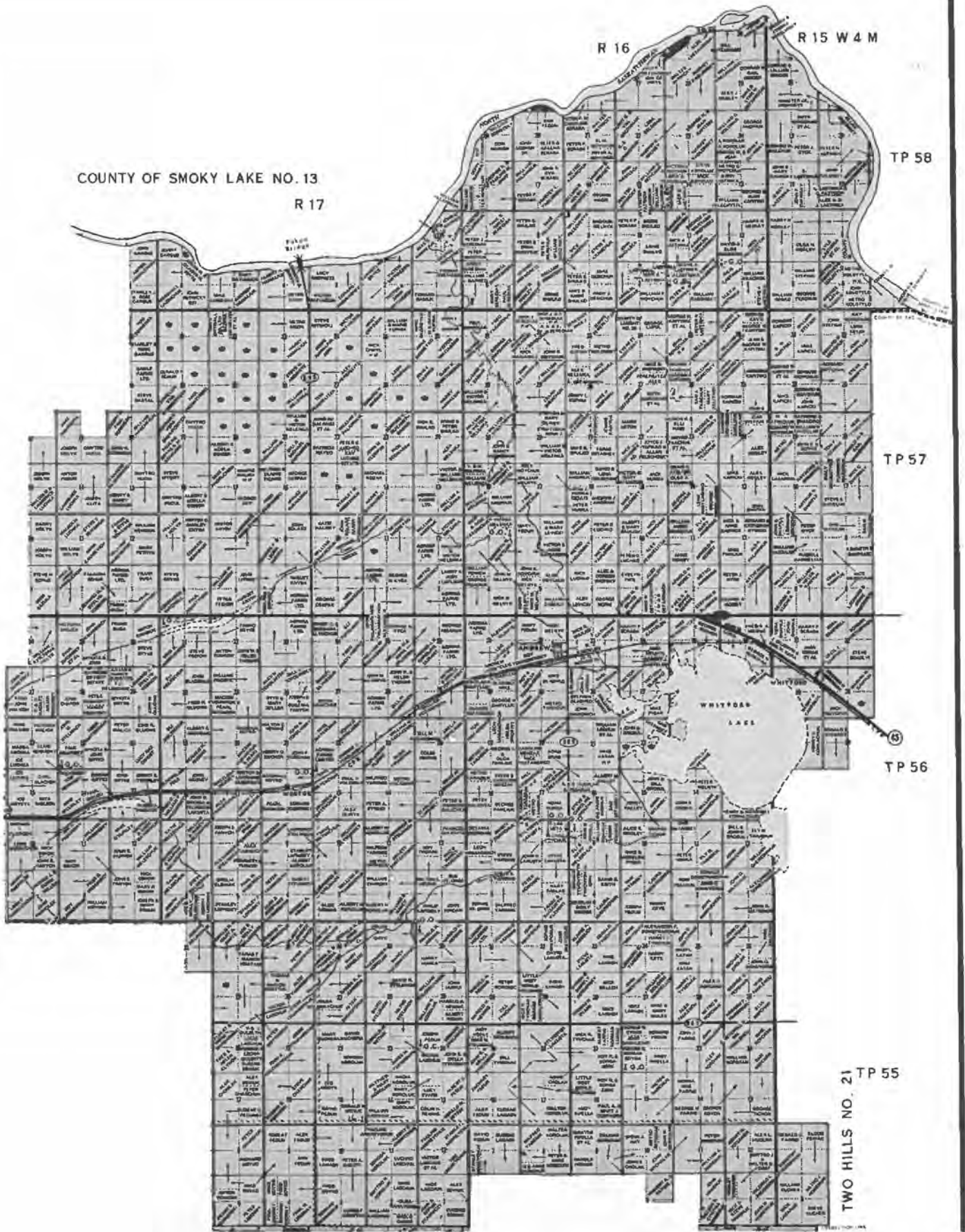
CHURCHMAN S. D. N<sup>o</sup> 3525

KALUX S. D. N<sup>o</sup> 4531

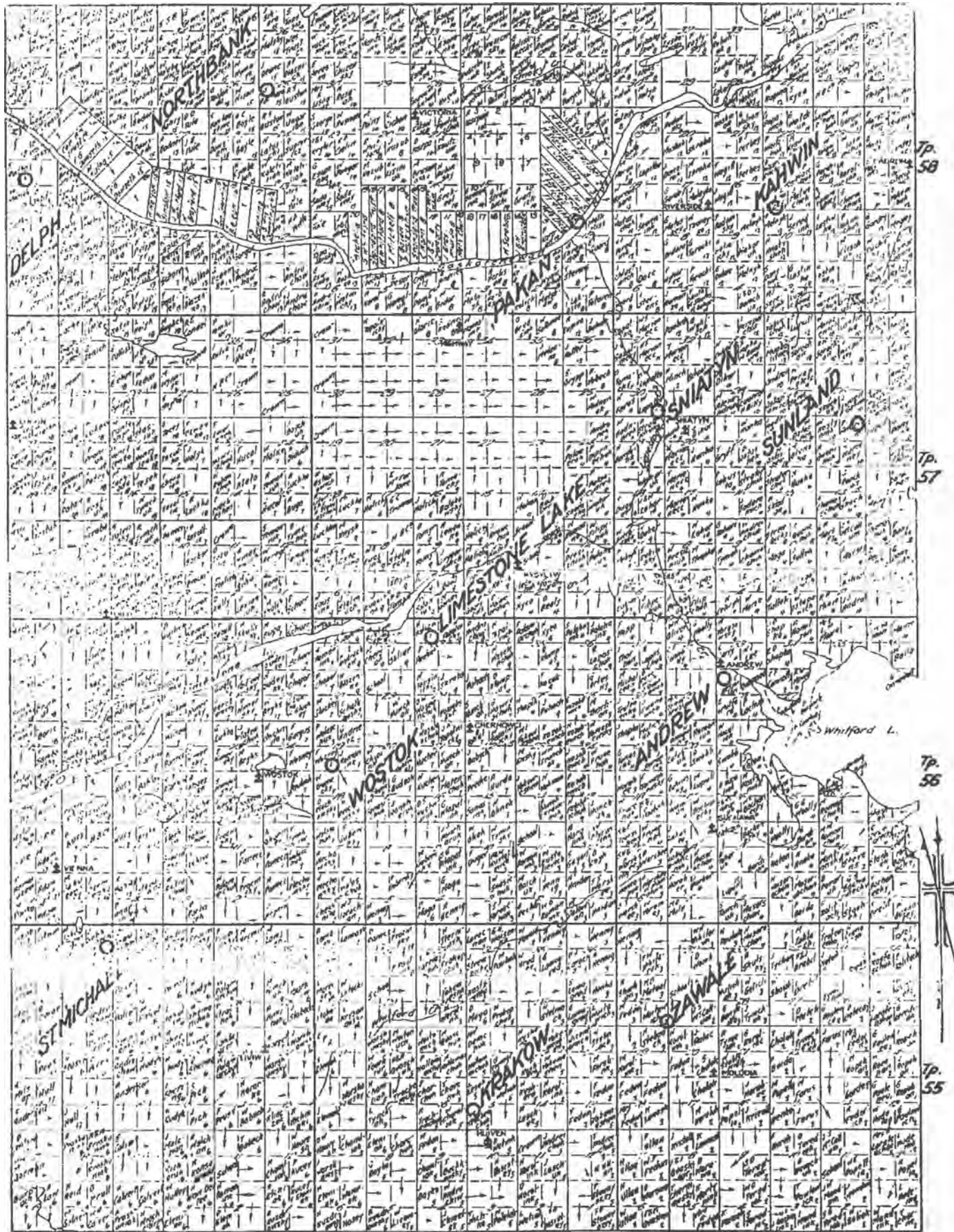
FINAY S. D. N<sup>o</sup> 3530

FINAY S. D. N<sup>o</sup> 3530

**B. F. Mitchell**  
Surveyor, and Compiler  
of Public Maps  
WOSTOK, N.S.  
1880



Present County of Lamont map showing the Andrew School District.

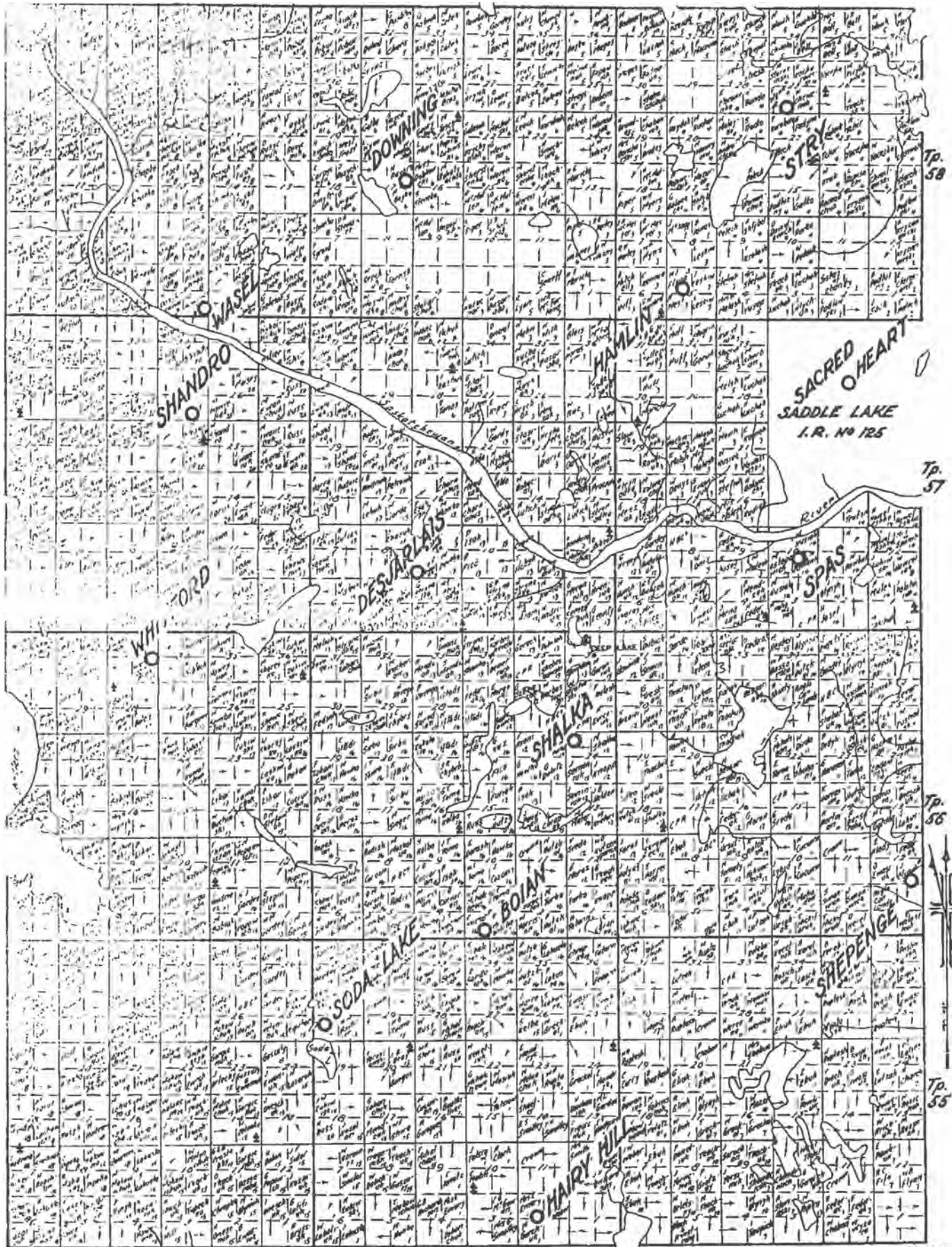


R.18 R.17 W. of 4. M. R.16 ALTA. N°168.

POST OFFICE LIST FOR ADDRESSES FOR TOWNS 55-57 RANGES 16-18.

**LEGEND:-** ↑ Schools    □ Cities    □ Towns    △ Villages    ○ Post Offices    ○ Sidings  
 Number below owners name refers to Post Office address, which follows same number at bottom of Map

1927



R. 15

R. 14. W. of 4. M.

R. 13

ALTAN 2/67.

1 HAINES HILL 2 SACRED HEART 3 HAMLIN 4 STRY 5 WILMA 6 DOWNLING 7 TUDOR HILLS 8 WASELE 9 BELLIS 10 WATTSFORD 11 SHEPANGE  
 12 WALWA 13 DESJARLAIS 14 ISPAS 15 SODA LAKE 16 BOIAN 17 WHITTFORD 18 MUNDARE 19 JUAN 20 SHANDRO 21 SUNLAND 22 KANWIN 23 WANSTAR

Agency Receipt No. \_\_\_\_\_

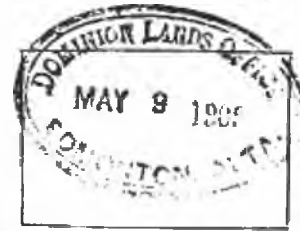
No. 40785 \_\_\_\_\_

DOMINION



LANDS.

Cash, \$ 2 70  
Scrip, \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
Total, \$ 2 70



Received from Sandyk Pawluk  
of Andrew, Alta.

the sum of Two 70 Dollars,

being for payment 1899 Galician Relief Advance  
Principal 2.15  
Interest .55 c  
2.70

on S. 8. T. 1  
of Section 18 in Township S. 6 Range 16  
W. 4. Meridian.

[Signature]  
Agent of Dominion Lands.

**Political Life of Andrew and District**

The Village of Andrew and district has been included under various constituency names since Alberta became a province in 1905. The constituency names have been: Victoria, Whitford, Willingdon, Willingdon-Two Hills, and now Redwater-Andrew. Changes in constituency boundaries and names

come about when the Legislative Assembly Act is amended every eight years.

The various political electoral divisions in which Andrew has been encompassed have been represented by M.L.A.'s from a number of political parties. Andrew and district has been represented by the following:

Year	Constituency	Member	Party
1905-13	Victoria	Mr. F. A. Walker	Liberal
1913-21	Whitford	Mr. Andrew Shandro	Liberal
1921-26	Victoria	Mr. W. Fedun	U. Farmers of Alberta
1922-26	Whitford	Mr. Mike Chormohus	U. Farmers of Alberta
1926-30	Victoria	Mr. Rudolph Henning	U. Farmers of Alberta

1926-30	Whitford	Mr. G. Mihalcheon	U. Farmers of Alberta
1930-35	Victoria	Mr. Peter Miskew	U.F.A. — Liberal
1930-35	Whitford	Mr. Isidore Goresky	U. Farmers of Alberta
1935-40	Victoria	Mr. Samuel Calvert	Social Credit
1935-40	Whitford	Mr. William Tomy	Social Credit
1940-52	Willington	Mr. William Tomy	Social Credit
1952-59	Willington	Mr. Nick Dushenski	C.C.F.
1959-71	Willington-Two Hills	Mr. N. A. Melnyk	Social Credit
1971-	Redwater-Andrew	Hon. George Topolnisky	Progressive Conservative

In 1971, the Andrew area was represented by a local cabinet minister for the first time. George Topolnisky was appointed Minister Without Portfolio Responsible for Rural Development, and served as such until 1975.

It was the Minister's responsibility to promote and develop programs to improve the quality of life in the less populated areas of Alberta. The goal of these programs was the revitalization of the struggling rural areas that were trying to alleviate the movement of people from smaller towns, villages and farming communities. Decentralization of industry and government services has been realized in most areas of the province.

### Village of Andrew

Two years after the coming of the railroad through Andrew and one year after the moving of the hamlet from the south to the north side of the railroad, the citizens petitioned the Department of Municipal Affairs to have Andrew incorporated as a village. Assistance was sought from James M. Campbell, barrister and solicitor of Lamont.



On June 24, 1930 a ministerial order was issued granting incorporation. The ministerial order read as follows:

"The undersigned, being satisfied that all the requirements with respect to the organization of a Village have been substantially complied with, hereby order, pursuant to the provision of The Village Act, being Chapter 54, Revised Statutes of Alberta 1927, in that behalf, that the following area, namely,

— all that portion of the South half of Section Thirty-two (32), Township Fifty-six (56), Range Sixteen (16), West of the Fourth Meridian, described as follows: —

'Commencing at the intersection of the East boundary of the said section with the North boundary of Plan No. 1344-E.O., of record in the Land Titles Office at Edmonton for the North Alberta Land Registration District; thence South along the said East boundary to the intersection with the South-Easterly boundary of the Station Grounds of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Swift Current North Westerly Branch, as shown upon Railway Plan No. 1229-E.O., of record in the said Land Titles Office; thence South-Westerly and North-Westerly along the Station grounds to the intersection with the South-Easterly boundary of the Right-of-Way, as shown upon the said Plan No. 1229-E.O.; thence North-Westerly and perpendicular to the said South-Easterly boundary of the said Right-of-Way, a distance of 100 feet, to a point on the North-Westerly boundary of the said Right-of-way; thence in a North-Easterly direction and following the boundaries of the Station Grounds, as shown upon the said Registered Plan No. 1229-E.O., to the intersection with the West boundary of the South East quarter of the said Section Thirty-Two (32); thence Northerly along the said West boundary, a distance of 67.65 feet to the North-Westerly boundary of Railway Avenue, as shown upon the said Plan No. 1344-E.O.; thence North-Easterly along the said North-Westerly boundary of Railway Avenue to the intersection with the Westerly boundary of Third Street, as shown upon the said Registered Plan No. 1344-E.O.; thence North-Westerly along the said Westerly boundary to the intersec-

tion with the North boundary of the land subdivided by the said registered plan No. 1344-E.O.; thence in an Easterly direction and along the said North boundary to the point of commencement.'

be withdrawn from the Municipal District of Wostok No. 546 and be erected into a village to be known by the name of the **Village of Andrew**; that a nomination meeting for the election of a Council be held between the hours of 8 o'clock and 9 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday the 9th day of July, 1930, in Tkachuk's Hall at Andrew, and if an election is necessary the same to be held between the hours of 2 o'clock and 9 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday the 16th day of July, 1930; that Michael Sloboda, Secretary-Treasurer of the Municipal District of Wostok No. 546, Andrew Alberta, act as Returning Officer, and that the first meeting of the Council be held at the hour of 2 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday the 23rd day of July in the aforementioned Hall at Andrew.

Dated at Edmonton this Twenty-fourth day of June, 1930.

(Signed) R. G. Reid  
Minister of Municipal Affairs"

Along with the ministerial order was a letter of directives to Mr. Sloboda, Returning Officer.

"Edmonton, June 30th, 1930

Sir: —

Enclosed herewith please find a copy of ministerial Order, dated June 24th, erecting the Village of Andrew.

For the purpose of holding the first election of a council you have been appointed Returning Officer, and, in this connection, under separate cover I am mailing to you a copy of The Village Act.

Your attention is directed to Part II of the said Act for the procedure to be followed by you in connection with this election. You should take particular note of the time that the nominations are handed in to you as, in the event of a ballot not being required, the order in which the nominations are handed to you establishes the term of office for each councillor. Sections 171 and 172 deal with the persons entitled to vote; Section 178 sets out the procedure required in calling for nominations; Section 180 deals with the procedure at the nomination, and Section 187 deals with a poll when one is required. The sections dealing with the elections conclude with No. 223 and you should make yourself conversant with the requirements so that the election may be properly conducted.

You will note that the date set in the order for the nomination meeting is Wednesday, the 9th day of July 1930 between the hours of 8 o'clock and 9 o'clock p.m. in Tkachuk's Hall at Andrew, and if an election is necessary the same to be held on Wednesday, the 16th day of July, and that the first meeting of

the council is to be held on Wednesday, the 23rd day of July at the hour of 2 o'clock p.m.

If there is any further information you desire in this connection please advise.

Your obedient servant,  
Ass't Deputy Minister

Michael Sloboda, Esq.,  
Andrew, Alberta  
Encl."

The first council elected in the new village was T. J. Matichuk, D. Pelechowsky, and M. Jerwak. The first mayor was T. J. Matichuk, and the first secretary-treasurer was W. A. Lesick

Councillor's terms expired on a rotating basis. In order to have continuity in the program only one councillor's term expired in any one given year. A councillor was elected in a February election for a three-year term. In 1959 the election date was changed to October. In 1971 change once again came about with the entire council up for re-election, this time for a two-year term. The term was extended to a three-year term in 1975. Three years later, in 1978, Andrew acquired a five-man council to look after the extensive business of the village. For a complete listing of the Andrew Councillors see appendix C.3; for secretary-treasurers see appendix C.14.

The secretary's office was used for council meetings and for the village files. With each change of secretary-treasurer, the office was also moved. During the winter of 1965-66, A. Ostapowich and A. Matichuk remodelled the fire hall to make provision for the village office.



T. J. Matichuk, first mayor of Andrew.



In 1930 the concerns of the council were few as compared to those of today. Some of the problems that Council had to deal with were the perennial problems of collection of trash and ashes and of dog control. Block D, just north of block 2, (present Village Office site) was leased from Dr. Connolly at fifty dollars a year for a market square. This land was later purchased by the village. Probably the problem of most concern was that of money. Then, as now, collecting taxes was not easy. Tax arrears made it difficult to follow a budget. It is interesting to note that in 1933 the total budget was \$1813.00 to be spent in the following manner:

Street Lights .....	\$ 288.00
Stationery .....	50.00
Nuisance Grounds.....	50.00
Salaries, Sec. assessor and auditor.....	85.00
Hospital.....	200.00
Streets and sidewalks.....	100.00
Sanitation and Market Square .....	250.00
Fire Department .....	150.00
Notes .....	90.00
Misc. ....	150.00
Police and Night Watchman .....	200.00
Uncollected Tax Allowance.....	100.00
Bond .....	80.00
Total Expenditure .....	\$1723.00
Less Bank Balance .....	129.00
	1594.00
Allowance for 10% rebate .....	169.00
Allowance for Relief.....	50.00
Total .....	\$1813.00

In contrast, the 1979 budget for the village totalled \$271,878.00. Apart from the general revenue there are separate gas utility and water utility accounts.



Village of Andrew office and Fire Hall.

In the latter part of 1930, the Village of Andrew was brought into the Canadian Utilities Limited system by a fifteen-mile extension to the Willingdon line which was served by the Vegreville District transmission line system. Due to a corporate restructuring in 1972, the electric operation of Canadian Utilities was renamed Alberta Power Limited.

Streets, street-lighting and sidewalks have received a fair bit of attention from the village council. The wooden sidewalks on main street, which were constructed of two by six inch fir planks, were replaced with concrete walks in 1944 and 1945. It was the responsibility of the village constable to "examine the wooden sidewalks and pound in any nails that needed pounding in". Many a child was seen examining the spaces in the sidewalk for the retrieval of those evasive lost coins. "If I could only reach that nickel, I could buy an ice cream cone." This four-foot sidewalk was widened, topped with asphalt and eventually replaced during the summer of 1976.

Ground work had begun, plans were being made, an engineer had been consulted, and all was in readiness for public approval for a village sewer system. The plebiscite on a proposed by-law was held in December, 1953. The outcome of the plebiscite was negative, however, in February 1954 after a strong promotional campaign, the rate-payers brought in a 73% approval of the sewer system for Andrew.



Village of Andrew, 1950.

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Village of Andrew, 1950.

The installation of the system was not without its difficulties. A loose sand base in some parts of the village brought about frequent cave-ins causing delays in the project completion date.

Householders provided their own well-water supply. Due to the dismantling of the C.P.R. water tower, several public meetings were held for the purpose of discussing a water supply for fire-fighting. At one of the meetings the following speakers were present:

A. Bridges, Provincial Fire Commissioner;  
Mr. Bailey, Sanitary Engineers Department;  
Dr. Knight, Vegreville Health Unit

Representatives from Atlas-Asbestos of Edmonton;

Village Engineer, Ken McMillian of Associated Engineering. After a survey taken in September 1962, to determine public interest a special meeting was called for November 22, 1962 to explain to the ratepayers the new proposal that council had for a Village Water Distribution System.

A plebiscite held in December 1962 to establish water works resulted in an affirmative vote.

Two additional wells were dug. To serve as a water reservoir, the Village purchased a ninety-seven foot high standpipe fifteen feet in diameter with a capacity of 100,000 gallons from Dominion Bridge Co. Ltd. Edmonton. This reservoir has become the



Andrew landmark — water reservoir.

village land mark which is seen for miles around. In 1963 the water system was put into service.

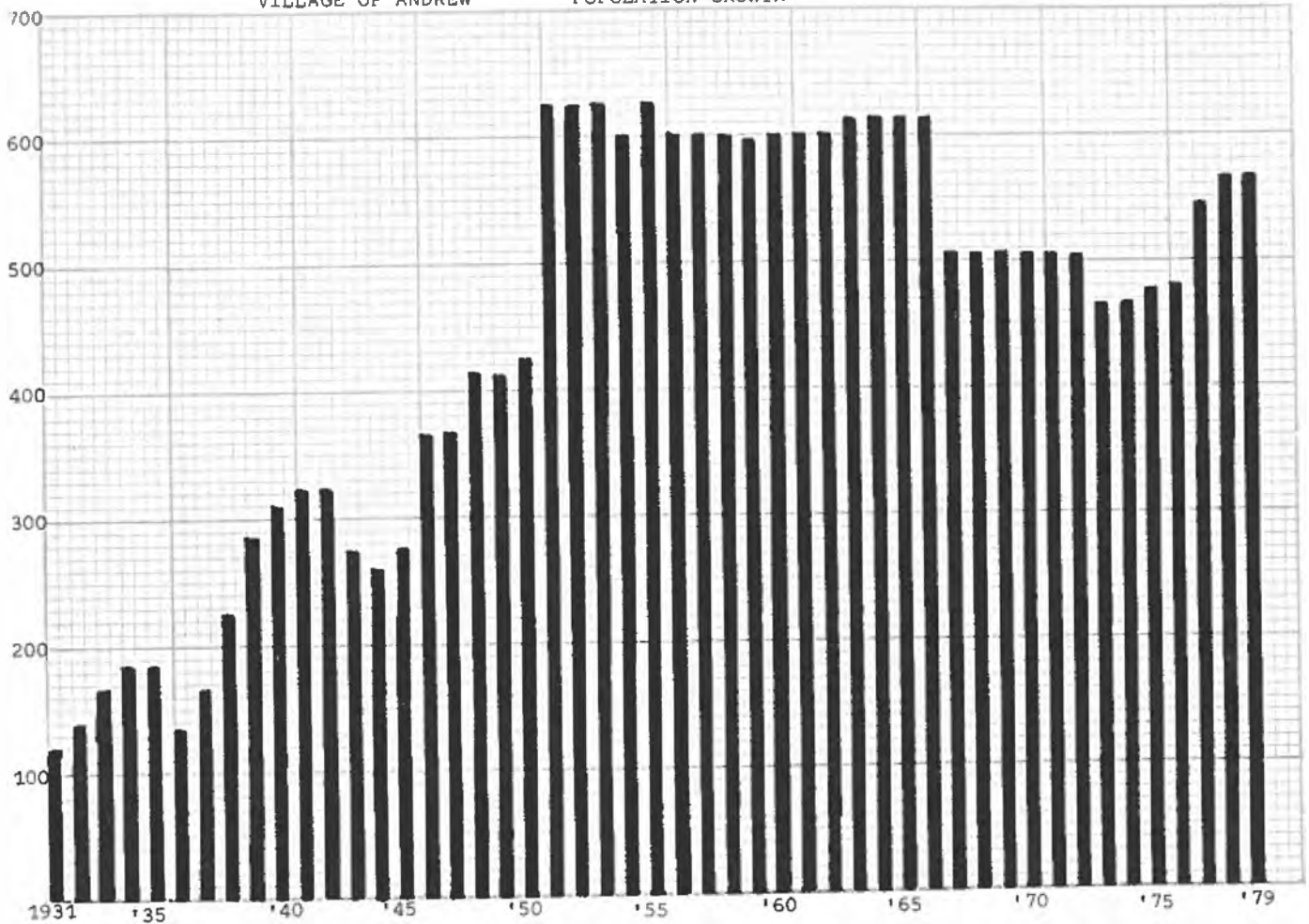
In the fall of 1979 due to difficulties with the water and sewer systems a complete cleaning of the lines was undertaken at a cost of thirty thousand dollars.

Council members had spent considerable time making preliminary preparations for a gas utility. A public meeting had been held in early October 1966. As a result of a plebiscite held on October 13, 1966 by-law number 394 was passed establishing a village-owned gas utility. Gas is now supplied by Brascan Resources, formerly Cretaceous Pipelines Ltd., from gas wells located approximately seven miles south-east of Andrew. All the distribution line is village owned. Wellhead price had begun at twenty cents per M.C.F. and has since been increased to eighty cents. Present consumer price is \$1.27 per M.C.F. There are 302 gas hook-ups at present.

Engineering firms that have served Andrew through the years are: Associated Engineering, Palmer Engineering, Keglowich surveying and Engineering and at present, Cicon Engineering.

Through the newly formed department of Rural Development, headed by Minister without Portfolio, George Topolnisky, Project No. 4 was brought about. This was a pilot project. Primarily, the organization exists in order for the member communities to bring together common concerns and problems, to solve common problems, and mainly to bring about development in order that the communities may survive, develop and provide an alternate way of life to the urban sprawl. Another important benefit is that members of the project visit each other's communities and see what is going on in each one. One may review specific accomplishments of each of the member communities by reviewing the annual reports. Each community pays a membership of \$300.00 per year. The Project credits each member \$400.00. The project paid \$100.00 on behalf of Andrew towards the establishment of the Elk Island Triangle. The money credited toward each town should be spent on the town's promotion.

One promotional method that was worked on was the printing of a brochure for the village. The first attempt at a promotional brochure was made in 1976. It had many shortcomings and, after a concerted effort, a second brochure was printed. In preparation for the village's fiftieth anniversary an open competition was advertised locally for a crest design, logo and slogan. Consideration was to be given to cultural, economic, historic background as well as to any suitable landmarks. This was financed by the Project No. 4 promotional funds. Prizes of fifty, thirty and twenty dollars were awarded to the win-



Mayor George Semeniuk presenting prize winners, Stewart Little and Hazel Anaka, with cash awards for designing the Village Crest.

ning entries for the crest, logo and slogan respectively. Village representatives were M. W. Krywaniuk, Peter Palamarchuk, George Semeniuk and Presently Dennis Ostafichuk.



Village of Andrew Council elected in 1977. L. to R.: Allan Mulek, Lee Hodge, Henry Dombrosky, Dennis Ostafichuk. Seated: Mike Melnyk, secretary-treasurer, George Semeniuk, mayor.

The village is a member of Lakeland Tourist Association Zone Six. Through Lakeland, Andrew receives tourist promotion.

Andrew has come a long way in fifty years as much progress has been made. In 1978 and 1979 a paving project on Highway 855 was undertaken in co-operation with Alberta Transportation. A project for 1980, which is now underway, will be the construction of a new lift station, force main and a six-cell sewer lagoon.

Residents take much pride in their neat and tidy community. Many residents have devoted countless numbers of hours to make Andrew a better place to live in and a community known for its friendliness and hospitality.



Remembrance Day program on Main Street in Andrew.



Main Street Andrew — 1930's.



West side of Andrew Main Street, 1932.



Main Street, Andrew, 1930.



Main Street, Andrew — 1930's



Andrew Main Street — north view, 1979.

### Andrew Fire Department

Fire destroyed many buildings in the "Old Village". One of the first concerns of the newly elected Village Council of the newly incorporated village was that of fire fighting. Alex Skoreiko was appointed fire marshal and was instructed to organize a group of volunteers for a fire brigade.

Three wells had been dug by John Zelisko for a water supply. Well Number One was located on Main Street between the hotel and Kroening's Garage, Well Number Two was on the back lane just back of Ogrodiuk's Shoe Repair. Well Number Three was on Main Street about half-way down the block. Well Number Four was at the market square and was used by the residents and farmers as well as for fire-fighting. These wells were round and eight feet in



Main Street fire of 1937.

diameter. The cribbing was cement blocks. The top of the wells was at ground level and they were covered with 3" x 10" fir planks.

In 1935 the village purchased fire fighting equipment. This was a four cycle thirty horse-power motor with a standard rotary with fire pump, all mounted on a rebuilt four-wheeled trailer with Waukesha, painted, and shipped — sales tax and freight prepaid at \$200 cash upon arrival, \$200 in the fall of 1935 and \$300 in the fall of 1936 and 1937. This was ordered from Bickle Fire Engines Ltd. Woodstock, Ontario.

In 1937 a fire hall was built in the same location of the present one for storage of fire equipment. Till this time what little equipment there was, was stored at Kroening's Garage.

There had been a Main Street fire in 1936 or 1937 in which one building burned; but the fire of 1945, in which several buildings burned, is vividly implanted

in the memories of Andrew residents. The fire broke out at approximately 1:25 a.m. and quickly spread to destroy the Three Star Cafe, and butcher shop, William Megley's grocery store and telephone center, William Tkachuk's general store and the Silver Glow Hall. The fire was brought under control at about 4:30 a.m. by the twenty-five fire fighters. Buildings across the street were being sprayed as a stiff east breeze was blowing flames and sparks in that direction. Damage could have been considerably higher except for a vacant lot next to the burned buildings. A framed building had been moved from this lot just three weeks before the fire. Aside from the financial burden resulting from the fire were the injury sustained by a waitress, the near death in a fall off a roof of a fire-fighter, the loss of a little girl's favorite doll, the panic in a mother's heart in not knowing where her children were, the moving of some children moments before a burning wall fell on the spot they were on.

This fire had resulted in the calling of a ratepayers' meeting on June 8, 1945. The following decisions were made:

— Fire **brigade** should be organized. Everyone who lives in the village should be on the brigade. Brigade should be paid when fighting fires. Cars should not be allowed to park around the Main Street well.

— Fire Chief should be someone other than town constable. J. Frunchak elected as fire chief and he is to organize a brigade immediately.



Aftermath of the 1945 Main Street fire.

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Aftermath of the 1945 Main Street fire.

— Install more sirens around town with a bell in fire chief's house.

— Buy fire brigade uniforms.”

In 1952 the decision was made to build a new fire hall forty feet by sixty feet. At about this time a new fire truck was purchased.

In 1953, Fire Chief, Art Kopp, brought in high school students and trained them along with adult volunteers. Members of the brigade at this time were: A. G. Palamarek, Wm. Lesick, Theodore Hamaliuk, J. Gargus, J. Bodnarek, J. Wynnychuk, J. Frunchak, R. Bodnarek, Metro Dacila, P. Palamarchuk, J. Worobets, Nestor Worobets, George Lazaruk, Roy Hnidan, Wm. Tanasichuk, H. Markewich, H. Radomsky, Nick Dowhaniuk and Chief Art Kopp.

The brigade was required to demonstrate their skills as this article that appeared in the *Edmonton Journal* would indicate.



Andrew Fire Brigade, 1953, Art Kopp, fire chief.

“The Andrew Volunteer Fire Brigade under the direction of A. C. Kopp prevented extensive property damage and possible disaster when it quickly responded to a fire alarm and within two or three minutes quelled the flames of the four compartment gasoline truck, which caught fire while unloading gasoline at a local service station. It is believed the fast action of the brigade prevented the large gasoline loaded tank from exploding.”

The Andrew Firemen's Valentine Ball was an annual event for a number of years. At one of the banquets “M. J. Beddar, deputy fire commissioner for Alberta, first outlined the many disadvantages which a volunteer fire brigade is confronted with; then he evaluated the fine co-operation and service that each member of the brigade renders to his community on the twenty-four hour a day basis. The enthusiasm shown by members and the records achieved by the Andrew brigade speaks for itself.”



The weekly practices by the brigade brought it praise as this *Edmonton Journal* article from the late 1950's would indicate.

“On his recent visit to Andrew, Dick Ferguson, of the provincial fire commissioner's office, lauded the members of the Andrew volunteer fire brigade for their vigilance and alertness. Within two minutes after a test alarm sounded, the fire-fighters were on the scene with their equipment. The fire was set by the fire chief A. C. Kopp and Mr. Ferguson. It was smothered in two and a half minutes.

Inspector Ferguson also reported that fire prevention activities at the school, under the direction of principal M. Krywaniuk and Committee Chairman G. T. Semeniuk were efficient and effective.

Assisted by Fire Chief Kopp and deputy chief Peter Palamarchuk, inspector Ferguson conducted a systematic inspection of more than 30 buildings in the village.

Mr. Ferguson also complimented the council and the maintenance man on the cleanliness of the village in general.”

Another Main Street fire in August, 1964 destroyed the Silver Glow Hall. With the fear of having the fire spread, fire fighters concentrated on saving the nearby businesses.

There were other fires within the community that stand out in the memories of many. The pungent odor of burning flesh as two horses burned in a livery barn fire is not soon forgotten. In more recent years, a fire lit up the midnight skies for miles around as the tinder-dry flour mill burned.

Aside from the few times that buildings have burned completely and all the brigade could do was to save neighboring buildings, there have been a number of times when the Andrew Fire Brigade put their skills to good use in extinguishing fires before too much damage was sustained.

Another fire truck was purchased. The Village of Andrew is under contract with the County of Lamont



Fire brigade training, 1953.

to provide rural fire protection in the Andrew District. One truck is now used for village fire fighting and one for rural. Uniforms and other necessary fire-fighting equipment has been purchased by the village in the last three years.

The present Fire Chief in Andrew is Marshall Stewart.

### **Andrew Municipal Public Library**

On December 6, 1949 a delegation consisting of N. A. Melnyk, Mr. Krezanowsky and Mrs. Tymchyshyn representing the Andrew Home and School Association approached the Village Council requesting a public library. They had presented a petition signed by sixty-eight electors of the village. At this time the council promised to study the application.

By-law number 187 was drawn up authorizing a plebiscite to be held on May 12, 1950. The results of the plebiscite were in favor of a public library and Village Council gave its final approval on June 13, 1950. A library board was appointed by the council to consist of Mayor P. J. Lesiuk and J. W. Huculak, terms to expire in January, 1951, and M. Eustafiewich, M. Kryzanowski, and H. B. Olsen — terms to expire in January, 1952. In November, N. A. Melnyk replaced M. Kryzanowski as he had moved away from Andrew.

Village Council provided a starting grant of three hundred dollars in 1950 and two hundred and fifty dollars in 1951. This, along with some donated money and a few donated books, was the beginning of the Andrew Municipal Public Library.

It was not feasible to set up the library in a building of its own because of the low number of books and the cost of operating a building. With the permission of the Lamont School Division, Mr. N. A. Melnyk, as librarian, integrated the public library books with the school books. With the help of school students, Mr. Melnyk had placed about five hundred books on the shelves.

The village continued providing a yearly grant of fifty to one hundred dollars.

In 1956, there was an attempt to start a Regional Library and Village Council moved to endorse the petition for one. However, it did not materialize.

Mr. Melnyk, in his tenure as librarian, looked after the purchasing of additional books. He had the library open during the summer months for two half-days a week. This was made use of mostly by school students who enjoyed reading.

Through recent years, the interest dwindled and so did the library board. The succeeding librarians also looked after the purchasing of the books.

In the early 1970's, the senior citizens of the community met twice a week during the winter months for reading sessions. This spurred the interest to obtain books written in the Ukrainian language. It was shortly after this that the provincial government provided a matching grant of one hundred dollars. The village provided the other one hundred dollars. Half of the amount was spent on the Ukrainian library and half on the English. At the present there are approximately four hundred Ukrainian books. They are housed in the Senior Citizen's Drop-in-Center for the convenience of the senior citizens.

In 1977, interest was rekindled and a new library board was appointed to consist of Lillian Semeniuk — Chairman, Doreen Goroniuk — Secretary, Dale Wickenkamp — Treasurer, Mayor George Semeniuk — Village Council Representative, M. W. Krywaniuk, Marlene Bidniak, Virginia Danyluk and Paul Pawliuk, and Metro Topolnisky — Librarian.

The library board looks after obtaining the available grants and the purchasing of the books. The public library now gets a combined grant of approximately one thousand dollars a year.

The Andrew Municipal Public Library now has approximately four thousand books, taking into account the numerous volumes of books obtained from the Alberta Government through Northern Alberta Library Development Services.

The present library board (1979) consists of Lillian Semeniuk — Chairman, Doreen Goroniuk — Secretary, Marlene Bidniak — Treasurer, Mayor George Semeniuk — Village Council Representative, M. W. Krywaniuk, Hazel Anaka, and Nick Bugiak — Librarian.

### **The Andrew Air Strip**

As a spin-off from the Andrew Air Cadet Training came a very beneficial result — that of the purchase of the 20-acre air field just west of the Village of Andrew. When the air strip came up for sale some very fine community-spirited individuals would not have the well-constructed and developed air field revert back into agricultural land. The air field has proven to be a great asset to the community.

It has served as a landing strip for local flying, for parachuting, for crop spraying, for business purposes, with aircraft coming from various parts of the province including Alberta Government planes. A unique service is for the benefit of local farmers to bring in machinery repairs, to spray crops for the Bertha Army Worms, and for weed control. It has served some emergency cases such as rushing a patient to hospital, lost aircraft, or planes running short of fuel made forced landings and thus the air field proved beneficial in case of saving lives.

The Andrew Airfield was officially opened in 1967 with the Lieutenant-Governor, the Honourable Grant McEwan, and His Worship the Mayor, Mr. George Topolnisky. The fly-in breakfast was a very popular activity for a few years.

We salute and congratulate the following for their interest and their valuable cash donation of \$100.00 each in 1966, who spearheaded the acquisition of the local Andrew Air Field to the benefit of humanity: Mr. Adam Swab and Herman; Mr. George Topolnisky and Randy; Mr. Metro Topolnisky, Julian and Milton; Mr. George Kapitski and Lawrence; Mr.



Official opening of the Andrew air strip. George Topolnisky and Paul Franchuk holding the ribbon, ?, Don Mazankowski M.P., N. A. Melnyk M.L.A., Grand McEwan cutting ribbon.

Andrew Palamarek; Mr. Bill Krezanowsky; The Andrew Air Cadet Squadron; The Andrew Lions Club and the Village of Andrew.

### **Andrew Senior Citizens' Lodge**

The idea of a senior citizens' lodge for Andrew goes back as far as 1964, when George Topolnisky, mayor of the Village of Andrew at the time, gave serious consideration to having a lodge located here.

In the fall of 1965, one hundred and eighty-six citizens from Andrew and district signed a petition requesting a lodge and presented it to Mayor Topolnisky. In January of 1966 Mayor Topolnisky, together with the M.L.A., Mr. N. A. Melnyk, for the Willingdon-Two Hills Constituency and five other distinguished representatives from the community presented this petition to the Honourable L. C. Halmrast, Minister of Public Welfare.

Senior citizens' homes were located at Vegreville, Myrnam, Smoky Lake and Sherwood Park. All were a considerable distance away with waiting lists of people who wished to take up residence in these homes. Because Andrew had the senior citizens to become residents, the land on which to locate the home, an adequate water supply, a sewage system, and was at this time making arrangements for its own gas system, it was considered by the delegation that Andrew was a most suitable location for a senior citizens' lodge. No action on the part of the Provincial Government was taken at this time.

Later in the same year, the Minister invited all the mayors of the towns and villages within the County of Lamont to discuss the possible location of a fifty-bed lodge within the county. No decision was reached at this time either. At a later date the decision went in favor of Lamont.

For some time it appeared that no lodge would be built here. Then in early 1973, Bill #42 was introduced, the amendments to the Senior Citizens' Housing Act, making it possible for a Chamber of Commerce or a service club to undertake the operation of senior citizen housing.

On April 16, 1973, a letter from Mayor Peter Palamarchuk was sent to the Honourable Neil Crawford, Minister of Health and Social Development, asking that Andrew's request for a sixty-five-bed senior citizens' lodge be reconsidered. By this time, George Topolnisky was the M.L.A. and still very much interested in a lodge for Andrew. Included with this request was a petition with three hundred and fifteen names of senior citizens of Andrew and district. This request was forwarded to the Minister of Municipal Affairs, the Honourable D. J. Russell, for consideration, since senior citizens' housing now fell under the Department of Municipal Affairs and in particular, the Alberta Housing Corporation.

In a reply dated July 6, 1973, Mr. Russell sounded most promising, since the Village of Andrew, the Chamber of Commerce and the Andrew Lions Club were all interested in establishing a senior citizens' lodge in Andrew. However, a lodge was still not a certainty as Mundare had also requested one and by this time there was a fair amount of competition as to which community would have it.

Finally, a contract was signed. Instead of one big lodge, two smaller ones of forty-four beds each would be built in both Mundare and Andrew. Construction finally began under the ever watchful eye of the seniors. Andrew would have a lodge!

There were the usual problems that accompany any construction project and it seemed to take forever to those citizens waiting patiently to become its first residents. In the latter part of June, 1976, the staff came in to add the finishing touches and to ready themselves for the seniors that would be arriving on July 1st.

Mundare had joined Lamont under the County Foundation. Andrew did not. This meant a Board of Directors, on behalf of the Village of Andrew, would be responsible for the welfare of the lodge. It also meant that unless the lodge was self-sustaining, the Village would be picking up the deficit. Original members of the board were Mayor Krywaniuk, Lena Morie, Councillor Alex Topolnitsky, Verna Topolnitsky, Mrs. Paul Pawliuk, John W. Huculak, and Robert Mohyluk. When George Semeniuk became a member of the Village Council, he, too, became a member of the board. Some of the responsibilities of the board at this time were: the setting of policies and regulations for the operation of the lodge, the hiring of staff and setting of staff wages, the setting of the

operational budget, and the approving of the bills or expenditures before they were turned over to the Village Council for payment.

The first staff at the lodge was: Mrs. Helen N. Semeniuk, Supervisor; Mrs. Mary W. Semeniuk, Assistant Supervisor; Mrs. Betty Ostapowich, cook; Mrs. Sadie Russ, Mrs. Anne Cholak, Mrs. Anne Serdiak; and Mrs. Lena Palahniuk. Mr. Peter Melnyk was maintenance man.

The official opening of the Andrew Senior Citizens' Lodge was held on August 23, 1976. Master of ceremonies for the occasion was Mr. M. W. Krywaniuk. Platform guests were: Honourable W. J. Yurko, Minister of Housing and Public Works; Mr. George Topolnitsky, M.L.A. for Redwater-Andrew; Mayor Alex Topolnitsky, Village of Andrew; Mr. John Mick, Manager, Edmonton-Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation; Mr. Ted Crafield, Project Manager, Alberta Housing Corporation; Mr. George Semeniuk, Chairman of Andrew Senior Citizens Board of Directors; Reverend Wm. Ostashek, representing the Church Ministry; Mr. Eugene Yuzda, Architect; Mr. H. Schrempf of H. Schrempf Construction Ltd; Mr. M. Eustafiewich, representing the residents of Andrew Senior Citizens' Lodge; Mr. Peter Palamarchuk, Deputy Mayor; Mr. Don Mazankowski, M.P. for Vegreville (sent regrets as he was unable to attend).

After an outdoor program of special greetings and presentations, there was entertainment supplied by the Andrew Ukrainian Dance Club and the Metro Radomsky Orchestra. Guests were then invited to tour the lodge.

The Andrew Lodge is comprised of thirty-six single and four double units. Construction cost of the lodge was \$726,300.00.

When several members of the board resigned, it was decided to dispense with the board and to place the lodge under direct responsibility of the Village Council.



Official opening of the Andrew Senior Citizens' Lodge.



Senior Citizens enjoying supper at the Lodge.

At the present time all the rooms are not filled. Over thirty residents enjoy the companionship of their own age group. Various clubs from the village and district come in to organize bingo games and other entertainment for the residents. The school students have made an annual visit to sing carols at Christmas time.

In 1979 the residents organized a New Horizons' Club with the following executive: Nick Warawa — President, Harry Aplevich — Secretary and Mary Ruptash — Treasurer.

They have recently purchased a billiards table: and the competition is keen as many hours are spent enjoying the sport.

### Andrew Local History Museum

In 1969, George Topolnisky, then Mayor of Andrew, approached Mr. Macbeth, the Superintendent of Canadian Pacific Railways for the Andrew area, to request the donation of the C.P.R. station to the Village of Andrew for use as a museum. This request was granted, and by 1971 it was moved to a new site on a village-owned lot adjacent to the Village Office.

With the help of Provincial, Federal, and Village grants, the building was completely restored, and a full basement was constructed. The purpose of this museum is for the preservation and interpretation of the history of Andrew and District by the acquisition of artifacts, documents, photographs, and other related information about the district.

The following people have served on the museum board of directors: George Topolnisky, Nick Cebuliak, Mary Swab, Lena Morie, Doris Pawluk, Olga Hackman, Verna Topolnisky, Peter Palamarchuk, and George Semeniuk. Verna Topolnisky



Official opening of the Andrew and District Local History Museum Platform guests. L. to R.: Mayor Peter Palamarchuk, 2 representatives from C.P.R., representative from Alberta Culture, Museums, Cpl. E. Corson, Don Mazankowski M.P., Rev. Ostashek, Premier P. Lougheed, M. W. Krywaniuk, George Topolnisky M.L.A.



L. to R.: Marilyn Gargus, Donna Cholak, Miriam Huculak, Sharon Pelechtyik, Kathy Yakimchuk, Verna Topolnisky.

took a museums management course in the Banff School of Fine Arts. With the help of high school "work experience" students, she restored and assembled the display just in time for the official opening of the premises by Premier Peter Lougheed on July 1, 1973.

Mrs. Topolnisky and Mr. Cebuliak have hundreds of items on loan at the museum. Cataloguing of items will be done after the borrowed items are replaced with permanent museum-owned pieces.

This is a multi-cultural museum, the purpose of which is to house and display items of local history. The entrance lobby duplicates the C.P.R. lobby, creating a nostalgic atmosphere upon entrance. One gets that old feeling that the station agent is still in his office. The wooden ticket dispenser is visible through the barred window, and the telegraph and the old box-type telephone silently testify the passage of time. Still ticking and in good shape is the C.P.R. clock, signifying the march of time. How loudly it resounds as one meditates about the past! The original arrival and departure times have been painted on the billboard with white and black enamel rather than chalk, as a permanent reminder of early rail service.

The agent's living quarters have been conveniently adapted for display use. The dining room features an old buffet and round table with Ukrainian baking and handicrafts. Icons and religious pictures portray a story of a pioneer quest for solace and something beyond materialistic rewards. In the midst of it hangs a beautiful brass chandelier donated by the Kysilew Church. The theme of this room is simply "Thankfulness for Daily Bread".

In the former living room is located an old pump organ that was brought to Andrew in 1902 when it was housed in the Presbyterian Church, which later

became the United Church of Canada. The cozy arrangement of an old-fashioned leatherette davenport, an oak secretary desk, a rocking chair, a wicker chair, and radio is about all that this small den could accommodate, and sufficient enough.

One of the two top storey bedrooms depicts ethnic origin and is furnished with humble, homemade work items such as a loom, spindle, wool carders, cradle, work bench, and a make-shift bed. The other bedroom is a 1927 Eaton's catalogue bedroom. It features a white iron bed, a darling high-boy dresser, a Singer sewing machine, lamp table, and a wash stand complete with china bowl and water pitcher. Every item speaks for itself.

The largest room in the museum, which had been the C.P.R. warehouse, now portrays a 1928 General Store, typifying any of the Andrew general stores which were built on the north side of the tracks after the railroad came through. Everything in this room is pretentiously for sale, such as sliced tobacco, royal yeast cakes, hair curling irons, coal oil lamps, and the like. Anything that does not fit into any other theme is channelled into the store. Heavy hardware is designated for the basement display area.

The southeast corner in the general store area depicts Andrew as it was originally Egg Lake in the Blue Quill settlement. Lest it be forgotten, that natives did contribute a colorful past to our local history.

Of interest in this museum is an unusual item in the front lobby, an original Provincial Legislative Assembly Chair, donated to the museum in 1980. The west wall of the lobby has been started as the "Andrew Wall of Fame", where names and awards of

public service people and clubs will be continually mounted.

When tours of school classes or visitors are requested, Mrs. Topolnisky arranges to have the place come alive. The accompanying pictures show Mrs. T. Basisty carding wool, Mrs. R. Hackman weaving rugs, Mrs. M. Hunchak spinning yarn, Mrs. Lamash and Mrs. Moisey cross-stitching, and Mrs. P. Fedun and Mrs. M. Hnatiuk making cheese dumplings.



Rug making.



Carding wool.



Andrew Museum comes alive on tour days. "Spinning".



Embroidering.



Making perogies.

All members, participants, or visitors, no matter what age group, find the museum project enlightening, heartwarming, nostalgic and most gratifying. Perhaps its main purpose is to set one meditating, assessing and re-evaluating the down-to-earth basic essentials of life. They become more meaningful as

one gets older and wiser through hard knocks as well as through gratifying experiences. The best things in life are free. When one is young and full of ambition, there is no time as W. H. Davies put it in his poem "Leisure" —

What is this life if full of care  
We have no time to stand and stare.

There is a standing invitation, not only for today or for tomorrow but for always, to anyone who cares to enter the museum of local history, to take time to examine the display items with loving care and to fondly remember those who made them, used them and enjoyed them not even a century ago!

### Cebuliak Collection

by Nick Cebuliak

As a youngster in school, everything I possessed became precious to me so I kept it and took care of it. Maybe that is what prompted me to collect and save things that people live and work with, in order for future generations to see these things.

As a young boy, the only toys we had were the ones we made — a ball made of rags, a whistle from white poplar wood, wooden plows, wagons, sleighs and slingshots. I remember long walking sticks with which we crossed a four foot high fence. I remember sliding across frozen ponds on a board. Those were the days of life and joy for a youngster.

At the age of fifteen, I quit school and went out on my own. That year, 1924, just two miles from my home, an organization called the Ukrainian Farmers' Labor Temple was established. In the first year of its existence work began on a hall. Work progressed slowly until, finally, in 1939, it was completely finished. We had been using it for dances and other activities all along. The same year it was completed, an arsonist burnt it believing it to be an unlawful institution.

Until it was destroyed, the hall had been a very busy place, especially in winter. There were lectures, dancing classes, singing groups, mandolin playing, and rehearsal for plays. After we had a play learned, we went on tour with it to places like Cadron, Highway, Pakan, Radway Center, Bellis and Weasel Creek.

The U.F.L.T. also taught us to be good citizens and to avoid the evils of drinking and stealing. After one particular lecturer told us the importance of preserving everyday things for our children to see, I began collecting things.

I still have the slate and slate pencil I carried every day to school. I have got a pencil box, scribblers, ink bottles, pen, blackboard eraser, and even the school strap!

In the early thirties I had a store in Delph. In



1938, I sold it and moved to Smoky Lake where I ran a grocery store for about a year. I then moved to Whitford where I planned to open a hardware store. Unhappily, World War II started right then and the store never opened. Instead, I worked as a salesman.

In 1945, after the War ended, I bought a lot in Andrew and put up a building in which I kept hardware supplies and ran a woodworking shop. I worked as a carpenter for twenty-five years.

In the early days a person could buy things very cheaply because most people thought they were junk. Now, antiques have become very popular and very expensive. I especially liked going to auction sales because there were often good things sold cheaply. Over the years as my collection grew, storing things in the attic was no longer satisfactory.

So, in 1954, I bought my grandfather's homestead. There were old buildings in which I could store such things as horse-drawn machinery, separators, gas engines, wagons, sleighs, democrats, buggies, walking plows, and all other types of early farm machinery. Because of vandalism and theft, I was forced to move my collection to my brother's farm where he could keep an eye on it.

I set up display cases in the window of my shop. Some people notice these things and we get into conversations about the past. It was also a good way for me to find out who has the things I want to buy. From time to time I change the display just to show people something else.

I have had some of my artifacts on display in different places, at a banquet in 1970 and 1971 at St. Basil's Auditorium in Edmonton, at the Vegreville Ukrainian Festival in 1977, at the Ukrainian Village near Elk Island in 1972, at the Ukrainian Museum and Archives in Edmonton each year from 1973 until 1976, at the celebration in Smoky Lake, and in Andrew's parade.

My collection has grown to over ten thousand pieces which includes about two hundred different clocks, gramophones and records, radios from 1920 to present, two pianos, tobacco cutter, organ, about-five hundred different coal oil lamps, carpenter's and mechanic's tools, stoves, utensils, brass beds and furniture. One piece I especially like, because it is the only one of its kind in the world, is a carving done in coconut. It represents the Big Three — England, a sea lion; United States, an eagle; and Russia, a bear. They are sitting around a stump deciding our future. I also have several Indian hammers and arrowheads.

I want a fireproof building in which to store my collection. I have checked out several museums around here but have not found a place I am happy with and I do not want to split my collection. I will continue to look for and fight for a permanent place to house my collection because it is important to

future generations that someone think about this now.

## Newspapers

Andrew has been served by a variety of newspapers; some were short-lived while others have been around for many years.

The earliest newspapers to serve the area were the *Edmonton Bulletin* and the *Edmonton Journal*. The *Journal* would have been mailed here as early as 1904. When regular bus service was established, the *Journal* came in by bus. Here it was delivered to the houses by students. In recent years it has been delivered to Andrew by courier to be delivered door to door or to be picked up at one of the three outlets in town.

In 1906 *The Vegreville Observer* was published with A. L. Horton as editor. This was a weekly publication that served all the neighbouring communities. As early as 1906, the paper had a column for Whitford District news. Whitford, at that time, meant an area from Wostok to Soda Lake, therefore including Andrew. A correspondent from the area would send in a regular news column. In later years, this column became two — one for Whitford news, and one for Andrew news. Seventy-five years later the *Vegreville Observer* continues to make its way to Andrew households.

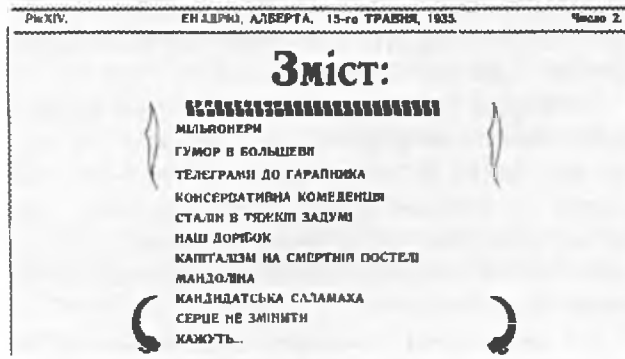
In 1931 Mr. S. Stewart, the C.P.R. agent in Andrew, started a publication *The Weekly Advance*.



Рис. XIV.

ЕНДЕРНІ, АЛБЕРТА, 15-го ТРАВНЯ, 1935.

Число 2.



Річна Передплата: 1.00 Долар.

Ціна Поодиного Числа 10ц.

An Andrew based newspaper.

The editorial in the first edition read in part “. . . our sincere aim is to help create a spontaneity of enthusiasm for the advance of Andrew.

“The name ‘Advance’ for our timid sheet, we believe particularly appropriate. Andrew is going to advance. It must advance. Now let’s pull in a concerted way and make it advance until Andrew is recognized as the best rural town in Northern Alberta.

“If you like our paper, sing its praises in a high key. If you don’t like it, well, let us know. Any suggestions for its improvement will be welcome . . .”

Mr. Tomashewsky began on the first of a few journalistic ventures in Andrew with a Ukrainian newspaper *The Whip* in 1921-22. It had a circulation of 1000 papers and there were eighteen issues published.

In 1932-33 Mr. Tomashewsky published *The Farmers’ Voice*, a bi-monthly publication. Then from 1936 to 1946 Mr. Tomashewsky put out the *Andrew News — District Press*. This was a weekly publication with a subscription rate of \$1.50. Mr. Tomashewsky had his printing press in the M.D. of Wostok building.

Starting in 1969, T. W. Pue of Edmonton published the *Alberta Farm Life* and *Lamont County Star* for the County of Lamont and its towns and villages. The papers were well-received by readers in the County. In 1977 the publishing company was sold to new owners who shortly afterwards terminated publication.

*Alberta Farm Life* continues publication under the direction of Dian Latiff, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pue from offices in Edmonton. While the *Lamont County Star* was being circulated, it was sent to every ratepayer-family by the County of Lamont. Its news and advertising columns were open to all residents of the County.

There have been several weekly newspapers that have served the area along with or since the *Lamont County Star*. The *Eagle Review* was a Two Hills based paper that reached out-lying centers. Others were *The (Fort) Record*, *The Vegreville News Advertiser Ltd.*, and *The St. Paul Journal*.

On August 17, 1977 the first issue of yet another Andrew based newspaper reached the homes of Andrew and district residents. Editors of *The Elk Island Triangle* are Bob and Judy Siebenforcher. Two and one-half years later this newspaper enjoys a circulation of 38,000 and serves eleven communities. They employ a staff of three.

The most recent newspaper to serve Andrew is the *Smoky Lake Signal*. It is based in Smoky Lake serving the Redwater-Andrew Constituency. Lorne Taylor is the editor.

## Bus Lines by Helen Bogdan

The first bus service was the Highway Coachlines owned and operated by Strong Brothers of Bruderheim.

In 1952, Mr. Ericksen purchased the franchise and formed the Sunburst Buslines. The Sunburst Buslines was the first regular bus service that was offered to the community of Andrew.

The bus left the Edmonton Bus Depot daily at 4:30 P.M. and reached its destination at 10:00 P.M. The bus route took in Bruderheim, Lamont, Star, St. Michael, Wostok, Andrew, with a fifteen minute rest stop at Nick’s Cafe owned and operated by the Palamarchuk family. From Andrew, the bus was back on Highway 45 and stopped at Whitford Junction, Willingdon, Hairy Hill, Kaleland Junction, Two Hills, Musidora, Morecambe, Beauvallon and stopped at the Myrnam Hotel — the destination point. When Highway 45 was completed to Highway 41, the bus route was extended to Derwent. Two years later it was extended to Dewberry and presently, the destination point is Marwayne.

Weekends, with the excursion tickets, brought many people travelling by buses. Every weekend, overload buses were used and most of the time went as far as Two Hills. However, from Andrew there was always a need to use overload buses and many times school buses were used.

John Bogdan trained relief drivers and when he gave up driving in 1956, Albert Jackson became the regular driver.

Since then there have been numerous drivers as well as a change of route. From Andrew, going to Edmonton, the route now takes in Mundare, Hilliard, Chipman, Lamont, Bruderheim and Fort Saskatchewan.



Bus lines serving Andrew, John Bogdan, driver.

## Alberta Government Telephones

As early as April, 1906: meetings were being held at Vegreville to "discuss the advisability of constructing and equipping a telephone system between Vegreville and points north, Warwick, Pozerville, Andrew, Brousseau and Saddle Lake", according to the *Vegreville Observer*. It wasn't until 1910 that Alberta Government Telephones service reached Andrew with the opening of a toll office on the Edmonton-Lloydminster long-distance line.

According to A. W. Cashman, the A.G.T. historian, E. Carey was the first agent in an office that consisted of a single, hand-cranked telephone on which people would make long distance calls after paying Mr. Carey in advance.

From 1914 until 1929 R. L. Pickell, Mrs. E. Connolly and Dmetro Plechosky acted as agents for A.G.T. In 1929 a small exchange was opened in Andrew. According to Andrew's listing in the Edmonton and District Directory for July, 1929, twenty-two telephones were in existence. The listing in the 1935 Directory indicates that total dropped to only eight. With the scarcity of money during the Depression, foregoing a telephone was probably one of the easier things to do.

Mr. Cashman further advises that . . . "during the Depression rural service in Alberta was taken over by farmer-owned mutual telephone companies. The Victoria M.T.C. served Andrew, commencing operation August 11, 1937. A.G.T. resumed rural service on October 16, 1966 with buried cable."

During the early and middle 1930's the A.G.T. office was housed on the northerly end of the east side of Main Street, in an addition to the Municipal District of Wostok office building. The building was identified by the "Silent Partner" metal sign of A.G.T. The operator lived in the same building.

Beginning in June, 1945, the Lopatka family became agents for A.G.T. with first Metro, then Sylvester, and finally Mrs. Mary Lopatka acting as agents. By this time the first office had burned and a



Andrew Telephone Exchange Building.

second space was provided further south on Main Street (Blk. 3, Lot 8).

On July 1, 1959 twenty-four hour service commenced and additional operators were hired to work the other shifts. Up until this time people were restricted to making and receiving telephone calls between about eight A.M. and eight P.M. To this point all agents had been paid commission rather than a salary.

On July 1, 1964 Lena Elchuk assumed the position of A.G.T. agent. From her monthly salary of \$640, she was required to pay her staff's salary and holiday pay, as well as make all the deductions for income tax, unemployment insurance, etcetera. Her duties included hiring, paying and supervising the staff, making collections from the two pay phones in town, in addition to accepting and remitting to Edmonton all A.G.T. customer payments. She also worked as an operator.

The movie stereotype of the typical country telephone operator eavesdropping on every conversation and knowing everyone's secrets was vastly exaggerated. The nostalgic age of the telephone operator and exchange system complete with its inconvenience and related problems came to an end in March 7, 1965 because of dial conversion. A.G.T. and its operators are to be congratulated for providing a good and essential service to Andrew residents for nearly seventy years.

For a complete list of A.G.T. agents see Appendix C1.

## Driver Examinations by Ed Brimacombe

In 1953 the Province of Alberta introduced a program of Drivers Examinations for anyone wishing to obtain a driver's license or to change the class of license that he had. This was following the lead of many of the states in the United States and also many of the other provinces in Canada.

It was felt that with the greatly increasing numbers of people starting to drive, that a test would accomplish the following:

The visual test would ensure that only those with proper vision would be able to obtain a license.

The knowledge test would ensure that only those who had an adequate knowledge of the rules of the road would be able to obtain a license.

The road test would ensure that only those who could demonstrate that they could properly and safely handle the vehicle they were driving would be granted a license.

In addition, restrictions could be imposed as necessary to an operator's license so that people with physical disabilities or other medical problems



would be safer users of the highways. Questioning applicants regarding their health also brought to light many potentially dangerous diseases such as heart condition, diabetes, epilepsy, etc.

At first, drivers tests were only given in the cities and larger towns, but as more staff was hired it expanded into the rural areas of Alberta as well.

On September 6, 1962 Driver Examinations were started in Andrew by examiners who came out from Edmonton. The first examiner to come to Andrew was Harvey McRae, followed by Stan Fletcher, Dave Field and Jim Pattison. Testing was done in the present location, which is now the court room, and tests were conducted every second Monday. In September 1964 a district office was opened at Vegreville which was to handle Andrew, Tofield, Smoky Lake, Two Hills and Vegreville. Walter Radowitz who came from Calgary, was placed in charge of the office and he was assisted by Gordon Bridgeman.

In 1964 Gordon Bridgeman transferred to Edmonton and he was replaced by Gordon Wispinski of Andrew.

Walter Radowitz resigned in September 1964 and was replaced by Ed Brimacombe who transferred from Calgary. At this time service in Andrew was increased to one day a week. Gordon Wispinski continued to work in the area until 1974 when he left the service of the government.

On February 10, 1975, Chris Grande started work in the Vegreville office and assisted in the servicing of Andrew until he transferred to Edmonton in September 1977.

On November 1, 1977 June Woloshyn was hired and is currently working with Ed Brimacombe in the Vegreville and District Office.

Although complete statistics are not available, approximately 11,350 applicants have been served in the Andrew Office since it opened in 1962 or an average of approximately 667 per year.

As a matter of interest, the first license plates sold in Andrew was in 1906.

### **Andrew Post Office**

Date of Establishment — 1/3/02

Mrs. Eliza Borwick — 1/3/02 to 19/11/02

Edward Carey — 1/6/03 to 10/3/04

Archie Whitford — 1/6/04 to 25/3/29

William Alexander Lesick — 28/11/29 to 3/11/36

Delmer James Woroschuk — 22/1/37 to 18/8/57

Mrs. Annette Woroschuk — 19/8/57 acting

Mrs. Annette Woroschuk — 17/2/58 to 12/1/72

Mrs. Viola M. Moisey — 30/12/71 to present

Location — 28-56-16-4, S.E. 32-56-16-4



Andrew Post Office.

### **Canadian Imperial Bank Of Commerce**

In July, 1927, the Standard Bank of Canada opened a branch in Andrew. On November 5, 1928, it became a Sub-Agency of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Less than a month later, on December 11, 1928, it became a branch of the Commerce. It was located at the north end of the west side of Main Street (Blk. 2, Lot 29) in a building rented from Dr. Connolly.

A January, 1929, issue of the *Vegreville Observer* reported this event in the following manner: "The old Standard Bank that was moved from Whitford, and is now supplied by a more modern building in Willingdon was being moved to Andrew last week, but when it got to the old location it very determinedly refused to go any further till it said a last farewell to Mr. Hughson and its old home. It re-

mained there all night visiting the scenes of the boyhood until the next day, and at an early hour quickly wended its way westward to Andrew to appear there as a place of a part of the Bank of Commerce."

This building served as temporary quarters. When the bank vault was brought out, it was placed on a concrete pad, over which a new building was constructed. Carpenters working on this building were Alex Skoreiko and Nick Bodnar.

There is no record of the managers prior to 1929. T. F. Moore was the manager from 1929 to 1933, at which time T. R. Watson assumed the position. He was manager until 1937. Other staff members included Katherine Worobets (June 1931), Allan Hiron (July 1931) and D. S. Smith (March 1932).

On December 31, 1937, the business was transferred to Willingdon and the building was sold to D. J. Woroschuk.

### Treasury Branches: Andrew Historical Review

During the depression years of the 1930's many Alberta communities found that they were without Banking facilities. The reason for this was that the Chartered Banks, feeling the effects of those difficult times, had closed a large number of Branches.

The Provincial Government of the day, recognizing the plight of the people for access to financial services, especially in the rural communities, took action and by means of Order-In-Council dated August 29th, 1938, established the Treasury Branches system.

One month later, on September 29th, 1938, the first Treasury Branch was opened at Rocky Mountain



Treasury Branch Staff. (early 1940's)

House; the next day, five more Branches commenced operation at Andrew, Killam, St. Paul, Grande Prairie and Edmonton.

On November 22nd, 1938, "The Treasury Act" came into force. That Act, together with further Acts, dated October 8th, 1955 and latterly in 1970, and subsequent amendments, constitutes the legal authority under which Treasury Branches operates.

At the outbreak of World War II in September, 1939, there were twenty-eight full-time Branches in operation. Expansion during the war years was limited due to manpower shortages and only five Branches were opened during that period.

Some of the district's original pioneers still remember the first Treasury Branch in Andrew. The office, managed by H.E. Carran, was located in the Municipal District of Wostok No. 546 building which is the present Kingdom Hall of Jehovah's Witnesses. Some of the Andrew Treasury Branch's original customers are still residents of Andrew.

In the succeeding years, the Treasury Branch's office in Andrew was moved three times. The first move was to the building which is now Henry's Cafe. The second move relocated the Branch to the Paul Hruschak building and the third move was to its present location in April, 1959.

Mr. J. A. Lucas, who spent six years as Treasury Branch Manager in the Paul Hruschak building, was the first Manager of the new Branch office and he remained in Andrew for a further five years before being transferred to Head Office where he is now the Director of Instalment Loans.



Staff, 1960. Back Row: Sophie Lamash, Darlene Huculak, Iris Pawluik. Front: Jack Lucas Manager, Ed Procyshyn accountant, Emil Sakowski.

Mr. Gerald Willmer succeeded Mr. Lucas as Branch Manager on April 24th, 1964, at which time Treasury Branches built an official Manager's residence into which the Willmer family moved upon their arrival in Andrew.

Former Managers of Treasury Branches in Andrew were:

H. E. Carran	— 1938
H. Delmater	— 1939
P. Lesiuk	— 1939
A. W. Turner	— 1946
J. T. Connolly	— 1949
W. A. Calder	— 1949
W. J. Beaupre	— 1952
J. A. Lucas	— 1953
G. G. Willmer	— 1964
J. R. Zook	— 1965
J. D. Poole	— 1968
R. Mohyluk	— 1971
K. R. Gremm	— 1976
R. W. Thornton	— 1978
D. H. Shifflett	— 1979

Through the dedication and hard work of managers such as these people and their staff, Treasury Branches have been serving Albertans for over forty-one years and as at March 31, 1979, they were providing financial services to one hundred and eighty-two communities in the Province. Treasury Branches operate a system of one hundred and five Branches, four Sub-Branches and ninety-seven Agencies. The financial services available to the general public include:

#### Deposit Accounts

- Current Accounts
- Regular Savings (checking)
- Super Savings (non-checking)
- Capital Savings (daily interest)

#### Investment Programs

- Term Deposits
- 1-365 days
- 1-5 years

#### Savings Growth Certificates

- 1-5 years
- Nonredeemable
- Transferable

#### Safekeeping Facilities

- Safe Deposit Boxes
- Safekeeping Envelopes

#### Money Services

- Travellers' Cheques
- Money Orders
- Drafts
- Foreign Remittances
- Mail and Telephone Money Transfers
- Deposit by Mail

- Collections
- Commercial Letters of Credit
- Utility Bills, Credit Card Remittances and Alberta Health Care Insurance Commission Premium Payments

#### Other Services

- Motor Vehicle and Operator's Licences
- Fish and Game Licences
- Canada Savings Bonds
- Securities Bought and Sold

#### Loan Services

##### Agricultural Loans:

- Operating
- Livestock
- Machinery
- Land Purchases
- Improvements
- Government of Canada — Farm Improvement

##### Loans

- Province of Alberta — Alberta Agricultural Development Corporation
- Dairy Development
- Native Range Improvement
- Veterinary Clinic
- Breeding Animals
- Feeder Association Loans
- Municipal Corporation Loans

##### Commercial Loans:

- Operating
- Long Term Capital Financing — Building and Equipment
- Government of Canada — Small Business Loans
- Time-Plan Personal Loans
- Home Improvement Loans
- Residential First and Second Mortgages
- Mobile Home Loans
- Student Loans
- Petroleum and Natural Gas Loan Program



## Special Programs

Senior Citizens Club

Senior Citizen Home Improvement Program (SCHIP)

Alberta Pioneer Repair Program (APRP)

Western Express, The Provincial and Loto Canada Lottery Tickets

Owls Club Savings Program

## Andrew and District Savings and Credit Union Ltd.

by Paul Franchuk

The Andrew and District Savings and Credit Union Ltd. was formed when a group of local people got together on November 24, 1943 and signed an Incorporation document under the provisions of the Credit Union Act. This Charter and a set of basic Supplemental By-laws were registered on November 29, 1943. The charter members were the first eleven shareholders and consisted of Ambrose Hennig, Steve Noga, Fred Tomy, John Romaniuk, Isidor Eustafiewich, Herman Hennig, William N. Hunka, Nick Gawryliuk, Metro Klompas, and Metro Lopatka who was acting treasurer. William Romaniuk then the Co-op Store manager, was appointed provisional secretary.

The by-laws allowed for five directors, three Credit Committee and three Supervisory Committee members.

Aided by people for the Co-operative Activities Department, and guided by the Credit Union Branch, the local leaders believed they could establish their own co-operative financial system. They organized meetings, promoted membership drives and encouraged deposits. They talked of working together, saving their money whenever possible and helping one another by granting loans for productive purposes at reasonable rates. They believed they



Ribbon cutting at the opening of the new Credit Union office building, January, 1963. Steve Noga, president, looks on as N. A. Melnyk, M.L.A. cuts the ribbon.

could have ownership and control over their own financial institution. And they strived towards this.

Some of the early members that were involved on the Boards and Committees were M. Sloboda, Mike Kushneruk, Dmetro Worobets, Harry Stelmach, Bill Grosul, J. J. Tymchuk, George Topolnisky, George Frunchak and Alex Melenka.

All through the organizational stages and the first years' operations, all members worked as volunteers, without pay of any sort and it wasn't until 1946 that the Board agreed to pay the Treasurer \$1.00 a month for his services.

When the first annual statement was made up, it showed that there were sixty-five members, each with at least a \$5.00 share, a total of \$871.50 in share deposits, and loans were at \$985.00. Interest collected was \$76.56.

In June, 1946, Nazar Kuzio became the treasurer and the office was moved into the Co-op Store building. More services were added. Chequing accounts were started. Loans were protected by life insurance, the premiums being paid by the Credit Union. This helped many families, where the member passed away and the loan was written off, leaving the beneficiary debt free.

Throughout the latter forties and early fifties, many more members had been involved on Boards and Committees, people like Adam Swab, Nick Tymchak, M. W. Krywaniuk, Peter Melnyk, Wm. Melnyk, Harold Hennig, Alec Woychuk, J. Bodnarek, K. Tymchyshyn, S. J. Sorochan, Mike Weleschuk, Wm. Kapitsky, N. A. Melnyk, Alec Hamaliuk, Wm. Wakaruk, George Cholak, Metro Hackman, Wm. Melenka, Eugene Koroluk, Steve Klapatiuk, Stever Olinek and Sam Fedun.



Harold Webber of the Co-op Activities Branch with Steve Noga view the new facilities.

W. A. Romaniuk took over the duties of Treasurer in 1953 until Mike Melnyk succeeded him in 1954 and served for four years, followed by Nick War- karuk who acted for two years.

By 1962 it was decided to expand the operations and new premises were built under the direction of Nick Dmetruk. At this time, Allen Koroluk was the Manager. Mary Koroluk was his assistant.

Assets were \$180,000 and membership at 435. In March, 1965, Paul Franchuk was hired as manager, remaining at the date of this printing. His staff, Anne Franchuk, Eleanor Witiuk and Elizabeth Orydzuk, remain at this date too.

During this period other people were involved serving Boards and Committees. Some of these were Andy Eliuk, John Skladan, John Chornohus, Stan Lapnisky, John Kapicki and Ben Ballek.

The present financial statement shows total membership applications had been over 1300, of which approximately 1,000 remain active. Assets were around the four million dollar mark.

The present board consists of John Grosul, President; Norma Farris, secretary; Nick Tymchak, Lawrence Stelmach, Reverend Wm. Ostashek, Gordon Koshelek, and Victor Melenka. Committees have Wilfred Yaremic, Walter Kobasiuk, Wm. Huculak, Adam Swab and Harold Hennig.

The past thirty-seven years in the life of the Andrew Credit Union were sometimes difficult as were the times, but the movement survived and grew to where it is an established institution in the Community and serves Andrew and District as the Credit Union pioneers had meant it to do. Their visions came true.



# Businesses



If you have the money they have the details  
The means and ways to transactions and sales,  
They're the townspeople where business is made,  
Engaged in the dealings of commerce and trade.

## The New Ten Commandments

as they appeared in the Vegreville Observer February 19, 1908, reprinted from Diego (Cal.) News

1. Thou shalt not go away from home to do thy shopping, nor thy wife, nor thy sons, nor thy daughters.
2. Thou shalt patronize thy own merchants; that they shalt not be driven from their home to find food for their children.
3. Thou shalt patronize thine own merchant and also the printer and they shall patronize thee.
4. Thou shalt pay thy bills promptly that thy credit may be good in the land where thou dwellest, and thy neighbors greet thee gladly, then deposit the surplus in home banks.
5. Thou shalt not knock the props from under thine own town in order to be revenged on thine enemy lest thou perish with him.
6. Thou shalt not incline thine ear to the voice of pride, not permit vanity to overcome thy heart.
7. Thou shalt spend thine earnings at home, that they may return whence they came and give nourishment to such as come after thee.
8. Thou shalt not bear false witness against the town wherein thou dwellest, but speak well of it in the ears of all men.
9. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbors seed wheat, nor his meat hog, nor the cow, nor the corn which is in his crib, but whatsoever thou desirest thou shalt buy of him and pay the price thereof in the realm.
10. Thou shalt keep these commandments and teach them to children unto the third generation, that they may flourish and wax rich when laid to rest with thy fate.

### Introduction

Eighty years ago Andrew looked like a Hollywood set for a western movie, complete with saloon, hitching posts, water troughs, and a couple of general stores. Since then we've come a long way, but not without disappointments and setbacks. The very fact that Andrew is still alive and well, in 1979, is a credit to her people. Andrew could not have survived long without the business and support of the surrounding farmers. An August, 1958, *Edmonton Journal* report stated that "it is evident that Andrew was built on service to its rural area and in the words of the mayor (Andrew G. Palamarek) the town will continue to work for its people." This sentiment is still true today.

We've chosen to open this chapter with The New Ten Commandments as they appeared in the February 19, 1908, issue of the *Vegreville Observer*. Although the words are archaic, this viewpoint is as

valid in 1979 as it was seventy years ago. With the high rate of inflation and the shrinking value of the dollar, each day consumers must make wise and careful decisions. Supporting one's own town and fellow businessmen should be one of the factors considered.

Being a person in business has never been easy and at times has been downright hopeless. The Depression was one such time, although the *Edmonton Journal* article written in 1933, indicates that Andrew fared better than most. "It's (Andrew's) reputation as a "good town" is well founded. To begin with, there is evident a healthy spirit of good cheer and optimism, and less reference to the ogre of depression than in many places. The village itself is in a healthy financial position, having, in fact, a respectable sum of money in the bank. There has been no necessity of relief in the town itself and very little in the outlying district in the jurisdiction of the municipality. And a very fair trade is being done all the time at the stores and various other business establishments."

It's unfortunate that the Depression came so soon

# ANDREW GARAGE

GAWRYLUK BROS., Props.  
All Makes of Cars and Tractors Repaired  
Gas, Grease and Oils  
*SERVICE is Our Motto*

Andrew, Alta., Sept. 14 1936

M. Geo. [Signature]

6 gal. gas	2.10
1 quart oil	.40
Battery ch.	.35-
5 gal. gas	1.75
1 qt. oil	.40
1 spring	.25
	5.25

**13**

LAWSON & JONES LIMITED, LONDON, ONT.

after Andrew moved to its new location and was trying desperately to survive. Many of the people who sought to make a life in the business community were beaten before they started. On reading this chapter and the business appendix at the end of the book, the reader may be startled to see the number and types of businesses that Andrew once boasted.

By far, the largest number of people tried their hand at running a grocery store or a general store or a confectionery. Because of the sheer numbers, we have just written about two stores and hope that they are representative of that type of business. For the names, years and locations of the other stores, and indeed all businesses, please refer to the business appendix and the Village of Andrew map. While it may be bothersome to keep referring to the appendix and map, it was the only way to chronicle this section of the book. While every effort has been made to obtain a complete and accurate list of businesses, errors and omissions do exist. For these we apologize.

Another bad time for Andrew and the world in

# NICK RADOMSKY

"PAY LESS STORE"

Quality Groceries, Fruit and Vegetables  
Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes

Andrew, April 22 1941

M \_\_\_\_\_

	Account Forwarded	
1		
2	<i>lye</i>	25
3	<i>soaps</i>	25
4	<i>bar soap</i>	5
5	<i>corn</i>	1.5
6	<i>coffee</i>	35
7	<i>beans</i>	5
8	<i>flour</i>	25
9		1.35
10		
11		
12		
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14		

40 Received by \_\_\_\_\_

P. C. PAT. 1828 & 1831 WARTIME SALES BOOK CO. LTD. WINNIPEG AND VANCOUVER

general was the years preceeding, during and after the World War II. In addition to the sadness and the horror of war, there were very practical and wide-spread changes that it made in everyone's life — the shortages, the rationing, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

In 1942, licence plates went on sale a month earlier "to enable car owners to make application for coupon books prior to the start of the gasoline rationing system on April 1, under federal government order", this, according to the *Vegreville Observer*.

With our country at war, the government introduced a number of measures that meant personal sacrifice for the ultimate good of everyone. Patriotic souls with some extra money were encouraged to buy victory bonds as this ad that appeared in the *Vegreville Observer* in 1942 indicates:

Bomb-Proof Formula for Victory

— Work harder

— Lend More to Canada

Buy the New Victory Bonds.

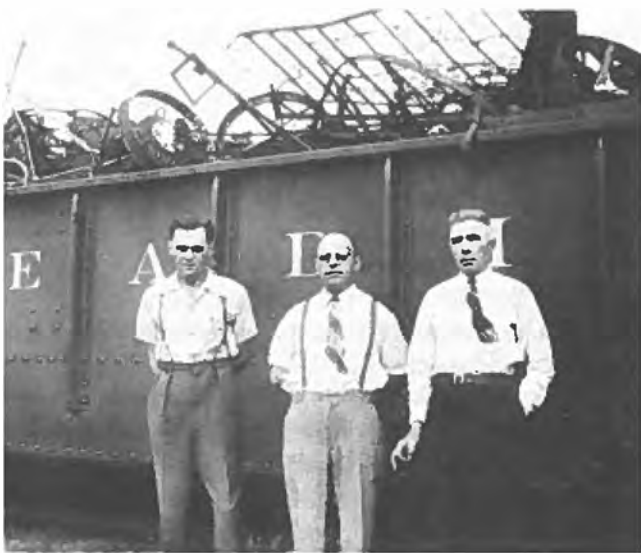
The money invested in bonds was used for the war effort.

The Wartime Prices and Trade Board served to regulate the prices of retail goods and limited the mark-up allowed on these goods. This had a very real effect on those businessmen trying to make a living selling these items.

Of course, there were the shortages of things like nylon, rubber, steel and lead. People were encouraged to give up things like old batteries, tubes from shaving cream and toothpaste and scrap metal. Perhaps there's a lesson here for today's "throw-away" society. Recycling rather than disposing of goods makes good ecological and financial sense. In the 1940's, it was out of necessity for ammunition and army vehicles that people were forced to be frugal and waste-conscious.

Perhaps the one thing that affected everyone, including businessmen the most was the rationing system. The rationing system was necessary in order to divert staples such as sugar, coffee, tea, liquor, and butter to the armed forces overseas as well as to civilians in war-torn countries whose own factories and manufacturers could not keep production going at pre-war levels. Rationing also served to prevent the stockpiling of rationed goods by those who could afford them and were unscrupulous enough to try and profit from the situation. There was a certain amount of "trading" of coupons and black market selling anyway. Anyone, desperate enough, would pay as much as twenty dollars for a mickey of whiskey.

The following news item that appeared in the September 2, 1942, issue of the *Vegreville Observer* is a good description of the coupons and is representative of the tone and content of wartime newspapers.



1939-1944. Wartime salvage (Bill Phillips was a buyer). L. to R.: Bill Phillips, D. J. Woroschuk, Harry Stepa.

#### Ration Books in the Mail

"Cleared through post offices in Edmonton and Calgary are 815,000 ration books for sugar, tea, and coffee for Albertans, to be in the hands of the population by September 7th. On that date all Canadians

will have their new ration books, each coupon for the commodity rationed, entitling each Canadian to the same amount of sugar, tea and coffee.

On the cover of each little book is the name and address of the owner and a serial number. In case of error — and it's possible when 12,000,000 books have been written by clerical staffs of ration boards throughout Canada — report should be made promptly to the nearest ration office. Too many pages of coupons or too few should be reported. Children under twelve have had the coupons for tea and coffee deleted from their books. If, in any case, these pages have been left in for children under age for the tea and coffee ration, patriotic mothers will promptly return them to the Board.

There are five pages of coupons in the book. The coupons are numbered up to thirteen, pink for sugar, green for tea and coffee. Supplementary pages in shades of blue, brown and grey for use in emergency only, are labelled Spare "B", Spare "C", Spare "D".

Most of Andrew's businessmen survived the Depression and the war years and are continuing to offer goods and services to Andrew residents. While we have attempted to offer some information on all of



When completing Ration Book to Ration Administration show reason for an X in square below:

Book found  
 Book-holder dead  
 Has joined Armed Forces  
 Left Canada

Advise your Local Ration Board when:

You change your name or address:  
 You wish to report a lost, or badly damaged Ration Book.

For your protection, keep the address on your Ration Book up-to-date.  
 Take your Ration Book with you when travelling. It is good anywhere in Canada.

ISSUED BY THE RATION ADMINISTRATION—WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD  
 ÉMIS PAR LE SERVICE DU RATIONNEMENT  
 LA COMMISSION DES PRIX ET DU COMMERCE EN TEMPS DE GUERRE

● Lorsque vous complétez votre carnet au Service du Rationnement indiquez-og la raison de votre choix X dans l'un des carrés ci-dessous:

Carnet trouvé  
 Détenteur décédé  
 Détenteur enrôlé  
 Détenteur a quitté le Canada

● Notifiez votre Comité local de rationnement lorsque:

Vous changez de nom ou d'adresse  
 Vous voulez faire part qu'un carnet de rationnement a été perdu ou fortement endommagé.

● Il est de votre intérêt que l'adresse qui apparaît sur votre carnet soit toujours correcte.

● Votre carnet est valable partout au Canada; apportez-le lorsque vous voyagez.

**RATION BOOK 3** **CARNET DE RATIONNEMENT 3**

CANADA

Name (Nom) *Anders Gustaf*  
 Street Address or R.R. No. (No et rno ou R.R. No) *R.R. #1*  
 City or Town (Ville ou Village) *Willingdon, Alta*  
 Province (Province) \_\_\_\_\_

Prefix and Serial Number (Préfixe et Numéro de Série) **FN 40625 J** (avec lettres)

Write Age if Under 18. (Indiquez l'Age si moins de 18 ans)



Nick Radomsky's General Store.

Andrew's businesses, there are some that defy classification. At one time or another, Andrew has had a taxi service, a landscaping and tree moving business, second hand store, green house, sports shop, bottle depot, memorials and monument business, auction mart, tire shop, auto glass installer and poultry producer.

### The Andrew Board of Trade

In a story about Andrew that appeared in August 1940, the *Edmonton Journal* credits the Board of Trade with the state of the town.

"Much of the credit for the expansion of the town is due to the lively Board of Trade. Under the guidance of such influential men as Dr. C. F. Connolly, D. J. Woroschuk, Joseph Hoffman, G. P. Loney, N. Makarenko and others, the Board of Trade in the past ten years was instrumental in the placing here of the Victoria Co-operative Creamery, the flour mill, the R.C.M.P. barracks, the Municipal Office of Wostok, the rural mail routes and other desirable interests. Dr. Connolly is president and Mr. Woroschuk is secretary of the present Board."

The Andrew Board of Trade continued to be active as witnessed by the following article that appeared in "The Story of Andrew", that was compiled by the Andrew High School Students' Union in 1948:

"The first Andrew Board of Trade was organized in 1928 with the following original executive: Dr. C. F. Connolly, M. Jerwak, and D. J. Woroschuk. At that time the objectives were naturally to give all available help to build up the new village and to bring good business and industry to Andrew. The objectives were achieved in so far, as besides general business, the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool established a creamery in Andrew and a flour mill was erected.

Later executives added greatly to these achievements. Such men as P. J. Lesuik, P. Sereda, J. M. Danyluk, K. R. Lott and W. Lesick served suc-



Andrew businessmen (1930-1935) — Mr. and Mrs. Mike Sloboda, Mr. and Mrs. Nick Palamarchuk, Mr. and Mrs. Lesick, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Lesiuk, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Shepticki, Mr. and Mrs. Laverne Strong, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Minchin, Mr. and Mrs. J. Daneliuk, Mr. and Mrs. B. Phillips (Filipchuk), Mr. and Mrs. K. Lott.

cessfully on the the Board. With the assistance of other Boards of Trade on the C.P.R. line it was possible to obtain daily C.P.R. service in conference with the C.P.R. officials. In a joint effort with the Calf Clubs, the Board of Trade was instrumental, in 1946, to hold the first Agricultural Fair which has now become an annual event.

The main objectives of the present Board of Trade are a North and South Highway between Smoky Lake and Drumheller, a gravelled road connection to the Two Hills-Edmonton highway north of town, and also a milk pasteurization plant at the local creamery to serve not only this community but also other neighbouring towns and villages."

By 1958 the Board of Trade had been replaced with the Chamber of Commerce with president Alex Serdiak and John Grosul as secretary-treasurer. The Chamber of Commerce ceased to exist in the early 1970s.

### Andrew Co-operative Association

In the fall of 1939 two far-sighted men, Melety Eustafiewich and Nick Hackman began talking to friends and neighbours about establishing a consumer co-operative in Andrew. The idea of "pooling their purchasing power" must have appealed to many, because by the start of 1940 the Andrew Co-operative Association was born.

The Association first rented store space from M. W. Lopaka (Block 3, Lot 8, the site of the present bakery). Shortly thereafter they began negotiations with Joe Hoffman for the purchase of his Andrew Merchantile Company building and lot (Block 3, Lot 12). It was not until 1944 that the deal was finally closed, and the present Co-op grocery store was purchased.



Co-op building before remodeling.

The first board of directors was an enterprising and confident group who truly believed in the co-operative movement and what it could do for people and their community. The group included Melety Eustafiewich, Dmetro Worobets, Mike Kushniruk, Nick Ewanowich, Nick Hackman, John Tymchuk, William Romaniuk, Steve Worobets, M. P. Lupul and Wm. J. Wakaruk.

Memberships in the Co-operative were available for twenty-five dollars each. Membership number one was bought by Nick Hackman and is still in the family. A total of forty-eight memberships were sold that year. As of 1978 the Co-op has one thousand and eighty memberships sold, with an amazing nine hundred and sixty-five active ones.

The eight hundred and forty dollars in member equity in 1940 did not go very far in buying stock for the shelves. While the store offered the staples of flour, sugar, salt and other groceries, anything else had to be special-ordered.

By 1944 the Co-op began selling bulk fuel in barrels. It was not until the early 1950's that home delivery of fuel was first made. The fuel was first stored in large underground tanks on the western edge of town until the late 1960's when the present bulk tank station was built along Highway 855 running through Andrew.

In 1948 remodelling an addition to the store costing over five thousand dollars was made. By this time, there were three hundred fully paid members and one hundred and fifty partially paid members. Things were flourishing under the management of William Romaniuk, who also did the record keeping until the position of bookkeeper was first filled by Mike Worobets.

The Co-op continued growing and in September 1963 the Co-op Service Centre was opened. It was housed in the former Revelstoke Lumber building across the street (Block 2, Lots 20 and 21). It offered a complete line of building supplies, hardware, paint, farm supplies, chemicals, veterinary supplies, and some furniture and appliances. The assets or members equity of the co-op had grown to one hundred and twenty-one thousand dollars in 1963.

In an effort to offer better service and shopping facilities, in the fall of 1979 construction began on a large, modern store with ample parking. The store and parking area will cover five lots (Block 2, Lots 18-22). This construction necessitated razing one building and moving another, the former service centre building. The stock from the store was moved into an empty, adjacent building which will serve until the new one opens in approximately May of 1980.

In addition to selling groceries, giftwares, clothing and toys, Co-op is very much a part of the



Early Co-op Staff: William Romaniuk, Stephen Olinek, Lena Toderovich, Verna Topolnisky, Mary Drebit, William Wakaruk.

agricultural scene, by selling anhydrous ammonia. In 1979 a thirty thousand gallon ammonia storage tank was bought and is located three miles south of Andrew nearby the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church of Sachava.

The Co-op has always been a major employer in Andrew, yet in nearly forty years, there have only been six managers:

William Romaniuk, 1940-1959  
 Harry Tymchuk, 1959-1961  
 Ernie Kulmatyski, 1961-1963  
 Steve Kolewaski, 1963-1966  
 Lawrence Lagroix, 1966-1970  
 Ben Ballek, 1970-present

On staff at present are twelve fulltime and one part-time person. In 1978 the member equity of the Andrew Co-operative totalled \$676,029. A total of \$13,865,323 worth of business had been done since 1940, with \$821,862 of that being returned to the members.

See appendix C5 for the first year members of the Andrew Co-operative Association.

### **Andrew Flour Milling Company by K. R. Lott**

I was born November 3rd, 1908 on my father's homestead, seven miles North of Tofield, Alberta. My wife Margaret Lumsden, came from Scotland in 1924, and we were married in 1929, while I worked at the Royal George Hotel. We moved to St. Albert, November, 1930 and lived there until we moved to Andrew, in November, 1938. My family consisted of my wife Margaret, son Herbert, nine years, Dorene, two years and our twins, Gary and Sandra who were born November 30th, 1939 while we lived in Andrew.



Kenneth and Margaret Lott and family at Andrew, 1944.



Margaret and Kenneth Lott, 1979.

### The Mill

I was a miller at Gillespie Grain Company Flour Mill at St. Albert, Alberta in the spring of 1938, when I heard of Andrew and its people, mostly Ukrainians, some Romanians to the south and Poles at St. Michael, all noted for their art of baking. I decided to go to Andrew to size up the situation. I found a very nice town with wide clean streets which impressed me very favorably. On the same trip I met M. Jerwak and Dr. Connolly and I told them I could get the machinery for a mill, but would not be able to finance the building. It was just an idea at that time. I went back to St. Albert not yet very serious about the project.

One month later there was a delegation from Andrew, to inform me; they were very interested in my proposition for a mill in Andrew. We agreed to a meeting with the members of the Andrew Board of Trade. The meeting was held and I was assured there would be no trouble raising the money for the building with the help of the farmers.

Negotiations went on all summer. The farmers had to be interviewed, the mill site had to be chosen and negotiated and a boiler had to be found and arranged for. It was agreed to pay the lumber companies in three equal payments. D. J. Woroschuk was appointed Secretary Treasurer for the mill account on behalf of the Board of Trade. All monies from the farmers and the members of the Board of Trade was paid to the lumber companies but it did not amount to any more than the first payment. The balance of the payments was charged to me, but the lumber companies had to give me much more time. It took years before they were paid in full. It was still depression times. The loans from farmers and the members of the Board of Trade were small, such as ten or twenty dollars from farmers. The most collected from any member of the Board of Trade was two hundred dollars.

One half acre of land was purchased from Nick Ewasiuk. It was agreed when I had purchased the machinery, I would wire the Board of Trade and they would start the excavation. The plans were given to the carpenters. When all arrangements were made, I left for Ontario to get the machinery. When I returned with the machinery in October, the basement was being poured. The Mill building was built during the winter of 1938 and 1939. In the spring of 1939 we installed the mill machinery and shafting. I was short of money by this time, so I borrowed from relatives, friends and banks. Eventually the mill was ready except for power. A 60 H.P. Rumeley Oil pull tractor was bought and we ran a belt through the basement window, the bearings were broken in and the first flour made with this set up.



When we needed to test and try out the mill, Mr. Tom Perepeletza offered me a load of wheat on time; this was the first wheat to be processed through the Andrew Flour Milling Company. As it got towards fall it was obvious we would have to get some kind of permanent power. Canadian Utilities agreed to supply the power so we purchased a heavy duty electric motor. At this time farmers were bringing grain to be ground. We had grain piled all over the mill, waiting for the new power installation to be completed. When the electrician, J. Danyluk, had completed the hook-up we tried to start and found we did not have enough power. The power company said "it was too much load for the motor". It was discovered there was ten miles of iron wire between Willingdon and Andrew, which caused too much resistance. To get the mill running, we had to take the belts off and after the motor was running, put the belts on one at a time. In this way we got the mill going. The Canadian Utilities gave me a big Dodge Clutch so we could get started, without taking the belts off, as they could not fix the line until Spring.

Money was very tight; it was still depression times. The war broke out in 1939 and the first tax was the process tax, seventy cents per bbl. on flour. It was announced on the radio that the tax was in effect a few days before. Every small mill was caught and had to pay a tax they did not collect. For a time we had to collect fifteen cents a bushel extra from each farmer, for grain ground for his own use. Later that same year the farmers could grind wheat for their own use free. The Wheat Board paid the total cost of grinding, but the number of bushels had to be taken off their producer's quota. There was a time during the war a farmer could grind all his wheat and feed it to his pigs but could not eat it himself unless it was off his quota. If a miller wanted to buy wheat from the farmers, he had to buy it for the Wheat Board at one dollar and fifty-five cents per bushel and then buy it from the Wheat Board at two dollars and fifty cents or more per bushel. The miller had to be a Wheat Board Agent.

The Andrew Flour Milling Company shipped flour to Great Britain, Russia, Hong Kong, Singapore, India, Ceylon and China, during the war. In 1944 I redeemed most of the receipts presented by the farmers. I had no other way of knowing what each had given the Board of Trade. The Andrew Flour Milling Company borrowed working capital from the Alberta Treasury Branch to enable us to take Government contracts. Government Inspectors and Wheat Board Auditors were continually visiting us, nothing wrong, just routine, but we had as many as twelve in one month, which took up a lot of time.

We ground flour for the Government during the six years of the war, as well as gristing for farmers.

We had customers from as far away as Good Fish Lake, White Fish Lake, Edward, Smoky Lake, Warspite, Hairy Hill, Two Hills, Bruderheim, Lamont, St. Michael and Tofield.

After the war, the Wheat Board still kept the war-time controls such as how much we paid for wheat and how much we sold flour for. The six years of war had practically killed the gristing business, by manipulating controls. In the meantime the big mills had bought all the big bakeries and were trucking bread to small towns throughout the West.

By 1950 all small mills had stopped milling flour; but were selling flour, made by the large milling companies as Agents. The Andrew Flour Milling Company stopped operation in the spring of 1951. It was not long after, that small bakeries were going out of business as well.

I left Andrew to work as an Engineer. In 1954 my family moved to Edmonton. Vandals broke into the mill and damaged everything they could. I closed it up five different times but each time it was broken into again. In 1977 it is suspected that it was set on fire by arsonists or vandals and was completely destroyed. This was the sad end of the Andrew Flour Milling Company.



Roxella Theatre remodelled into an apartment building.

### **Apartment Building**

After the Roxella Theatre had been closed for ten years, Armin Kaus began renovations on the building in the fall of 1974. By June, 1975 renovations were complete and Andrew had its first apartment building. The building boasts six suites of approximately twelve hundred square feet each. There are five three-bedroom suites and one two-bedroom suite. The apartment building offers an alternative to traditional housing and has proven necessary in Andrew.

### **M & M Store**

John and Helen Bodgan purchased a general store from William Fedorak in October of 1958. They used the Edmonton Associated Wholesale (now

Horne and Pitfield) as their main suppliers. Bogdans were the first to remodel their store into a self-serve and became one of a chain of stores — M & M Food Market (Much More for Your Money). They were a smaller scale of I.G.A. Store. In December of 1973, they sold the business to Al and Shirley Miller. In 1978, Onorario Bordignon bought the M & M store.

For a complete list of people who have owned grocery, general or confectionary stores and their locations please consult our business appendix.

## **Bakeries in Andrew by Hazel Anaka**

Up until the mid 1930's women did all their own baking at home, in addition to countless other jobs. To relieve these women of at least one job, Emil Dubas began baking bread and a few simple pastries to be displayed and sold to the customers of his grocery store.

However, it was not until 1939 that the bakery business in Andrew began in earnest when Harry Berezan and Leo Pasychny opened a bakery in a small building just north of Imperial Lumber (Block 7, Lot 3). Baking bread in those days was a little tricky with the early oven. It was a wood-burning mud plastered device called a "peach". An experienced baker could tell if the temperature in it was just right by throwing in a little flour and watching the reaction.

Before too long, the first in a series of changes in ownership began. Mr. and Mrs. W. Kalancha ran the bakery for a while in 1940 before turning it over to their son Steve, who lasted for about four months. Nick Kotyk then took over the business for a while. Joe and Mary Warawa were the next owners. They baked bread and made wedding cakes for a couple of years before selling to Joe and Pearl Kalancha, a young couple who were related to the early owners. In 1948 Nick Sadowsky bought the bakery. He ran it with the help of two young boys, John Klompas and Carl Lupaschuk. In 1949, he hired Mrs. Kay Roshko whom he married in 1951. Together they baked until 1954.

In 1954 a couple from Holland, Mr. and Mrs. Visser bought the bakery. Before long they sold it to three young Hungarian men who also did not last long. At this point the building was left vacant for several years, and the property taxes just piled up.

In the spring of 1960, William Malayko bought the building for his sister, Mary W. Semeniuk. William Semeniuk renovated the building and bought some equipment like a slicer, dough mixer and some small appliances. In April the bakery opened. Mary Semeniuk was later widowed and carried on alone in the bakery until December 1966, at

which time Alex and Grace Topolnitsky took over the business.

Alex and Grace brought to the business a kind of stability that had not really existed up until that time. The building and equipment and the work area needed a lot of work to make them functional and efficient.

Over the years as the business grew, renovations and improvements were made, and the old equipment replaced with more modern machines.

Although machines do a great deal of work, the bakers must still work very long, hard hours. Their day begins between about 4:30 and 5:00 AM and thirteen hours later they can go home! They offer a complete range of products including a variety of breads, pastries, wedding and birthday cakes, Christmas fruitcakes, kolachee (traditional Ukrainian braided bread), Easter paska and babka. In late summer they bake a very popular type of bread which contains cottage cheese, dill and onions and is baked on a cabbage leaf. The oldtimers remember this bread from the old country, but it is a favorite with the young crowd as well.

The first oven was a brick, coal-burning structure. The baker had to use a long-handled wooden paddle called a "lopata" to put in and remove the bread pans. Because of the extra work involved in carrying coal and cleaning out ashes, and the fluctuation in the oven temperature, it was replaced about three months later. The Topolnitskys replaced that oven with a modern, revolving gas oven that has four trays that turn continuously allowing the bread to bake and brown evenly. It could hold one hundred and twenty loaves at one time which greatly improved their ability to bake a better product faster.



Alex Topolnitsky in original bakery, weighing out dough for bread in about 1970.

The dough mixer works on the same principle as a mixmaster, if you can imagine a bowl large enough to hold one hundred and fifty pounds of flour! The present bakery houses two gas ovens with a total capacity of two hundred and thirty-two loaves, a deep fat fryer, a bread slicer, a bun divider (that makes each dinner bun in a dozen the same size), proofers (that allow the dough to rise in a warm, moist atmosphere), and a moulder that kneads and shapes each loaf.

Like in all businesses, the cost of baking materials and ingredients has been rising steadily which means that ultimately the customer pays the price. In 1966 a loaf of sliced bread cost twenty cents, today the same loaf costs fifty-eight cents. Part of the reason lies in these price increases:

In 1967	In 1979
five pounds of walnuts cost \$2.80	one pound costs . . . . \$3.29
five pounds of cinnamon . . 3.43	one pound . . . . . 3.95
100 pounds of sugar . . . . . 7.94	40 Kg (88 lbs.) . . . . . 27.80
one pound lard . . . . . .10	one pound . . . . . .44
100 pounds flour . . . . . 5.65	40 Kg. (88 lbs.) . . . . . 13.15

In 1974 construction began on a new bakery building in about the centre of the east side of Main Street (Lot 8, Block 3). It is a large, modern, concrete block building that also houses a self-serve coffee shop. The grand opening of Topps Bakery and Coffee Shop took place in July, 1975. The bakery has, over the years, provided part-time work for several different women and has been involved with the school's "work experience" project.

## Barbers

Andrew has, in the course of its existence, had several men who have fulfilled the barbering needs of local residents. Some of these barbers were Nick Krawchuk, George Serediak, (Blk 2, Lot 17) John and Michael Andruchow, (Blk 2, Lot 10) John Ewasiuk, Kazmar and Walter Gargus, (Blk 8, Lot 4) and Paul Hrushchak, (Blk 2, Lot 24). George Tanskiuk's home on the farm was also a popular spot on Saturday nights when fifteen or twenty men would gather for "not too much off the top." Sometimes he even got paid.

In the past thirty-five years or so, the price of a haircut has risen from an unbelievable twenty-five cents to nearly four dollars. Each job has built-in occupational hazards and in the case of barbering, the longer hairstyles of the mid 1960's and 1970's have taken their toll of small-town barbers. Men's hairstylists in Edmonton have adapted to the changes and are now styling, coloring, and giving permanents to their clientele. This trend has not yet reached Andrew.

For many men, the weekly or monthly trip to the small-town barber is more a social occasion than

purely one man paying another for a service. The easy, relaxed atmosphere and the chance to visit friends is something worth preserving.

## Billiards and Bowling

Can any former high school student visualize how incomplete his education would have been without Billiards 10, 20, 30? Sneaking uptown to play pool during 'spares' (and otherwise as well!) has become something of a tradition. It's really a shame that credits have never been offered!

Seriously, poolrooms have long provided a recreational outlet for men and boys. In the early 1970's, probably in response to the women's movement, even girls could safely enter a poolroom to shoot a couple of games. The reputation of poolrooms as dens of iniquity, complete with tobacco-spitting and swearing old men was grossly exaggerated.



Down to specifics. Andrew's first poolroom was on the east side of Main Street (Blk. 3, Lot 3) next to the hall. John Zelisko owned it from 1930-33. John Drabiuk then bought it. While John Frunchak ran this one, John Drabiuk built and opened another poolroom across the street (Blk. 2, Lot 20). In 1938, Fred Olinyk took over the business and added a bowling alley. Other owners included William Semenuik and Alex Lichuk, John Kotyk and Bill Esopanko, Mr. Boston, Jack Jacobou and Philip Huculak and finally John Knysh in 1960. John and Tancy Knysh ran the poolroom and bowling alley until 1976. The building was then sold to Isaac Sadownik who had someone run it for a short time.

Since August, 1978, people have been playing snooker, eight ball and billiards at Herb and Betty Fedun's Snooker Corner (Blk. 3, Lot 13).

## Blacksmiths

Picture a muscular man in a black leather apron hunched over an anvil pounding a piece of steel. That



Alex Skoreiko blacksmith shop, 1936.

image of a blacksmith is now just a memory because there is less need for him.

In days of yore, the blacksmith was a vital part of any farm community. He was the man who kept the horses shod. He was the man that made and repaired and tempered plow shares. He was the man that made, repaired and installed steel rims on wagon wheels. He was the man who could work wonders with steel.

Can't you just hear the rush of air as the bellows fanned the fire or the rhythmic pound, pound, pound on the hot, red steel and finally the sizzle as it hits the water? Like most of yesterdays sights and sounds, they can't be adequately described to someone who hasn't lived it.

But what about blacksmiths in Andrew? There have been several, some of whom didn't last long. John Skoreyko, Vladimir Ostapowich (1908-12) and Mr. Chickaluk were all blacksmiths in the Old Village. Alex Skoreiko (1930-46), Paul Yakoweshen (1939-42), John Tkachuk (1952-63), Metro Yaremie (1952-53), Sam Tanasichuk, Paul Zdebiak, John Frunchak, Nick Gawryliuk, Joe Scavinsky, Mr. Ziletsky, and R. Thalhymer (1931) all either owned or worked in Andrew's blacksmith's shops. John Frunchak is unique in that today he still combines the best of blacksmithing and the best of welding in order to do the tricky jobs.

### **Bulk Fuel Agents**

As long as there have been cars and gasoline-powered tractors, there has been a need for fuel in bulk. Six different companies have been operated in Andrew — Regal, British American Oil Company (B.A.), Co-op, North Star Oil, Shell Oil and Imperial Oil (Esso). Today only Co-op and Esso are left. In addition to diesel, purple, and car gasoline and oil and the by-products of each, both Esso and Co-op are now kept busy selling anhydrous ammonia. Ammonia is potentially a very dangerous substance yet an invaluable one in today's farming operations. Home delivery of fuel and ammonia has saved much



time for a busy farmer. Without speedy service, particularly in spring and fall, farming operations would be paralyzed. The fuel agent has always played a critical role in keeping Andrew's farmers working. This is to their credit.

The companies and their agents follow:

### **Regal Oil**

Regal Oil was sold by T. J. Matichuk in conjunction with his hardware business (Blk. 2, Lots 13, 14). The tanks were stored behind the store. First George and then Andy Matichuk made home delivery of gasoline. Mr. Matichuk also operated manual gas pumps in front of his store. In later years when everyone else had switched to electric gas pumps, Mr. Matichuk and his manual pumps were very popular on days of power failure. For the younger reader, the manual pump was a tall unit with a glass bulb at the top. The operator pumped by hand until he had filled the pump with ten gallons of fuel. Gravity flow then filled the customer's car. The operator then charged the customer for the amount of fuel missing from the bulb.

### **British American Oil**

The B.A. bulk station was located on the site of the present Andrew Automotive Center, along Highway 855. The first agent was John Radomsky. After his death, his wife Lena carried on along successfully for five or six years. Bill Malayko then assumed the operation. He built the shop and put in gas pumps for street customers. Alex Roshko took over and ran the dealership for a while. Alvin Myshaniuk was the last B.A. agent. The property was then sold to Arnold and Dennis Ostafichuk who are currently running a large garage and car wash, and are selling gas for Gulf Oil.

### **Co-op**

Please see the Andrew Co-operative story.

### **North Star**

The North Star bulk gas station was located just west of the last grain elevator. The agents were Henry Markewich and Art Kopp, John Meronik of Kahwin, Bill Lakusta, John Hrehirchuk and John Skladan.

John Skladan was the agent in the mid 1950's. Before companies began using meters to measure gallons of fuel, the agent was required to sell fuel by weight, with forty-five gallons of fuel weighing 452 pounds. At that time car gas cost about thirty-three cents a gallon, purple was twenty-three cents and diesel was seventeen cents. Home deliveries were made from small five hundred gallon tanks on skids on the back of a truck. The driver would then manually pump the fuel into the farmer's drum and use his finger as a measuring device to see if the barrel contained forty-five gallons. A little over-zealous pumping could result in the agent losing his commission on that barrel.

### Shell Oil

In the mid 1950's North Star Oil was sold to Shell Oil. The location was moved north across the road. George Lazaruk, Henry Markewich and Allen Mulek have been agents for Shell.

### Imperial Oil

In Imperial Oil's early days in Andrew, the bulk tanks were stored west of the grain elevators. The agent had an office in the village at which farmers wanting fuel or oil could appear. They then drove to the tanks to fill up. Tidy tanks, electric pumps, gas meters and large one thousand gallon tanks hadn't yet appeared. Bulk buying in those days meant a forty-five gallon drum. Today, Imperial Oil sells fuel, oil, anhydrous ammonia, fertilizer and a variety of other products.

In the late 1950's, an office and bulk storage area was built east of the first grain elevator. That office has since been replaced by a larger one.

The list of Esso agents follows:

Ab Brower  
Steve Farris  
Mr. Worschuk and Mr. Woolley  
Alex Cholak, about 1934-44 office (Blk. 3, Lot 19)  
Sam Fedun, about 1944-45 (Blk. 3, Lot 20)  
Leo Scraba, about 1945-52 (office (Blk. 3, Lot 20)  
Andy Maticzuk  
George Lazaruk and John Straticzuk, about 1950's  
George Pesaruk  
Vern Flaig, early 1960's  
Jim Tomyn, 1961-June, 1978  
William Romaniuk, June 1978 to present

### Cafes

A cafe is perhaps one of the most reliable indicators of a town's condition. A town that's able, successfully, to support two or three good cafes or restaurants indicates a pretty healthy state of affairs. Local residents and visitors alike who are able to meet and eat in clean, friendly, pleasant surroundings go away with warm feelings for the town. Cafes,

more than any other business, can either do a terrific public relations job for the town or turn people off entirely.

Andrew has, at times, had three cafes going at once. There have been several operators in two of the locations. The list follows:

Location one — Block 3, Lot 4, Nick's Cafe

This cafe and meat market combination (originally the Three Star Cafe) opened in 1934 with Bill Melenka and Nick Palamarchuk as partners. The partnership eventually ended, leaving the business with the Palamarchuk family — Nick and Anne and children Peter and Helen. It burnt in 1945 but was immediately rebuilt and has been going strong ever since.

Location two — Block 2, Lot 23, Henry's Cafe

This location for a cafe has seen a number of changes in proprietorship. The current proprietors are Don Dong and his family who have brought good Chinese food to Andrew. It's no longer necessary to drive to Vegreville or Edmonton for the proverbial egg roll and chow mein dinner. The following people have either owned or rented this space as a cafe.

J. F. Warshawsky, 1929-37  
Bill Alexandriuk  
Steve Lakusta  
Metro Romanchuk  
Bill Larson  
Bill Lakusta, 1949  
Helen Romanchuk, 1954-60  
Mike Ruptash, 1960-62  
Mike and Sadie Gregoraschuk, 1962-67  
Bill and Mary Ostafichuk, 1967-68  
John and Jennie Babichuk, 1968-74  
Mr. and Mrs. Juric, 1974-75  
Henry Dombrosky, 1975-79  
Don Dong, June 1979-present

Location three — Block 2, Lot 17, Hotel Cafe

From 1930, until the fall of 1972, the owner of the hotel has always had someone run the adjoining cafe. By offering a convenient place for hotel patrons to eat, the owner made his lodgings more attractive to prospective hotel guests. At least a partial list of the manageresses follows.

Louise Swab, 1930-31  
Pearl Tkachuk, 1936-37  
Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, 1938  
Ann Palamarchuk, late 1940's  
Rose Smashniuk, late 1940's  
Helen Michalcheon, 1947  
Lydia Moholitny  
Mrs. Nick Cebuliak  
Sadie Gregoraschuk, 1956-62  
Mary Ostafichuk, 1964  
Nellie Frunchak, 1968-70  
Eleanor Witiuk, 1972

In addition to those already mentioned, J. F. Warshawsky, Anastasia Shewchuk and Jim Mah (Liberty Cafe) each operated a cafe in the 1930's. Today, Topps Bakery and the Snooker Corner each have a coffee shop on their premises for the convenience of their customers.

### **Car Dealerships**

Car dealerships in Andrew can be divided into two categories — those with a showroom and a lot, and those with a salesman driving a car and hoping to sell it to you. We had equally as many of each.

Andrew Motors, under the proprietorship of George Lastiwka, was the most long-lived of the dealerships. George and his brother Bill began selling Plymouths in 1939 at the garage on Railway Avenue (Blk. 3, Lots 24-26). Bill left in 1941. In 1957 George began selling Chrysler-Dodge products and Minneapolis-Moline farm machinery. As a mechanic, George was able to provide the service that's so important after a purchase like that. The business ended in 1966.

While Mike Kroening ran his garage in Andrew he sold G.M. products, Chevrolets, and Oldsmobiles. When Alex Serdiak bought the garage, he began selling Chrysler, Plymouth and Fargo under the name of Imperial Motors.

In the early 1950's, John Wynnychuk and John Bodnarek sold Hudson cars, Reo trucks and Chrysler products at the Andrew Farm Equipment. John Bodnarek remembers selling his first car. It was a Hillman, an English make of the Hudson car company. Metro Tanasiuk bought it in 1950 for \$1200. At about the same time, a Hudson was selling for \$2800, which makes six to eight thousand dollars for a 1980 subcompact seem a little unreal. Because of the cost and the energy crisis, the traditional North American preoccupation with large, powerful, sexy cars has got to end. The manufacturer seems to be trying. Each year the full-size cars seem to get smaller and uglier.

John Danyluk sold Hudson cars at his electric shop on Main Street.

George Pesaruk, Eugene Koroluk, Delmar Huculak and Bill Hamaliuk each acted as a salesman for a car dealership in another town.

### **Carpenters**

The majority of the buildings still standing in Andrew and area are the product of some very talented men. There are framing carpenters, finishing carpenters and cabinet makers, and some men who are good at all three. Some of these were good enough and busy enough to earn their living at this trade. For others it was an extra project for evenings and weekends. The majority of these men work out

of their homes, although some have very nice workshops.

Alphabetically, Andrew's carpenters are:

Nick Bodnar  
Roman Bratkiw  
Nick Cebuliak  
Nick Dmetrk  
Leo Fedun  
Nick Filipchuk  
Steve Kolewasha  
H. Holowaychuk  
Frank Koehn  
Metro Lastiwka  
Ernie Matan  
Joe McGillivary  
Jonathan Orydzuk  
Alex Ostapowich  
Sam Shandro  
Bill and John Skladan  
Metro and Bill Todorowich  
Max Yaroslowsky  
John Zelisko

### **Chop Mills**

More people have tried their hand at the chop mill business in Andrew than almost any other type of business.

In addition to crushing feed grain into chop or rolling oats for feed, the chop mills have also sold block salt, vitamins, minerals and supplements. In the early days the machinery was powered by gas or steam engines and then finally by electric ones.

The majority of the chop mill owners have operated in one of two locations — the chop mill west of the school (Blk. 3 Lot 29) and the chop mill in the west end of town (Blk. 4, Lot 2).



Andrew Chop Mill.

There have been exceptions. John Ostapowich had a chopmill (Blk. 3, Lot 33) across from the present United Church. From about 1906 until 1928, Frank Oliver ran a grist mill and sawmill combined in the area immediately south of the railway track along Highway 855. Then in December 1937, the *Vegreville Observer* reported that "Mr. Fedorak, formerly of Vegreville, has added a wheat puffing machine to his chopmill. The idea is a new one and to date has proven very popular". In March 1948, the *Observer* advises that "Mr. Dave Fedorak is erecting a small building into which he expects shortly to move his wheat puffing outfit (aroma and all) from its present location in Old Andrew".

The operators of the two chop mills are listed below according to location and time as nearly as we can determine.

- Blk. 3, Lot 29
  - John Ostapowich 1932-41
  - John Ewasiuk
  - John and Nick Grosul
  - Mike Blashko
  - William Melnyk 1945-46
  - John Scraba
  - Steve Lakusta
  - Dan Sorochan 1959
  - John Grosul
  - Dismantled
- Blk. 4, Lot 2
  - Bill Hamaliuk
  - Steve Lesick and Mr. Lopatka
  - Bill and Paul Koroluk 1941
  - Alex Cholak 1943
  - Paul Zukiwsky 1946
  - Joe Scavinsky
  - John Skladan 1952-56
  - David Fyfe and Mike Kyca 1955
  - Warner Roebuck 1979

**Concrete Works**

In about 1948, George Frunchak, Bill Hamaliuk, and Metro Todorowich formed a partnership and began a concrete block business in Andrew. The business was located at Block 10, Lot 9 south of the railway tracks. The company made blocks, well cribbing and culverts. They would haul clean sand from John Scraba's farm, and would buy cement by the carload. John Frunchak invented some sort of different cement mixer that was used in the operation. The tampers and forms had been bought from an Edmonton firm that was expanding its facilities. In those days a concrete block cost between sixteen and eighteen cents. One of the men was always kept busy delivering the finished product to surrounding towns and farms. In 1950, George Frunchak sold his share



Zidar Brothers moving the C.P.R. station to a new location to serve as the Andrew Museum.

in the company to Dmetro Worobets. Leon Pysar was also a shareholder and his son Mike was an employee. By the mid 1950's, the partnership dissolved and this little industry in Andrew ended.

Andrew has four other concrete-related companies that are presently serving the area.

**Zidar Brothers:** In 1956 Frank and Joe Zidar began a house-moving business in Andrew. In addition to this, for about twelve years, they were kept busy making water well cribbing and sidewalks, as well as working as concrete floor finishers. In 1976, Joe left the business entirely in Frank's hands.

**Echo Concrete:** In 1974, Al Miller began this business which specializes in concrete patios, sidewalks, driveways and floor finishing.

**Country Concrete Services:** In 1975-76, Lee Hodge began Country Concrete Services. Lee and several workmen erect concrete basements in Andrew and area.

**Shumansky Water Well Service:** In the fall of 1976, Ernie Shumansky began a water well service in the Andrew area. Prior to this, Phillip Shumansky made well cribbings on the farmsite in the Kysylew District. He also dug and cleaned wells by hand.

**Construction**

This construction category seems to be a catch-all. It includes the men with backhoes who do ditching, it includes the man with a caterpillar who excavates basements, it includes those men who are in the basement forming business, it includes road construction and it includes general contractors. The relationship between most of these branches of construction is really symbiotic in that one can't exist very successfully without the other. **Ditching:** Andriuk's Ditching, George Andriuk, 1974-present; Andrew Ditching, Lee Hodge and Ed Andriashek, 1974-present; Shumansky Ditching, Anton Shumansky, 1978-present. **Excavation:** Semeniuk's Trucking, Nick Semeniuk, 1969-present. **Basement Forms:** Frank Shewchuk, William Tkachuk, Lee Hodge, Roy Anaka, Eli Weleschuk. **Road Construction:** Eagle Construction, Bill Hamaliuk, 1949-61. **General**



The way it was in road construction.



Eagle Construction — building roads.

Contractors: Lewey Construction, Nick Filipchuk and Frank Koehn. Ukalta Contractors and Equipment Rentals, Jon Orydzuk, 1977-present.

Anyone "supervising" a construction site today from the "easy" side of the fence can marvel at the spectacle of men and machines and the wonders they can create. But this little tidbit from the June 19, 1907 issue of the *Vegreville Observer* conjures up all sorts of images. "J. Brown and a gang of men and teams have commenced making a road across 'The Narrows' to be also a road for those who wish to visit Mundare." Can you imagine the expertise and equipment for road construction in 1907?

### Dress Shops

Although some of the general stores in Andrew have handled ladies' wear, there have also been five different attempts at specializing in this area. They have all operated out of the same location (Blk. 2, Lot 28).

In 1935 Mr. and Mrs. Alex Lichuk built a building to house their dress shop business. Mary Koren

and her mother Helen Romaniuk were the next proprietors. In the mid 1960's Elsie Fedun opened the shop. About ten years later Dorothy Mikasko opened the shop and specialized in jeans, a very popular form of dress for both sexes and all ages. For a short time in the fall of 1979, the Family Wear business in Mundare opened the shop on a one day a week basis.

### Drug Stores

In November 1930, Dr. C. F. Connolly, a long-time resident and physician in Andrew, opened a drug store on the east side of Main Street (Blk. 3, Lot 10). He and his wife ran it until 1939 at which time Harry B. Olsen took over.

The Rexall Drug Store carried a complete line of prescription drugs, veterinary supplies, antibiotics and vaccines, as well as toys, cosmetics, magazines, and stationery supplies. In 1947 W. G. Lesick began a pharmacy internship under Mr. Olsen's supervision.

In June 1964, the Drug store closed when the Olsen family moved to Edmonton. Today, Andrew's



H. B. Olsen in the Rexall Drug Store.



drug and prescription needs are being met in the neighboring towns of Willingdon, Lamont, Smoky Lake, Vegreville and Mundare.

### Dry Cleaners

The Andrew Dry Cleaners was constructed by Wasyl and Wasylena Yakimchuk after having retired from farming in 1949. The two, in association with son-in-law and daughter Peter and Rose Andronyk, continued the operation until 1956. At that time Victoria (daughter of the founders) and Allan Pewarchuk resumed operation of the plant. The dry cleaning business ended in Andrew when the Pewarchuks moved to Edmonton in 1971.

### Egg Grading Stations

In the late 1930's Andrew got its first egg grading station. Pauline Zukiwsky ran it out of the Nick Radomsky building (Block 2, Lot 22) and then in a building she shared with her husband, Dmetro Zukiwsky, who was operating a jewellery repair shop. Mrs. Zukiwsky was the agent for Northern Alberta Dairy Pool, who were also in the egg and poultry business. She kept this position from 1938 until 1943. At about the same time Steve J. Caposky acted as agent for another company in a building in the vicinity of the present Village Office.

Between 1943 and 1946, Bill and Mary Zukiwsky took over the egg grading station and continued buying for N.A.D.P. In 1946 the N.A.D.P. Creamery provided space for the egg and poultry end of their business on their own property. William and Alice Marianicz worked at this egg grading station until 1956 when William was transferred to N.A.D.P. (later Lilydale) in Edmonton. They remember when a dozen grade "A" large eggs were thirty-one cents per dozen and "A" medium were twenty-nine cents. The Marianicz's recall with laughter how elderly people would come in wanting to buy cracks (cracked eggs). They would tell them they did not have any. They would reply, "Well why don't you crack me a dozen?"

In September 1956 Victor and Anne Matiaszow took over the station. By this time the Alberta Poultry Producers Marketing Board had built an egg grading station in Andrew (Block 7, Lot 14). As agents for them, Matiaszow's would buy and grade eggs, as well as buy live poultry and dressed geese and ducks. They would also retail these products to any customer. In spring they took orders for baby chicks. Anne Matiaszow remembers a three month time period in which, due to overproduction of eggs, they were paying only seventeen cents per dozen to the farmer.

The day of the egg grading station in Andrew ended in December 1968 when the company decided to close this location.



Floyd Kopp, Bill Danyluk, John Danyluk, Art Kopp and Truman Kopp, 1930's.

### Electricians and Electrical Repair

In late 1930, John M. Danyluk opened Danyluk's Electric Shop (Blk. 2, Lot 19). Mr. Danyluk, an electrician, sold and serviced radios and small appliances, as well as doing residential and commercial wiring. At this shop, John Danyluk also sold farm machinery, gasoline and oil, and sporting goods.

In addition to John Danyluk there have been several other men who have done electrical work in our area. In most cases, in addition to regular wiring, they have retailed radios and televisions and small electrical appliances as well as providing repair service. They are: M. W. Lopatka (mid 1940's), D. M. Slobodian (1960's), Bill Larson (mid 1950's, Blk. 2, Lot 23), George Budziak (1960's, farm residence), Mike Wispinski (present, farm wiring), Stan Lapniski (present, farm residence), Peter McCarther (Blk. 2, Lot 18), Bill Gordey (late 1940's-early 1950's), Tony Robertson TV repair (1978, Blk. 2, Lot 28), and now Professional TV service (that comes out from Edmonton weekly).

### Garages and Gas Stations

Fill 'er up, check the oil, lube job, carb' job, wheel alignment, tune-up! All constitute part of the vernacular of the gas station and service garage trade. For the purpose of this book we are combining the two even though there are fundamental differences.

A gas station, as the name implies, has gas pumps and an attendant who will wash your windows, check your oil, provide air for your tires and sell snacks for your journey. A garage on the other hand does all that plus more. On the premises are a hoist, a licensed mechanic, and a stock of retail car parts. The garage is the place for major and minor



repair work on cars, trucks and buses. It's at a garage that you pay a trained man to crawl under or into your car in order to get it going again. There's a widespread belief that all mechanics are out to "rip you off" in any of a variety of ways. Contrary to popular belief there are honest mechanics.

Following is a list of garages and proprietors grouped according to location. Unless specially marked as gas station, they are all garages.

**Pete's Shell Service:** This Shell gas station, owned and operated by Peter Wiwad, is the first business place you see when approaching Andrew from Highway 45. Alex Ostapowich, and later Steve Bezubiak operated this station.

**Andrew Automotive Centre:** As you drive south from Pete's Shell you come to this Gulf station run by Dennis and Arnold Ostafichuk. Their's is also a service garage and car wash. They also operate a tow truck. Alvin Myshaniuk, Alex Roshko and Bill Malayko had all run a bulk B.A. station and had gas pumps in this location.

**South Side Service:** This Esso gas station is located at the south approach to the village. The owners have been John Hnidan, Eugene Koroluk and Peter Melnyk, Alex W. Topolnisky, Ken Moholitny and Marshall Stewart since 1976.

**Andrew Farm Equipment:** John Wynnychuk and his partners in the Andrew Farm Equipment have sold, first, White Rose and then Shell gasoline. There has always been a mechanic in the shop to service cars, trucks and tractors. Between 1977 and 1979 Wilf Litwin operated the business. It is closed at the present.

**A & M Service:** This location is the original John Danyluk Electric Shop site (Blk. 2, Lot 19). John Danyluk, William Scraba and Bill Gordey, John and Leo Scraba, Mike Gregoraschuk and Peter Wiwad, Wally Trefanenko, Allan Mulek and Mike Gregoraschuk all operated at this building. In 1979, the building was razed to make way for the new Co-op store.

**Imperial Motors:** Mike Kroening, Fred Swab and Mike Kozak, and Alex Serediak ran a large-scale

automotive garage in this building (Blk. 3, Lots 13-16). They also sold Esso gasoline.

**Wolansky's Garage:** This garage was situated where the post office is now. Several people tried their hand at running this garage — Swab and Zukiwsky, John and Metro Zukiwsky, P. Singer, Bill Gawryliuk, Peter Wolansky and Hawes, George Shulko, and Bill Lakusta.

**Lopatka's Garage:** Metro Lopatka operated a garage on the site of the present Andriuk's Store (Blk. 3, Lot 28). George Puhalsky rented it for a while and sold Red Head gasoline.

T.J. Matichuk sold Regal gasoline in conjunction with his Hardware business. Andrew Tire and Battery has also sold gasoline in addition to the tires they sell.

**Andrew Motors:** George Lastiwka operated a garage and gas pumps on the site of the present Village equipment storage garage (Blk. 3, Lots 24-26). From 1939 to 1943 George sold B.A. oil products. From 1943 to 1966 he sold Texaco products.

### **Kroening's Garage by Nick Tkachuk**

Mr. Mike Kroening of Lamont opened a garage in Andrew in the spring of 1929. It was called Kroening's Garage. They were dealers for General Motors cars and trucks and also McCormick Deering machinery, which later became International Harvester.

Mr. Kroening had a lot of customers from Andrew, Wostok, Kahwin, and Sunland areas. By opening a branch in Andrew, he was able to serve these people more conveniently.

Mr. Mike Stelmach was the manager and Mr. Gus Lentz was in the Parts department. Mike Andriuk was shop foreman and Nick Andrietz was mechanic.

I used to be around the garage quite a bit in the evenings because they had a radio in the office. We used to listen to hockey games on Saturday night and other programs such as the World Series. Mr.



Red Cross Parade passing in front of Kroening's Garage.

Stelmach asked me if I wanted to apprentice as a mechanic. Because it seemed to be a good trade to acquire, I began working in the garage in the fall of 1929 under the supervision of Mike Andriuk.

Things were going fine until the early thirties when the Depression hit the country. Things started to change. Business started to slow down.

In 1933, Mike Stelmach left the garage to begin a business of his own in St. Michael. Before too long, Mike Andriuk, Nick Andrietz, and Gus Lentz all left as well. D. J. Woroschuk, who had been working at Kroening's Garage in Lamont, was transferred to Andrew to manage the shop. Steve Nichols and Mike Hancheruk also began working at the garage.

In the fall of 1944, Kroening's Garage was sold to Fred Swab and Mike Kozak. They ran it for about six months before selling to Alex Serdiak who changed the name to Imperial Motors.

### Hairdressers

Andrew has never had a shortage of trained hairdressers to cater to the beauty needs of Andrew's women. They have been able to get a cut, color and curl in any of several modern beauty salons or in the comfort of someone's residence. In either case, a woman could, on a regular basis, be pampered and prettied and kept in the current fashion by patronizing the local hairdressers.

The following is an alphabetical list of those women who have operated beauty parlors in Andrew. Wherever possible we have included dates and locations.

Kim Cherniwchan — Blk. 3, Lot 6; June 1979-present

Sarah Drabiuk — Residence; early 1940's

Lena Elchuk — Blk. 3, Lot 24; 1970-present

Millie Fane — Blk. 1, Lot 24

Eileen Frunchak — Blk. 2, Lots 13 & 14; residence

Elsie Grekul — Blk. 2, Lot 28; early 1940's

Janet Huculak — Blk. 1, Lot 24; 1961-1964

Susan Kastelan — Blk. 3, Lot 10; residence; 1968-1974

Corinne Kawyuk — Blk. 3, Lot 6; 1970-fall 1977

Mrs. Kolodychuk — Residence

Margaret Kowal — Blk. 3, Lot 20; late 1950's

Anna Lechuk — Blk. 2, Lot 28; 1942-1944

Andrey Matan — Residence; October 1976-October 1978

Nettie Melnyk — 1946-1947

Ann Pobran — Blk. 3, Lot 23

Alvina Popik — Blk. 2, Lot 25

Belle Serdiak — Blk. 2, Lot 25; mid 1940's

Lydia Skoreyko — Blk. 3, Lot 7, mid 1960's

Colleen Stratichuk — Blk. 3, Lot 6; Blk. 3, Lot 10; 1977-1979

Phyllis Trefanenko — Blk. 3, Lot 7; late 1960's  
Lynn Wirstiuk — Blk. 1, Lot 24

### Hardware and Lumberyards

Lumber, nails, bolts, hand tools, power tools, paint, wallpaper, garden tools, shingles, cement, plywood, insulation and countless other things are what keep a town growing and building. Andrew has been fortunate in that it has almost always had two or three hardware stores open at the same time. The fact that they have survived indicates healthy growth in Andrew.

In addition to those things already mentioned, the present day Imperial Lumber, Co-op Service Centre, and Macleod's store also carry a complete line of grain bins, veterinary supplies, housewares, flooring, appliances, kitchen cabinets and toys.

Andrew's first hardware and lumberyard was Imperial Lumber under the management of William Lesick. The store and lumber storage facilities are currently on the third site. Originally, the store existed in the Old Village in the mid 1920's in the area of George Mandryk's house. With the coming of the



Second Imperial Lumber Co. building in Andrew.



Official opening of the present Imperial Lumber Co. building.

railway in 1928, Imperial Lumber moved north (to Blk. 1, Lot 13-15) in the area of the present motel. As the town experienced a boom in building and growth in the late 1930's, Imperial Lumber also expanded into a larger store (Blk. 7, Lots 1, 2, 11). Nick Dmetruk, a local carpenter was the foreman on this job in 1938-39. Despite Imperial's long history in Andrew, it has had few managers. Peter Sereda was manager from the fall of 1939 until about 1954. George Melnychuk was manager for a short time in 1954 before John Gargus assumed the position. John Gargus and Mike Pysar constitute the present staff. In 1966 Imperial did \$81,000 worth of business in Andrew as compared to \$323,000 in the first ten months of 1978.

Because we have been living, rather apathetically, with the high rate of inflation that lately seems to be expected or at least readily accepted as a fact of life, the following prices shouldn't really surprise anyone.

In 1939 a pound of nails cost eight cents.

In 1939 1" x 8" spruce shiplap cost \$28 for a thousand board feet.

In spring of 1979 the same lumber costs \$295.

In 1962, a 1350 bushel grain bin cost \$336; in 1979, \$831.

In 1962, a grain scoop cost \$5.40; in 1979, \$10.75.

In 1962, a ladies' bicycle cost \$49.95; in 1979, \$125.

The Alberta Lumber Company and Builders Hardware seem to be two parts of the same company that co-existed in Andrew from about 1929 until the early 1950's when they were either bought out by Revelstoke or until they just underwent another name change. In either case, the building was situated on the west side of Main Street (Blk. 2, Lots 20 and 21). Some of the managers and staff names include Herman Stansky (1929-32), Mr. Swab (1930), Mr. Loney (1937-40), Frank Koehn (1940), Elias Porayko



(1940-41), Pete Krawchuk (1948), Bill Todorowich and John Knapp. In 1963, Revelstoke closed its doors and sold the building to the Andrew Co-op.

The Andrew Co-op was officially opened in September 1963. In 1979 it moved out of this building into temporary premises while construction is under way on a new large store.

In the spring of 1959, Morris Peniuk opened a Macleod's store on the west of Main Street (Blk. 2, Lot 22). He and his wife Mary operated this store until 1964 when he bought the former locker plant building (Blk. 8, Lot 2). Twenty years later, Macleod's is still a popular place to shop.

### Andrew Hotel

The Andrew Hotel was the first business in Andrew. In 1900 John Borwick had built his "Half-way House", as it was referred to, at the crossroads of two trails. The hotel had a bar at which whiskey was served. Lunch was also available. Mr. Borwick sold his hotel to George Woolley in 1906. Mr. Woolley added a second storey to the building thus having rooms for rent. As the need arose, the hotel served several purposes in the community. Several couples had their wedding dance held at the hotel before a hall



Herman Stanske (L) manager and assistant (R) of Builders Hardware Store Ltd., 1930.



Owner, Mike Jerwak (standing at corner of hotel).



# Liquor Referendum



## NOTICE TO VOTERS

Instructions to Voters as to Method of Marking the Preferential Ballot to be used in the Liquor Referendum in Alberta on Monday, November 5, 1923.

Issued Under the Authority of the Government of Alberta

### THE BALLOT

<p><b>(a) Prohibition---</b>          Meaning thereby, a continuance and development of the present Liquor Legislation; that is, meaning the Abolition of the sale of all Liquors excepting for strictly Medicinal, Hospital, Manufacturing and Scientific Purposes.</p>	
<p><b>(b) Licensed Sale of Beer---</b>          Meaning thereby, the Sale of Beer in Licensed Hotels and other Premises, as provided in the proposed Temperance Act.</p>	
<p><b>(c) Government Sale of Beer---</b>          Meaning thereby, the Sale of Beer by or through Government Vendors for consumption in Private Residences under Government Control and Regulation—other Liquors to be sold through Doctor's Prescription for Medicinal Purposes.</p>	
<p><b>(d) Government Sale of All Liquors---</b>          Meaning thereby, the Sale of all Liquors by or through Government Vendors. Beer to be consumed on Licensed Premises and in Private Residences. Wines and Spirits to be purchased in limited quantities under permit issued by the Government, under Government Control and Regulation.</p>	

### INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS

The Voter **MUST NOT** use the X mark. He should mark the figure 1 opposite the question he wishes to become law. He should then mark the figure 2 opposite the question he would select as second choice, the figure 3 opposite his third choice, the figure 4 opposite his fourth choice. He must make no other mark on the ballot. The voter may "plump" for one question alone, using the figure 1, without spoiling his ballot, or he may vote for only two or only three choices.

Voters are urged, however, to vote the full extent of their four choices. There is always the possibility that the question of his first choice will not carry. In that case he should have a second choice, and a third choice and a fourth choice. Only by marking the full number of choices does the voter obtain the full benefit of the preferential ballot, and the government obtain a complete expression of the opinion of the people.

was built. During the flu epidemic of 1918-19 the hotel served as a hospital as Dr. Connolly tended to patients there.

Liquor laws have changed from time to time in the past as they do now, as this article that appeared in the *Vegreville Observer* on March 11, 1908 would indicate.

### GET TIGHT BY TEN O'CLOCK

"The Alberta Legislature, at the Session just closed, approved of an amendment to the Liquor Licence Act providing that on and after July 15th, next, hotel bars shall close at 10 p.m. instead of 11:30 p.m. as at present.

"This is a distant advance in temperance legislation. After July 15th, if a man wants to get comfortably drunk he must get a move on and attain his jag while it is yet early in the evening. Most Men addicted to drinking to excess put the finishing touches on their celebrations after 10 p.m. and the new amendment will either have the effect of keeping a man able to navigate his homeward career without colliding with all the telephone poles in town or will hustle him up in the liquid

insults he consigns to his stomach in order to get thoroughly full.

"The government in passing the amendment evidently went on the very reasonable assumption that every decent man who has a home prefers to be there early in the evening rather than loafing around a bar plugging himself full of beer or whiskey until nearly midnight. The hotels will not lose much on the deal either. After a fellow gets fairly corned it doesn't take much money to put the complete head on him and the gay boys are usually well on in the corn process at 10 p.m."

The hotel had several owners. Mr. Woolley sold it to Bob Weeder. Then Dr. Connolly owned it. Several people were known to have managed and operated the hotel for the owners. These included Jim Graham, Charles Davis, and Peter Borwick. Dr. Connolly sold the hotel to Mr. Jerwak. He operated this hotel till the moving of the townsite. Mr. Jerwak then had a hotel built on Blk. 2, Lots 15, 16, and 17. This building also carried the name of "Andrew Hotel".

Later owners include Fred Demetrov and George Palamarek, Andrew Palamarek, Mr. Panasiuk, Mr. Pawliuk, Henry Lee and Loretta Hodge and, presently, P.K. Olsen Holdings Ltd.

It was during Andrew Palamarek's time that the hotel was renovated and took on the name of "Corona Hotel". Mr. and Mrs. Hodge had extensive renovations done as well.

For many years the hotel had a restaurant in it that was operated by various poeple. It has not been in operation for approximately seven or eight years.

### Insurance Agents and Real Estate Agents

Most people have always bought insurance in the hope that they would never have to collect it. But just as there are unscrupulous people who would purposely burn a building or would try to defraud the company through false claims of hail damage or the much mocked case of whiplash, there are also unethical and dishonest insurance men. Fortunately there are now insurance inspectors who audit the performance of all provincial insurance agents and the standards are now considerably higher.

Andrew has had several insurance agents representing a variety of different companies. In all cases the type of insurance and coverage is standard. For a price you can insure yourself, your home, your car, your crop. Several of the insurance agents have also worked as real estate agents.

Alphabetically the agents are: John Andruchow, Steve Babichuk — Blk. 2, Lot 24, Steve Blashko,

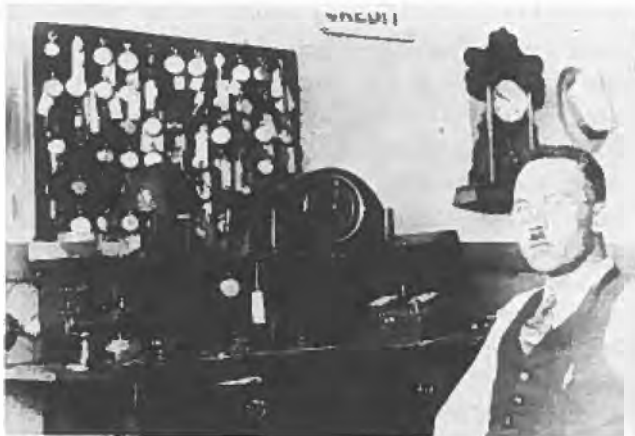
John Ewasiuk, John Fedun — Real estate, notary public, insurance Blk. 3, Lot 4, 1953-62, Barry Fischer — Blk. 2, Lot 13, 1976, David Frunchak — Real estate, notary public, insurance Blk. 2, Lot 13, Paul Hruschak — Blk. 2, Lot 24, 1967-69, Allan Koroluk, Mr. and Mrs. Wm Lesick — Insurance, real estate, notary public, mid 1940's till late 1950's, Mike W. Melnyk — Worked for John Fedun, Steve Olinek — Residence, 1969-present, D. J. Sorochan — 1929-31, Herman Stansky — 1931- , Metro Topolnisky.

### **Jewellery and Watch Repair**

Metro Zukiwsky, William Tkachuk and John Knysh all have something in common. They each helped to keep us on time by keeping our clocks and watches on time. The first two men also sold costume jewellery.



William Tkachuk repairing watches.



D. M. Zukiwsky at his jewellery repair bench.

Metro Zukiwsky worked as a jeweller and watch repair man in the late 1930's and early 1940's in a building on the west side of Main Street (Blk. 2, Lot 5).

From 1945 until 1955, William Tkachuk combined this repair business with the grocery store business (Blk. 3, Lot 6). For many years he supplied the graduation classes with their grad rings.

In 1960, John Knysh began John's Jewellery and Watch Repair business. He was able to work on your watch or grandma's favorite clock while supervising the activity in his poolroom and bowling alley (Blk. 2, Lot 29). In 1976, John and his wife retired to British Columbia.

### **Laundromat**

In about 1974, Lee Hodge and Ed Andriashek opened a laundromat along Railway Avenue (Block 3, Lot 20). For many farm women without running water or those with a machine needing repairs, the laundromat proved to be a real lifesaver. Lorne Yashinsky operated the laundromat for a short time. In 1976, the laundromat was sold to Mr. Petrashak from Mundare. His Andrew Coin Laundry was not in existence long.

Henry Dombrosky is in the process of equipping a Main Street location (Block 2, Lot 26) for a new coin laundry.

### **Lawyers**

Andrew has been fortunate to have the services of six different lawyers, although only three of them were resident in Andrew.

Mr. Fitzgerald, who also ran the hotel in the Old Village, was Andrew's first lawyer. With the movement of the village north, Mr. Fitzgerald practiced law out of his residence. He and his wife rented the original Methodist Church house (present Metro Ostashek house) located northeast of the present United Church manse.

Edwin McPheeter practised law in both the old and new village. He rented office space in the Hotel Sample Room (Blk. 2, Lot 17) and then down the street (Blk. 2, Lot 23).

Oldtimers remember another lawyer who was brought out by Herman Stansky, in the late 1920s or early 1930s. He was involved in a murder trial in Andrew that lasted several months. He also came out to Andrew from Edmonton on court days hoping to find clients who needed his services.

From about 1938 until 1941, M. J. O'Brien rented space in the M.D. of Wostok building on Main Street (Blk. 3, Lot 5).

In the late 1950s, Mr. Demko rented space (Blk. 3, Lot 4) for a once-weekly law practice. He came from Vegreville.

Between 1966 and 1968 Mr. Zaruby, a partner of Mr. Moshansky of Vegreville, came to Andrew once-weekly and worked out of the Paul Hrushchak Building (Blk. 2 Lot 24).

### Alberta Liquor Store

In the fall of 1972 the provincial government initiated a winter works project with the construction of a liquor store on the east side of Main Street in Andrew (Block 3, Lot 2). By October 5, 1973 construction was complete and the store officially opened. Steve Real, the first manager, was in charge of the store until his transfer to Vauxhall, Alberta at the end of January 1974. For the next three months Peter Adam acted as relief manager until a permanent one could be hired. On April 23, 1974 Mike Melnyk became the manager of the liquor store, having just resigned from the same position at the Thorhild liquor store. Occasionally for busy weekends and at Christmas, part-time or casual help has been hired to help meet the demand for holiday cheer. John Bogdan, Nick Gushaty and Effie Solowan have worked as part-time help over the years.

### Livery Barn

About the time the Canadian Pacific Railway came through Andrew, Mike Mutual built a livery barn (Block 1, Lot 12). With the help of an assistant, he operated the business for about a year before selling the barn to Peter Horobec.

In the midst of the horse and buggy days, this type of service was essential. A farmer coming to town could leave his horse in the barn, protected from the elements, for two or three hours and pay only fifteen cents. On dance nights, when a horse was sometimes left overnight, the cost was fifty cents which included feed. The barn had nineteen stalls for a maximum of thirty-eight horses. Peter Horobec owned the barn from 1929 until 1936. For two or

three years, Sam Cholak rented the building and ran the business. Mr. Horobec's business ended in 1936 when the barn and two horses burned.

At about the same time, Steve Lesick built a barn on the site of the present County Garage. In late 1937, he sold the business to Nick Ewasiuk who ran it until about 1942. The building was then moved to the farm.

In the meantime, at the north end of town, a market square had been established in the area of the present Village Office (Block 7, Lot 10). This market square was a sort of "parking lot" for horses. It was a fenced-in area in which horses could be confined while their owners went about their business in town.

### Locker Plant by Hazel Anaka

Fred Tomyn and Dmitro Topolnitsky had the cold storage locker plant built (present Macleods building) and open for business in the spring of 1949. The plant included 363 lockers with a maximum individual capacity to hold 300 pounds of meat. As the forerunner of the home deep freeze, it was not as convenient, but for an annual rental fee of sixteen dollars you could store your family's supply of meat.

In addition to providing storage facilities, the locker plant also offered custom butchering, custom curing, and any other processing a person desired. They also made cooked hams, pork and beef link sausages and, of course, garlic sausage. The plant also carried a retail line of meats and groceries.

In August 1949, Dmitro Topolnitsky, because of health reasons, left his butcher shop and the locker plant and moved to Edmonton. Fred's sons, John and Alex each worked in the plant for a time.

In time, rural electrification and the growing popularity of the home deep freeze no longer made the locker plant a viable business. In 1962, Fred Tomyn sold the business to Alex Maraska and Nick Solowan who ran it for about a year before selling it to Mike Ruptash. The business changed hands again in 1964 when Fred Melnyk bought it. He ran it for a short time before selling it to Morris Peniuk who has operated a Macleods store there since then.

### Machinery Dealers

The fact that Andrew area farmers are responsible for keeping Andrew alive and well was never more apparent than in the area of farm machinery dealerships. Without the support of local farmers, none of these dealers could have existed. However, farming at its best is risky and all it takes is a drought or a flood or an early frost to postpone for another year, the need for a new tractor or discs or a combine. Sadly, Andrew has gone from having five or six



Village of Andrew, June, 1946.



different agencies open at once to none at all in 1979. What this means to a farmer with a breakdown in May or September is an extra couple of hours to travel the extra forty or sixty or eighty miles to buy parts.

Following is a list of the different farm machinery companies and their agents that were represented in Andrew.

**Massey Harris:** T. J. Matichuk operated the Massey Harris agency first in the Old village and then in his new Hardware and Implement business (Blk. 2, Lots 13, 14) in new Andrew.

**Oliver:** In the 1940's, Lavern Strong ran an Oliver machinery dealership in addition to his tinsmithing business. This building was located (Blk. 7, Lot 5), a couple of lots north of the present Imperial Lumber.

**John Deere:** William Kapitsky was the John Deere agent in 1929-30. Paul Koroluk then took over and worked out of a building just north of John Frunchak's blacksmith shop. Alex Cholak was also an agent. In the mid 1940's, P. J. Lesiuk took over the dealership and worked out of a Main Street location (Blk. 2, Lot 26). In addition to sales and service, this business also offered cream separators and Maytag washing machines for sale. John Seiche was the last agent.

**J. I. Case:** As early as 1932, John Danyluk had a J. I. Case agency (Blk. 2, Lot 19). Then in 1947, John Wynnychuk built a large garage at the north end of Main Street (Blk. 8, Lots 5B, 5C). With a series of partners including William Kapitsky, John Bodnarek, Peter Hunka, Leo Lupaschuk and Nick Guglich, John had been the J. I. Case agent for thirty years. In 1977, Wilf Litwin bought the business and began selling shortline equipment. In 1979 it closed.

**Co-op Implements:** In the late 1940's the Co-op Store displayed Co-op Implements on a vacant lot (Blk. 3, Lot 11) next to the store. Andrew was a sort of sub-agency for the Vegreville store as far as implements were concerned.

**Cockshutt:** Tom Danyluk, John Meronyk, Steve Farris and George Woolley (Mid 1940's), Bill

Koroluk and Harry Drebit, Fedun and Koroluk (1951-54) and Steve Babichuk (1957-58) were all Cockshutt agents in Andrew.

**McCormick-Deering:** Kroening's Garage and then later Imperial Motors (Blk. 3, Lots 13-16) sold this machinery. The company later became International Harvester.

**Field Marchall:** Metro Lopatka sold Field Marshall tractors out of his garage (Blk. 3, lot 28). These tractors were different in that they burned used oil, had no starter and used gun powder to ignite the spark.

**Minneapolis Moline:** George Lastiwka sold this machinery out of his Andrew Motors Garage (Blk. 3, Lots 24-26).

**New Holland:** Eugene Koroluk and Steve Warawa sold New Holland machinery out of their tire shop business (Blk. 3, Lots 22,23).

## Meat Markets

In addition to Toppo's Meat Market (Blk. 2, Lot 23) and the present Andrew Meat Market (owned by Peter Palamarchuk, Blk. 3, Lot 4), there have been several other butchers in business in Andrew. Among them were A. Oystrek (Blk. 2, Lot 27: early 1930's), J. F. Warshawsky (Blk. 2, Lot 23: early 1930's) Nick Lotosky (Blk. 2, Lot 23: mid 1930's) George Fediuk (Blk. 2, Lot 22: mid 1930's) Bill Melenka and Nick Palamarchuk (Blk. 3, Lot 4: from 1934).

## Toppo's Meat Market by Hazel Anaka

In April 1947, Dmitro Topolnitsky purchased a vacant building (present day Henry's Cafe) from Alex Mihalcheon, and converted it into a butcher shop, with living quarters at the back. Toppo's Meat Market retailed fresh and cured meats and vegetables, and homemade sausage by the ton.

While the butcher shop was still in operation, Fred Tomynd and Dmitro had a cold storage locker plant built (present Macleods building) which opened in the spring of 1949. In the locker plant, besides offering a selection of meats and groceries, they processed all the meat for the lockers, did custom curing, made cooked hams, made pork and beef link sausages and made the ever-popular garlic sausage. They also did custom butchering.

This sampling of the butcher shop prices in the late 1940's makes the good old days look even more attractive — sliced bacon sixty cents a pound, lard twenty-five cents a pound, shortening thirty-five cents a pound, hamburger meat thirty cents a pound, frankfurters forty-seven cents a pound, beef chuck roast thirty-eight cents a pound, pure pork sausages fifty cents a pound, and ready to eat pork picnics fifty





Toppys Meat Market.

cents a pound. Milk sold for ten cents a quart and creamed cottage cheese for thirty-five cents a pound.

Even though the war was over, war time prices and controls were in effect and permitted only a certain mark-up on all retail goods. A special slaughtering permit controlled the number of animals that could be slaughtered for retail sales. A monthly report had to be sent to the government.

Dmitro recalls one amusing incident that occurred while he was living and working in Andrew. He had borrowed his brother-in-law's car which had a horn that used to short out and blow on its own. It was parked in front of the shop one night when at 1:30 A.M. the horn started to blow. By the time he got up, dressed and ripped the wires off the horn, the whole town was awakened by the commotion. He got a lot of ribbing about it, and it was a while before he lived that one down.

Because of medical reasons, Dmitro left Andrew and the business in August 1949. He sold the building to Bill Lakusta who opened a coffee shop in it.

### Motel

In June 1977, the Village Centre Motel opened in Andrew (Block 1, Lot 13, 14). It has eight units, two of which have kitchenettes. The motel, the first in Andrew, is owned and operated by Lee and Loretta Hodge. The motel has provided modern, comfortable lodgings for everyone from crews of workmen to wedding guests to visiting ball players.

### Northern Alberta Dairy Pool

In 1938, a creamery was built in the easterly end of Andrew. Until 1943, it was known as the Victoria Co-op Creamery Association Limited. The first manager was Tom Minchin from 1938 until 1946.

By 1944, the name had changed to Northern Alberta Dairy Pool (N.A.D.P.), which is a one hun-

ded per cent producer-owned co-operative. The following excerpt from the 1978 N.A.D.P. annual report further explains how this works. . .

"The N.A.D.P. was organized by producers of dairy products to provide ownership and control of their own manufacturing and marketing facilities. No shares of stock are sold. The producer earns his interest in the association through his shipments of cream or milk.

At the end of each year's operation a division of earnings made is issued to the members in the form of a final payment. This final payment is in two parts, a cash payment and a reserve share certificate. The reserve share certificate represents the interest the producer has earned in the reserves and undistributable assets of the organization for the year. These certificates also represent the working capital of the organization. No money is invested by the producer or any individual; no shares are sold. This plan of operation gives the producers a share of all earnings in accordance with the volume of product he ships, thus giving him a greater return for the product he markets. This contrasts with privately operated companies where investing shareholders receive earnings made. These certificates are redeemed on a revolving basis and are payable to the producer when called in by the Board of Directors."

In 1948, the creamery burnt but was rebuilt in the same year.

The Creamery has always received cream, re-tailed butter and ice cream products, and made award-winning butter until December 1973. In 1967 Andrew won the championship for Canada for butter-making. From 1946 up until 1956, the Creamery also handled eggs and poultry until the establishment of the Alberta Poultry Producers Marketing Board.

In an attempt to improve service, the N.A.D.P. hired truck drivers to pick up cream from farmers' yards. There were three routes, Vilna, Mundare and Skaro that were each run twice weekly. By 5:30 AM the driver was on the road in order to get back by 2:30



PM so that the cream could be graded. The driver would pick up cans of cream at the farmer's yard, which sometimes meant pulling them out of the well or turning the separator while the woman of the house filled them! The "cream man" also provided a host of other services which included delivering eggs to the egg grading station or taking clothes to the dry cleaners. Two days later, on the return trip he would drop off the empty cans, deliver the cream cheque, and any butter they may have ordered, as well as those clean clothes! John Skladan, a long-time driver, remembers being given keys to a locker at the locker plant and asked to bring back some meat.

The Creamery has provided jobs for a number of people over the years. The truck driver and some of the inside help were laid off in winter when business slackened. The managers included:

Tom Minchin 1938 - 1946

Tom Heath 1946 - 1954

Francis Olson 1954 - 1974

John Kastelan 1974 - 1977

Gus St. Onge May 1977 - present

### **Photo Studio**

In the mid 1950's, Andrew and area had the services of a professional photographer. George Kucher, who had attended a one-year course at the School of Creative Photography in Edmonton, returned to Andrew to work at his profession. For about two years he worked out of Bill Skladan's residence. George then worked at a photo studio in Saskatchewan for about a year before returning to Andrew to open the Home Plate Photo Studio in 1956. Mr. Kucher rented the north part of Lopatka's building (Blk. 3, Lot 8) for his studio. He specialized in wedding and studio photos and was able to do the tinting and hand coloring that was popular at that time. In those days a dozen 5" x 7" wedding pictures cost eighteen dollars. Mr. Kucher also took school class pictures. He did all his own developing. Mr. Kucher worked out of his studio until about 1958 and then out of his home on the farm up until about 1964. With the advent of color film, Mr. Kucher's training became inadequate and he gave up the business.

### **Sundland Photo Services by Lawrence Kapitski**

Sundland Photo Services officially came into existence in February, 1977. The idea, however, began during the winter of 1971. While attending the University of Alberta, Edmonton, Lawrence Kapitski worked part-time for the Audio Visual Media Center in the photography department. After more winters of photography, night classes at the Northern Alberta Institute of Technology and the slow collection of

cameras and equipment, the hobby turned into small business.

Operating out of the basement office and dark-room at the farm of George and Lawrence Kapitski, Sundland Photo Services provides all types of photo work and supplies ranging from family pictures and candid wedding coverage, to commercial photography, copying of photographs and the sale of film and albums.

Among the artifacts collected by Lawrence are a 1930 box camera complete with unexposed film, once belonging to William Kapitski and some unexposed photographic paper from Home Plate Studio once operated by George Kucher. The paper, dated August, 1966 is still usable. Interestingly, it only cost \$6.50 for a box of one hundred sheets of five inch by seven inch black and white paper. Today, the same paper sells for approximately \$15.00

### **Plumbers**

Andrew has had several plumbers, although none of them have lasted very long. In order of appearance they are:

Nick Woroschuk — Tinsmithing, Plumbing and Heating; about 1944 to 1948, Block 2, Lot 12.

Peter Topolnitsky — Assistant Alex Stratichuk; mid 1950's, residence.

William Shandro — Plumbing and Heating; 1960-66, Block 3, Lot 4.

Tailor Made Plumbing and Sheet Metal — Gordon Christensen and Stephen George; 1975-1976, rented Block 2, Lot 18.

Tony Lechuk — April 1975-spring 1976; rented Block 2, Lot 18.

Eugene Stefaniuk — 1976, residence.

Arnold Robinson's Plumbing and Heating; 1977-present, farm residence.

Archie Zubrecki — 1979, residence.

### **Saw Sharpening**

In 1946 Nick Dmetruk bought a Foley saw sharpening machine and began a small sharpening business in his basement. Like all carpenters, he knew the importance of having and maintaining good tools. Nick was able to sharpen handsaws, saw blades, meat saws, scissors and knives. In December, 1978, Nick Dmetruk, because of failing eyesight, sold his machine to Roy Anaka. Even with grindstones and a re-toothing machine, a certain amount of the actual work of sharpening and setting saws must be done by hand. Roy helps keep the modern carpenter ever ready with sharp handsaws, saw blades and router bits.

## Sewing Machine Agency

According to the *Vegreville Observer*, George and Dave Fedorak ran a sewing machine agency in addition to their chopmill and wheat puffing outfit.

Between 1950 and 1966, Metro Todorowich acted as Singer Sewing machine agent in Andrew. He sold and serviced the machines out of his home.

## Shoe Repair

Andrew had several men who have made their living in the shoe repair business. All of these men have also repaired harnesses and canvases for the local farmer. Andrew Kostiniuk and Pete Ruhalski were in this business in the Old Village.

With the coming of the C.P.R. railway, the village moved north to the present site. Elie Ogrodiuk was one of the first business men in the New Village. Mr. Ogrodiuk kept at his trade for thirty years, even though it often meant getting up as early as five AM to get the work done. In 1958 Mr. Ogrodiuk sold his building and business (Blk. 3, Lot 21) to William Elchuk. Mr. Elchuk is still here for those soles that need replacing or those heels that fall off or those purse seams that let go.

Kerik Olendy and Nick Pawliuk also worked as shoemakers in Andrew. Mr. Olendy rented a little building kitty-corner to Andriuk's Store. After the war, Nick Pawliuk worked in a little building just north of Andriuk's Store.

## Stock Buyers

Before road and economic conditions made truck transportation of livestock feasible, the railway provided the only means. Shortly after the railway came through, the Canadian Pacific Railway built stockyards in Andrew near the present Imperial Oil bulk station.

Farmers wishing to ship livestock to the markets in Edmonton had the choice of dealing with one of three agents: Michael, Roy and Victor Tomashewsky; Sam Mitansky; or the Andrew Livestock Shipping Association, which had been formed as a co-operative in the late 1930's. In order to ship through the Livestock Shipping Association, a farmer paid a membership fee of one dollar. A fee of about fifteen cents per head helped pay transportation costs and the salary of the association's secretary, as well as that of the buyer. A bulk payment was made to the association and then it was the responsibility of the secretary to make payments to the individual farmers who had sold some animals.

In the mid 1950s, trucks replaced trains for shipping livestock. The stockyards then moved northwest across the street to approximately where the present county garage stands. Steve Olinek, Nick Solowan and Marshall Boyko were the truckers for the Association. From the very beginning Thursday was the shipping day.

The Association was only active until about 1967



Village of Andrew, 1947. Stockyards in the foreground.

at which time many farmers began doing their own hauling and the need for a central gathering place for animals was no longer necessary.

### **Tailors and Seamstresses**

There has long been a group of men and women in Andrew who have sought to keep its residents in fashion and well-dressed. With a tape measure around their necks and a mouthful of pins, these people have sewn their way into our lives. These tailors and seamstresses have measured and cut and fitted and hemmed until we were pleased with our mirror image.

In the case of men's wear, names like Mike Shulba (1930's) and Bill Dmytruk (1950-58) should come to mind. John Ewasiuk and John Andruchow sold suits in conjunction with their barbering business. Mr. Ewasiuk also ran a men's shop complete with suits, sweaters, hats, belts — everything for a man.

In the area of ladies' wear these names should be familiar — Kate Dmetruk, Katherine Dugger, Ann Semeniuk, Lydia Tomashewsky, Mrs. Kucher, Elsie Fedun, Helen Palamarchuk, Pearl Palamarchuk, and Ann Olinyk.

For about a year Celeste Woroschuk was in the business of making Klondike clothes for men, women and children. Some of the local ladies handy with a needle and thread were hired for this purpose.

### **Tinsmith**

Andrew has had three tinsmiths, those men who install duct work for furnaces and do eavestroughing. Nick Woroschuk, in the 1940's, worked out of two locations, east of the present post office (Blk. 2, Lot 12) and then at the site of the present Co-op warehouse (Blk. 3, Lot 19). Mike Dubas and Steve Goroniuk worked with him for a time.

Lavern Strong did tinsmithing as well as plumbing and heating in the fifties. He operated out of a building (Blk. 7, Lot 4) north of Imperial Lumber. The same building housed his Oliver machinery dealership.

For about a year, just recently, Larry Horn ran a tinsmithing business on Blk. 4, Lot 3 and then at his residence.

### **Truck Drivers**

In addition to Shulko trucking, several other men have made their livelihood from trucking. Most of them have hauled livestock, grain, coal and freight at one time or another. They are M. Tomashewsky (late 1940's-early 1950's), George Andriuk (1952-1978), George Hrehorets (October 1978-present), Prokop Fedun (May, 1945-Jan. 10, 1973), Bill Radomsky, George Kereychuk (1938-1958), and Albert Warshawsky.

With the general improvement of the roads in the area, a great deal of gravel was needed. Many local men capitalized on this by buying big, modern trucks and getting jobs hauling gravel.

### **Shulko Trucking**

Shulko Trucking began in 1931 when George Shulko purchased a one and one-half ton Ford truck which he used to haul livestock for neighboring farmers to the Andrew Canadian Pacific Railway stock yards from where they were shipped by rail to plants in Edmonton. George hauled coal for various schools from a distributing shed at the C.P.R. station in Andrew. When schools were being built in the neighboring districts, George and his family hauled gravel to these sites. Hauling gravel in those days was not as easy as it is now. The gravel had to be loaded by hand (about three yards to a load) and then unloaded by hand. In the times when people harvested by threshing machines, George custom hauled grain from the machine. This grain was all loaded by hand.

As roads improved, livestock was hauled directly to plants in Edmonton. The trip usually took two days — one to Edmonton and one back and if there was difficulty the trip could take up to four days. In the event of a flat tire, the tire had to be taken off and rolled to the nearest town to be fixed and then it was rolled back. Though roads were improved, trucks were often stuck in the mud in the middle of the road when it rained.

On these trips to Edmonton, there were often as many as six to eight passengers going along and riding in the little box George had built over the cab of the truck. Evenings in Edmonton were spent going to the theatre to see the latest shows. This was entertainment that everyone looked forward to. One of George's constant companions was Eli Woychuk, who presently resides at the Smoky Lake nursing home.

As years progressed George purchased a new



Shulko Trucking.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA  
The Highway Traffic Board

Andrew  
~~Edmonton~~, July 18th, 1938.

PERMIT TO CARRY PASSENGERS ON TRUCK

By virtue of authority vested in the Highway Traffic Board under Section "30" of The Public Service Vehicles Act, Permission is hereby granted to:

George Shulka of Andrew, Alta.

to use his truck, License No. 2336 P. S. V. 1504 for the purpose of transporting a party of passengers consisting of

Baseball players

From Andrew To Edmonton

On July 19th, 1938

This permit is granted on condition that the following rules are complied with:

1. Not more than one passenger in addition to the driver shall be allowed to ride in the cab of the truck.
2. The body of the truck shall be enclosed by a strong rack with side boards firmly fixed in place and the rack shall not be less than four feet in height.
3. Passengers shall be provided with seating facilities in the body of the truck and no standing up of passengers shall be allowed.
4. The truck shall not travel at a speed in excess of thirty-five miles per hour and shall be brought to a dead stop before proceeding to cross any railway right-of-way.
5. If the party consists of children under twelve years of age, one adult shall be seated in the back of the truck who shall be responsible for discipline.
6. The driver of the truck shall hold a chauffeur's license and shall be an experienced driver.
7. Before starting the truck on the said trip the driver shall arrange to have his brakes thoroughly tested by a competent garage operator.
8. This permit does not authorize the collection of fees for the services.

This is to certify that I have tested the brakes of the truck mentioned in this permit and have found the same to be in satisfactory working condition.

D. P. Halpin  
GARAGE OPERATOR.

Wm. Jones Const.  
For Secretary,  
HIGHWAY TRAFFIC BOARD. R.C.M.P.  
Andrew.

truck. In 1945, a new one and one-half ton International truck was valued at one thousand nine hundred and fifty-four dollars and the commercial insurance premium for this truck was thirty-six dollars a year. For a 1939 Dodge truck valued at one thousand dollars, the premium was twelve dollars and fifty cents a year.

George bought horses from the farmers. Going to buy horses was a whole day's job. After purchasing about twenty horses, they were led home single file by tying one horse to another — head to tail. In the 1940's, some horses were purchased at the following prices: one horse for seven dollars, one bay mare for five dollars, one horse for five dollars.

In 1939, a C.P.R. car load of livestock cattle, sheep and hogs were sold for nine hundred and eighty-four dollars and ten cents. A hog was worth fourteen dollars, one sheep brought five dollars and forty cents while a one thousand pound cow brought thirty-five dollars and a two hundred pound calf brought eight dollars.

In the 1940's feeder cattle were consigned from O. A. Brown and taken home to be fed till they were finished.

Hauling livestock was not the only business for the truck. On July 18, 1938, a permit was issued to George Shulko to transport baseball players from Andrew to Edmonton on July 19, 1938. Conditions on the permit were that the truck not travel at a speed in excess of thirty-five miles per hour and that the brakes be thoroughly tested by a competent garage operator.

In the event of a funeral, the complete funeral procession boarded the truck and was driven from the home of the deceased to the church. This was done as a courtesy to the bereaved family.

As time progressed, roads and conditions improved, business flourished and more trucks were purchased. The older sons: John, Nick, Peter and Mike went into the gravel hauling business. These gravel trucks gave them their livelihood for many years. After Ernie graduated from school, he stayed home and helped his Dad with the trucking and farming. In 1967 Peter sold his gravel truck and joined his Dad and Ernie on the farm.

As auction marts opened up in the 1960's George, a licensed livestock dealer would attend sales at St. Paul and Vegreville, where he would purchase livestock which would be hauled to Edmonton. George was well known and respected among all the people at these auction marts. In memory of George, the St. Paul Auction Mart cancelled a sale which was scheduled for the day after George passed away.

George was active with his sons Ernie and Peter

in custom hauling and buying livestock till his passing in 1974.

Ernie and Peter have continued the trucking business. They are both licensed livestock dealers. They have expanded their operation with the addition of another truck for grain hauling. Grain is custom hauled for farmers to the feed mills in Edmonton.

The boys are continuing their trucking under the name of "E. P. Shulko Trucking".

## **Andrew Transport by Betty Ostapowich**

The Andrew Transport was established in 1939 by John W. Ostapowich oldest son of the late Wladimer and Elena Ostapowich of Andrew.

John started out with a two ton Dodge truck which was around the thirteen hundred dollar price range. John's long and tiring journey to Edmonton generally began at seven o'clock in the morning. Then in Edmonton the pick-ups took up most of the day. This certainly was not a "nine to five" job. On the return trip if time allowed, there were deliveries made to Star, St. Michael and Wostok. Time of arrival at Andrew was usually well into the evening so unloading at Andrew was done the next day. This allowed for trips being made on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

During the days of unpaved roads these trips into Edmonton and back took all day. There were many obstacles to overcome, such as four to five foot high snow drifts during the winter, and extremely muddy or washed-out roads in spring and summer. Many hours were spent shovelling snow or putting chains on tires. But the untiring efforts of John proved to be successful. In 1944, John had two trucks serving the needs of the people. During the remaining years John's service had several men working with him, driving the trucks and helping with the unloading. As the business expanded so did the type of hauling that was done. The trucks were transporting things such as groceries, dry goods, meats, furniture, appliances, beer and lumber.



From time to time Andrew Transport served as a moving van.

Then in 1974 John had decided that his retirement was in order and happily the business stayed in the family. John's eldest son Ronald, with the help of his brother Irvin, took over and has proved to be successful.

As the size of the town grew, so did the requirement of the size of the truck. To date Ron owns three tractor trailers, one flat deck, one body job and one light delivery which are all used in his business in serving Hairy Hill, Willingdon, Andrew, St. Michael and Bruderheim.

## Welders

When you have farmers, you have machinery breakdowns, and when you have breakdowns, you have welders. And Andrew has had three welding shops — John Frunchak, Bill and Eugene Hamaliuk, and Herb Fedun.

Since the mid 1930's John Frunchak has fulfilled the welding needs of local farmers by fixing wagons, buggies and democrats, in addition to welding farm machinery. In the early days John was kept busy shoeing horses. With your own shoes it cost fifty cents a hoof, as opposed to one dollar a hoof if John had to supply the shoe. At that time a tank of acetylene cost four dollars, today it's over thirty dollars. The cost of welding rods is now more than five times higher. John is proficient at both acetylene and electric welding.



J. Frunchak's welding shop.

John remembers a run-in with the authorities in the 1930's when he was caught welding without "papers". This misdeed cost him a fine of seven dollars and fifty cents and required him to take both written and practical exams before acquiring his journeyman papers.

Over the years, John Frunchak has used his welding skill to invent things. In the late forties he invented a cement mixer that was used in Andrew's concrete block business. He also built a snowmobile.

Herb Fedun began welding in the former Serediak Garage (Blk. 3, Lots 13-16) in 1972. Like all welders, he is able to work in the shop or in the farmer's yard with the aid of a truck-mounted welding outfit.



East side of Main Street.



Shopping trip to town. "Parking" on west side of Main Street.





# Education



Build for them the house of learning  
Their minds are open to receive  
The wisdom from the sage.  
Give them the riches of the mind  
That nothing can deprive-  
Nor fire, nor water, nor thief.

## A History Of The Schools Centralized In Andrew

The history of education in western Canada dates back to Lord Selkirk's Red River settlement in 1812, near the present site of Winnipeg. With the arrival of the settlers to the prairie regions of Canada came the need for schools.

The Hudson's Bay Company, established in 1670, was the government in the west. It had jurisdiction over the vast territory which included what are now the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. The Company tried to establish schools within its fur trading posts, but it did not succeed. The Red River colony of Selkirk met the same fate later.

It was not until the clergy of the Protestant and Catholic faiths arrived that significant progress was made. They built their churches with schools attached to them, and they taught the children.

The Canadian government took over the land and the governing functions from the Company in 1870. In the same year, it created the small province of Manitoba and the North West Territories from a part of the newly acquired area. The governor of Manitoba and his council, now a part of the federal government, became the government of the North West Territories and as such had control over education.

At the time of the takeover by the federal government, there were schools operating in the Territories. In what is now Alberta, and closer to home, a school was established at Whitefish Lake in 1855, and one at Victoria (Pakan) in 1865.

When the public school system was introduced and put into effect by the Territorial Council in 1885, the schools in the prairie region of the N.W.T. were ready to petition the Council for permission to form public school districts. Edmonton was the seventh school in the Territories to petition and was therefore



School class, 1921, in front of the Methodist Church being used as a school.

recognized as Edmonton S.D. # 7, N.W.T. Likewise Manawan School was the 382nd and therefore became Manawan S.D. #382, N.W.T. The first six school districts created are now in the province of Saskatchewan.

More school districts were established in quick succession, until by 1905 there were 1409 of them in the Territories. The last district to be formed under the Territorial Council was Bow Valley S.D. #1409. All school districts in Alberta established later than Bow Valley School District have numbers in sequence following 1409. School districts having numbers smaller than 1409, not found in Alberta, are in Saskatchewan. The last school district created in Alberta, in 1978, was Buffalo Lake S.D. #5432.

The following is a list of the names of the school districts partly or wholly centralized in Andrew, their numbers, and their dates of formation:

Manawan S.D. #382 — 1895  
Whitford S.D. #393 #382 — 1895 and 1946  
Andrew S.D. #393 — 1919  
Wostok S.D. #528 — 1900  
Zawale S.D. #1074 — 1904  
Bukowina S.D. #1162 — 1904  
Chernowci S.D. #1456 — 1906  
Huwen S.D. #1457 — 1906  
Kysylew S.D. #1467 — 1906  
Sachava S.D. #1469 — 1906  
Molodia S.D. #1486 — 1906  
Zhoda S.D. #1498 — 1906  
Sniatyn S.D. #1605 — 1907  
Riverside S.D. #1606 — 1907  
Cadron S.D. #2195 — 1910  
Czahar S.D. #2322 — 1910  
Skowiatyn S.D. #2483 — 1911  
Highway S.D. #3928 — 1920

A large number of the early settlers who came to this area came with little money and with little or no knowledge of English. They came from various countries (the Ukraine, Romania, Poland, United States, Scotland and eastern Canada) and they came for various reasons, — social, political, religious and economic. It was fortunate for the Central European settlers to have in their midst others who had money and could speak English and on whom they could rely whenever help was needed.

In spite of the hardships endured and the severe poverty suffered by them, they realized and considered the need for education. Within a short period of time, the task of establishing school districts and building schools was undertaken.

At the beginning, and for some years to follow, the rural school districts experienced difficulties in keeping their schools in proper operation and in maintaining them. There was a constant shortage of



First "Andrew" School approximately one mile north of town-site.

money; an insufficient supply of teachers, qualified and unqualified; and a lack of experience with the ways of life in the new country. Progress was slow and it was hindered still more by World War I and the economic depression that followed.

But in 1938, changes in the system of school administration took place to solve the problems of the rural school districts mentioned earlier. Public meetings were held in rural areas to convince the local school boards that it would be to their advantage to join a larger system of administration — the Large Unit. The local school inspector, sometimes with help from the Department, informed the public regarding the structure and operation of the larger unit. In some cases there was opposition and unwillingness on the part of the local boards to give up their powers. They were convinced, finally, to join; and Lamont School Division #18 was established on October 28, 1937 and in operation officially on February 1, 1938.

As a result, the trustees of the local rural school districts gave up some of their administrative responsibilities. Their function now was reduced to maintain the school property and to inform the Divisional Board regarding their needs.

In addition to inheriting the many problems from the rural districts, the Board lacked the experience to



Andrew School in 1921 or 1922.



Andrew classes, 1934 — Mr. M. Badner, teacher.

cope with them and to make decisions on a large scale. It was responsible for budgets, requisitions, school supplies, maintenance, hiring of teachers and salary schedules and much more. The task at the beginning was large and difficult.

The advantages offered by the Division were soon apparent. The tax rates were equalized, school buildings were upgraded and well maintained. School supplies and materials were purchased in large quantities by tender, resulting in reduced costs to the ratepayers and to the children. Health services were now on a more regular basis and much improved.

Although the School Division's centralized administration offered many benefits, the parents' demand for more services and better opportunities for their children resulted in more change. Their demand for centralized education created additional problems for the School Division. Now there was a need to locate in a village or town where there were already a number of classrooms operating in a school and where further centralization of education could take place. Andrew village was one of the centres selected. The potential opportunities for growth were realized by the trustees of Andrew School District #393, and consequently the District joined the Lamont School Division #18 on May 1, 1947.

From this point, centralization of the rural schools proceeded rapidly. To accommodate the influx of students from other school districts following their closure, additional classrooms had to be constructed. Space for libraries, gymnasiums, industrial arts, home economics, business education, etc. had to be found. By the middle fifties, the task was completed and the one and two-room schools in the rural districts surrounding Andrew disappeared — the sites and buildings were sold.

Busing the children to a central point was a problem shouldered by the Municipality. It was saddled with costly improvement and maintenance of roads



Andrew School, 1920's.

suitable for all weather bus operation. Additional heavy duty equipment had to be purchased for the task at considerable cost. However the efforts resulted in a convenient and satisfactory transportation system.

The last and final change took place when the Lamont School Division #18 gave in to the County of Lamont #30 in January 1, 1968. The change-over did not affect education directly, although it did cause a decrease in enrollment in Andrew School.

The chief advantages of the county system were that now the municipal boundaries coincided with those of the school division, thus eliminating involvement with other municipalities and school jurisdictions as formerly was the case. There was one administrative body to serve municipal and school sections. Disagreements and controversies were eliminated and the result was a much smoother operation.

It was somewhat difficult to obtain complete and accurate information about the establishment of each public school rural district centralized in Andrew. Early documents and records have been lost, misplaced and inadvertently destroyed. However the



Andrew School, approximately 1948.

documents that were saved by the Department of Education shed at least a little light on the early developmental history of the first formed rural districts.

The information received from the records of later years were obtained from the sources listed below. Without their assistance in this way, this project would not have been possible. The following sources of information deserve ample praise and credit for their contributions. They were greatly appreciated: The Department of Education, the Alberta Provincial Archives, the Office of the County of Lamont #30, the Administration of Andrew School #393 and the many citizens of Andrew and District.

Whitford S.D. #393 — Andrew S.D. #393

It is evident that settlers had already occupied lands in this vicinity a number of years prior to 1895; for on July 9, 1895 they elected their school trustees: J. Hamilton, John Whitford and Andrew Whitford to take care of their needs in education. The Whitford Public School District #393 was established in the District of Alberta (roughly the southern half of the present province), N.W.T. September 16, 1895. It was named in honor of the Whitfords, who served on its first board of trustees. The district was comprised of the following lands: Sections 26-3, in Township 56, Range 16; Sections 2-18, in Township 57, Range 16; west of the Fourth Meridian.

In the spring of the following year, May 7, 1896, a sum of two hundred and fifty dollars was borrowed to furnish the school house. It would appear that the school buildings had been already erected by that time.

Mr. William Zabrisk and Mr. Peter Tulick, senior citizens in Andrew, who attended this school at the elementary grade level from 1903-1907 supplied a few details about the school on its original site and on its second site in 1907.



High School Basketball Team. L. to R.: Pearl Worobets, Maureen Melenka, ? Zalitach, George Topolnitsky, ? Leliuk, Ann Tymchuk, Eleanor Woolley, Pauline Luchko.

The original school is said to have been located on the site described as the north east corner of N.W. ¼, Section 4, Township 57, Range 16, west of the Fourth Meridian. Today, this site would appear to be near the middle of that section. But we are reminded that although the area was surveyed previously, the roads as we know them today, did not yet exist. Instead there were trails running at various angles through bush and around sloughs to wherever they led.

The school building was typical of the very early rural schools. The structure was the size of an ordinary classroom, built of logs obtained locally. The walls on the inside were chinked and plastered with clay. Light was admitted through three small windows in both walls of the room. A long barrel-shaped heater, placed in the middle supplied the heat, as the school was in operation during winter months. The children took turns to feed three foot lengths of wood from a pile stored against the back wall. Water, used mainly for drinking, was a problem as it had to be brought in by pail from a well on the neighboring farm owned by Zachary Sorotsky.

The minimal furniture consisted of a heavy teacher's desk and factory-made double desks solidly anchored to the floor, a book case for the readers and the few books authorized and supplied by the Department, and a small supply cupboard for the teaching materials used by the teacher.

The janitorial services were taken care of by the students on a rotating basis. The one in charge prepared the kindling the night before to be used the following morning before the arrival of the other students and teacher. No pay was forthcoming for the performance of this service.

The sports activities were simple, unorganized games. During the summer the boys and the girls played ball with home-made equipment — a ball made of string and rags and sometimes of horse hair covered with material to keep its shape. A good sized stick was used for a bat. Snowball fights were common during the winter.

It appears that little change took place during the next decade. A record shows that a sum of twelve hundred dollars was borrowed July 10, 1907 for purchasing a site and building and furnishing a school house. One can conclude that the first location was abandoned in favor of a new one, closer to the hamlet of Andrew which began to grow and expand at the time. Mr. John Ewanowich recalls hauling cord wood, as a young boy twelve years of age, to the new school in the year 1908. The schoolhouse was located on the farm of Peter Linkleter, located on S.W. ¼, Section 34, Township 56. The treasurer at the time was Robert H. Mennie.

The new building was a standard structure covered with siding — a typical rural school seen everywhere throughout the province. The site today would appear along the north-south road just east of Andrew, south of the railroad and north of the present waste disposal site.

The teachers at the time, as well as can be ascertained were as follows: George Disher who taught in both schools, Velma Lawrence, Mary Fullerton, Mr. Price, Mr. Renek, Mr. MacKenzie, Mr. Day, Mr. Glover, William McKitrick, William Willams, Donald Stewart and M. Cassels.

The next record, February 4, 1919 shows that the name Whitford School District # 393 was altered to the new name Andrew School District #393. The school district was the same in both cases.

It is known that the school building at the second site was moved by four teams of horses on sleighs at each corner during a spring season, but the year is not certain. The date at which the change of name took place in 1919, would suggest that the building was moved to a third site located on the northwest corner of NW ¼, Section 33, Township 56, Range 16. It is now the property of Matthew Thomas.

Another entry shows that three thousand dollars was borrowed, May 10, 1922, to erect a new school and a small stable. The new structure was placed alongside the school transferred from the second site three years before. The old building was occupied by the senior grades and the new one by the lower grades. The treasurer at the time was R. L. Pickell.

Seven years later, July 25, 1929, twenty-three thousand dollars was borrowed to build a new four-room brick building with a basement and a steam heating plant. The treasurer at the time was D. Plechowsky. The fourth site is the present location. The new school came into operation December, 1929.

The new structure contained four classrooms, a large gymnasium and more modern washroom facilities.

By 1938, it was obvious that more space was needed. The gymnasium was then converted to two classrooms. The situation remained stable until Andrew School District joined the Lamont School Division #18 on May 1, 1947.

The process of centralization soon followed. The rural school districts from subdivision #3: Whitford, Wostok, Bukowina, Chernowci, Kysylew, Sniatyn, Riverside, Cadron, Skowiatyn and Highway and from subdivision #4: Huwen, Sachava, Molodia, Zhoda, Zawale and Czahar eventually were centralized in Andrew. The Divisional trustees at the time were John J. Kawyuk representing subdivision #3 and Michael Cholak representing subdivision

#4. The secretary at the time was Marshal Woycenko and the superintendent was A. R. Gibson.

Expansion of the institution took place in stages. Accommodation for all the students from the rural districts could not be provided at one time. Temporary solutions were made by holding classes in schools brought in from the closer school districts, in the basement of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and in the building which used to be the office of the Municipal District of Wostok.

The first stage in the building program was the erection of a separate unit in 1948. It consisted of two classrooms, a small science laboratory, a principal's office and a small gymnasium.

The succeeding stages of development were as follows:

1949 — addition to the 1948 unit: two classrooms, Home Economics room, Industrial Arts sec-

tion and conversion of the gymnasium to two classrooms.

1950 — addition to the original brick structure (south): four classrooms, typing room, a small science laboratory and a more spacious gymnasium.

1954 — addition to the main brick structure (south): eight classrooms and a principal's office.

1957 — addition to the main structure (east): a modern Home Economics room, Industrial Arts area, a large gymnasium and a stage.

1964 — addition to the main building (east): a library, a modern science laboratory, a classroom, a typing room, change and shower rooms and a gas-fired heating system.

Although the building program as required for centralization was complete, improvements in facilities had to be considered to meet the aims and objec-

### TEACHER'S REPORT

On Eugene Jamnick  
 Month June Grade 11  
 School Andrew  
 Teacher E. Kusich

Subject	Possible Mark	Pupil's Mark	Subject	Possible Mark	Pupil's Mark
Reading		F.G.	Writing		G.
Literature		V.G.	Drawing		G.
Composition		G.	Handwork		
Grammar			Nat. Study & Agric.		G.
Spelling		F.G.	Music		G.
<u>Social Studies</u> Geography		V.G.	Latin		
Hygiene		G.	French		
Civics			<u>Speech Training</u> Ancient History		G.
Can. History			Science		
Eng. History			Home Economics		
Arithmetic		L.X.	Citizenship		
Geometry			Attendance		
Algebra			Punctuality		
No. in Class		17	Total		
Rank in Class			Average		
Attitude to work		G.	Times Late		
Progress		F.G.	Days School Open		
Conduct		G.	Half Days Absent		

Teacher's Remarks: Passed to Grade 12

Parent's Signature

### TEACHER'S REPORT

On Eugene Jamnick  
 Month December Grade 11  
 School Andrew  
 Teacher E. Kusich

Subject	Possible Mark	Pupil's Mark	Subject	Possible Mark	Pupil's Mark
Reading		P.	Writing		F.
Literature		G.	Drawing		
<u>Language</u> Composition		F.G.	Handwork		
Grammar			Nat. Study & Agric.		
Spelling		F.	Music		F.G.
Geography			Latin		
Hygiene		F.	French		
Civics			Ancient History		
Can. History			Science		
Eng. History			Home Economics		
Arithmetic		F.	Citizenship		G.
Geometry			Attendance		
Algebra			Punctuality		
No. in Class		17	Total		
Rank in Class			Average		
Attitude to work		F.G.	Times Late		
Progress		F.	Days School Open		
Conduct		G.	Half Days Absent		

Teacher's Remarks: Eugene must improve in all subjects.

Parent's Signature

tives of modern education and the consequent changes in programs and curricula.

The school enrollment reached its peak in 1957 with 750 students and a staff of twenty-nine teachers. The next twenty years showed a steady decline in enrollment attributed to the decrease in the rural population. The new generation attracted by positions with better pay, security and other amenities of city life, was not interested in pursuing agriculture as a way of life.

“Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,  
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay:  
Princes and lords may flourish, or may fade;  
A breath can make them, as a breath has made;  
But a bold peasantry, their country’s pride  
When once destroy’d, can never be supplied.

A time there was  
When every road of ground maintained its  
man;  
For him light labour spread her wholesome  
store,  
Just gave what life requir’d, but gave no  
more:  
His best companions, innocence and health;  
And his best riches, ignorance of wealth.”

Oliver Goldsmith  
from  
The Deserted Village

### **Andrew Home and School Association**

The first time the Parent-Teacher Association was brought to the attention of the teachers was at the eleventh annual convention of the Lamont Inspectorate in 1933. The speaker who informed the teachers about the details of the organization and the benefits offered by it was Miss L. A. Lammle.

The Alberta Federation of Home and School Association Incorporated was organized in 1929, and it obtained its charter from the Alberta Government in 1948.

Its main aim was to bring together parents, teachers and interested members of a community for the purpose of raising the standards of home life, school life and to serve the needs of children from pre-school to high school levels. Its first president was Dr. G. W. Kirby.

The Alberta Federation consisted of six regions. Each region held its own annual workshop sessions at the Banff School of Fine Arts. Here, they discussed and learned the techniques needed to add interest and

efficiency to all phases of Home and School Association work.

The Andrew Home and School Association was organized sometimes during the early forties. W. A. Lesick was the president of the Association for the year 1946-47. The secretary-treasurer was Mary Semeniuk.

The Association was very active for nearly two decades. Shortly after, interest and the activities began to wane and the grass-roots organization, very useful and influential in the past, folded up.

It tried to foster interest in education by advertising educational programs, obtaining speakers to discuss mental health and hygiene, dental hygiene and other topics related to the welfare of children. It dealt with the child’s school progress, revision of the curriculum, and the child’s rights in the community.

It was instrumental in establishing a public library, starting a kindergarten class, initiating hot lunches in school and pushing for a book rental program. It foresaw the need for counselling in schools, parent-teacher interviews and playground supervision.

It seemed that the Home and School Association was a force that would continue assisting the parents and the school in many ways. However, the interest dwindled, the attendance dropped and the organization disappeared.

Dr. Peter Barga, a noted educator, stated recently that one of the biggest problems facing educators today is how to fill the growing need to teach the morals and values that used to be taught at home and in churches.

### **The History of the Andrew A.T.A. Sub-Local**

The plight of the teacher in the early days was a sorry one indeed. The simple little schoolroom lacked all the supplies, equipment and the modern conveniences available today. Other than the few text books supplied by the Department, he had no resource material to support and enhance his teaching techniques. The children organized their own games and activities without coaches and modern equipment.

His pay was small and irregular, and his tenure was insecure. If he was dismissed unfairly, he could not appeal his case. There was no professional organization from which he could obtain support, encouragement or help of any kind.

The first annual teachers’ convention in the Lamont Inspectorate was held in 1921. The program consisted of inspirational addresses by the inspector

of schools, university professors and local guest speakers.

The topics discussed dealt with new approaches to the teaching of English, science, geography and art. The School Fair was introduced as a valuable practical exercise to stimulate the interest of children in agriculture.

But it was through the efforts of a few dedicated teachers with stamina and foresight that the Alberta Teachers' Alliance was formed in 1918. Its aim was to unite them for their own betterment economically and professionally.

Finally, on February 9, 1934 a group of teachers from Andrew and the surrounding districts met for the first time to organize an Alberta Teachers' Association local following a talk given by Nick Poohkay extolling the benefits to be had by supporting such an organization. Where in the past the teachers from the Lamont Inspectorate met once a year at a central location to discuss mutual problems, now it was possible for a smaller local group of teachers to meet regularly and frequently to consider their various concerns.

The original members of the A.T.A. local were: Nick Poohkay, president; Mary Procyk, secretary; W. Tomy, S. Tomashavsky, W. Dorosh, M. Badner, J. Tomashawsky, Sarah Gushaty, Jean Woywitki, Pearl Myroniuk, A. Hryhorowich, G. Chornoletsky, V. Kupchenko, P. Savitsky, Pearl Wakaruk, Ann Ambrosie, J. Lupul, S. Mulka, Mary Braschuk, Ann Poohkay, George Filipchuk and Elizabeth Perich.

For the first few years, the local meetings were held in Andrew School. Later, they took place at the various schools belonging to the Local.

The Local's areas of concern were with public relations, self-improvement, teacher welfare, extra-curricular activities and professional growth.

The former local associations within the Lamont Inspectorate became sub-locals in the Lamont School Division #18. The Andrew Local A.T.A. was then changed to be the Andrew Sub-local of the Lamont Teachers' Local #20.

The officers of the first Lamont Teachers' Local were: T. A. Shandro, president; W. E. Griggin, vice-president, and J.A. McDougall, secretary-treasurer.

Since the completion of the centralization program in Andrew, the staff of Andrew School composes the membership of the A.T.A. Sub-local.

### **Andrew Kindergarten Association by Diane Campbell**

A few years ago, it was felt that a formal training of some kind for pre-schoolers was needed in the Andrew community and so on March 6, 1972 a meeting was held in the school and the Andrew

Kindergarten was formed. Mrs. Olga Topolnisky was chosen as president and Mrs. A. Hackman was the secretary-treasurer. Classes were to be held in an empty room in the '48 building of the Andrew School, and a great deal of time and effort went into gaining county approval for the formation of the kindergarten. The fees charged were eight dollars per child per month and Mrs. Iris Fedun was the teacher. Classes started on May 11, 1972 and were held for approximately two months.

When the fall term started, a new executive was elected and Mrs. Lillian Semeniuk became the president and Mrs. Andriashek became the secretary-treasurer. The fee was raised to ten dollars per month per child: but as the kindergarten was starting from scratch, many supplies and equipment were required, and because the fees did not cover it all, bake sales were held to raise money.

It came to the attention of the executive in June of 1973 that a grant was available for Kindergarten and so an application was made for these funds. A new executive was formed for the 1973 Fall term. The president was Mrs. Albert Fedun, the secretary was Mr. Sophie Ewanowich and Mrs. Gushaty was vice-president. Mrs. Lillian Semeniuk was placed on the executive in an advisory capacity. In February 1974, the government grant was approved and the Andrew Kindergarten Association was officially associated with the Early Childhood Services (E.C.S.) program. An E.C.S. program consists mainly of preparing children for grade one, encouraging them to be themselves, developing different interests, learning to share, getting along with others, and a great deal of parent involvement. Over the years many things have been improved for the benefit of the kindergarten children: a small library has been built up; a listening centre purchased; a record player, a play kitchen, rug, nap-time pillows have all been made available through the seemingly tireless efforts of the parents and kindergarten teachers. With the aid of our friendly school bus drivers and E.C.S. funds, the children have been able to enjoy many field trips and learn about the world around them.

In the month of September, 1978 the Kindergarten room changed location to a basement room in the main school. Once again, parent participation was needed for painting, repairing tables and chairs, fixing lockers for the coats, and moving furniture and cupboards. The teachers who have contributed their services over the years are Iris Fedun, Mrs. Klemchuk, Betty Yasinski, Kathleen Toth and presently Joan Dale Matiaszow. Mrs. Marilyn Pruss has been the teacher's aide for the past few years.

For a listing of the executives see Appendix B 1.



## Andrew High School Cadet Activities

In the early 1940's, many high school boys benefited from another extra-curricular activity — that of Cadet Training. The Army Cadet Training, under the command of Mr. L. L. Kostash, B.A., 2nd Lieutenant, introduced the youths to many interesting subjects, meeting on every Tuesday and Thursday after 4:00 p.m. Such subjects as signalling — Morse code, first aid, sports, map reading, geography, squad drill and musketry were compulsory.

The final inspection at the end of the school year, the awards to individual cadets for outstanding work, and the summer camp, away from home for a few weeks at Sarcee were certainly the highlights in any lad's life. In 1942, Mr. George Topolnisky, B. Ed., 2nd Lieutenant, took charge of the Andrew Army Cadet Corps and was later joined by Mr. Peter Palamarchuk as assistant instructor.

In the 1950's, the Army Cadets disbanded, and in 1960 the Air Cadet Movement was introduced to the Andrew High School, namely, The Andrew Air Cadet Squadron No. 712 which functioned for approximately a decade.

During that time the officers in charge were: Lieutenant George Topolnisky as Commanding Officer, Mr. Andrew Goroniuk as Adjutant, Mr. Metro Topolnisky as Supply Officer, and Mr. Nick Bugiak as Chief Instructor. Other instructors that contributed to the training of the air cadets were: Mr. Leo Kerchinsky, Cpl. Veals, Mr. D. Slobodian, Mr. Andrew Palamarek, and Mr. Taras Ostashek.

Not only did the young boys receive the valuable and wholesome training in many interesting subjects pertaining to air cadet training, and certainly these were unique — the Link Trainer to get the real sensation of flying and gliding — but the highlights of a cadet's life in any one year were the possibility of an Exchange Visit, Camp Borden Training, Flying Scholarship, annual inspections and a summer camp. Over the short years that the Andrew air cadets were



Andrew Cadets, 1945-46.

in operation besides the above mentioned for the whole squadron — certain individual cadets benefited from spending a few weeks abroad, at Sea Island Vancouver, at Namao or at Penhold summer camp. But the highest achievement of all came in 1968 when the Andrew Air Cadet Squadron was adjudged to be the most proficient Air Cadet Squadron in Alberta. It was certainly an honour to all concerned and a tribute to the officers, the cadets and the parents, the civilian committee and the whole community.

In the early 1970's, the Andrew Air Cadet Squadron ceased to operate after Mr. George Topolnisky relinquished his position as Commanding Officer and Mr. Metro Topolnisky continued as an acting Commanding Officer. For his thirteen continuous years with the Andrew Air Cadets, Mr. Topolnisky was awarded the Canada Service Badge.

## School Festivals

The school fair was first organized at the Olds School of Agriculture in 1916. Its aim was to encourage the students and the community to take a greater interest in agriculture by learning more about the varieties of farm produce and how to improve upon their quality.

Five years later, the subject was discussed at the First Annual Teachers' Convention of the Lamont Inspectorate.

In a short time, interest spread throughout the rural districts and students began to take part in the annual School Fair Competitions.

By 1932 there were already more than one thousand schools participating in the program. By the end of World War II, because of the lack of government support, the interest dwindled and the program came to an end.

A new school activity, the music festival, involving public speaking, drama, music and gymnastics came on the scene. This activity provided a variety in entertainment and added interest to school work.

The first festival committee in the Lamont Inspectorate was organized October 7, 1932. The members on the committee were: J. Radomsky, president; H. Wilson, secretary; E. Ross, treasurer.

The district representatives were: Mr. Hambly, Fort Saskatchewan; Mr. Hewko, Mundare; Mr. Radomsky, Smoky Lake; Mr. MacKenzie, Waskateneau; Mr. Selby, Bruderheim; Mr. Wilson, Chipman; Mr. Ross, Lamont; and Mr. Badner, Andrew.

At first, the music festivals were held in districts most convenient for the adjudicators to attend. Awards for the best performances were cups donated by parties who were interested in promoting these

affairs. Eventually, the cups were returned to the donors, and in their stead certificates were issued.

When Lamont School Division came into being, the festivals were limited to the centres within the boundaries of the Division. The annual affairs continued to about 1950 at which time it was decided to alternate them with track and field events.

Within the next decade, the music festival gave way to the annual track and field events held at central points within the Division.

The activity is still popular and probably will remain to be in the years ahead.



Andrew School Band.

### **The Andrew School Band**

The history of the Andrew School Band begins with the arrival of Leo Kerchinsky who joined the staff of the school in 1951. His enthusiasm, experience and love for music inspired a large number of students to enrol in that field.

During his teaching career in Andrew School, he served the community as teacher and as leader of a music band which was famous throughout the boundaries of Lamont School Division and beyond.

It was a source of entertainment at school graduation exercises, Home and School meetings, Christmas concerts, annual exhibitions at Vegreville, Edmonton and other outside places.

The local Lions Club, The Lady Lions Club and the County of Lamont assisted with the purchase of musical instruments and uniforms.

The community of Andrew was proud of the Andrew School Band. Many of the students who participated became leaders or members of successful music groups.

Eugene Osoba and Vic Wright continued with the worthy endeavor started by Leo Kerchinsky nearly 30 years ago.

### **A Letter that was read by Mr. Krywaniuk to the 1972 Graduands written by Verna Topolnisky**

Box 300  
Andrew, Alberta  
September 21, 1972

Dear 1972 Graduands,

Tonight it is Thursday night, September 21, 1972,

just forty-eight hours before your graduation and as a great feeling of nostalgia overwhelms me, I sit down to write a letter which I would like your principal, Mr. Krywaniuk to read to you tomorrow night.

It is thirty years since I graduated from Andrew High School and for three decades ever since I have sat in the audience and watched twenty-nine more graduations. I have witnessed each and everyone of them differently and with mixed emotions and truly I have rejoiced and wept at all of them. On the Andrew school stage I have seen children of our friends, neighbors, acquaintances and our own, walking through reaching out for their high school diplomas. Believe me graduands, you'll never know or appreciate the feelings of parents, those choked up feelings of admiration, of rejoicing and weeping until it is your turn some day to sit down there in the audience.

Yes, thirty consecutive graduations have gone by and we have arrived at a milestone where this type of graduation may be phased out. In 1942 we had published the first A.H.S. Year Book which was to take the place of formal graduation exercises as we could not afford both. If my memory serves me correctly, we could not afford even one project as we ended in a substantial deficit just as you do now in this age of plenty so our generation was guilty of overspending too.

The tasks of students I note, are not so very different from that of thirty years ago. Then as now they consist of a lot of confusion, a great deal of homework and a little bit of wisdom. How well I remember what a hassle we had deciding on what our school colors should be. We had been deadlocked on the issue for weeks when finally the vote was called for and the amethyst and gold won out and still quite in style in this psychedelic age.

It must be remembered that the Second World War had changed life's course for many a 1942 grad. Perhaps events would have turned out differently for some had they not had to serve in the armed forces. We were all proud of our patriotic age group. After the war, many settled far and wide in Canada and abroad and a large number returned to their home areas.

I have only one small message to the graduands here today 'Be proud of the fact that you have come from a rural area and from a small, humble, village high school for it has served you well and consider yourselves second to none.'

Fifteen years ago a schoolmate of mine now residing in Eastern Canada, happened to be visiting here and said to me "Are you still living in this dumpy place?" I was hurt beyond words and had to collect my thoughts and my emotions before I could answer. "Yes, I was born here, raised here and I hope

to be buried here someday.” was my reply. My friend apologized for his statement but feelings between us were never the same.

With these grass root feelings in mind dear graduands, let me say unto you, go away to your places of further learning, do well and remember it is not where you live but how you live that counts. Also please some of you future learned people do come back to us and perhaps settle and invest amongst us as we need you.

On July 1st and 2nd of 1973, we are having our second Andrew Homecoming Weekend and it is hoped that anyone who has ever lived in Andrew, please come home for a visit. Congratulations graduands, good luck and we hope to see you all in July of 1973.

Yours very sincerely,  
The A.H.S. President of Thirty Years Ago  
Verna (Tokaruk) Topolnisky



1948 Teaching Staff.



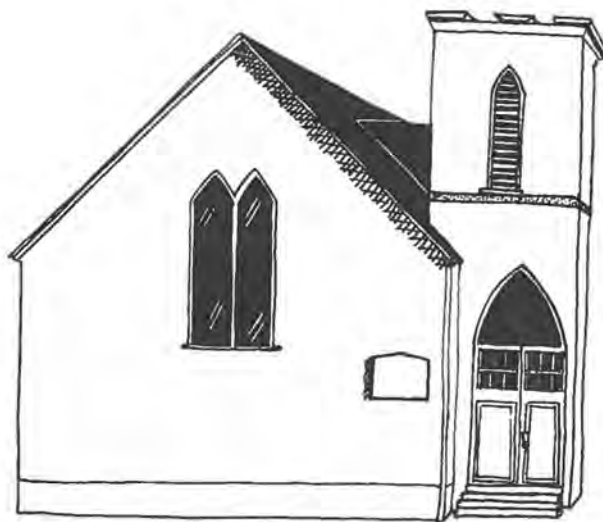
1948 Andrew School.



Andrew School about 1932.



# Churches



The strange new world did not deter them  
To build a church, they could ill afford-  
Their way of life was not complete  
Without an edifice to the Lord.

## Outline History of the Andrew Congregation

The MacDougalls settled at Fort Victoria (Pakan) in approximately 1863. At that time the area around Whitford Lake, including the future townsite of Andrew, was Indian settlement. In 1886 the Saddle Lake Reservation was established and the Indians were moved, their places taken for a while by Metis; and Andrew-Whitford area was on the south trail to Fort Victoria.

Settlers from Eastern Canada and the United States began moving into the area raising cattle and horses; by 1900 Andrew became a well-established centre, visited often by Methodist missionaries.

In 1900, Mr. Edward Carey opened a general store and Mrs. Carey began to gather support for the building of a church; largely through her enthusiasm and volunteer labour a log church was built; the finishing lumber and pulpit coming from Fort Saskatchewan. It was dedicated by the Reverend T. C. Buchanan, Methodist Superintendent of Home Missions; the exact date cannot be recalled. An organ and heater were purchased later.

Notable among the early ministers were Dr. Charles Lawford, serving from the medical mission at Fort Victoria, the Reverend W. H. Pike, 1908-10 and 1913-14, the Reverend D. M. Ponich, 1915-20, the Reverend Elias Eustace, 1923-26; during the Reverend Pike's first ministry, the original manse was built. In 1924, the first Board was organized consisting of Ed Carey, Ed Hamilton and Dr. C. F. Connolly.

Meanwhile, a congregation of the Independent Greek Orthodox Church had been organized at Zawale in 1904-05 by the Reverend John Bodruk. In 1913, the work became integrated with that of the Presbyterian Church and remained so until Union in 1925. Ministers were Reverend P. Woycenko, Reverend M. Hutney, Reverend T. Berezowsky, Dr. Theo. Bay (summer student), Reverend A. M. Zalizniak, and Reverend Elias Eustace. In 1927 the Zawale church had burned to the ground and a new church was not built as many members of the original con-



Rev. Elias Eustafiewich and his family, approx. 1919. Minister of the Presbyterian Church, 1915-1925. The United Church of Canada was established in 1925, and from that year on, he was a United Church minister until his death in 1953.

gregation had moved away, eight families coming to Andrew. Six acres of property were later transferred to The United Church of Canada. The Andrew church thus became a bilingual congregation with the Reverend Ephriam Perich serving from 1933-45. In the year 1933, Huwen also joined with the Andrew congregation to form one pastoral charge.

On June 5, 1936, a meeting of the congregation was held and Dr. C. F. Connolly was elected chairman of the Board, Mr. D. J. Woroschuk secretary-treasurer, and Ed Carey and S. W. Stewart members; plans were laid to ask for a portion of the Bissell grant to build a new church. A grant of two thousand two hundred dollars was obtained and, through much voluntary labour and private donations, construction was begun. The Bissell Memorial United Church was dedicated on December 20, 1936; the pulpit,



Andrew United Church Choir, 1948. L. to R.: Stephen Blashko, Eugene Romaniuk, Alexandra Romaniuk, Lillian Ewasiuk, Doreen Lott, Helen Palamarchuk, Mrs. Lillian Bay, Betty Strong, Elmer Mihalcheon, Myrtle Marianicz, Olga Bochanesky, Evelyn Woolley, Josie Cholak.

pews, Communion table, memorial window and sign also were donated by the Bissell family. Dr. Thos. Powell preached in English and the Reverend J. Wiziuk in Ukrainian.

Dr. Connolly continued as Sunday School superintendent until 1936 when Mr. D. J. Woroschuk took over the position until 1957. There was also a very active women's group as well as numerous other activities.

In 1945, Dr. Theo. Bay came to Andrew as minister and in that same year the present manse was built. In 1956, Dr. Bay retired and his place was taken by Reverend Winiawsky, Lay supply, who served until June 1966. Since that time Mr. Thos. Harding has served as minister, in 1966-67 as week-end student supply, and in 1967-68 as Lay Supply. In 1967, Two Hills joined the Andrew and Uwin churches to form the Andrew-Two Hills Pastoral Charge. The following two years were served by Reverend Jack Bennett who resided in Andrew in 1969 and in Two Hills in 1970. Towards the end of 1970, Two Hills withdrew to rejoin Elk Point.

It should be mentioned at this time that, heretofore, the Andrew Pastoral Charge, and just the previous two years, the Andrew-Two Hills Pastoral Charge, had been an aid-receiving Charge from the Board of Home Missions, Toronto. In 1970, aid-receiving Charges were asked to become self-supporting. Among most aid-receiving Charges, Andrew included, this was not possible and the residing of a minister at such Charges came to an end. The system adopted was one of supply, mainly from Edmonton, by laymen, student ministers, present practicing ordained ministers, and retired ministers.

Presently, the Charge is supervised by Reverend James Shortt of Lamont. Morning services are held every second Sunday. Arrangements for weddings, baptisms, funerals and any other service outside of the regular are made through the local Clerk of Session. Bible study classes are held for all children who wish to attend, regardless of denomination.

### **United Church Women**

The United Church Women of Andrew, first known as a Ladies Aid, are still in existence, consisting of a group of women who are the backbone of the church. They not only raise money to up-keep their local church, but they also send away some of their hard earned money to charity. The U.C.W. are the sponsors of the local Sunday School Classes. Because of the belief in their church, their means of raising money is quite restricted.

### **Sunday School**

The Andrew United Church Sunday School is

assisted financially and in other ways, when required, by the United Church Women of Andrew.

For many years, our Sunday School classes were held every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock A.M. It is about fifteen years ago that the day and time was changed to Monday, right after school is let out. This made it more convenient for the parents of the children attending Sunday School Bible classes, as well as for the children and the Sunday School teachers. This change also increased the attendance.

We still go under the "Sunday" title because we get our books and other supplies from the Sunday School Supply Resource Centre.

The Sunday School superintendent looks after getting the prayer books and supplies for each year. She also arranges for getting the Sunday School teachers. We have three classes — Kindergarten, Primary and Junior class. The Kindergarten class is a two year curriculum. The Primary and Junior class is a three year curriculum. During these two and three years, the children are taught from a different book each year as well as from the Bible.

We follow a Sunday School Teacher's Guide. For each class and each year there is a different guide book.

We also have a break for cookie time. The children and the Sunday School teachers alternate in bringing the baking. Each family has its favorites, such as some special squares or cookies or cake or even home made doughnuts.

We have a Mother's Day program and a Christmas program. The children make gifts for the moth-



Sunday School class at the United Church.

ers, and present them at these programs. The children also get Christmas treats.

We also have a year-end picnic, usually at the end of May. We take the children out for a weiner roast and lots of other treats. The mothers attend and help out.

We have had high school children, as well as the mothers of the children attending Sunday School, assist in teaching. We have had ladies like Madge Fyfe who put in many years into Sunday School teaching; also, some ladies who lived in Andrew for just a few years, put in most of those years helping out with Sunday School teaching. These were: Margaret Lagroix, Diane Poole, Doris Corson, also Eve Batell who drove from Edmonton once a week to help; also, the preachers' wives — Dr. Bay's wife Lillia, Reverend Winiawsky's wife, Maiya and Tom Harding's wife Shirley. This is all volunteer work.

This year, 1979-80, there are four of us with Sunday School: Marlene Bidniak, Diane Campbell, Faye Farris and Louise Wynnychuk. Some of us have been with Sunday School for over fifteen years.

### **The Andrew Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Parish of St. Peter and St. Paul** by P. W. Huculak

This Ukrainian Orthodox Church is centred in the Village of Andrew which is approximately one hundred kilometres north-east of Edmonton on Highway 45. It was built in 1939 with volunteer help under the supervision of Nicholas Mnoholitny, a farmer

from the Kahwin District just north of Andrew. He is also remembered for constructing other such fine dome-capped structures in Alberta and elsewhere in Canada.

A resolution for admission into the Ukrainian Greek-Orthodox Church of Canada was passed on November 10, 1940, and the Certificate of Admission was issued July 28, 1941. Such names as: William Lesick, John Filipchuk, Roman Bratkiw and Steve Lesick appear on some of the early documents. Finally, on July 12, 1952, it was consecrated by the then Metropolitan Ilarion of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada. Thus, it carried the church holiday names of St. Peter and St. Paul, the Apostles of early Christendom. The original site of this Andrew Ukrainian Church consisted of four acres but, through subdivision for lots and road allowances, this area has been reduced to less than two acres.

It took a number of years of untiring effort of its early members and that of the Ukrainian Women's Association of Lasia Ukrainka sponsoring the annual bazaars, dinners and picnics to reach the culminating financial needs for the completion of the entire building including the contents. Membership dues, carolling and donations continued from year to year.

In time, the members saw the completion of the Ikonostas, the pews, as well as the dining hall and the kitchen and its contents. A few years ago the entire exterior was given a face-lifting — the walls were repainted, the crosses and domes were re-silvered and the roof re-shingled. A new fence surrounds the



First service in the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church in Andrew.



church property and another one was constructed around the cemetery. Installation of water and sewers into the basement has already begun.

Just on the southern outskirts of Andrew, on Secondary Highway #855, is the Church Cemetery. It is of some historical significance because the first mayor of Andrew, Tom Matichuk and our first Justice of the Peace, Gregory Moisey and the first church president William Lesick are buried here.

The Ukrainian Orthodox has an interesting historical origin. Following the early Christendom, the Slavs (including the Ukrainians) accepted Christianity under the Byzantine form with influences from Rome and Constantinople. In the year 988, Vladimir the Great brought Christianity to Ukraine. At the beginning of the seventeenth century the Cossacks represented the Ukrainian nation and came to the rescue of the Ukrainian Church. The Zaporogian Sich, the centre of the free Cossacks, organized the Ukrainians to be faithful adherents of the church. During the Great War of 1914-18, the Ukrainian autonomous movement led to the Proclamation of the Ukrainian Democratic Republic and the revival of the Ukrainian Church. The Ukrainians who immigrated to Canada began to encourage the organization of a free Ukrainian Church. The *Ukrainian Voice*, a weekly newspaper, which published its first edition in 1910, and the Ukrainian Self-Reliance League spread the idea of a Ukrainian Church in Canada. In fact, the first service in Alberta in the Ukrainian language was held in the Sachava church just three miles south of Andrew. These movements enhanced the study of the Ukrainian language and increased the interest in Ukrainian culture. In time, this interest in things Ukrainian reached the settlers who came to the Andrew District. This aspiration led to the building of their own church in their newly-chosen district of Edna-Star and eventually in Andrew. The Ukrainians in Canada, United States and Australia, as well as in other parts of the world, are looking forward to the year 1988 when they will celebrate their one thou-



Sunday School Classes at the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church. N. A. Melnyk instructor, 1956.

sand years as Christians. Preparations are already underway for this historical event.

The following eight congregations belong to the Willingdon Parochial Committee (Okruzna Rada): Andrew, Borowtzi, Hamlin, Luzan, Peno, Sachawa, Pruth and Willingdon. The priest for this group is Reverend Soroka of Willingdon where the rectory is situated. John Lakusta and Sam Maciuk are the two cantors. At present the president is Metro Trufyn, the vice-president is John Lakusta and the treasurer William A. Tkachuk. It is worthy to note that the two sons, Victor and Henry, of John and Eva Lakusta, are in the service of the church.

The acting secretary is Reverend Soroka. Meetings are rotated throughout the eight parishes. An annual "Pushchenia" is a regular feature of this organization.

The Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church of Canada is under the jurisdiction of four high officials:

Andrew, Metropolitan of Canada  
Boris, Archbishop of Western Canada  
Michael, Bishop of Eastern Canada  
Wasyli, Bishop of Central Canada

Very Reverend Luchak, a former resident and minister in this area, is the president of the Winnipeg Consistory which is affiliated with the University of Manitoba. The whole system of government of U.G.O. Church is thoroughly democratic. The Sobor (meeting every five years), consisting of representatives of all congregations in Canada, is the highest authority and legislates on all church matters.

Since the beginning of the Andrew Church in 1939, the following ministers took care of the spiritual needs of its members and sympathizers: Reverend Horbay, Symchych, Fyk, Wasyliw, Triska, Hykawy, Luchak, Olekshy, Stolarchuk, Semotiuk, Hnatiw and the present Reverend Soroka. The choir conductors were Violet Syrotiuk, M. W. Krywaniuk, N. A. Melnyk and at present, John Lakusta.

With the passing of time, others who filled the presidency were John Filipchuk, Paul Andriuk, Metro Worobets and William Tkachuk. The untimely death of N. A. Melnyk brought an end to the faithful attention he had given to his duties as Sunday School teacher, choir master and secretary-treasurer for over twenty years. The church caretaker is Nick Luchko. Harry Drebit and Steve Babichuk do the auditing while the cemetery caretakers are John Lakusta, Steve Babichuk and P. W. Huculak. The Elders are Harry Drebit, John Hunka, Henry Markewich and P. W. Huculak. The members of 1979 executive are: P. W. Huculak, secretary-treasurer; John Lakusta, vice-president; and John O. Matichuk, president.

Finally, it is fitting and proper to mention the



Performers in a skit put on by members of the Ukrainian Orthodox Congregation: L. to R.: Harry Drebit, Mary Drebit, Onufrey Matichuk, Zonia Dmetriuk, Wasyl Dmetriuk, Mrs. Hnidan, J. W. Huculak, Martha P. Andriuk, Rose J. Huculak, Paul Andriuk.

name of John W. Huculak. As president of the Andrew Church Organization for over twenty-five years, through his untiring efforts in all aspects of church work, he was responsible for its steady progress from year to year. As secretary of the Willingdon Parochial Committee since its inception in 1957, it has developed into an effective organ for the future development of the church. Nothing was too big or too small to receive his painstaking attention.

Now that he is no longer with us, we have come to realize how much of his time and effort he sacrificed.



## Lasia Ukrainka Branch of Andrew by Rose J. Huculak

The Ukrainian Women's Association, Lasia Ukrainka Branch of Andrew was organized in 1934 and joined the Ukrainian Women's Association of Canada in 1941. Its first aim was to raise funds to help the Orthodox Parish of St. Peter and St. Paul of Andrew to build the church. To raise funds the women prepared meals, held bazaars, had social evenings, sold handicrafts and carolled during the Christmas holidays. The ladies of the club worked in co-operation with the members of the church congregation. Under the auspices of the club, Ukrainian classes, Sunday School and cultural studies were carried on with the help of the late John W. Huculak, the late N. A. Melnyk, Mrs. Jane Luchak, Rose J. Huculak and Violet Syrotiuk.

This Lasia Ukrainka Branch worked and works in co-operation with Ukrainian Women's Association of Canada, following their programs sent to the club and takes part in all Annual Conventions held in Winnipeg, Saskatoon and Edmonton. During the war the ladies donated to the Red Cross, sent parcels overseas, knitted and made clothes to send overseas. They also sent money for the Ukrainian displaced persons. Financial help is given to the St. John's Institute of Edmonton, St. Andrew's College in Winnipeg and to the parent Ukrainian Women's Association of Canada.

Another aim of our club is to preserve our Ukrainian traditions, our religion and our Ukrainian language. In this respect we award trophies for the highest standings in Ukrainian Language in Andrew School.

Past presidents of our club were Mmes. Lesick, Syronyk, Kirstiuk, Andriuk, Radomsky, Olinyk, Lopatka, Trabish, Melnyk, Cholak, and Fedorak. For years the secretary has been Rose J. Huculak. Our present president is Rose P. Huculak, vice-president is Nellie Markewich, secretary is Rose J. Huculak and the treasurer is Ann Matiaszow.

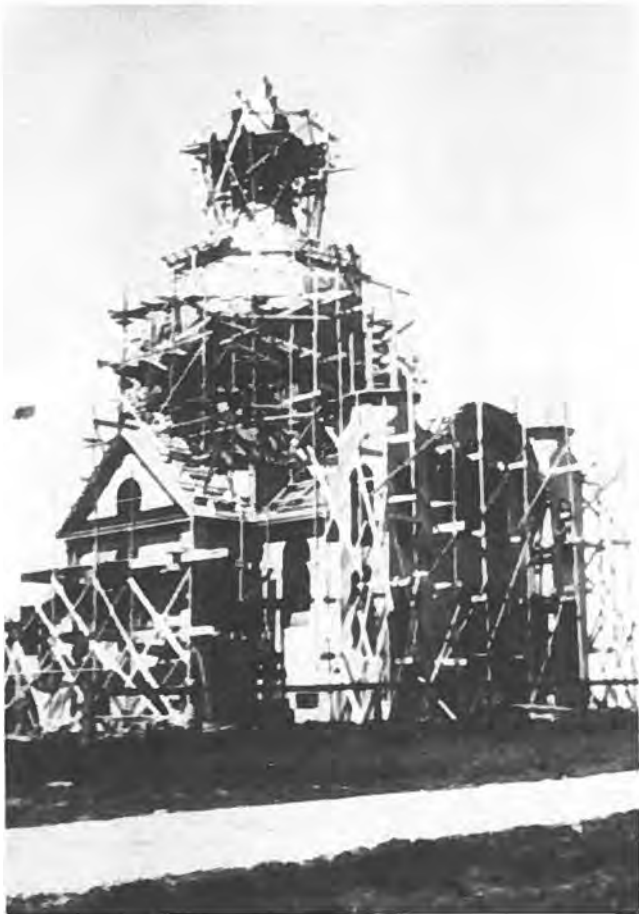
The ladies are hard-working and generous. At present we have donated a good share towards installation of water and sewers in the church basement. We are proud of our church and kitchen facilities where we hold our social gatherings.

## Catholic Services Held In Andrew

There were a number of Catholic families settled in the village and surrounding area. On November 5, 1939, Father Chemey held the first service within the village in the M.D. of Wostok building. There were about seventy people present. From time to time, the priest visited Andrew holding services that were well attended. In 1940, there were classes in catechism and the Ukrainian language held for twenty-five chil-

dren. "It was hoped that it would expand and grow and have its own following".

When the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church in the village was completed, many families who hungered for worship in their own language and who attended any church service that was in the Ukrainian language, even if it was not of their faith, now attended services in the Greek Orthodox Church. Attendance at the Catholic services dropped rapidly as there were only approximately eight Catholic families in the village and a few more in the surrounding area. It was then decided not to build a Catholic church within the village.



The frame work in building an Orthodox Church.



Blessing of the soil at seeding time.



Blessing Easter "Paska".



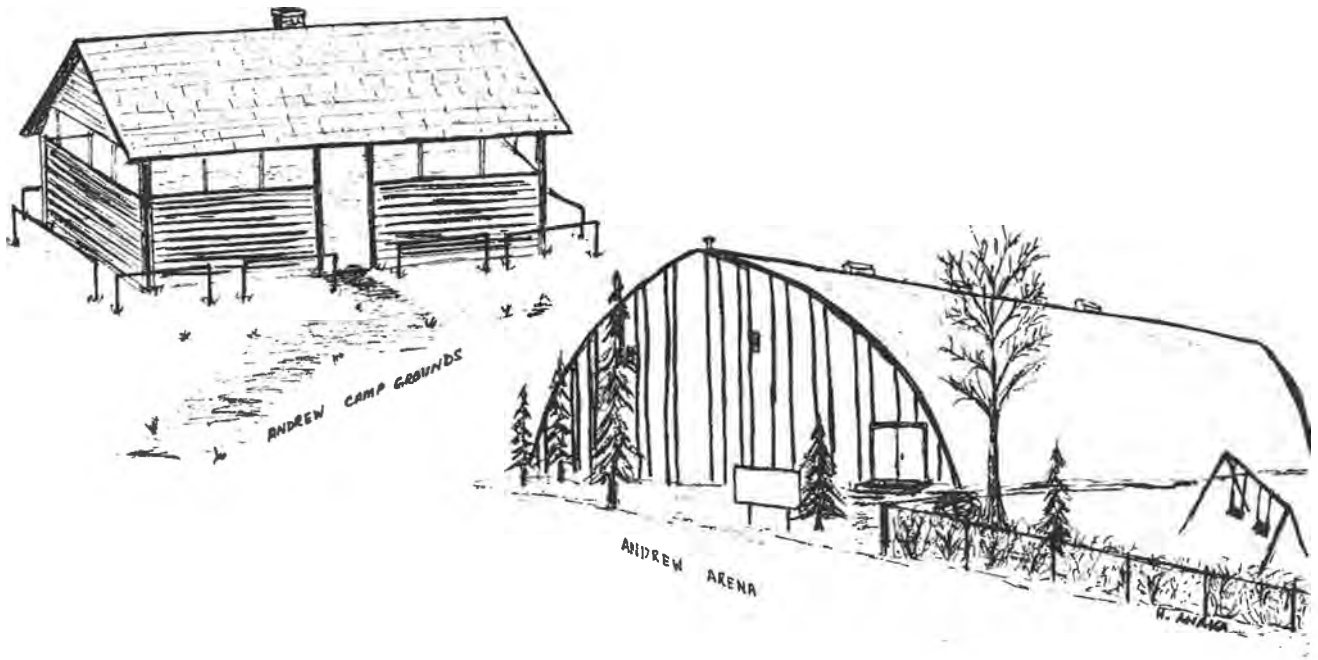
Andrew Kingdom Hall.



Pentecostal Tabernacle.



# Recreation and Organizations



Clubs will form the common good  
And socialize, as good folks should  
To reach a decision  
In a need or a mission  
To promote, to sponsor, to help as they would.

## Sports

Various sporting activities have always been a part of life in Andrew. The first recorded sports day was held in 1908. This event held on May 24, received coverage in the *Vegreville Observer* and in part reads: (note that it makes reference to sports day having been held in previous years.)

“The annual celebration was held at Andrew on Saturday, May 24th.

A large crowd attended amongst which were visitors from North Bank, Pine Creek and Pakan, from the north side of the Saskatchewan; from the south such cities as Mundare, Chipman, Lamont and Whitford turned out their usual quota.

The Hotel Andrew being closed on account of measles, Mrs. McKellar ably assisted by a staff of waiters and dishwashers, catered to supply the hungry with a good dinner and supper, and Jim Kennedy being honored boss of the refreshment stand, which contained all the fruits of the season as well as soft drinks.

A good assortment of races were indulged in, although with not so much of an animated spirit as in former years.”

The article then goes on to list winners of events such as the 100-yard, 220-yard, and 440-yard races; running jump; “putting shot”; 50-yard for both boys and girls twelve years and under; 50-yard ladies race; three-legged race; quarter running race; half-mile pony race; a football match, a baseball game; and a farmers’ trotting race. Winners included such names as Cromarty, Mitchell, Longboat, Ingram, Anderson, McGillivray, Whitford, Minnie, Hule, Erasmus, Chapman Cary and Draper. The day was concluded with a dance in the Archie Whitford building. A brass band from Lamont supplied the music.

The sports days have varied their program somewhat since then but have taken place almost every year. The dates have also varied. To begin with, it was held on May 24th for many years. In the 1930’s it was moved to August 19th. For a number of years it was held on July 12th. In 1949 and the 1950’s it was held on August 2nd, It was then moved to July 1st in the early 1960’s, and has remained on that date ever since, now carrying the name of “Sport-Off”.

Softball and baseball have always been popular with the young as well as with the adults. Youngsters have always been able to seek out a spot large enough to have a game on. In the days of the “Old Village” there were two locations for both young and old. One was east of Highway 855 on what is now Arnold Moisey property; the other was west of Highway 855 in what is a residential area now. Frequent games



Andrew Ladies' softball team took first at Smoky Lake Sports Day, 1961. L. to R. Back Row: Ann Gargus, Lena Morie, Alice Krywaniuk, Terry Melnyk. Front Row: Mary Bezubiak, Ann Hawreliuk, Doreen Bodnar, Velma Melnyk, Mary Homeniuk.

were held with visiting communities. Competition was keen and team spirit was strong as is evidenced in the numerous reports in early issues of the *Vegreville Observer*.

For a number of years the sports grounds were on the Ukrainian Orthodox Church site, later being moved to its present location. Several rate-payers’ meetings and a public vote was taken on the purchase of land for a sports area. Finally, in 1948, in a vote of thirty-seven to seven, the decision was made to purchase ten acres from William Grosul. At present these grounds have two diamonds with the possibility of a third if the need arises.

Through the years there have been various levels from “sand-lot” ball to ladies teams to senior teams and in recent years — minor ball.

Men’s basball seems to have been in the limelight



Andrew baseball team, 1931.

through most of the years. There was an "All-Star Baseball Club" in 1932. J. M. Danyluk was manager of the Andrew team from 1935 to 1939.

The 1940 line-up included: Sam Thomas pitcher, Alex Fedoruk catcher, Steve Farrus first base, Alex Hushlak second base, Mike Hawreliak third base, George Pelechosky short stop, Paul Stepa right field, Con Semeniuk left field, Bill Gordey center field, and George Lastiwka, Nick Bodnar, Mike Farrus, Art Kopp and Nick Krawchuk as spares.

The onset of winter brings with it thoughts of skating and hockey. The skating rink has seen as many as six or seven locations in Andrew. The first rink was against the Andrew Hotel in the south-side location. For many years Joe McGillivray and Art Kopp looked after the rink. Later, Art took over the job on his own. This meant moving it from time to time as was found necessary as well as flooding it and keeping it clean of snow.

In 1930 a season's ticket for skating was five dollars for the family or three dollars for the individual. This would appear to be a bit high as compared to 1960 when family season rates were \$3.50, high school hockey and skating \$2.00, junior high school hockey and skating \$1.50, noon hour hockey and

skating seventy-five cents, individual skating was fifteen cents, rink rental was \$2.50 per hour.

The last outdoor rink was in the approximate location of the arena. Beside the rink there was a building with hockey dressing rooms that was used as a place to warm up. Many an evening was spent skating and the sound of children's laughter could be heard throughout the whole town.

The building of the arena has done away with having to cope with the elements. Skating and hockey can go on now even during a storm. A hockey team in the early 1940's consisted of: Manager, Nick Filipchuk; Coach, Arthur Kopp; Defence, Eugene Carey, Nick J. Frunchak; First Forward Line, Arthur Kopp, Mike Achtymichuk, Michael Farris.

The school has always had a keen interest in sports with a fine physical education program. The fall usually starts off with football for most. As the weather gets colder and students move indoors, volleyball season begins. Teams compete with other schools. Andrew School team is a part of League 5 in North-Eastern Alberta which is in Zone 7 in Alberta. Three Andrew students, Richard Hackman, Brian Baser, and Willie Melenka attended Volleyball School at Trochu, Alberta. In the fall of 1979 a North-Eastern Zone team was formed with Richard Hackman of Andrew being chosen as one of the team.

Throughout the years, a keen interest has been maintained in basketball. As early as 1930 school teams were competing against other teams. Records show Smoky Lake playing at Andrew with Andrew winning 33 to 15.

On July 17, 1940 the *Vegreville Observer* had this to say about Andrew's basketball teams:

"Andrew's three basketball teams have left to take in the Edmonton Exhibition Basketball Tournament, where the boys are determined to defend their two shields won last year, while the girls are out to revenge that one point defeat suffered last summer in the final game. The gang, heartened and encouraged by the support offered them by the



Andrew Hockey team.



Andrew hockey team in mid 1930's.



Basketball champions at the Edmonton Exhibition hail from Andrew.

CWA consists of the following: Mrs. Strong, Mrs. Nick Woroschuk, Angeline Moisy, Anne Greff, Nettie Shandro, Lena Wakaruk, George Pelechosky, Leonard McPherson, Paul Stepa, Bill Dugger, Sam Farris, John Luchko, Bobby Hamilton, John Achtymichuk, Joe Stepa, Leo Scraba, Willie Lesick, Mike Weklych, Mike Farris, Sam Thomas and Alex Achtymichuk. Sam Thomas and Mrs. Strong are in charge."

On July 31 it was reported that "Andrew Boy's Basketball team retained their two championships and the girls again lost to Spruce Grove. For the fourth time in succession the junior boys have won the junior rural championship of the province."

Other sports in the community have had an active following from time to time. In 1938 the "town ladies have organized a bowling league". In May, 1940 "The golfers are having their share of worries. The spring flood waters have covered about half of



Andrew Arena.



Andrew High School baseball team, winners of the division trophy. L. to R. Back Row: Robert Fedun, Alex Hushlak, Larry Krywaniuk, ?. Center Row: ?, Donald Wiwad, Ken Danyluk, John Woychuk, Vance Billey. Front: Richard Billey, Walter Lazaruk, Marion Semaniuk, Gerald Hushlak, Ronald Ostapowich.



Andrew High School basketball team — winners of the County trophy. L. to R.: Larry Krywaniuk, Alex Hushlak, Gerald Hushlak, Vance Billey. Front: Ken Danyluk, John Woychuk, Walter Lazaruk, Donald Wiwad, Albert Lakusta.

the course. The water is receding however, and the real die-hards are now able to play four of the nine holes."

Also May, 1940 "Tennis enthusiasts under the able and energetic presidency of Cst. Nazimek, have been playing for well over two weeks. Incidentally, the caretakers, Paul Steppa, Willie Lesick and Boris Ogrodiuk, deserve due praise for getting the courts in such good shape so early in the season". In the summer of 1979 work was started on construction of an asphalt-surfaced double tennis court in the Devonian Park on Railway Avenue. Work is scheduled to be completed in the summer of 1980.

### Andrew Curling Club by Alex Mihalcheon

The Andrew Curling Club is one of the oldest recreational clubs in Andrew. The curling rink was first built on the S.W. 33-56-16-4, on the south side of the railroad. Mr. Ott, a local grain buyer and curler, organized a Curling Club in 1939. Joe McGillivray was the carpenter. Art Kopp dug a well by hand and used it to flood two sheets of curling ice. Much of the work was donated. Rocks were purchased in pairs by the curlers who owned them.

In about 1942-43 the land was sold and subdivided so the curling rink building had to be moved to village property where the skating arena is now. Nick Bodnar, as carpenter, moved and erected this two-sheet building.

Much interest was created for curling in this new location, being close to the downtown area. In ap-





Ladies' Curling Team — Helen Mihalcheon, Alice Krywaniuk, Louise Wynnchuk, Helen Tymchuk.

proximately 1948, the first farmer's spiel was organized. Twenty-nine teams participated on two sheets of ice. We curled around the clock from Monday to Sunday night. Art Kopp was kept busy getting the ice ready at all hours and Harry Olsen was our drawmaster.

The lady curlers were also a very active group. Lunches were served at all hours. Financially, they were the backbone of the Curling Club. They owned an electric stove, dishes, pots and pans and could serve a banquet for one hundred and fifty curlers.

In approximately 1951-52 new sports grounds were purchased and the curling rink building was on the move for the third time. The building was sold and with about \$3,000 in the bank, the present four sheet curling rink was built. The Lions Club and the C.W.A. contributed.

The building was operated by the Curling Club until a hall was added. Thereafter we re-organized under the name of Andrew Community Center Association. However, the Curling Club operated independently until 1975, when it was decided that we would have artificial ice.

A complete used ice-making plant was purchased from Redwater Curling Club for \$5,000. The A.C.C.A. contributed towards this purchase.

Taking this plant apart and re-installing it in Andrew was a big job. The work started in July and was completed by the middle of February, on time for our Annual Open Men's Bonspiel.

Four feet of soil was removed from the floor of



Andrew curling team: Art Kopp, John Gargus, Nick Dohaniuk, George Lazaruk.

the curling rink and this was refilled with coarse gravel and topped off with sand.

Walter Witwicky donated all the gravel and sand off his land.

About 1975-76, the government gave grants for recreational purposes and with the advise of our M.L.A., Mr. George Topolnisky, we amalgamated into one complex, the A.C.C.A., under which we presently operate.

### Andrew Minor Hockey

The Andrew Minor Hockey Association came into being the fall of 1972 with the opening of the Arena. The first executive consisted of Gerald Witiuk as president and Shirley Lupaschuk as secretary. A full slate of teams was formed which included Tom Thumbs, Mites, Pee Wees, Bantams, and Mid-

gets. With the forming of these teams, the Heritage Minor League came into being. This included teams from Andrew, Smoky Lake, Vilna and Willingdon. At a later date Goodfish Lake and Waskateneau joined this league.

Gerry Witiuk served as president for three years. In 1975-76 Jim Ostapowich was president and Shirley Andriashek was secretary. In 1976-77, George Hackman took the chair and Elaine Roebuck was secretary. In 1977-78 John Grosul was president and Iris Fedun the secretary. At this time the Heritage League was disbanded and the Lamont County league was formed with Lamont, Bruderheim, Andrew, and Mundare participating. Later, Vegreville joined this league with their Tom Thumbs and Mite teams. In 1978-79, Dave Fedun served as president and Virginia Danyluk as secretary. For 1979-80 Jim Christenson is president and Rita Hennig is secretary. At this time Smoky Lake and Waskateneau joined the Lamont County League.

Over the years a lot of time and effort was put into coaching these teams by individuals like Lee Hodge, Ernie Tymchuk, Gerry Witiuk, Cecil Campbell, Jim Ostapowich, Andy Hamaliuk, Ron Lastiwka, and Warner Roebuck.

Donations from individuals for team uniforms were received from Nick Moisey, Al Miller, Corona Hotel, Hackman Construction, Imperial Oil (Andrew), Mac's Sports World, Boychuk Ditching and Jadge Glass.

We have been fortunate in being able to have teams in all the categories over the years. We have also had good participation from the parents in operating the booth during these junior games.

### **Andrew Minor Ball Club by Velma Fedunec**

The current Andrew Minor Ball Club was organized in 1977 by Mr. Ken Gremm, Manager of the Andrew Treasury Branch at that time. There had been previous Softball clubs, but none were active for some years. The preceding club turned their assets over to the new club, which helped them to a good start.

The Andrew Ball Club belongs to the Lamont County Minor Ball Association. In this league there are teams from Mundare, Lamont, Bruderheim, Fort Saskatchewan and Chipman, and each team has a chance to play against its opposition twice during the season. Trophies are handed out each year to the winning teams in each class at the end of the ball season.

There are usually over 100 children registered in the club each year. They are classified into teams according to age:



Minor ball team in Andrew wins County Trophy about 1960, John Gargus, coach.

- T-Ball — all children eight years and under
- Mosquitoes — boys eight to ten years
- Beavers — boys twelve and under
- Bantams — boys fifteen and under
- Girls — twelve and under
- Girls — fifteen and under.

In 1978, the Club was able to purchase new uniforms for all teams except T-Ball. The money for these uniforms was raised by holding tournaments, paper and bottle drives, and from donations from local clubs. The executives have been as follows:

- 1977 — president, Ken Gremm and secretary, Terry Melnyk
- 1978 — president, Jim Ostapowich; vice-president, Ken Gremm; and secretary, Shirley Miller
- 1979 — president, Karen Lechuk; vice-president Audrey Matan; and secretary, Velma Fedunec

Some helpful parents and townspeople volunteer their time and services as coaches and umpires for the games. The club has had three very successful years and hopes to continue for many years to come.

### **Recreation**

“Recreation is the natural expression of certain human interests and needs seeking satisfaction during leisure.” From the earliest time of settlement, there was a need for recreation, for socialization. Shortly after the schools were built, people gathered at them for concerts, pie socials and meetings. We learn from the *Vegreville Observer* that as early as in 1906, a school concert was held at the church in Andrew. These concerts were the forerunner to the annual Amateur Night that started in 1936. In the spring of 1945 it is reported to have been the most successful Amateur Night in its ten-year history. It continued being an annual event into the 1950's.



Paul Hruschak orchestra. George Mandryk Jr., trumpet, George Mandryk Sr., dulcimer, Paul Hruschak, violin, Bill W. Kozakewich, accordion.

Music played a great part in people's lives. Each nationality had its own type of music and its own folk songs. There have been musicians in the area that have entertained and set toes tapping — names like McGillivray, Brereton, Walter and Ambrose Holowach, Zelisko, Radomsky, Gargus, Hruschak and many more.

In 1930 a brass band was organized with eighteen members. There were two clarinets, four cornets, two saxophones, two cellos, one tenor, one bass, two trumpets, one slide trombone, one valve trombone and two baritones. With the exception of five instruments, all were owned by the players. President was A. Brower, vice-president — H. Stansky, secretary-treasurer — J. Worobets, band master — R. Schneider.

At one time Whitford Lake provided a source of recreation. It is reported to have been a "busy spot with fishing as the chief excitement". It was a lovely spot for picnics and teachers from many surrounding schools took the students there for a picnic and to enjoy those lovely large gooseberries. The lake has always abounded with water fowl providing a favorite spot for the hunters. One report in 1914 states that "the motor makes too much noise — cannot get near ducks on dry land and in the rushes of the lake."

Recreational grounds have always been of concern to residents and to village councils. In 1938 the Community Welfare Association was instrumental in raising funds for a children's playground — Jubilee Park. The park had swings, see-saws, rotaries, parallel ladders, sandboxes and tennis courts. The village constable kept a watchful eye on activities at the park, at times supervised on a regular basis.

At the annual meeting in February, 1960, ratepayers gave approval for village owned land to be used as a campsite location.



Children's playground.

The most recent park area to be developed is the Devonian Park which is still under development. Through an agreement with the Devonian Foundation, Andrew undertook a Main Street Improvement Program. With a grant from the Devonian Foundation, land that had been previously purchased from the C.P.R. along Railway Avenue is presently being developed into a park. The park is to be fenced and have in it trees, flower beds, picnic tables, and a tennis court.

The Village of Andrew Recreation Board was formed in 1958. Appointed to the board were all councillors, A. G. Palamarek, M. W. Krywaniuk, P. Palamarchuk, and other members: B. Littlechilds, Alex Serdiak Sr., D. H. Worobets and A. C. Kopp. P. Palamarchuk was appointed chairman of the board; A. Serdiak — vice-chairman; and Betty Littlechilds — secretary.

The first problem the board had to face was a lack of facilities for functions with the first priority being the children's skating rink. Facilities such as a curling rink and skating rink were needed, therefore, the Recreation Board inquired into the availability of grants.

The Recreation Board sponsored baseball coaching and umpiring clinics. Tennis courts were discussed in 1962. It was the Board that arranged for twice-a-week reading nights for the Senior Citizens, an activity that proved very popular for a number of years.

In approximately 1971 the Andrew and District Regional Recreation Board was formed. The first undertaking of this Board was to draw up a Community Master Plan. This was done by Andrew Goroniuk. The Master Plan was to:

- a. Present us with an inventory of existing recreational and cultural programs and facilities;
- b. List the major concerns, recreational and cultural that require immediate attention;
- c. List future needs, recreational and cultural;
- d. Give us some insight into alternate ways of meeting the needs, present and future;

e. Have built into it mechanism for periodic assessment.”

Regional consultants in Vegreville that have assisted the Andrew Board have been Sheila Scrutton, Jim Singbell, and Kent Hendricks.

Through the Recreation Board the community has been able to obtain financial grants from the Alberta Government to provide both recreational facilities and programs.

## Andrew Hall

There has always been a need for people to have a place they can gather in to enjoy the social aspect of life. Before there was a hall built, a few wedding dances were held at the Andrew Hotel owned by John Borwick.

Ed Carey built the first hall in Andrew. This was located on the west side of what is now Highway 855 in the old hamlet. We know that it was used for dances in 1914, and that it was destroyed by fire shortly after.

A few years later, John Zelisko built a hall just north of the previous one. Many an old timer remembers dancing and tapping his toes in these two halls.

In 1929, when the new townsite was being built up, Mr. Zelisko dismantled the one in the old hamlet and, together with Wasyl Tkachuk, built a hall near the north end of Block Three on the east side of main street.

There were many different types of functions being held in the hall as it was the only facility large enough to hold a sizeable number of people. The first Village Council election, and later the first Council meeting of the newly incorporated village, was held in the “Tkachuk Hall” in 1930.

The Masquerade Ball on Hallowe’en of 1930 is reported to have been “well attended”, with masquerade prizes going to Mike Kozak, Mrs. Swabb, and Pearl Palamarchuk. Music for the dances was supplied by local talent who got paid two dollars each for the evening.

A fellow could have an evening of entertainment for less than a dollar. Admission to a dance was twenty-five cents each; a lunch of pie and coffee for two cost thirty cents. A social night of whist and bridge could be had for twenty-five cents. This included the lunch and prizes. Those were the days!

It was at this time that the government of the day brought in the “Lord’s Day Act: forbidding dancing in a public place after midnight on a Saturday evening. Dances were, therefore, moved to Friday evening with dancing continuing till 2:00 a.m.

At this time, Mr. Zelisko and Mr. Tkachuk owned both the hall and an adjacent pool room. A few years later, it was decided to end the partnership. Since Mr.

Zelisko was a musician, the hall was a natural for him; therefore Mr. Zelisko was sole owner of the hall and Mr. Tkachuk of the pool room.

In 1936, John Zelisko sold the hall to Waselina Zukiwsky. Several people rented or managed the hall for this and other owners.

In approximately 1937, Mr. Alex Powell, a dancing maestro from New York, rented the hall. At this time, the hall was known as the “Entertainment Hall”. A local Newspaper reported on February 23, 1938 that:

“The new and fancy decorations which come from the latest fashions of New York and Hollywood have found themselves styled in the Andrew Hall and have created a modernistic note of coloring effects and lighting combinations which makes this hall one of the most beautifully decorated in Alberta.”

Mr. Powell offered a prize of five dollars in February of 1938 to the person who submits the most suitable name for the hall. Miss Annie Ambrosie, a local school teacher, won the prize money for submitting the winning name “Silver Glow Hall”, the name by which it was known from then on. Miss Ambrosie’s suggestion was chosen from about five hundred entries. To impress upon the patrons the name of the hall, a huge ball, about one and one-half feet in diameter, and made of many small mirrors, rotated near the ceiling reflecting the colored spot lights that shone on it.

In August, 1941, J.G. Huculak (broker) bought the hall from Mrs. Zukiwsky. Mr. Huculak sold it to Fred W. Semeniuk and William J. Esopenko, both of Smoky Lake, in December of the same year. Mr. Esopenko operated the hall for just over three years before selling it. Through the depression and into the war years, although the hall served a much needed function in the community, it was a financial burden to the owner as were most businesses. This was perhaps the greatest reason for the frequent resale of property.

Mike Tkachuk bought the Silver Glow Hall in December, 1944. The hall burned down in a fire that destroyed several buildings on main street in May of 1945. It was rebuilt and completed in time for the Christmas dance in the same year.

A variety of bazaars, concerts and programs were a regular occurrence in the hall. In 1932 there was a “Taras Shevchenko” concert in memory of the Ukrainian Poet. Through the years the school Christmas concert was certain to bring a packed house. The pre-schoolers always looked forward to the “goodies” that the Lions Club and Chamber of Commerce provided.

The students had other occasions to entertain

their parents and friends. There were Mother's Day Programs and festivals where talented students competed for certificates of first, second and third standing. There were other programs of competition as well, such as that of the Associated Canadian Traveller (A.C.T.). The A.C.T. provided a means of raising funds for the Northern Alberta crippled children in addition to providing an opportunity for fine Alberta talent to be "discovered" and assisted with further training. The first A.C.T. show in Andrew was held on October 30, 1948. Master of ceremonies for the show was Gerry Forbes; accompanist was Jack Denniston, a prominent Edmonton music teacher; entertainers for a portion of the evening after the talent show were Gaby Haas and his Barn Dance Gang, and Magician Frank Herman, now a well-known entertainer in Los Angeles. Winners of the talent show on that occasion were: first, Dolores Sadoway; second, Zanovia Mitanski and Mary Lichuk; third, Robert Layden. The A.C.T. show was back to Andrew a few more times. Then after an absence of many years, this talent competition was once again held in Andrew in December of 1978, this time in the school auditorium.

Until an auditorium was built in the school, all these functions were held in the village hall. This included the annual high school graduation. The graduands of 1945 found themselves in a dilemma as shortly before their graduation the Silver Glow Hall had burned. It was to their credit that in short order they were able to put a floor in the Lastiwka garage, which was not being used at the time. They had the garage ready in time, and their graduation exercises and dance went ahead as planned. This garage was used for gatherings and dances until the new hall was ready.

Before the building of the Roxella Theatre, movies were shown in the hall. As a special treat for the Ukrainian pioneers, the occasional Ukrainian movie was shown.

To add to the variety and excitement of programs in the community, there were a few wrestling matches held in the hall.

In the early 1950's, a tradition of long standing among the Ukrainian people had been broken. Wedding receptions were now being held in the hall rather than in the homes. This meant having facilities to seat great numbers of people for a banquet. The Silver Glow Hall had adequate table space in the basement.

It was in this manner that a hall in every community, including our own "Silver Glow", had a steady pace of activities. Mike Tkachuk sold the hall to Nick Bodnarek and John Dolynchuk in 1954. They operated the hall till 1962, at which time they sold it to William and Mary Matichuk.

Mr. and Mrs. Matichuk operated the hall for two years, when in August of 1964 the "Silver Glow" was once again destroyed by fire. This time it was not rebuilt.

The events that once were held in a privately owned building are now being held in the Village Community Center.

### Andrew Community Centre — A Joint Effort

In 1937, Andrew had the C.W.A. which stood for Community Welfare Association. It had been a very active organization which sponsored sports days, parades, baseball and giant raffles during the summer seasons. In winter there were the annual three-day carnivals which featured outdoor events such as hockey, broom-ball, moccasin dances and figure skating. Indoor activities were held in the Silver Glow Hall for three consecutive nights of a weekend where carnival activities took place simultaneously in about six sectioned-off areas along the sides of the hall. There were crown and anchor, the milk bottle contest, hoop throws, wrestling and boxing matches and many other attractions. The centre part had a square area roped off for dancing and participants had to pay twenty-five cents per dance before they were permitted to enter the square. There were always at least four or five candidates for the annual queen contest which grossed the largest intake of the weekend. The crowning of the queen was the grand finale and took place at midnite on Sunday in order to keep the crowd until the dying moments of the carnival. In 1938, the C.W.A. sponsored a very successful Jubilee on the tenth anniversary of the coming of the railroad. The feature attraction was the first raffle of a car which had been considered a daring feat to sponsor during the depression years. It however, proved successful in the ten years of its existence. By 1948, the C.W.A. had built the Jubilee Park and



Centennial Committee: Verna Topolnisky, John Gargus, M. W. Krywaniuk, George Topolnisky, George Pesaruk, N. A. Melnyk, Peter Palamarchuk, J. W. Huculak.



Official opening of the A.C.C.A. centennial wing. Wm. Hawreliak, Mayor of Edmonton, Guest Speaker.

children's playgrounds, erected a skating rink and shack and had contributed financially towards the purchase of the permanent sports grounds on which the A.C.C.A. is located.

In the early 1950's, plans for relocating some of the community recreation facilities were discussed. It was decided that a new organization be formed under the Provincial Societies Act, namely, the Andrew Community Centre Association. By 1955, a new building was erected which housed four sheets of ice, an entrance lobby and an upper dance floor. The ensuing ten years were devoted to fund raising to pay outstanding loans and debentures.

In August of 1964, after the Silver Glow Hall on main street was destroyed by fire, the community was in dire need for premises for large social functions. Therefore discussion took place with the Village Centennial Committee and an agreement was arrived at that the 1967 project for the district be a centennial wing, a sixty by one hundred foot addition to the former A.C.C.A. premises. With a financial start of funds from centennial grants consisting of twenty-seven hundred dollars from each of three levels of government, federal, provincial and village, work commenced without delay. A one-hundred-dollar life membership drive was initiated and by July 1, 1967, one hundred members were realized. Fifty more names were added by 1970 and the two hundredth mark was reached by 1980. The 1967 project had been extremely well managed and supervised and work had progressed cautiously, only as limited finances would permit. The building located on village property, has been tax-free and all types of insurance coverage on the entire place has been financed by the village. The Centennial Wing boasts of ultra modern kitchen equipment, a walk-in cooler, a bar, a hardwood dance floor, a stage and an overhead public address system. About four hundred people can be catered to at one setting. It certainly is a great asset to Andrew and district to have a building of such



Andrew Community Center.

magnitude and nature to accommodate large crowds on occasions such as concerts, banquets, convention meetings, short courses, commercial displays, annual sport-offs, dance functions, wedding receptions and mass prayer services when the need arises.

Since 1967, another twenty-five feet has been added to the length of the hall. In the curling area, the massive arched ceiling has been insulated, boarded and painted and artificial ice facilities installed. In the last few years, for economic and compromise reasons, the curling club is affiliated with the A.C.C.A. in order to function more satisfactorily as a combined effort rather than two separate entities. The A.C.C.A. benefitted about thirty thousand dollars in Alberta government grants since 1971. Most of this amount was channelled towards artificial ice. This combined effort continues to operate under good management, caretaking, and supervision. The projection for 1980 could be air conditioning and perhaps some overhead lofts for overcrowded, spectator sitting accommodation.

### **The Centennial**

**written by Verna Topolnisky for the 1967 Edmonton Journal Literary Contest**

The Centennial Year is approaching  
And I'm searching for a newborn 'fide'.

An assimilation of ethnics  
Lest true Canadianism doth subside.

A renewed patriotic longing  
Which for many years had me 'harried'.

Because of a borrowed upbringing  
I've become a citizen 'varied'.

With all the history I'm reading,  
I am carefully sorting its woes.  
And now seriously questioning;  
Who's right? Who's wrong? Who knows best?

For this quest an answer I'm needing  
Without any further adieu.

As three children I am upbringing  
With All-Canadian point of view.

So my dear native land withstanding,  
 In thee I am placing my trust.  
 If unity we are demanding,  
 Then unify we desperately must.  
 In this Canadian mosiac  
 Pray, let us no one here displace.  
 What matters to one of what calling  
 When atomic bombs stare into face?  
 O! Canada I am so grateful  
 That my noble grandparents here came.  
 For I'd never have known the freedom  
 That I now enjoy in this domain.  
 And as the decades are fast flowing  
 Into ended centuries untold,  
 There's hope for love and understanding  
 For all, in this great land to behold!

### Andrew Homecoming Celebrations

In 1967 Andrew held a mammoth, centennial, homecoming celebration which went down in history as a "smashing success." It had been kicked off on a Friday night by the first Andrew High School Alumnae banquet and dance sponsored by Grad Class of 1942. The biggest and most colorful parade that Andrew has ever had took place at high noon, and the official opening of the Centennial Wing took place that afternoon. An overwhelmingly supported homecoming dance was held in the evening. On Sunday there was a fly-in breakfast and a repeat of the parade. At noon a banquet was held in honour of pioneers and former residents of Andrew, and a special centennial scroll was given to everyone in attendance. All former mayors were presented with engraved plaques commemorating their years of ser-



Mayors (Past and Present) being presented plaques in 1967. L. to R.: George Pesaruk, deputy mayor making presentations to George Topolnisky, Allen Pewarchuk, H. B. Olsen, John Danyluk, T. J. Matichuk.

vice. After the formalities and speeches were over, all present were entertained with a centennial program of dancing, drama and song.

In 1973, Andrew's second homecoming weekend took place featuring a multi-cultural festival. On Friday night the second Andrew High School Alumnae exercise was sponsored by the 1952 Grad Class. Once again there was a two-day parade on Saturday and Sunday with C.F.C.W. Camrose radio on location. Individual passports had been sold for the whole weekend which entitled a holder admission to every event such as displays of commercial and multicultural groups, viewing of paintings done by local people, puppet shows, animal shows, sky-diving and ball games. Sunday morning featured a coffee break with Premier Lougheed which was followed by his official opening of the Andrew and District Local History Museum and the Agricultural Society multi-purpose building. The R.C.M.P. were saluted with an engraved plaque for "dauntless dedication to law and order in our country". The grand finale/a was the multi-cultural concert when hundreds of people jammed the centennial wing to listen to performances in various languages. A bonanza five hundred dollar passport draw was made during Monday's final ball game thus bringing the 1973 activities to a memorable close.

Andrew's third homecoming weekend is due in 1980. There are expectations that this one should prove to be the greatest. With the publishing of the Andrew History Book, the usual alumnae kick-off by Grad Classes of 1955-59, and a host of new and varied anniversary celebrations, there is just no way it could be anything else. After all, it is Alberta's birthday and it is Andrew's 50th Anniversary since incorporation as a Village. Come one, come all and let's create new history for Andrew. Here's wishing everyone a merry participation and a province-wide "Happy Birthday Year!"

### Roxella Theatre by Hazel Anaka

In the spring of 1949, Bill Skladan and Nick Dmetruk began construction of a theatre for Alex and Dora Strachuk. It was completed and opened for business in November of the same year. The name Roxella was a combination of letters from the names "Alex" and "Dora".

Movies were shown twice nightly on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. At that time a family night at the movies would cost the adults fifty cents, students thirty-five cents and children twenty cents for admission. They could also enjoy peanuts, candy, soft drinks and popcorn for ten cents each.

The seating capacity was three hundred and thir-

ty-six and during many nights there was a full house. Ukrainian movies such as "Taras Shevchenko" proved especially popular. Other popular movies of the day included "Johnny Belinda", "Greatest Show on Earth", "With a Song in My Heart", "African Queen", "Shane", "Sampson and Delilah". There were also about thirty movies shown during which everyone was provided with special glasses in order

to appreciate the three-dimensional effect of the film.

The original projectionist was Adam Kaminski from Lamont. After a time he decided to sell his machines to Alex Stratichuk. It was at this time that Nick Olynyk got a share in the theatre by financing the purchase of the projection equipment. Alex's son John, then took over as projectionist.

Alex Stratichuk recalls a time when a local farm



# Roxella Theatre

ANDREW, Alta.

Phone 68

**PLEASE NOTE**

Showtime: Wed. and Fri., 8:00 p.m.

Thurs. and Sat., 6:30 - 9:00 p.m.

Adults—60c · Students—40c · Children—25c

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CALGARY, ALBERTA





Roxella Theatre.

boy had a run-in with a skunk as he was walking to town to see a movie. Obviously the skunk won because when the boy walked down the theatre aisle, everyone turned, expecting to see a furry, four-legged creature. Unfortunately the boy had to be sent home but he was invited to come back another night — after a good bath, that is!

In 1957, the theatre was sold to Joe Hans, who operated it until July 3, 1958 at which time Armin and Maria Kaus bought it. Armin worked as projectionist and Maria collected the admission of sixty cents for adults, forty cents for students and twenty cents for children. While watching some classics like “The Ten Commandments”, “Old Yeller”, “Gone With the Wind”, and several Elvis Presley movies, a person could munch on a five or ten cent bag of popcorn. Movies were shown on Friday and Saturday nights.

Between 1958-1964, the Lions Club held weekly bingos in the theatre.

With the advent of television and the popularity of other community recreation such as dances, the theatre business suffered. The year 1964 marked the end of an era — the Roxella was closed.

### Native Sons Of Canada

The Native Sons of Canada was a Canada-wide organization to promote good citizenship. A barrister, Mr. E. McPheeters, was instrumental in bringing the organization to Andrew by contacting Native Sons of Canada in Ontario to send someone out to assist him with setting it up. It was a fraternal organization. To belong, one had to be Canadian born and have a clean police record.

The members would hold bingos and picnics to earn money. They also paid membership dues. This



Native Sons of Canada. L. to R.: Alex Skoreiko, D. J. Woroschuk, Ed Hamilton, Nick Tkachuk, John Buck, Bill Danyluk, Nick Huculak, Nick Tokaruk.

money was used to buy food hampers for those who were in need. When there was a shortage of funds, the members would dip into their own pockets to come up with whatever was needed.

One of the most remembered projects that was undertaken was the caring for a family that lived in the Archie Whitford building. Mr. Hall lost his sight in both eyes in a farming accident and was unable to care for his family of wife and four children. The members of the Native Sons divided responsibilities in caring for this family. They paid the family’s rent, bought groceries for them, went fishing and hunting to provide meat for them.

The Native Sons of Canada stayed in existence in Andrew for approximately ten years till 1941.

### Community Welfare Association

The following description of the Community Welfare Association appeared in the 1948 *Story of Andrew* which was compiled by the Andrew High School Students’ Union: “The Community Welfare Association, in short, C.W.A., was formed in Andrew in the year 1938 for the purpose of promoting the general welfare of the community, along social and athletic lines.

During the ten years of its existence the Association has proved to be a lively organization well able to work for the community as a whole. It has obtained and deserves the loyal support of all citizens.

Since its inception, the C.W.A. has consistently striven to establish in Andrew a permanent sports ground. The long campaign stretching over several years came to a successful conclusion. This year, when the village purchased land for this purpose, the C.W.A. gave \$1200 for this purpose.

The C.W.A. is also responsible for the erection of a skating rink. It has been able to arrange free skating and has supported the hockey players.

It has built a children’s playground. It has helped

defray the cost of a moving picture projector for the use of school and community. It has made annual contributions to the curling club. It has contributed several hundred dollars to various war charities and sent gifts and parcels to boys serving in the armed forces during the war.

The C.W.A. has also helped other sports activities in the community by preparing, maintaining and purchasing equipment.

In the general way, the C.W.A. has obtained its funds by arranging carnivals and similar activities."

In a news item about Andrew which appeared in an August 1940 issue of the *Edmonton Journal*, the C.W.A. was described in the following way: "While the Board of Trade's efforts tended to the establishing of businesses, the Community Welfare Association was just as active and efficient in promoting social activities. To keep children off the streets, the C.W.A. sponsored a three day jubilee in June 1938 to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the coming of steel and raised sufficient funds to build a children's park. It adds greatly to the town's beauty and includes swings, see-saws, rotaries, parallel ladders, sand boxes, a tennis court and softball diamond.

Last fall, this organization co-operated with the town in the purchase of sixteen acres of sports grounds to look after all other athletic activities. A curling and skating rink were erected on the grounds immediately.

When the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training authorities recommended this town as a centre for schedules "A" and "F" of their program, the C.W.A. sponsored these movements. Golf, tennis, baseball, basketball, softball, curling and hockey are enthusiastically supported by members of this organization."

### Red Cross

In the midst of World War II, Andrew had an active branch of the Red Cross. In the summer of 1940, the *Vegreville Observer* reported that the Red Cross had a social committee as well as a War Work committee.

The social committee consisting of Mrs. W. Filipchuk, Mrs. J. M. Danyluk and Mrs. Strong planned a Red Cross dance for July 30th in the Silver Glow Hall. The purpose of this and other functions was to raise funds.

The War Work committee included Mrs. Johns, Mrs. Sloboda and Mrs. Shandro. It was this part of the Red Cross branch that made bandages and knitted things like socks, mitts, sweaters and blankets to be sent overseas to the boys in the Armed Forces.

Some of the other people who were active in the Red Cross at the local level were L. L. Kostash,

William Lesick, George Filipchuk, T. A. Shandro, Mrs. Semeniuk, Mrs. Kostash, Mrs. Connolly, Mrs. Woroschuk. Mrs. Ewasiuk, Miss Owsher, Miss Ambrosie, Peter Sereda, D. J. Woroschuk, Dr. C. F. Connolly, Mrs. Filipchuk, Mrs. Danyluk, Mrs. P. Perich, J. G. Huculak, and Harry Olsen.

There can be no dispute about the effectiveness and importance of this work. Not only did it fill a material need of the boys, it also meant a loving connection with home, family and a normal life. It also gave the people at home a real sense of doing something tangible to help the war effort and make things a bit easier for their boys.

### Andrew Lions Club

The Andrew Lions' Club was chartered on January 30, 1947 with the following slate of officers: Ralph Zuar, President; Paul J. Lesiuk, first Vice-President; George Woolley, second Vice-President; Dick Duff, Lion Tamer; Nick Woroschuk, Tail Twister; John P. Andriuk, Secretary-Treasurer.

The organizational meeting was held in the Andrew Silver Glow Hall.

The club was well represented with thirty active members. They sponsored Bingos in the community



Names of the Charter members, Officers and Directors as appeared on the 1947 Charter Night Program.

and at one time held a Car Bingo, which in those days was a big one.

In 1951-52, the club under the leadership of Peter Sereda as president, decided the village needed a larger sports ground. With the Andrew Curling Club as partner, they bought land from William Grosul. The Curling Club building (which was on the site of the present Agricultural Building) was sold and a new building was erected. Sam Shandro was the chief carpenter. Much of the labor was donated.

This building operated as a Curling Club until about 1955-56, when Nick Melnyk reorganized it and formed the Andrew Community Center Association.

This was a good project. Later a hall was added. Both the Village and the country-side benefit and enjoy curling, hall services, baseball, fastball and rodeo. All this was accomplished in harmony with



Original Members of the Lions Club. Back Row: Alex Serdiak, John W. Huculak, Ed Albertson, Frank Kolody, Art Kopp, Kenneth Lott, William Gordey, Nick Woroschuk, Andy Palamarek, John Ewasiuk. Center Row: Charlie Bordian, Andrew Turner, D. Duff, Harry Olsen, Joe Kalancha, Peter Sereda, Ralph Zuar, Metro Filipchuk, Roy Holmes, William Tkachuk, Tom Heath. Front Row: William Lesick, John Andriuk, Laverne Strong, Michael Bordian, Oliver Chernyk, William Fedorak, Nick Palamarchuk, Adam Swab, Nick Radomsky.



L. to R. Back Row: Alex Hushlak, Harry Bidniak, Paul Franchuk, John Wynnychuk, Victor Melenka, Alex Orydzuk, Gerald Tymchyshyn. Front: Adam Swab, Alex Mihalcheon, William Scraba, Alex Skoreiko, Robert Thornton. Missing: Steve Blashko, George Topolnisky, Victor Matiaszow.

the Village Council in whose name the Complex stands.

The Andrew Air Field was another project the Lions Club saw fit to have in the community and it also was turned over to the Village.

As a service club, it also established a yearly bursary for students with the highest marks. It donates to charities such as hospitals, CNIB, Cairn's School for the Retarded, youth exchange, recreation and in fact returns all its income to the community.

Our objectives are to encourage service-minded men to serve their community without personal or financial gain.

The Lions Club has served the community for thirty-two years under the leadership of Past Presidents: Ralph Zuar, Paul Lesiuk, C. R. Duff, Ken R. Lott, Peter Sereda, William Lesick, Harry B. Olsen, Michael Bordian, N. A. Melnyk, M. W. Krywaniuk, Alex Serdiak, Francis Olsen, Art C. Kopp, William Kurylo, George Topolnisky, Allan Perwarchuk, William Shandro, Andy Palamarek, Paul Franchuk, Alex Skoreiko, Alex Mihalcheon, William P. Scraba, Robert Mohyluk, Robert Clark, Gerald Tymchyshyn and Harry Bidniak.

The Lions Club is the world's largest service club organization and we are proud to be one of them.

### Andrew Lady Lions Club 1947-1980

On a January evening in 1948, after the first anniversary charter night of the Lions Club of Andrew, the wives of the members organized a ladies' auxiliary club. Its purpose was to aid the men's club in its undertakings as well as to sponsor projects and socials. The Lady Lions Creed read: "Let us be happy in our associations, respect one another's opinions, be honest with our criticism and thus guide ourselves with the principles of wisdom, love, and honesty which link us together in this common purpose of serving our community."

For thirty-two years the members of the Andrew Lady Lions Club rendered voluntary services in the



Andrew Lady Lions 1953.

community and district, such as: the sponsoring of Girl Guides and Brownies, holding Cancer and Red Cross drives, and canvassing for the Institute of the Blind and the school for handicapped children. They also contributed traveling time and physical help to the Andrew School Band. Students were sponsored by this club to attend United Nations and International Affairs summer schools in Banff and Goldeye.

The gross intake in thirty-two years amounted to \$10,187.60 from bake sales, teas, bazaars, raffles, canvasses, fly-in breakfasts, telephone whists, pancake suppers and bingos. The ladies contributed money to the men's club to help purchase the land that the A.C.C.A. is located on. Large donations were also made throughout the year since 1953 to the Andrew Community Centre Association, the Curling Club, the Andrew school band and the men's Lions Club, Hospitals, Home for the Handicapped, the Senior Citizens Lodge and Drop-In Centre, playground facilities and Christmas hampers. The ladies have sewn quilts, made afghans, rugs, cushions and pictures for raffles, helped with banquets and anniversaries, and have participated in the Miles for Millions March. All monies collected from canvasses for the Red Cross, Cancer, the Blind and the Handicapped had been forwarded to the groups forthwith.

The Andrew Lady Lions are looking forward to Andrew's third homecoming celebration. They have already completed their first project for 1980, that of buying a set of bingo cards for the Senior Citizens Lodge and have two more in the making.

### **Andrew Co-op Women's Guild by Marion Ballek**

The history of Co-operative Guilds dates back to 1883, but our Andrew Co-op Women's Guild was born December 10, 1963. While Guilds from other countries are mostly connected with the consumer movement, Canadian guildswomen, especially on the prairies, are interested and active in all phases of the co-operative movement—marketing — financial and service. Their activities are mostly centered around the co-operatives in their own communities. Their aims can probably be best expressed in the words of the Creed used by all Guildswomen.

#### **CREED**

For Ourselves — Freedom and growth of character  
For Our Children — A higher social order —  
economic opportunities and security  
For the World — Peace among nations and a common  
goal — the welfare of mankind.

On December 10, 1963, eleven members attended the organizational meeting. Mr. Hank Boles helped with the organizing. First Executive for 1963-1964 was: President — Mrs. Rita Hennig, Vice



Andrew Co-op Women's Guild 1978-79. L. to R. Back Row: Adele Geiger, Helen Tymchuk, Ann Pipella, Lillian Lapnisky, Mary Fedun, Mary Tymchyshyn, Mary Swab, Mary Feschuk, Dorothy Bodnarek, Alice Woychuk, Sophie Nikiforuk. Front: Mary Bezubiak, Elizabeth Hennig, Marion Ballek, Helen Kudryk. (missing, Helen Fedun)

President — Mrs. Sophie St. Onge, Secretary — Mrs. Elizabeth Hennig, Treasurer — Mrs. Lillian Lapnisky, Educational Convener — Mrs. Lena Scraba and First Director — Mrs. Anelia Topolnisky.

Over the years, members of the Andrew Guild have always been a busy and willing group, taking part in the promoting of co-operation within the community. For many years, we have prepared and served the banquet for the annual meetings of the members of the Andrew Co-operative Association Limited, as well as for the Co-op curling bonspiels. We have assisted the Credit Union and Wheat Pool with their various meetings. Funds raised by bake sales or catering have been used to award trophies for high achievement to a high school student, to the 4-H Clubs and also a Curling trophy. We have sponsored students to Goldeye Camp, United Nations Seminars and members to Consumer Conferences and Leadership Courses. We have assisted with donations to the Red Cross, the Mentally Handicapped, Heart Fund and Telethon.

The Guild is interested in assisting both the young and the elderly. We have helped the Andrew Figure Skating Club, the Minor Baseball Club, and the Cadets. We enjoy our visits to the Senior Citizens Lodge when we play bingo and take treats. We donated two patio chairs to the Lodge when it was opened. The proceeds of one of our projects went to the Hospital Auxiliary at Willingdon. The special

project taken in Centennial Year (1967) was the sewing of the Band uniforms. These were first worn to the Pakan Ferry to meet the Voyageurs on the North Saskatchewan River. Also, in that year, a Strawberry Tea was held and all proceeds went to the Centennial Wing of the Andrew Community Centre Association.

In 1978, we hosted the Search For Talent night for the A.C.T. In March of 1979, a first for Andrew Co-op Women's Guild was the undertaking of the provincial convention for Alberta Guilds.

At present we have sixteen members. Executive for 1978-79 is: President — Mrs. Marion Ballek, Vice President — Mrs. Adela Geiger, Secretary — Mrs. Elizabeth Hennig, Treasurer — Mrs. Helen Kudryk, Sunshine Committee — Mrs. Mary Bezubiak, Social Committee — Mrs. Mary Tymchyshyn and Director — Mrs. Helen Fedun.

### Boy Scouts of Canada

Scouting made its first appearance in Andrew in the mid to late thirties under the leadership of R. Holmes and T.A. Shandro. Then we find no record of Scouting till 1947 at which time, under the sponsorship of the Andrew Lions Club, they became active again; once more under the leadership of Scout Master, R. Holmes. The first Andrew Scout Troop had a registration of fifteen boys the first year, with their number steadily increasing. The boys met on Friday evenings, later changing to Wednesday after school.

At this time the program consisted of, among other things, learning about the Union Jack, tying knots, the uses of the staff, and the Boy Scout Code. The boys were involved with raising funds and

“good deed” projects. The Boy Scouts had served as ushers at Mother' Day Programs, assisting the Curling Club and the Lions Club.

Fall hikes were always a welcome change that all the Cubs and Scouts looked forward to.

It was in the 1960's that the First Andrew Cub Pack was started. Mrs. Alice Woolley was Cub Master from 1960 to 1965, assisted by Mrs. Kopp and Mrs. Helen Olsen.

The Scout Troop, at this time, was under the leadership of Roy Holland and Cst. Ron Eberley with Wayne Olsen as Troop leader. M. W. Krywaniuk was Scout Master for awhile also.

Jerry Kolewaski took over the leadership of the Cub Pack in 1965 for approximately two years. The main outing for the year was to be a week-end camp. Although the rain came down non-stop all day Saturday, with the exception of one or two that left for home early, most of the boys learned to “smile and sing under difficulty” and have a good time.

After an absence of both Scouts and Cubs for a few years, Cubs was once again started in 1970, with Andy Goroniuk as Cub Master. At this time the Lions Club was no longer the main sponsor and the parent committee was formed with George Semeniuk as president. A partial list of Cub and Scout Masters for the 1970's consists of: George Hackman, David Fedun, Gerald Tymchyshyn, Ed Kaus, Terry Mendiuk, Richard Kudryk, Tom Evans, Len Yashinski, Warner Roebuck, Sam Cholak, and Mrs. Mary Melnyk.

The Andrew Cubs and Scouts fell into the Beaverhill District with Fraser MacDougall as District Commissioner. The Cubs had attended yearly District Cuborees held at Lac Sante in 1973, Wilderness Valley Outdoor Youth Camp in 1974, Lac Sante in 1975 and at Camp Ad Hoc in 1976. Field trips to the Provincial Archives, Edmonton Planetarium,



Andrew Cubs, about 1960, Mrs. Alice Woolley Cub Master.



Andrew Cub Pack visits the Alberta Legislative Building.

Fire Hall and the Legislative Assembly in Edmonton were enjoyed by all.

Both Cubs and Scouts have been inactive in Andrew since 1976.

### Girl Guides of Canada

In 1934, Provincial Office made an effort to start guiding in the north-eastern part of the province. As a result of this most communities, no matter how small, had a Girl Guide Company before the end of 1935. Andrew was one of these communities. A training commissioner came out from Edmonton to train leaders and patrol leaders before actually starting up a Company. Along with guider Miss Jean Woywitka, four patrol leaders, three of whom were Mary Radomsky, Helen Filipchuk and Verna Norolsky, were trained in Andrew. The patrol leaders then went out and recruited the girls to make up their patrols. These girls had a real treat in store for them as in 1935 they all went to Edmonton to see Lord and Lady Baden-Powell, founders of Guiding and Scout-

ing, on tour in Canada. In 1939, they again went to Edmonton, this time to see King George VI and Queen Elizabeth. These trips to Edmonton were most probably the first for many of the girls. To get there they rode in the back of a truck.

Because of a lack of records, it is difficult to say how long the Company was in existence each time that it was organized.



Andrew Girl Guides, 1938.



1st Andrew Guide Company, 1949. Back Row: Rose Frunchak, Sophie Tkachuk, Rhoda Koehn, Anne Ewasiuk, Betty Strong, Katherine Lichuk, Olga Marchuk, Doreen Lott, Mary Bodnar. Centre Row: Vera Frunchak, Florence Fedorak, Helen Palamarchuk, Mrs. Helen Duff (lieutenant), Patsy Lesiuk, Mrs. Mary Semeniuk (captain), Evelyn Pelechowsky, Irene Swab. Front Row: Lillian Ewasiuk, Alexandra Romaniuk, Alvina Lopatka, Maria Lichuk, Iris Tkachuk, Helen Radomsky, Olga Bochanesky.

With the help of Daphne Garrison (District Commissioner) of Vegreville, Mary Semeniuk, Captain and Helen Duff, Lieutenant with Mrs. Ewasiuk as assistant organized the 1st Andrew Company again. Twenty-one girls joined at this time to learn about the meaning of Guiding, its aims and purposes as well as knots, semaphore, flag and all the other things that go into making a good citizen. The first service project of this Company of girls was to collect books for the library at the Lamont Hospital. This was perhaps the largest company of girls that Andrew has ever had with the numbers swelling to over thirty at times. The company was active as this time till approximately 1954. Other leaders in these years were Dorothy Bodnarek and Verna Topolnisky.

Brownies first came on the scene in 1958 as Miss B. Littlechilds and Miss A. Stokowski registered the 1st Brownie Pack. In 1960, Louise Wynnchuk, Mrs. S. Babichuk and Mrs. G. Morie became the Guiders of the Pack. Girls that were too old for Brownies but enjoyed the program stayed on. This created a bit of a program problem until, under the leadership of Victoria Pewarchuk, Captain and Doreen Bodnar, Lieutenant, the Guide Company was started once again. These leaders kept the company going for three years before it became inactive for a third time.

For a brief time the company was once again active in 1971 with Shirley Andriashek and Rita Hennig as Guiders. In 1973, Lillian Semeniuk and Ella Tomyń once again activated the Company.

Brownie Leaders from 1971-1977 include Ella Tomyń, Helen G. Tymchyshyn, Nancy Tymchak, and Karen Lechuk.

For many years the Lady Lions Club sponsored the Guides and Brownies. With the coming of the Local association it became unnecessary to have another sponsor. The parents of the girls are now directly responsible for raising needed funds.

The girls that have been members of the Andrew Guiding movement have many memories: that of seeing Lord and Lady B.P., meeting Mrs. Gurd, National Commissioner for Canada, week-end camps, week-long camps, Brownie Revels, District Christmas Parties, Provincial Commissioner Evelyn Smith's visit, a tour of Southern Alberta, and many more.

Many adults have given generously of their time to Guiding in Andrew. Aside from the ladies who take time to work with the girls as Guiders, there are those who teach and test the girls in their badge work. The school staff has always been very obliging in this respect as have been many other citizens of the community. Constable Eberly (who taught Scouts) and later, Corporal Corson took time to teach Brownies about bike safety.



Andrew Guide Company, 1960's.

The Guiding program has changed through the years but the aims remain the same. Through the Guiding program girls are taught to be better citizens and to appreciate a love for the outdoors. The mottos of both the Brownies, "Lend a Hand", and the Guides, "Be Prepared", are kept very much in the forefront.

The saying "Once a Guide — Always a Guide" holds very true as no matter what age a girl may be, once she has been a Guide or Brownie, Ranger or Guider she will always be one.

Both Guides and Brownies have been inactive since 1977.

### **Andrew Ukrainian Dance Club**

The first organizational meeting was held on October 7, 1975 in Andrew School with Miss Annette Bidniak there to explain some of the pros and cons of such a club. Our first dance lesson in Andrew for the club was on Saturday, October 11, 1975 at the school gymnasium at 9:30 a.m.

Annette Bidniak and Darcy Pawluk were our instructors at the time. Darcy was with us until March and then Annette completed the year by herself. In September, 1976, we were fortunate to get Ken Kachmar from Two Hills as our boys' instructor. Ken is with the Cheremosh dancers. Annette is with Shumka dancers. Annette left us December 9, 1977. We then got Mrs. Lori Elkow as the girls' instructress.

Our dance lessons are now given every Tuesday evening at the school. They usually begin in mid September and last till the end of June. We have had an average of about forty students enrolled each year.

The Dance Club was registered under the Societies Act of the Province of Alberta in November, 1976.

The objects of the club are:

1. to provide an opportunity to the students in the community to learn the dances of Ukraine



Andrew Ukrainian dancers, 1950-51 participating at the festival at Lamont.



Andrew Ukrainian Dancers (approx. 1946) — John W. Huculak, instructor.

2. to promote Ukrainian Cultural Heritage through the learning of the Ukrainian dances and the meaning of such dances
3. to provide to the youth of the community a worthwhile and meaningful hobby through the Ukrainian dance lessons and the dance tours locally, provincially and nationally
4. to provide a physical exercise program through the warm up exercises for the dance lessons and the Ukrainian dances themselves
5. to provide entertainment at Senior Citizens' lodges, concerts, or whenever called upon, by a community organization.

The children have competed in the Pysanka Festival in 1976, 1977 and 1978 in Vegreville.

In 1976 the senior girls group won second prize. Senior Solo won first prize.

In 1977 our young dancers did very well at the Pysanka Festival.

Senior — solo — first place.

Boys group — age 10-12 — first place and a trophy

Girls group — 7-9 — A group — second place

Girls group — 7-9 — B group — third place

Girls — 10-12 — second place

Mixed group — Boys and girls 7-9 years — second place

In 1978 our mixed group — Boys and girls — 10-12 years received third prize.

Mixed — boys and girls 7-9 years — third prize.

In July of 1977, our Senior girls competed at Canada's National Ukrainian Festival in Dauphin. Here they got a second prize for the group dance, second prize for a duet and first prize for a solo.

Our young dancers have performed at Elk Island Park in August, 1976 — Senior girls; and in August, 1978 our intermediate mixed group performed at Heritage Village. The entire group of children performed at the Official Opening of the Senior Citizens'

Lodge in Andrew. They again performed at the Lodge in January, 1977 at which time they were presented with a cheque for one thousand dollars by Mr. George Topolnisky, Redwater-Andrew M.L.A., a grant from the Alberta Culture, Heritage Branch. In April 1977, the dancers were invited to perform at the Mundare Lodge.

One of the dancers, Donna Kozak, had several years of dance experience before our club started. She was with our club for two years and is now dancing with the Shumka Dancers in Edmonton.

We have undertaken several fund raising activities such as Bingos, Bazaars and Bake Sales and distributing Alberta Government Telephone directories. Last winter the children went out carolling at Christmas.

With the money raised from these different functions the children have been to see the Annual Cheremosh concert in Edmonton in 1978 and 1979. They have been to Radium, British Columbia in 1978 and 1979 to take part in the parade and to perform their dances. They were at Three Hills, Alberta to perform for Heritage Days Festival in August 1978 and they



Andrew Ukrainian Dancers, 1976.



were to Torrington, Alberta performing in April, 1979. In January 1979, two senior girls took part in the Malanka Dance. In March some of the dances were performed at the Co-op Guild banquet.

In July 1978, we were able to take part in the Andrew July 1st celebrations. Prior to this the Pysanka Festival in Vegreville was held on July first. We entered a float while some members of the group marched in the parade. We also took part in the Andrew Rodeo Days parade on July 30. The children danced for the people attending these events in the Community Centre.

A "Show Off" Concert had been held in the Community centre for the past three years to which various dance clubs from the surrounding areas are invited to attend and "show off" their dances to a most enthusiastic audience.

For executive members for the years since our organization began see Appendix B2.

## **Andrew Figure Skating Club**

by Nancy Hodgson

A group of volunteer members: Nick Melnyk, Ben Ballek, Corporal Corson, Edna Mulek, Gladys Ostashek and Sandra Basisty, gathered for their first meeting to organize the Andrew Figure Skating Club on January 15, 1973, in the Andrew Co-op store. Out of that meeting came the first slate of officers for the Club and the beginning of, to date, seven successful years of figure skating in the community of Andrew.

The first instructors for the Club were Trevor and Trina Chomik from the Vegreville Skating Club and they travelled to our town every Saturday to give lessons to the sixty-six children enrolled that first year at fifty cents each per lesson.

The new Club, also, held their first Ice Carnival on Sunday, February 25th, consisting of a fashion show, races for children under ten years of age, a Mite Hockey game, the figure skating performance, chariot races, a broomball game for adults and finally wound up the agenda with a senior hockey game (Andrew vs. R.C.M.P.-K Division, Edmonton), in the evening. This first undertaking subsequently netted the Club enough of a profit to ensure support for continuing into yet another season.

As mentioned, the total enrollment the first year stood at a record sixty-six members, a figure which only tapered to fifty-one by the end of the season, still a very healthy turn-out for a novice Club.

Among those members who began with the first lessons was a young lady, Donna Koroluk (presently fourteen years old), who, after four years with the Andrew Club, has gone on to become a very qualified figure skater. She is now a fifth figure competitor involved with the Vegreville and Gateway

Skating Clubs and a member of the Edmonton Zone Precision Skating Team who were the 1979 Silver Medal winners in London, Ontario in March. Some of Donna's credits, to date, include: 1978 gold Medallist for the Northern Alberta Zone Sub-Sectionals, Alberta Bronze Medallist in Pre-Novice Pairs, Gold Medallist in Pre-Novice Pairs, Edmonton and a 1977 Bronze Medallist at Cold Lake for Juvenile Ladies. The Club has been honored with Donna's guest appearances in our annual ice carnivals, as we were with one other former member, Diane Buchkowsky, who joined the Club in the 1973-74 season for a period of three years. Diane, also, blossomed into a very competent skater and is presently involved in the many competitions and qualifying programs which are such an integral part of furthering a career in the figure skating world.

One of the largest assets to the Club's continuing success has, of course, been the consistency of hard-working executives and instructors. Over the years, these people have given much of their time and energy to ensure the Club was properly and smoothly run and that the children of this area would continue to have the opportunity to participate and better themselves in a genuinely worthwhile winter activity. For member enrollments, Ice Carnival dates and themes for each year as well as executives and instructors, see appendix B3.

It is interesting to note that, at the time of this writing, the Club is back to an enrollment which is in line with its enthusiastic first year of operation, and that members involved in private lessons have increased. Perhaps this is an indication of the Club approaching a level of maturity and professionalism comparable to other well-established rural figure skating organizations in the province. We will certainly anticipate a steady move in this direction.

As the Figure Skating club is also a valuable contribution to the community as a whole, (with participation in various fund-raising activities and an annual contributor to the Agricultural Society in lending support to other community events) we eagerly look ahead to many years of active involvement by the present and future generations of the Andrew and surrounding district.

## **Andrew Senior Citizens Club**

The Andrew Senior Citizens Club was organized in December of 1973, when its meetings and members' socials were held in the Andrew Museum. The first executive consisted of President Mr. William Goroniuk, Vice-President Mrs. Tillie Basisty and Secretary-Treasurer Mr. John Tkachuk. Memberships and attendance increased so rapidly that the museum premises could not accommodate the members.



Senior Citizens' Club executive. L. to R.: Dmetro Worobets, Nick Lazaruk, Paul Pawluk, Adam Swab, John Tkachuk. Front: Nancy Worobets, Tillie Basisty.



William Goroniuk, Chairman of the Senior Citizens' Club.

The second executive was chosen in 1975, and had Mr. Paul Pawluk as President, Mrs. Tillie Basisty as Vice-President and Mrs. Nancy Worobets as Secretary-Treasurer. At this time, the members decided to build a Drop-In Centre attached to the Museum in order that kitchen and plumbing facilities could be jointly used. The Village Council granted permission to build this facility on to the museum. With Mrs. Verna Topolnisky as their project officer, and the above named executive acting as the building committee, fund raising plans began for the construction of the new premises. Mr. Pawluk, a very dedicated president and worker, spent a great number of hours working and supervising the project. With two carpenters, Mr. Peter Wirstuk and Mr. Harry Hamaliuk, and volunteer help from members, the new building soon reached completion. It was beautifully finished and furnished with a stereo, television, library

shelves, tables and chairs, fridge, stove and other kitchen equipment.

After the installation of two pool tables, the new place proved to be overcrowded and once again plans were made to start a further addition. The third executive consists of President Mr. Nick Lazaruk, Vice-President Mr. Metro Gawreluk, and Secretary-Treasurer Mrs. Anne Mitansky. Under the good leadership and supervision of Mr. Lazaruk, and a very tolerant Mr. Wirstuk as carpenter, the extension soon became a reality.

The grand total spent on the entire Drop-In centre thus far has exceeded \$42,000.00. Locally, the building fund was initiated by donations which were later converted to Life Memberships of fifty dollars per person. To date, over five thousand dollars was realized from this source. Sponsoring bi-annual bake sales, teas, bingos, raffles and pool table income brought some fifty-eight hundred dollars. Grants received totalled over twenty-eight thousand dollars, while other donations from service clubs, individuals and miscellaneous income amounted to three thousand dollars.

There have been, like in other such ventures, many unforeseen obstacles throughout the formative years. The financial problems were more readily overcome than those arising out of human element. However, with a policy of "give and take", and "grin and bear it", and perhaps a few tears shed, the project reached completion. Life memberships are increasing annually and members are enjoying social evenings, projects and special tours. Now with the enlarged premises, the intent is to sponsor hobby projects and films in 1980. Also, educational and cultural programs will be initiated.

The senior citizens of Andrew truly deserve golden treatment in their golden years. The gold does not necessarily have to be the yellow metal, but rather a fellowship, a valuable human happiness derived from the Golden Rule of Conduct which states "Do



Senior citizens visiting the Legislative Building.

unto others as you would have others do unto you.”  
(Matthew 7:12)

## **Andrew Skydiving Club**

**by D. Hinton**

The Andrew Skydiving Club is a registered Society of Sport Parachutists and was founded by John Hinton of Edmonton in 1975. At that time, an active group was searching for a friendly area in which to establish a safe and enjoyable “Drop Zone” (as the area of activity is called), and through help from the Ministry of Transport, was able to approach the people of Andrew with the prospect of establishing the Municipal Airport as such an area. Andrew is an ideal area for an activity such as skydiving because of its position off the jet airways, the accessibility to a great many residents of Alberta, and the friendly, outgoing townspeople and business community. The terrain surrounding and comprising the airport is ideal for the aircraft used (Cessna 182) by the club, and to ensure the safest of landings for even the most novice jumper.

The club operates on weekends from April to November and has a varied membership. Club members come from all corners of Alberta including Lamont, Willingdon, Edmonton, Grande Prairie, Lacombe, Elk Point and Westlock. Students (newcomers) to the sport go through a thorough “first jump training course” that covers all aspects of the sport taking up to twenty hours to complete. Once a student has had one or two jumps to “experience” the thrill, he or she will continue to work and progress through ongoing lessons by club instructors. The average student starting out in the sport at the beginning of a season can have logged as many as one hundred jumps by the time cold weather sets in and have become very proficient at “freefall skydiving”. Many of the Andrew Club Members travel to California or Florida during our winter months for a skydiving vacation. The Andrew Skydiving Club is known over Canada and the U.S.A., and we often welcome guests from other provinces and countries; even travelling skydivers from Australia and Europe have “dropped in” for a weekend.

The continued use of the Andrew Airport resulted in the Ministry of Transport declaring a five mile radius around the airstrip an “alert area”. This means that it is specially marked on Air Facility Maps to alert pilots flying in the area that parachuting is occurring during daylight hours to an altitude of seventy-five hundred feet above the ground. Novice parachutists leave the aircraft at twenty-eight hundred feet above the ground and work their way up to seventy-five hundred feet from which they “free-fall” for thirty seconds before pulling the parachutes’

ripcord and opening the chute. Two parachutes are worn at all times as well as special boots, helmets and coveralls.

The members of the club enjoy being at Andrew on their weekends of jumping and several make a habit of camping at the campsite or getting a room at the hotel. It is a treat for one to be associated with such an exciting sport and local residents enjoy watching the club operate on a sunny Sunday afternoon.

## **The Flight of Androllo Eleven**

**by Bob Drebit**

The eyes of the world were on Cape Kennedy that day-July 16, 1969. Three astronauts boarded their Apollo 11 spacecraft to launch the historic journey that was to land a man on the moon. A little less watched was Andrew, Alberta where three junior spacemen boarded their own spacecraft, however this vehicle was built only of wood. These three astronauts were Darcy Frunchak, Elbert Elkow and myself, Bob Drebit.

Life in a small village lacked the many distractions of big city entertainment, but it left us to our own ingenuities and it was of this, that the idea of a mock space journey was born. No doubt the idea came forward one Saturday afternoon after our usual football game, while we sat in the local cafe having a bottle of pop and a bag of chips, which in those days, sold for a total of twenty-five cents.

In addition to those three spacemen whose faces appeared in the Edmonton Journal that night, three others could easily have been the flight crew of Androllo 11. They were my brother Ron, whose interest is astronomy, who was probably the strongest of those amongst us; as well Terry Mendiuk and Bob Fedun, who were in the middle of all the planning and construction that went into our spacecraft.

Our tiny craft would hardly have withstood the rigors of true space travel, for it was built of any



“Androllo” Crew.

lumber we could gather and only one wall panel came from the local hardware. The U.S. space mission cost a few million dollars, ours — maybe five. When the construction was complete, the craft was painted white, a Canadian flag was added and it was christened Androllo, after both our hometown and the Apollo space program.

Our space capsule had the added luxury of televi-

## The Way It Was



"The way it was."



Jean (Tkachuk) Radomsky and Pearl (Palamarchuk) Tkachuk, 1932, in colorfully embroidered Ukrainian dress.

sion, allowing us to watch the moon landing of July 20. We ate, slept and exercised in this craft, which had a diameter of less than ten feet.

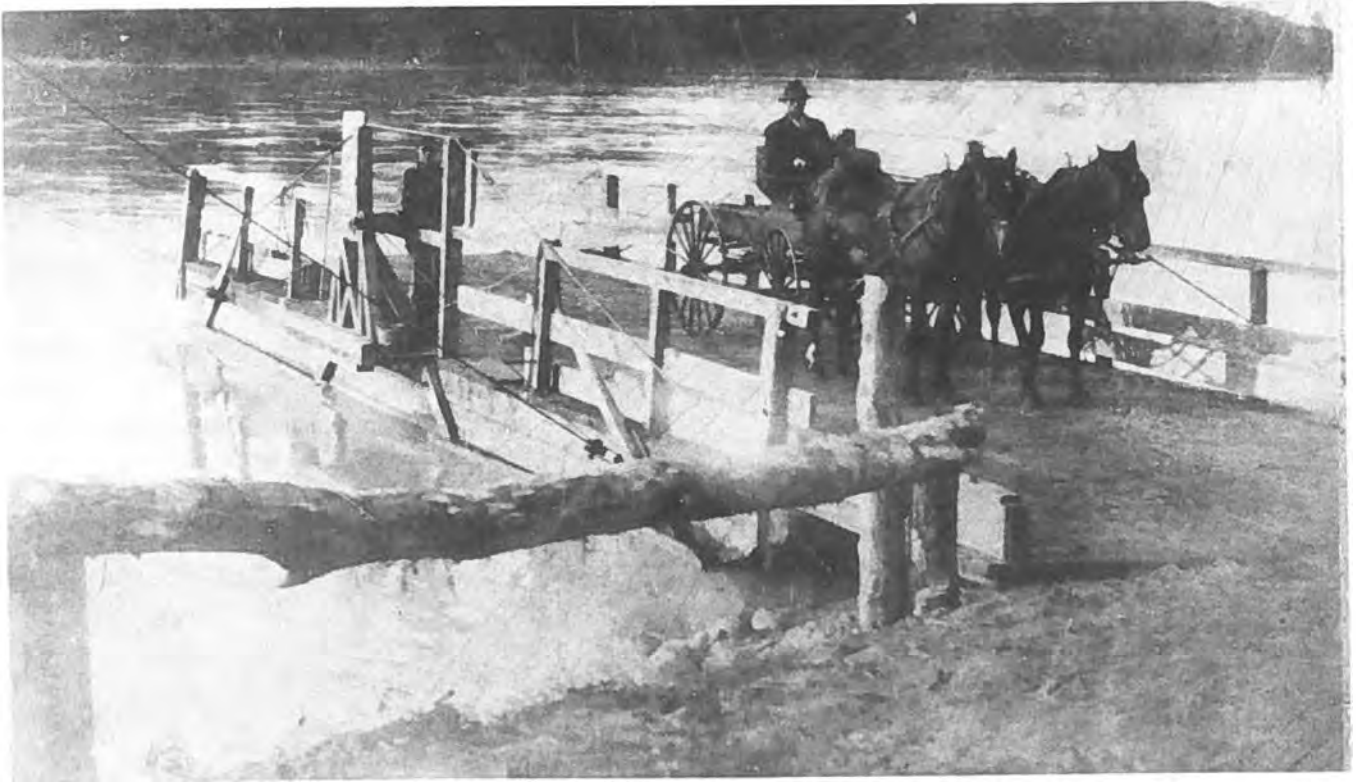
Our journey lasted but a few days and it was not "a giant leap for mankind" — but for the six of us it was the summer of '69 when we escaped from the confines of this planet earth.



Homeward bound from school!



Mary Drebit and Annie Kozak dressed in the sheepskin coats that were brought from Ukraine.



The ferry crossing the North Saskatchewan River at Pakan.



Pearl Drebit and her uncle Nick Topolnisky sitting in front of a woven fence "Pleet" that was common at pioneer homes.



On the way to school. The "caboose" provided protection from the cold winter winds.



Boarding the "bus" for the afternoon dance.



George and Nastasia Pelechytik in a popular mode of transportation — "cutters".



"Before trucking" — Daddy's helpers all set to take a load of grain to the elevators.



— and then into the automobile age, Metro Hackman by father's 1929 Plymouth.



The rumble seat provided "room for one more".



Home of Leonty and Zoiya Maga.



The "Democrat" — a popular mode of transportation.



"Getting Stuck" was a common occurrence on dirt roads. Everyone assisted to correct the situation, even if it was only with advice.



1921 Chev.



1924 Star.



1928 Plymouth.



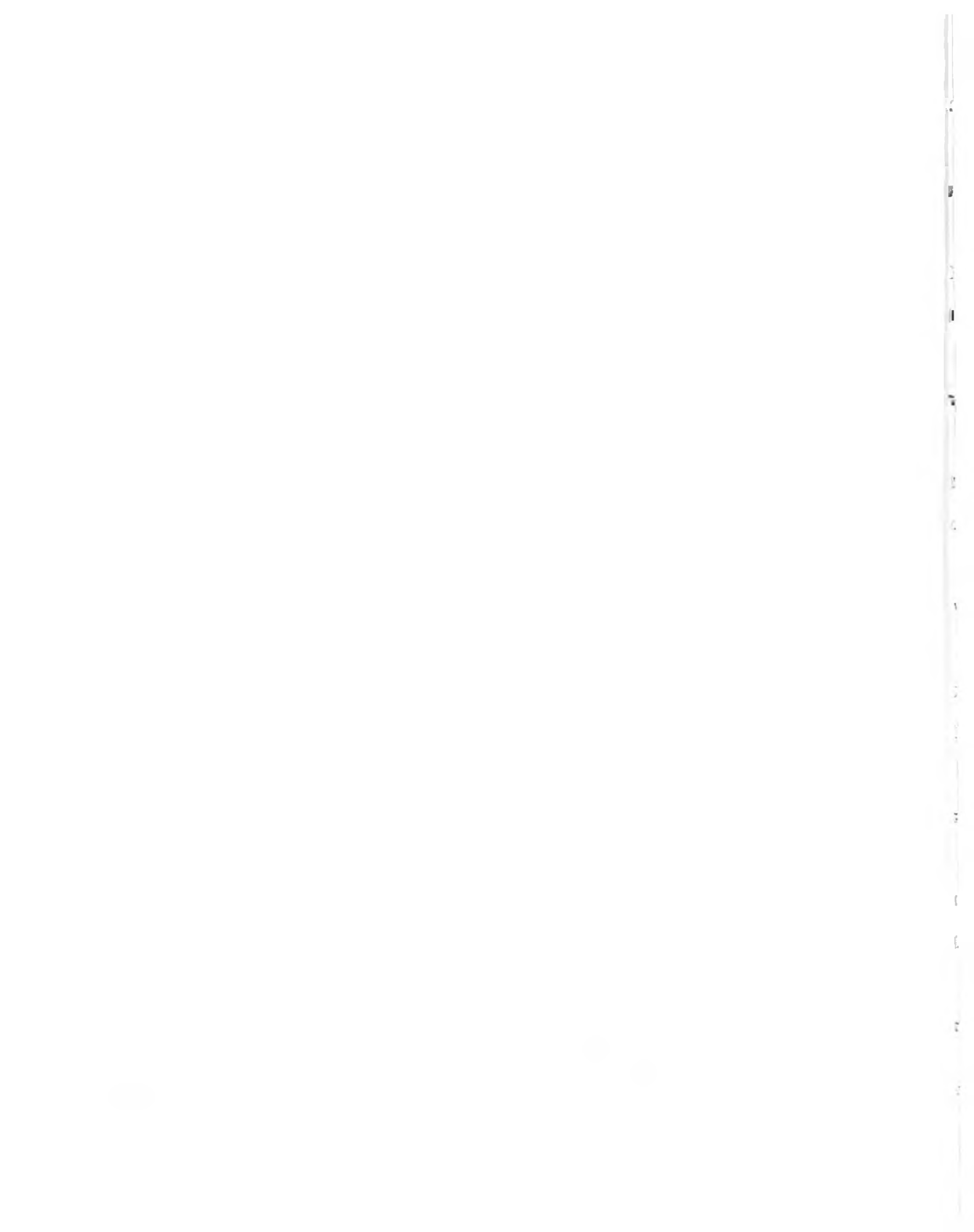
1928 Model A Ford.



1929 Buick.



1929 Essex.





# Law Enforcement



They were the vanguard though few and scattered  
The men in red coats, heroes all;  
Who opened the frontier, made safe the lanes  
For the throngs that heeded the pioneering call.  
Soldiers of valour and dedication  
The law and order in society  
They spawned the fore front of our civilization  
The world's finest; the R.C.M.P.

(1909)

## Sunday Laws

The Lord's Day Act of Canada prohibits:

1. All labor. This includes all farm work, such as seeding, haying, harvesting, fencing, ditching, etc. It includes also all teaming, landhunting, driving for business purposes, etc. Work of necessity and mercy are excepted.
2. All business. It is unlawful to buy, sell or deliver anything on Sunday, including liquors, cigars, newspapers, etc. The only exceptions are meals and medicines.
3. All public games or sports and business of amusements or entertainment.
4. All excursions for hire and with the object of pleasure, by train, steamer and other conveyance.
5. Advertising in Canada, unlawful things to take place on Sunday either in Canada or across the line.
6. Importing, selling or distributing foreign newspapers on Sundays.
7. All work on railways. Building or construction. Repair work, except in emergencies. Traffic, excepting the forwarding of through passenger or freight trains.

The penalties:

From \$1-\$40 for any person committing a violation.

From \$20-\$100 for any employer authorizing or directing a violation. This includes foremen, superintendents, managers, etc.

From \$50-\$500 for any corporation authorizing, directing, or permitting a violation.

It is the duty of both Municipal and Mounted Police to see that these laws are observed.

Any officer neglecting his duty should be promptly reported to headquarters.

## The Law and Justice in Andrew Introduction

In this chapter we have sought to inform and enlighten the reader as to the importance of our legal and judicial system and how it affects us in Andrew. Because the law seeks to safeguard our rights, as well as regulate our behaviour, there can be no denying the profound effect it has on each and every one of us on a daily basis. The law protects but it also punishes and we must make that individual, conscious and deliberate decision as to which side of the law we're on.

The opening up of the Canadian West to settlers brought with it a need for law enforcement. We've provided a general history of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police force in Western Canada in addition to the specifics of the R.C.M.P. involvement in An-

drew from about 1905 to the present. We've explained the basics of the Canadian legal and judicial system in a manner that a layman can understand. We've provided a history of the role of the Justice of the Peace in this system of law and justice. We've attempted in appendix "C" to provide a complete listing of all R.C.M.P. members and Justices of the Peace in Andrew. We've brought this law and order question closer to home by trying to provide a history of the duties and responsibilities of the Andrew Village Constable and the night watchman and the Andrew Court. We've chosen to open the chapter with the 1909 version of Sunday Laws, kindly reprinted from the *Vegreville Observer*. With a smile, a twinge of conscience, and an amazement at the "steep" fines, we hope that you enjoy going back seventy years to another time and lifestyle. Who among us isn't an offender?

In trying to write interestingly and understandably for a variety of readers about anything as complex as our legal and judicial system, there is always the danger of over-simplification, of making things strictly black and white. Nothing could be further from reality. Of all, this topic is one that is mostly gray! If we have stimulated the reader to think, we have succeeded in our aim. Do we condemn or defend the motives of the criminal? Do we allow first the police, then the courts and then the penal system to make "judgement calls"? After all, at each stage of the process, it's really only one man making a decision about the actions of the other.

In conclusion, the law provides the citizen with a number of rights as well as a number of responsibilities. There are six basic Common Law principles that make up the substance of Canadian law as we know it. At least five of the six are statements of our rights. They are:

1. The accused is innocent until proven guilty. Guilt is not presumed, but must be proven beyond a reasonable doubt.
2. The accused is entitled to know the reason for his arrest. No person can be arrested with or without a warrant without statutory authority. When arrested the person must be told why.
3. A man cannot be forced to supply evidence to convict himself. An accused is a competent witness in his own behalf and he should be informed by the court of his right to give evidence.
4. A husband and wife are one in the eyes of the law and cannot be compelled to testify against each other, with certain exceptions.
5. A man's home is his castle and can only be entered with the owner's consent or some authority in law.
6. Ignorance of the law is no excuse.

## How Our System of Law and Justice Works by The Honorable Mr. Justice John N. Decore

A basic understanding of how our system of law and justice works is an asset that enables us to better recognize the rights and duties that each of us has in our society.

In a free Country like our own, we have certain important rights not enjoyed by citizens of many other places, such as: the right to own, buy, sell or deal with property; the right to protection from acts of injury, damage or theft; the right to vote; the right to enter into contracts; the right to remain free from improper government or police intrusion; the right to defend oneself in a court of law, and so on. But attached to these rights are certain duties, such as: to refrain from depriving another of his assets or property; not to injure another; to abide by contractual obligations; to obey traffic laws; to pay income tax, etc.

*Substantial law* concerns itself with these rights and duties, and this aspect of the law is divided into two categories, namely, *public law* and *private law*.

Public law deals with the activities of our municipal, provincial or federal *government*, on the one hand, as they affect the *private* citizen or private groups, on the other hand. Private law, however,

consists of those laws that affect the private citizen or private groups *as between themselves*.

For example, if Green maliciously assaulted Doe, both the public and private aspects of the law might come into play. Green could be charged with violating the Criminal Code, making him liable to fine or imprisonment, this being a matter of public law. Doe could also take legal proceedings against Green to recover damages for the medical care, pain and suffering resulting from his injuries, which is a matter of private law.

Who makes our "law", or those rules and regulations that govern our standard of behavior? There are two major sources of law:

Firstly, *Statute Law*, which is the legislation enacted by our Federal parliament and Provincial legislature, and the by-laws passed by our municipal governments, and;

Secondly, *Common Law*, which are those rules or principles developed by judges over a period of time when they give their decisions in cases that are heard before them. These decisions, and the reasons that the judge gives for arriving at them are recorded and printed in books called *Law Reports*. Once such a decision is made and recorded, a trained lawyer can locate those reported cases that apply to a particular problem at hand.

Let us consider another example to illustrate how Statute and Common Law apply. The Criminal Code of Canada is a statute passed by our Federal Parliament establishing what activities are to be considered criminal. One of the sections of the Criminal Code states that everyone who "without reasonable excuse" fails or refuses to provide a police officer with a sample of his breath (in the proper circumstances) is guilty of an offence and liable to fine or imprisonment. But what constitutes a "reasonable excuse"? The Criminal Code is silent in this regard. However, judges have heard numerous cases on precisely this point in which persons accused of refusing to provide a breath sample have argued that, in their particular circumstances, they had a "reasonable excuse". Whether each of these different circumstances was a reasonable excuse within the meaning of the Criminal Code has been the subject of numerous reported judicial decisions or "Common Law". Just to give one example - these Common Law rules that developed over a period of years establish that the refusal to provide a breath sample on the grounds of a genuine religious belief is not a "reasonable excuse."

This example illustrates how statute law and common law often work hand in hand, because the judges' interpretation of statutes creates a body of Common Law rules. Should Government not accept the Common Law decisions it need only pass another



John Decore (1950) as Member of Parliament and member of Canadian Delegation to the United Nations.

statute or an amendment to the existing statute which then supercedes and, in effect, wipes out all the previous Common Law decisions on that particular matter. This occurs quite often as time progresses, with the result that our laws change to tailor themselves to the changing needs of our society.

Whenever there is a dispute as to the application of the meaning of law, whether it be public or private law, it is the court system that puts the machinery of justice into effect. There are several different courts in Alberta but, for purposes of this discussion, only a few major ones are outlined.

We employ a "three-tiered" court system: That is, the Courts of First Instance (or trial courts), the Alberta Court of Appeal, and the Supreme Court of Canada.

*The Courts of First Instance* include the Provincial Judges Court, which has hearings in Andrew, and the Court of Queen's Bench, which holds sittings in "Judicial Districts" throughout the Province, Vegreville being the closest to Andrew. The trials in the Provincial Judges Court deal with little, if any private law and confine themselves almost exclusively to Criminal Law. The Provincial Judge listens to evidence, examines exhibits, hears arguments and decides the cases himself, there being no jury trials in this court. The Court of Queen's Bench on the other hand, which is also a trial court hears both public and private law cases and the parties to the action can elect, in the proper circumstances, to have the decisions rendered by a judge alone or by a judge and a jury. In certain circumstances this court can hear appeals from the Provincial Judges Court.

*The Alberta Court of Appeal* is an intermediate Appellate Court, there being one such court in each province. This court does not hold trials nor hear witnesses, and seldom does it consider new evidence that was not presented at the original trial in the courts of First Instance. Instead, the judges of the Court of Appeal review the written transcript of the trial proceedings, listen to arguments of the parties to the action (usually presented by lawyers) and decide whether or not the trial judge correctly applied the law in the original trial. The Court of Appeal may *allow the appeal* in whole or in part by reversing the trial judge's decisions, may *dismiss the appeal* by upholding the trial judge or may order a *new trial* to be heard in the Court of First Instance.

*The Supreme Court of Canada* is the highest court in the three-tiered system and is the final Court of Appeal. It proceeds much like the Alberta Court of Appeal except that it considers appeals from all the Provincial Courts of Appeal in Canada.

Let us look at one final illustration to demonstrate how this system works. Jones Jr., a young man, wanted to buy a car. Because he had no means, the

finance company would not lend him the money to acquire the vehicle, so his father, Jones Sr., bought and registered the car in his own name, signed the finance contract, insured it in his own name and gave the keys to his son. Jones Jr. made all the finance company and insurance payments, drove the car and in fact his father never had anything to do with the vehicle again. Some months later, Jones Jr. caused an accident with his car, seriously injuring one Smith. Smith sued both Jones Jr., as the driver, and Jones Sr., as owner, because an Alberta statute provides that both the "driver" and the "owner" were liable for Smith's injuries. But was Jones Sr. really "the owner" simply because he was registered as such when in fact he had nothing to do with the car after its purchase? At the original trial in the Court of First Instance the presiding judge decided that the word "owner" in the statute included Jones Sr. thereby making him liable for Smith's injuries. Jones Sr. appealed the decision to the Alberta Court of Appeal and the original judgement was reversed, thereby freeing Jones Sr. from responsibility to pay. Smith, knowing that only Jones Sr. had sufficient money to pay for his damages including the insurance, appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada which in turn reversed the Alberta Court of Appeal. Jones Sr. was liable for Smith's injuries and the question of ownership under these circumstances was finally settled. This example illustrates how complicated the interpretation of the law can be, because each of the judges, right from the Court of First Instance to the Supreme Court of Canada, were highly trained specialists in deciding principles of law, yet they came to different conclusions.

## **The History Of The RCMP In Alberta** **by Hazel Anaka**

Under the leadership of Prime Minister John A. Macdonald and the federal Conservative Party, a mounted, paramilitary police force was formed. The responsibilities of this force were to include preceding the settlers west, and establishing a confidence and trust among the natives that would allow for the peaceful settlement of Western Canada. They were to enforce the law of the land as well as preserve peace and apprehend criminals. The Riel Rebellion of 1870 and the Cypress Hills Massacre of early 1873 postponed the formation of the Force until an Order-In-Council dated August 30, 1873 brought the Force legally into existence. The name of the Force was originally to have been "Mounted Rifles", but was instead made the "North West Mounted Police".

The most urgent task ahead of the Force was that of dealing with the American whiskey-traders, particularly those in the area of Fort Whoop-Up, who

through their illicit trade, were creating incredible problems with the Indians.

In the spring of 1874, recruiting began that would allow for a total of three hundred men to begin the Great March West. A recruiting notice from that year set out the requirements of any man who desired to join. He had to be active, able-bodied, of sound constitution and of exemplary character. He should be able to ride well, and read and write either English or French. Constables were to receive one dollar per diem and sub-constables seventy-five cents per diem. If any man served the Force well for the mini-

## NORTH WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

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150 additional Constables and Sub-Constables being required for the above Force, the following information is published for the guidance of those desirous of joining the Force:—

(1).—*Candidates must be active, able-bodied men of thoroughly sound constitution and exemplary character. They should be able to ride well, and to read and write either the English or French language.*

(2).—*The term of engagement is three years.*

(3).—*The rates of payments are as follow:—*

*Constables.....\$1 per diem.*

*Sub-Constables..... 75 c. "*

*with free rations; a free kit on joining; clothing; boots; quarters; fuel; and light; and the Government is empowered to give a free grant of 160 acres of land to all well-conducted men on completion of three years' service.*

(4).—*All transport expenses of those who are approved and accepted for service will be borne by the Government.*

(5).—*The undersigned will attend at*

*on the  
for the purpose of of engaging suitable men.*

G. A. FRENCH, Lt.-Colonel,  
Commissioner N. W. M. P.

1874 Recruiting Notice: Courtesy of the R.C.M.P., Ottawa

mum three year period, he would receive free, one hundred and sixty acres of land.

On July 8, 1874, the March began from Dufferin, Manitoba to Fort Whoop-Up. It was an expedition through virtually unknown territory, which would test the endurance and stamina of man and beast. In early October they reached their destination, exhausted but ready to meet the challenge ahead. Over the next few years, the Force established detachments at strategic locations, supervised the signing of Indian treaties, kept law and order between Indians and Whites, and between different Indian tribes, and was active during the building of the railway.

During these early years, the Force had a great number of responsibilities as well as a great deal of power. In addition to enforcing the country's laws, the men acted as court orderlies, jailers, escorts for prisoners and lunatics, and as customs officers. Because of the sparse population and lack of trained justices of the peace and magistrates, members of the Force were thrust into these roles. Naturally, having one body of men apprehending, trying and sentencing people, was not the ideal, but for a time it was the only way. The men also performed a variety of other services. They delivered mail, collected information for the 1881 census, and acted as Indian agents.

The history of the NWMP is a romantic, colorful and sometimes tragic one. Those first men, particularly, must be commended for the spirit of adventure and dedication that they brought to their jobs. By living in a wilderness without family or friends, enduring the loneliness and lack of comforts, as well as being solely responsible for the safety and welfare of everyone around them, these men certainly earned the respect and admiration they received.

Because of this respect and admiration, in 1904, King Edward VII added the word "Royal" to the name. Thus the Royal North West Mounted Police came into existence. By this time the Force boasted ten divisions, one hundred forty-three detachments, and eight hundred and ten men.

In 1905, when Alberta and Saskatchewan became provinces, the question of retaining the services of the RNWMP arose. Because of their satisfaction with the Force, both provincial governments entered into five year contracts with the federal government. For a fee of seventy-five thousand dollars each, annually, Alberta and Saskatchewan would each receive a minimum of two hundred and fifty men who would enforce criminal law as well as provincial statutes, and would come under the jurisdiction of the provincial attorney general's department.

Despite the involvement with the provincial attorney general, the Force was still, for all practical purposes, a federal one that took its orders from



Taken in 1874, this is the earliest known photograph of the members of the force. It shows the first uniform of the Force, including scarlet Norfolk jacket, steel grey or flesh colored breeches, blue trousers with double white stripe, black or brown boots, pillbox hat or white helmet. By 1876 this uniform was replaced by a more ornate and military style of dress. (Photo courtesy of the R.C.M.P., Ottawa)

Ottawa. Before too long, Alberta and Saskatchewan, as new provinces, wanted more control over policing and set about establishing their own respective provincial police forces. By 1912, a small force of provincial police was established in Alberta. Their initial responsibility was largely one of enforcing liquor regulations. This would, over the next few years prove to be an unpopular position to be in. In 1915, Albertans voted 58,295 to 37,209 in favour of prohibition, which meant a great number of people were still bound and determined to drink, whether within the law or not. It was an emotional issue and one where nearly half of the people opposed the Force regardless of what it did.

Gradually the Alberta Provincial Police (APP) assumed other provincial duties and this, of course, led to conflict and confusion over jurisdiction of both the RNWMP and the APP. On March 1, 1917, the Alberta contract for the services of the RNWMP

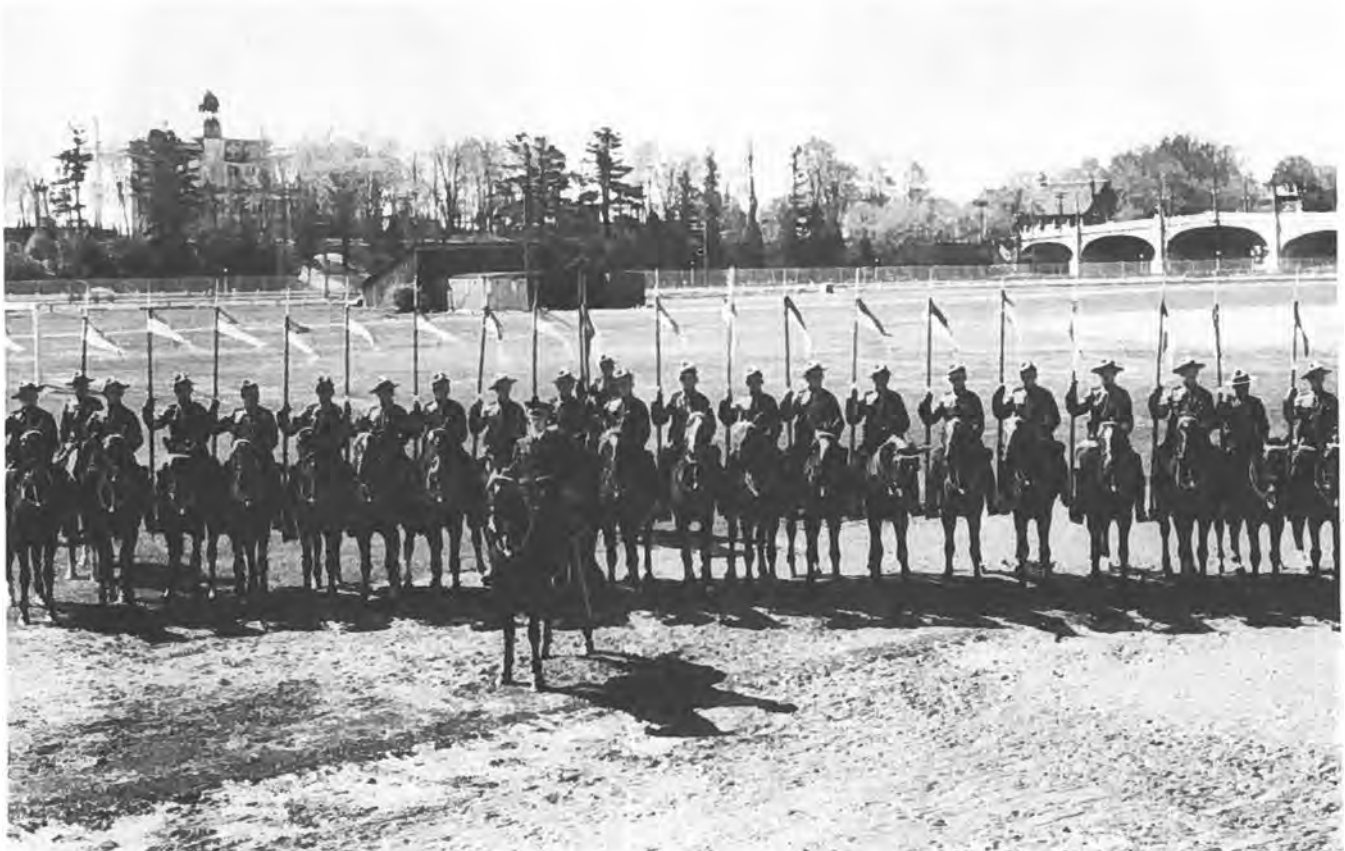
lapsed. Total policing of the province by the APP began. The RNWMP were needed for the war effort, both at home in guarding the Canada-US border, and overseas in France and Russia.

On February 1, 1920 the RNWMP and the Dominion Police (DP) (serving primarily eastern Canada) amalgamated to form the RCMP. This change transferred to the RCMP the responsibility for national security. The DP had, in addition to guarding government buildings, set up a Fingerprint Bureau for the indexing and filing of the fingerprints of criminals. They had also been involved in secret service investigations, gathering intelligence on subversives and investigating counterfeit operations. The RCMP force assumed these functions, and had its headquarters moved to Ottawa from Regina.

Over the next several years the Force continued to do its job. While the RCMP and the APP co-existed for a long time, conflicts over jurisdiction and the



RNWMP contingent participating in the ceremonies inaugurating the Province of Alberta at Edmonton, September, 1905. (Photo courtesy of the R.C.M.P., Ottawa)



The Musical Ride, Lansdowne Park, Ottawa, 1920. (Photo courtesy of the R.C.M.P., Ottawa)

overlapping of duties finally ended in 1932 when the RCMP absorbed the APP.

The RCMP force continued to grow and flourish, and in fact has become a Canadian national symbol known throughout the world. In 1973 the centennial of the formation of the Force was celebrated. In recent years there has been a good deal of controversy over the power and authority that the RCMP wield. Although the Force has been criticized, it still stands and will continue to stand, as a romantic, vital and honorable Canadian institution.

### **Royal Canadian Mounted Police at Andrew, Alberta**

**by Corporal J. W. Yaskiw I/C Andrew**

A three man detachment situated in the north end of the village provides the required policing for Andrew, Boian, Cadron, Cucumber Lake, Delph, Kahwin, Krakow, Leeshore, Limestone, Luzan, Rodef, St. Michael, Shandro, Skaro, Sniatyn, Soda Lake, Spring Creek, Sunland, Ukalta, Whitford, Whitford Lake, Willingdon, Wostok and Zawale. Some of these names may not be too familiar to the younger generation; however, most of the mentioned areas at one time were defined by either a church, community

hall, or a business establishment, which have since been abandoned or disappeared through the years. Cpl. J. W. Yaskiw, Cst. P. J. Brady and Cst. B. H. Button presently stationed at Andrew must police all of these areas which encompass a total of 618 square miles and an approximate population of 3,500 people. To carry out the duties and responsibilities of policing this area, the detachment has been provided with the services of two modern vehicles, access to sophisticated telecommunication systems, all current investigational aids and an unlimited source of assistance through the R.C.M.P. Support Services from Edmonton, Alberta. In addition, on January, 1, 1979 a part-time stenographer was hired to assist in the operational, administrative, and clerical duties of the Detachment.

A review of the workload processed by the Andrew Detachment members reveals the investigating of crimes against persons, property, and traffic enforcement, to be the primary duties in policing the area. With the ever increasing interest and involvement of the general public in assisting the R.C.M.P. in the prevention of these crimes, programs applicable to specific problem areas have been implemented. An excerpt from the R.C.M.P. 1977 Annual Report



Cpl. J. W. Yaskiw I/C.



Cst. P. J. (Jim) Brady.





Cst. B. H. (Bruce) Button.



Bonnie Danyluk, stenographer.



Andrew R.C.M.P. detachment office.

states that "Early in 1977, members at Andrew Detachment, in conjunction with the National Farmers Union, Uniform and the Andrew Lions Club began a Neighborhood Watch Program, unique to this Province.

Public meetings were held at various communities and the reaction of the general public was quite favorable. At the present time, the Villages of Willingdon and Andrew have been canvassed with an estimated 85% participation rate. Additionally, about one-third of the farms are now participating and it is anticipated that the remainder of the Detachment area will be complete by the summer of the 1978. This is the first time in Alberta that this program has been conducted on such a complete basis in a rural Detachment area."

On November 23, 1979 Alan Witwicki, a local resident was sworn in as Andrew's first Auxiliary R.C.M.P. Constable. This volunteer program allows him to assist regular R.C.M.P. members in all aspects of policing in this area.

Andrew Detachment is one of nine detachments under the jurisdiction of the Officer Commanding Vegreville Sub-Division, R.C.M. Police, Vegreville, Alberta. With ultimate control under the Commanding Officer "K" Division (Alberta), it may be of interest to note that Andrew Detachment along with others had, prior to 1976, been directly responsible to the Officer Commanding Edmonton Sub-Division. Reorganization in that year met a view of providing more managerial control and support to Detachments and resulted in the change and relocation of Officers Commanding to rural units. This has streamlined operations and provided a more complete service to the general public.

See appendix C8 for a listing of R.C.M.P. officers that have served in Andrew.

### **Policing In Andrew by Hazel Anaka**

We have attempted to piece together the history of the R.C.M.P. and the A.P.P. and their role in

Andrew through information from the R.C.M.P. historian, through reading research notes at the Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village (the present home of the Andrew A.P.P. barracks), through reading Justice of the Peace files at the Provincial Archives, and through talking to local residents. Although there is still a great deal we don't know, we believe the following to be reasonably accurate.

The earliest records of the R.C.M.P. indicate that one member, Corporal W.W. Watt was stationed at Andrew from April, 1905 to January, 1909. It would appear that the Andrew Detachment was closed between January and May of 1909, and was re-opened in June, 1909 and remained open until 1911. Constable J. A. Schreyer was in charge of a detachment at Wostok from March, 1909 to May, 1909, after which he was transferred to Andrew. Constable F. W. Chadwick was also posted to Andrew.

According to a return done by a Justice of the Peace in Andrew in 1910, the accused in a particular case was found guilty and assessed costs which included a R.N.W.M.P. constable's fee of three dollars and thirty cents. It was broken down in this way — arrest on warrant, one dollar and fifty cents; arrest of witness, thirty-seven and one-half cents; serving five summonses, thirty cents; and attending court twice, one dollar and twelve and one-half cents! Luckily remuneration for that type of work has increased somewhat in the past sixty-nine years!

It appears that the Andrew Detachment was closed between 1911 and 1914, re-opened in 1914 and then closed again in 1917 when the A.P.P. assumed policing duties in our area. The man stationed here between 1914 and 1917 was possibly Constable H. Jackson.



"Pickell House" was used as the A.P.P. headquarters. Later used as a residence.

On August 23, 1917 authority was given for the construction of a wooden cell, as well as authority to the Alberta Provincial Police to move from Weder's Hotel to premises formerly occupied by the R.N.W.M.P. We believe this building to be one owned by Mr. Carey and located between the present South Side Service gas station and Mr. Nick Dmetruk's residence. It eventually burned.

In 1919, members from the Andrew Detachment were patrolling the Lamont area. In 1920, Constable S. McPherson was left in charge of the Andrew Detachment when Constable William Buchanan was placed in charge of the Smoky Lake detachment. By 1923, the Andrew Sub-Division included Andrew, Smoky Lake and Lamont. The detachment office was moved into the R. L. Pickell house, a large two storey building located at Plan 7721746, Lot 1. It provided office space, a cell, a court room area, as well as living quarters.

On October 1, 1924 a Sub-Division office was opened at Vegreville which brought an end to Andrew's role as Sub-Division headquarters.

On September 8, 1928 the detachment was transferred to Willingdon, apparently because of the increased numbers of settlers along the newly constructed railway who were creating more work in that area.

The R.C.M.P. historian advises that "the Force opened a detachment at Willingdon with Constable Winnick in charge in 1932, after the Force absorbed the Alberta Provincial Police.

In April of 1932, a petition was received from the people of Andrew requesting that consideration be given to the idea of establishing a detachment at Andrew. The citizens of Andrew argued that Andrew was geographically better situated than Willingdon to cover the patrol area. The necessity of establishing a detachment was investigated by Inspector Scott and Sergeant Heacock. They concluded that since Willingdon was only twelve miles away and Constable Winnick covered the district frequently, there was no need to move the detachment. They also established that there was no suitable building for a detachment in Andrew. Mayor C. F. Connolly replied that the town could arrange for a building to be built. He also pointed out that during the winter it was difficult for Constable Winnick to get to Andrew since the roads were often blocked. When this happened, lawbreaking in Andrew increased. Mayor Connolly's efforts and a petition from the Andrew Board of Trade, in 1936, did little to change the previous decision.

A year later, Inspector Tucker, the officer in charge of Vegreville Sub-Division, again looked at the situation and presented his recommendations.

Inspector Tucker favoured moving the detachment to Andrew since Andrew would be more in the centre of the detachment area than Willingdon and that most of the crime emanated from the Andrew district and adjacent areas. His investigation of the records of the Willingdon Detachment showed that the majority of their cases came from Sunland, Shandro, Kahwin, Sniatyn, Rodef and Wostok. The transfer of the detachment was approved on August 9, 1937 by Commissioner MacBrien. The Andrew Detachment was opened on October 1, 1937.

Quarters, located on the corner of Third Street and First Avenue, (Block 6, Lot 7) were rented from Dr. C. F. Connolly. It provided for married quarters and office space. This building continued to be used until 1965 when the new build-for-lease quarters were constructed (Block 12, Lot 1)."

The R.C.M.P. and A.P.P. have served Andrew and area for a combined total of seventy-five years. Their members have maintained law and order as well as adding color and adventure to our history. Everyone has his own memories of a particular member (or members) who either "caught" him in some misdeed or "saved" him from some injustice by another person. In some cases, the men appeared to be "larger than life" and above reproach, but in most cases they were just men who were trying to do a job they believed in. They've done and continue, in 1979, to do a good job of protecting our lives and liberties and enforcing the law. Without their involvement in our community, Andrew and its people would surely be different today.

See Appendix C, 8 for a complete list of members.

### Andrew Village Constable

Prior to the mid 1960's when the Royal Canadian Mounted Police assumed responsibility for policing the Village of Andrew, the problem of law enforcement was one for the Village Council to handle. Whether because of a lack of trained personnel or poor remuneration or an unclear job description or a lack of support and direction from council, the whole issue of Village Constable seems to have been fraught with problems.

The early men were all self-employed in other areas and assumed the combined role of village constable and fire chief almost on a voluntary basis. The pay was negligible. In 1933, Andrew's first constable, Alex Skoreiko, received twelve dollars per month. The early constables (and the last ones as well) were really only "on call" and did little in the way of patrolling the Village or preventing crime. It wasn't until May 3, 1954 that the position became full-time. Alexander Bidniak, who had been a part-



The certificate of appointment as Village Constable presented to Alex J. Skoreiko by Mayor C. F. Connolly.



August 19, 1933, Alex Skoreiko, Village Constable.

time constable, was the first to become full-time. In 1956, he was receiving a salary of two hundred and forty dollars per month.

Through the years, the Village Council appointed village constables, night watchmen and special constables. At times, all three positions were filled at once and at other times, and for surprisingly long periods, Andrew was without any type of policing. During those times the R.C.M.P. would be called in to investigate any crime, but would not patrol the village.

According to the minutes of the Village Council meetings, the town constable had a number of responsibilities that had little to do with law enforce-



Town Constable Matt Thomas and Mrs. Thomas.

ment. Over the years the responsibilities changed, but at one time or other, included that of fire chief, painting signs as to "where not to tie horses", making fires in the town hall, repairing sidewalks, acting as rat inspector, supervising the kiddies' playground and baseball practices, attending to the grounds and campsite and making repairs to same, supervising skating, acting as welfare officer, weed inspector, fire hall attendant, keeping the skating rink open and attending to the nine o'clock curfew for children. Perhaps the foregoing list helps explain why Andrew had difficulty getting and keeping a good man.

In addition to these miscellaneous duties, the constable was paid to enforce village bylaws which at that time would have included traffic violations, liquor offences and the curfew. There was a mutual agreement between the R.C.M.P. and the village constable to help each other when required. In the event of a criminal offence such as a robbery or a shooting within the village boundary, the R.C.M.P. would investigate.

Because the village constable was appointed and

paid by the Village Council, he was answerable to them for his actions. Although some of the constables were widely criticized for being too aggressive or doing a poor job, many of them did a good job.

There appear to be a number of inconsistencies in the responsibilities and powers of the village constable. In some cases the constable wore a uniform and was permitted to carry a gun. In some cases he had neither. In 1963, the constable had a uniform and cap, gun, handcuffs, billy and a portable police car flashing light in addition to a salary of two hundred and eighty dollars a month, forty-five dollars for car expenses and telephone rental. Some of the constables had the opportunity to attend training classes in Vegreville or Edmonton.

In the early 1960's, the Village began moving away from hiring a full-time constable and began appointing special constables for a two week time period. Special constables were also appointed for special events, for Halloween night and for the July sports day. In 1962, a special constable for Halloween received one dollar and twenty-five cents an hour and twelve cents a mile for car expenses to work from six p.m. to six a.m.

As early as 1964, the Village began corresponding with the Attorney General's department and inquiring about the possibility of R.C.M.P. policing in Andrew. Two years later Andrew was still appointing constables on an "as needed" basis. From the standpoint of a citizen this whole situation seemed awfully disorganized, ineffective and lacking continuity. Breaking in a new constable every few weeks or months couldn't have resulted in very effective policing.

By far the bulk of the workload in the 1950's and 1960's was traffic violations. For those readers who don't remember their tickets, the earlier tickets included a breakdown of the fines — one dollar for improper parking, one dollar for non stop, two dollars for U-turn, and five dollars for speeding. In studying old ticket books, it was discovered that the following charges were most common — parked the opposite way, parked in restricted area, double parked, crossing street between intersections, centre parked too long, too close to corner and too far from curb, and illegal possession of liquor.

If you had a few too many at a local wedding or dance, perhaps you were caught and jailed overnight. In the 1930's, you would have spent the night under guard in a room in the basement of Jerwak's hotel. After the first fire hall was built you would have spent the night in a cell in the basement or in the R.C.M.P. cell. After the present Village Office and assembly room was built in 1953, you could have slept it off in

# ANDREW POLICE DEPARTMENT

Name .....

Address .....

Driver's License No. ....

M. V. License No. ....

Particulars of M. V. ....

Date ..... 195 ..... Time .....

Place .....

Offence .....

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You are requested to report to  
at ..... on .....  
with .....

**Nº 69**

Chief Constable

A sample of the violation ticket used by the Andrew Village Constable in the mid 1950's.

the cell in there. In any case, a night in jail under guard is apt to be a memorable and shaking experience.

Back to the guy in the street who just made an illegal U-turn. After being ticketed he could either appear sheepishly at the village office to pay his fine and leave a wiser man. Or he could boldly fight it in court in front of Magistrate T. J. Matichuk. Prior to the construction of the Court Room (Village Assembly Room) in the Village Office, court was held in T. J. Matichuk's office or in the hall.

A list of magistrates and provincial judges who heard cases in Andrew includes:

T. J. Matichuk: November 1958-October 1965

N. S. Shewchuk: October 1965-February 1969: On the second and fourth Tuesday of every month. From Vegreville.

A. Shamchuk: February 1969-December 1969: The second and fourth Tuesday of every month. From Vegreville.

A. Shamchuk: December 1969-September 1970: The second and fourth Wednesday of every month. From Vegreville.

G. R. Rennie: September 1970-March 1971: The second Tuesday of every month. From Edmonton.  
G. R. Rennie — Provincial Judge: March 1971-September 1972: The second Thursday of every month. From Edmonton.

At present, there is a non-specified judge who holds court every fourth Friday.

Although Andrew still appears in government records as a circuit point, for all intents and purposes, the regular sitting of the Andrew court ended in late 1978. People are reluctant to appear in court before the hometown "jury" and have opted to attend court in Smoky Lake or elsewhere, instead. The number of cases handled here didn't warrant regular sittings by a circuit judge.

For a complete list of the men who have worked as village constable or special constable or night watchman or in some cases held all three positions, please see Appendix C 11. Dates of office have not been included because of the short and intermittent terms.

## The Past and Present Role of the Justice of the Peace in Alberta

by Hazel Anaka, Justice of the Peace

By the 1870's a need for law enforcement among the white settlers and the Indians had become apparent. In 1874 the N.W.M.P. began establishing detachments throughout what would later become Alberta. Because of the sparse population, the great distances and the lack of qualified people to act as magistrates, the first commissioned officers of the N.W.M.P. were appointed as ex-officio Justices of the Peace. In effect the officer would bring the accused to court, prosecute him and also sit in judgment. This practice was in contrast to the established principles of English law that called for an independent and impartial judiciary. While this may have expedited the course of justice, the Force was not without critics because of its wide powers which included such things as search-without-warrant.

As the West became more thickly populated, it was possible for the government of the North West Territories located at Regina to begin appointing civilians to the position of Justice of the Peace. The earliest civilian Justices of the Peace in our area date back to Silas Argue Richardson of Whitford who was appointed in July, 1899 and James Hamilton of Andrew appointed in May, 1900. Then, as now, the major requirement was Canadian citizenship. The appointee would, of course, have to be able to read and write English. Upon completion of an oath of allegiance, the justice would receive his commission along with a letter outlining his duties and responsibilities as well as a supply of forms and a copy of



CANADA  
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES

*A. J. G. S.*  
Lieutenant Governor.

By His Honour *Amedée Emmanuel Jorquet*  
Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Territories.

To all to whom these Presents shall come or whom the same concern—  
GREETING.

Know ye that having confidence in the loyalty, integrity and ability of

*Silas Arque Richardson* \_\_\_\_\_ of *Whitford* \_\_\_\_\_  
in the Provisional District of *Alberta* \_\_\_\_\_ I, under and by virtue of  
the powers in that behalf vested in me, have appointed and do hereby appoint him the said  
*Silas Arque Richardson* \_\_\_\_\_ a Justice of the Peace in  
and for the North-West Territories, with all and every the powers, authority, privileges and advan-  
tages to the office of Justice of the Peace by right and by law appertaining.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Territories at Government House, Regina, this *eighth* \_\_\_\_\_  
day of *July* \_\_\_\_\_, A.D., 1899 and in the *sixty third* \_\_\_\_\_ year of Her Majesty's Reign.

BY COMMAND,

*R. B. Gordon*  
Territorial Secretary.

Justice of the Peace Commission, 1899. Courtesy of Provincial Archives of Alberta Acc. 69.210.

The Consolidated Ordinances 1898 and the Criminal Code.

Although the early justices enjoyed a good deal of power and authority, they too were governed by certain restrictions and prescribed procedures. As with most legal matters today, there was an appeal period during which time a person dissatisfied with a judgement could be heard.

Movies and books have painted a colorful and violent picture of our "wild and wooly" west, complete with barroom brawls and seemingly senseless killings. Bodily crimes such as assault were very prevalent, and for that reason we will use assault to illustrate the very direct and involved role an early Justice of the Peace would play.

John Doe and Bill Smith were enjoying a little "hooch" from the local bootlegger when enjoyment turned to violence as John Doe punched out his buddy Bill over an unfortunate remark about John's taste in women. Although Bill's pride hurt harder than his jaw or ribs, he decided to press charges.

Bill then had the option of reporting the assault to the police or laying an information (or charge) himself before a justice. The justice then considered the grounds for belief and the likelihood of John appear-

ing in court and decided that issuing a summons to John would be sufficient to compel him to court. In the meantime, the investigating officer, who would also act as prosecution, had been preparing his case against John. The court date was set for a day in July, 1910 and was held in the local detachment office. Everyone, including a sizeable cheering section for each side, assembled and court began. Depending on what else was slated for that court date, one or perhaps two justices would officiate. The justice heard the allegations against John as well as any defense he may have offered. Witnesses may have been called before the justice decided that John did in fact assault Bill and fined him anywhere from one to twenty dollars plus costs for this deed. Costs can add up quickly when you consider the justice's fee of perhaps one or two dollars, mileage of ten cents per mile, a fee of seventy-five cents for each witness, and the constable's fee for arrest and attending court. John saved himself interpreter's fees because both he and Bill and the witnesses could all understand and speak English.

After this and every other hearing the justice had certain administrative functions to perform. Under the provision of the Magistrates Order, Section II, it

was the justice's responsibility to collect and remit all fines to the Attorney General. It was also the duty of the Justice of the Peace to Transmit to the Clerk of the Court for that Judicial District, all documents relating to the preliminary inquiry — the information, witnesses' depositions, exhibits, statement of the accused, recognizances and a coroner's deposition. The justice was also required to submit half-yearly a return outlining all proceedings resulting in conviction, as well as all other matters "commenced, tried, heard, revised, or adjudicated upon by the justice."

Up until very recently, a justice by virtue of his appointment could deal with juvenile matters. As the law now stands only a justice with special authorization from the attorney general to act upon juvenile matters can accept an information sworn against a juvenile. The present Juvenile Delinquent Act was written in 1929 and at that time made great strides in protecting the rights of children. In 1907 a fourteen year-old boy found guilty of abusing a girl was given the choice of two months in jail or two lashes. That couldn't happen in 1979.

Just as laws and our attitudes to law-breaking have evolved and changed in the last eighty years, so, too, has the role of the Justice of the Peace. The present-day justice is appointed and paid by the provincial government. It is the policy of the Attorney General's department that all justices "shall be trained in the performance of both their judicial and administrative duties." This training will serve to ensure that qualified people are acting within consistent and acceptable standards.

The primary function of the Justice of the Peace in Alberta is to safeguard the rights of the individual and society. In order to accomplish this end the justice must have judicial independence and exercise personal judgement in making decisions. He is only restricted by the legislation and established legal procedures. The justice is walking that fine line between the accused and the police and it is his duty to ensure that both are well served.

The Justice of the Peace Act (1971) empowers the justice to receive informations and complaints, issue summons and warrants, grant interim release, issue search warrants and compel witnesses to court. It

also sets out the entire province of Alberta as the territorial jurisdiction of the justice. He may also adjourn any proceedings in the absence of a provincial judge, and do all other acts and matters necessary before a hearing. A justice may **not** hear, try or determine cases, or deal with juveniles without express authorization. Unlike American justices in the movies, an Alberta justice cannot perform marriage ceremonies without a special marriage commission. Another function of the justice that is not widely known is that of attending to witness the destruction of liquor exhibits that have been seized. The justice works closely **with** the police but not **for** them.

In addition to these judicial functions, the justice must perform a number of administrative ones. The justice is required to transmit to the Clerk of the Court in Edmonton all documents that have been used. A monthly return to the Court Administrator in Edmonton sets out the services that were rendered that month and forms the basis for payment. It's been suggested that the nominal fees paid to a justice do not properly reflect the importance of the job and efforts are being made to have the situation changed. A Justice of the Peace in Alberta in 1979 receives one dollar for each information, summons, or warrant and fifty cents for each subpoena. Attending to witness destruction of liquor pays ten dollars, while attending to release a prisoner may pay either five or ten dollars depending on the time of day. Up until January 1, 1979 the prisoner was required to pay the justice for his release; now the government includes this service in its fee schedule. It's interesting to note that Alberta pays its justices more than the other provinces do.

By virtue of his appointment, a justice is also a Commissioner for Oaths, which authorizes him to administer oaths, affirmations, and solemn declarations to any person making an affidavit or statutory declaration in Alberta.

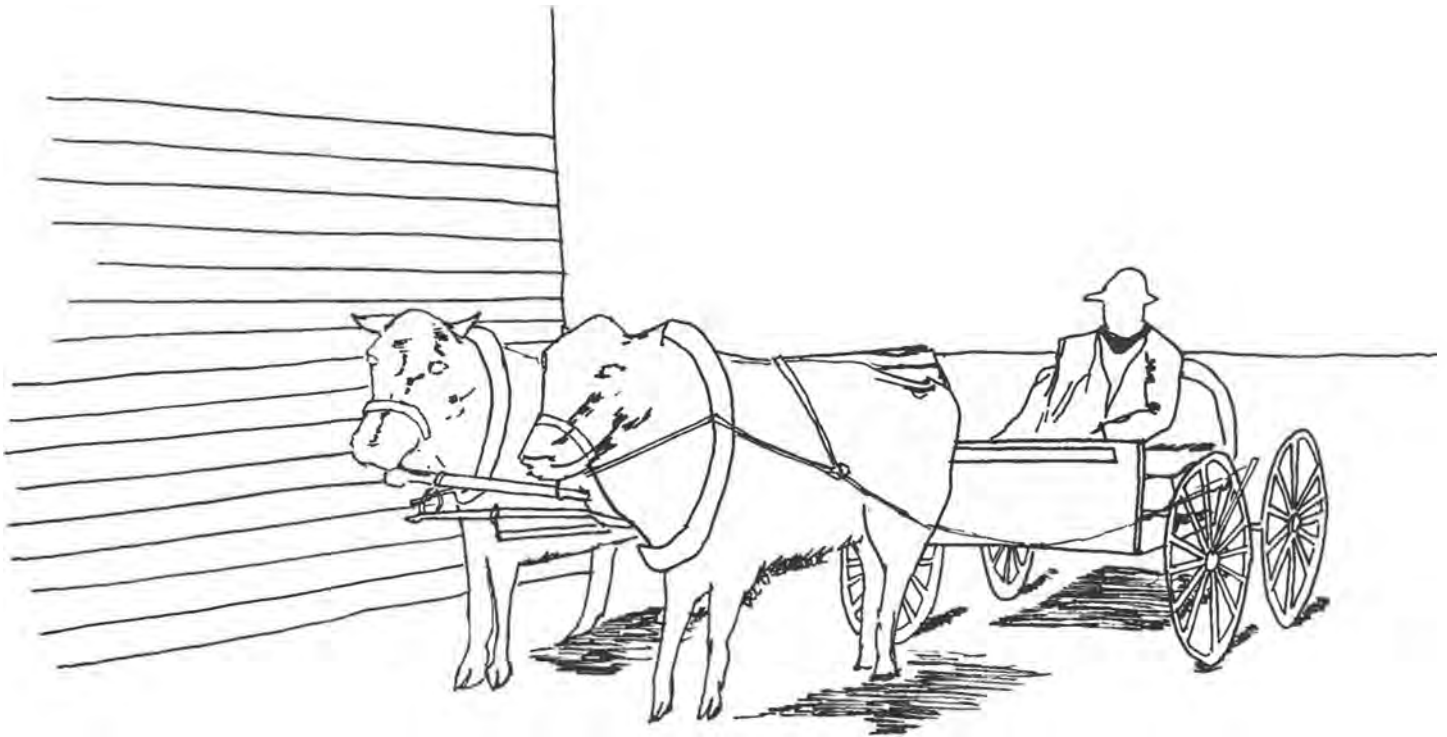
In conclusion, a Justice of the Peace is a person from the community who forms one link in the legal and judicial system by protecting the rights and liberties of the individual and of society.

See Appendix C2 for a complete list of Justices of the Peace.





# Health Services



It was the time to rejoice  
At the coming of medicare;  
A relief for the sick and needy;  
Allaying the epidemic's scare;  
A boon to health for old and young  
Access to medication,  
To clinics and the hospitals,  
And the specialist's dispensations

## **Fifty Years — A Golden Jubilee Half A Century of Medical Care by Morley A. R. Young, M.D.**

I have been asked to prepare an article for the Andrew Historical Society to be included in their Golden Jubilee Historical Publication. This I am pleased to do. It has been suggested that I might begin with comments from the “horse and buggy days” of medical practise and wander through the years to the present time. I came to Lamont in January of 1922. I became associated with Drs. Archer and Rush in the practise of medicine at that time and this has been my home through all the years. I had considerable experience in the so-called “horse and buggy” type of practise. Many calls were made to patients in their homes. Two-thirds of all maternity cases were attended to in the homes. It was not unusual to have some difficulty in convincing a very sick person or members of the family that hospital care was really necessary. Dr. Archer came to this area in 1903 and lived at Star. The Lamont Public Hospital was opened in 1912. Thus, for about ten years his practise was really the “horse and buggy” variety. On more than one occasion he operated on the kitchen table. The Andrew area was very much a part of his territory.



Morley A. R. Young, Lamont.

Dr. C. F. Connolly, who had spent some time with the doctors at Lamont in 1920 and '21, gave special attention to Andrew and for a time lived in the hamlet. He later established a practise in Mundare. Following this, Andrew and the surrounding area again came under the care of doctors from Lamont.

The horse and buggy, as a means of travel, were beginning to fade when I began my practise. Dr. Archer bought his first automobile in 1912. In the summer most calls were answered by using the automobile. In winter it was a different story. If there was an average amount of snow, the roads were impassable for a car. The sleigh roads were too narrow and too high for a car to travel on them. During this time horses and a sleigh or cutter were necessary. It was a slow but sure method of getting there. Many hours were spent on the road. I remember one trip I made north-west of Andrew, not far south of the river. The local livery man drove me in a cutter with a team. We left Lamont around nine o'clock, 2100 hours, and got back nine hours later. Slow but sure! Two other trips I might mention in this regard — a twenty mile round trip to a maternity case with the thermometer more than forty degrees below (Fahrenheit). The husband came for me with a team and sleigh, with a wagon box on the sleigh and a good supply of hay in the box to stand or lie on. I chose to lie down. I had plenty of warm clothes on and with an added blanket I was really quite comfortable. I remember the dog jumped into the sleigh box and cuddled down beside me. When the temperature was low, it was necessary to let the horses take their time. If you forced them to trot, the deeper breathing could cause frost damage to their lungs. I had one such experience. It was a very cold night with a northwest breeze blowing. I again had the livery man with his team. When we reached our destination, nine miles west of Lamont, some froth from the horse's mouth was blood stained. Coming back, we took our time and reached home with the horses apparently breathing without difficulty. Many “horse and buggy” trips were very comfortable and pleasant.

By 1930, winter country practise was beginning to get less difficult. More and more of the patients made use of their own means of travel and came to the Lamont Clinic for consultation. More and more automobiles were appearing in the district and a number of the roads were kept open by frequent travel. A heavy snowfall or much drifting still rendered the good roads impassable. Finally, our local garage people, from two garages, built a vehicle which we named “the bug”. Take a Ford Auto and strip off most of the body, leaving the engine cover and the dash board. Build a light cab to protect the driver and passenger with a space behind them for any grips.

Cut down the rear and front axles to be the same width as the sleigh tracks, and put double wheels on the rear end. The front wheels were replaced by either sleigh-like runners or wheels with balloon tires. The runners were the better of the two to my way of thinking. I made a good number of trips in the "bug". If the sleigh roads were good, it was possible to travel at twenty miles or more an hour. It was much faster than horses, and Andrew did not seem so far from Lamont.

The C.P.R. railroad running from Lloydminster to Edmonton was built through our area in 1928. Star, four miles north of Lamont, was the destination of many persons from the area north and east of the Lamont Clinic and Hospital. This made medical care more readily available for people requiring advice or treatment. In 1934 the Municipality of Wostok, in which Andrew was situated, entered into a Medical Care Agreement with the Lamont Clinic. For a stated sum, paid by the Municipality, any ratepayer or member of his family received medical care free of charge. This was an early attempt at Health Insurance or Medicare. For a few years the scheme worked quite well.

From 1940, for twenty-eight years, the Lamont Clinic gave direct service to Andrew and the surrounding districts through an office in Andrew. A doctor from the Clinic attended this office two afternoons each week. Many, many people were taken care of in this way. If the condition required it, the patient was brought to the Hospital in Lamont.

Such names as Alton, Bell, Mallett, Thomashewsky, and M. Young appear on the records. Dr. Ashley Valens took over in 1942 and for three years lived in Andrew and made use of the office referred to above. He was associated with the Lamont Clinic. Following this period, for the next twenty-three years the Lamont Clinic maintained its original service to the Village of Andrew. Again many familiar names appear on our medical records: Davey, Dobson, Emberton, Glen, Hepburn, Smith, Sunley, and R. Young, among a few others who made the occasional trip to Andrew to take care of the office there. At the time of this writing — June, 1979 — the Lamont Clinic still has the pleasure and satisfaction of looking after many folk from Andrew and the surrounding districts. Speaking on my own behalf, this has been a long and happy experience.

I have been asked how many patients I have treated and how many babies I delivered. The figures I will give are not absolutely accurate but are based on the Clinic and Hospital records. In my early years of practise it was of the general variety but from 1930 on, Surgery occupied more and more of my time. In the maternity area the records show that I attended

between four hundred and fifty and five hundred cases. Of patients I looked after in the hospital, the figure is over twenty thousand. Since one sees four or five patients in consultation for each one who needs hospital care, we arrive at a figure of many thousands consultations in forty-two years of practise. One might reasonably ask what sort of ailments presented themselves in this vast array of people.

During my medical practise two things happened which had a profound influence on the type of ailments we encountered. In considering these events, a "before" and "after" situation is very evident. "Before" and "after" the introduction of Immunization against Infectious or Communicable Diseases such as Smallpox, Diphtheria, Tetanus, Measles, and Polio, and "before" and "after" the introduction of the Sulpha Drugs and the discovery of Penicillin and other antibiotics. I saw and treated a number of cases of Smallpox in people at that time who were not vaccinated. Diphtheria was still a worry. Again I saw and treated quite a few people with this infection. Antitoxin was available for use in those affected but there was no immunization. The earlier the diagnosis and the giving of antitoxin the better the result. Immunization developed very rapidly during the early '30's and with it the various diseases became less and less frequent and their after-effects on such important organs as the heart or kidneys became less and less frequent.

The Sulpha drugs and the Antibiotics made a tremendous difference to the type of ailments we had to meet. This occurred in the very early 1940's. Such conditions as Pneumonia, Osteomyelitis (bone infection), Abscesses, Infected Wounds, and so forth were much easier handled or were seen very much less frequently. A well-known example of this type of change would be Tonsillitis. Repeated attacks of Tonsillitis resulted in the removal of the Tonsils. This is very much less frequent nowadays, thanks to the anti substances. In the 1930's, during the holiday season it was not too unusual for there to be a dozen or more tonsillectomies in one day in our Hospital. Today there is not a tenth of this number. Another condition seen much less frequently is Acute Appendicitis. One final comment in connection with our "before" and "after" approach: in our General Hospitals today, there are definitely fewer children in the wards. "Prevention is better than cure."

Medical Fees and how they should be paid is very much in the news these days. During the 1920's and the depression years of the 1930's, Medical Fees were very low as compared with today. The payment was sometimes cash, often credit, and at times produce from the farm, such as vegetables, chickens, or wild fruit. The odd load of wood for the kitchen range was

not unknown. The average office call was two dollars, if something unusual, maybe three. Routine Maternity Cases had a fee of twenty dollars. I have confined women in their own homes in Andrew and beyond for this amount. Extra charges were not made very often. I have noted the first change in this area with the establishment of the Medical Contract in the M.D. of Wostok.

To anyone who gives a bit of thought to various aspects of Medical Practise and the problems presented by patients, it will be obvious that not all days will be completely happy ones. There will be many good days and others not so good, the joys and the sorrows, the grateful patient and the one who is not. I will give an account of two experiences which illustrate the minus and the plus in the early days of my practise.

In February of 1922 Dr. Rush asked me to go on a trip some thirteen miles northeast of Lamont where it was reported that a number of children were sick. The only suggestive information relayed over a phone was that they had sore throats. Roy Kobrenko, from one of the local garages, was to drive me as I did not know the country. There was considerable snow and most of the roads had little car travel. There were plenty of sleighs but their tracks were too narrow for a car to follow. We got stuck many times. It was a matter of shovelling and pushing each time we got into trouble.

One hour and a half after leaving Lamont, we had covered nine miles and then got into a drift of snow deeper than previous ones. In our efforts to get out, we broke a gear in the differential mechanism, and that was that. We were a hundred yards from Joe Sobka's house. I went in and asked him to drive me in a sleigh the rest of the way to the home of the sick children. Joe had heard that they were sick. It was a nice winter's day and the trip with a good team was quite pleasant.

As we approached the home, I noticed a number of teams and sleighs in the yard. It was obvious that there were quite a number of people around. The thought went through my mind that if it happened to be diphtheria in the home, this was an excellent method of spreading it. This was my introduction to a Ukrainian Home. Many of them were thatched cottages of one storey, set in an east-west direction with the door to the west of centre on the south side. There were two or three medium-sized windows in the cottage, none on the north wall. Inside, the cottage had two rooms, the dividing wall being just to the right of the entering door.

I got out of the sleigh carrying my medical grip. A fair variety of medication was always taken on such a trip. Medicines in tablet, liquid and hypo form were to be found, and always diphtheria antitoxin. The

antitoxin was taken from cool storage on leaving, and returned there after returning, unless another trip was in the offing. I rapped on the door but those outside motioned me to go in. I stepped over the threshold into a room in which there were half a dozen people. I immediately noticed to my left a cot of some variety covered by a white sheet with a candle burning at each corner, and lying on it the bodies of three children, obviously dead. Their ages ranged from two to six years. I was told that they had died during the night.

I found that one remaining child of the family, a boy of 14 years, was sick and in bed in the inner room. On examination it was evident that he was suffering from diphtheria, but at this time was not too sick. I gave him antitoxin with what proved to be happy results. I tried to tell the people the danger they were running in being in contact with this infection and advised them to go to their homes. The inner room was occupied by a dozen people in addition to the patient and his parents. The father was sure he had had similar trouble in the Old Country but the mother denied ever having had such an illness. I gave her two thousand units of antitoxin. She promptly fainted. I gave her a couple of teaspoonfuls of brandy and in a few minutes she revived. She appeared to faint again, but I withheld further treatment and she soon got up and around. After giving a little general advice through an interpreter, and leaving a few aspirin tablets, Joe and I began our trip back to his farm and our damaged car which was still sitting in the snow drift. Joe got a chain and attached it to the car and sleigh and the horses easily pulled it out. The horses were not aware that they would have to continue on to Lamont dragging the car behind the sleigh. We reached Lamont at 9:00 P.M. (2100 hrs.), hungry but otherwise quite well.

There is a sequel of a sort to this event. I was living at the Rushes' at the time and a good friend of that family was a school teacher by the name of Fred Tilson. He taught school at Chipman. About a week after the trip outlined above, he was at the Rush home and we were talking. He said to me, "Do you know what people are saying about you in and around Chipman?" I, of course, said, "No." His reply was, "Did you know that that young doctor who has just come to Lamont went out north the other day to see some sick children? He gave them medicine with a needle and killed three of them." The doctor image was very small in some areas.

The next item is somewhat of a contrast to the experience in connection with Diphtheria. It has to do with my first maternity case in a private home after my arrival in Lamont. The call was to a home some ten miles east and south of Lamont and the roads were said to be fairly good. As a rule, a nurse

accompanied the doctor on such calls; but as there was some uncertainty about travel, it was thought that probably I should go alone. Sterile supplies, medicines, anaesthetics, etcetera were taken along in a strong leather valise. This was always kept in readiness for such calls.

Without any particular trouble, I arrived at the home about 4 P.M. (1600 hrs.) and found the patient in labor and everything in satisfactory condition. It was a well furnished nice little home. The only other person around was the husband. Two other children were at "grandma's". I had had a reasonable outdoor experience in obstetrics during my last year at McGill in Montreal. I had taken care of over twenty cases, so this was not a new experience.

I had plenty of time to get things ready and when it became advisable to use a little anaesthetic, I showed the husband how to use the mask and drop a few drops of chloroform on the mask when I asked him to do so. A baby girl arrived before too long and both she and mother were in good condition. I wrapped the babe in a towel and laid it in a crib covered with a light blanket. After completing the care of the mother, I turned to the babe. It was part of the routine that I was taught: to wash the baby, apply the binder, and dress the infant. This I proceeded to do and in due course presented the mother with her baby. She was very pleased.

I rechecked the mother and then announced that all was well and that I would return home. The husband asked me how much the bill would be. I did not have the faintest idea of what such a charge should be or what was expected so I told the husband that the next time he was in Lamont to call at the doctor's office and he could pay the bill. He thanked me for everything and I departed.

Dr. Rush, when under a little tension or excitement, had a little cough which was quite characteristic. At about 9:30 a.m. the morning after the maternity case, I was sitting in the office at the hospital. Dr. Rush came in and the little cough was quite noticeable. I wondered what had or was happening. After a minute or so and a couple of coughs, he said to me, "You certainly must have made some impression yesterday afternoon with your maternity case." To my query as to why he said this, he replied, "The husband was rapping at my door this morning at eight o'clock wanting to pay his bill."

Many more stories and comments could be made in connection with my association with folk of your district during the years of my medical experience. Your editor will have many other true stories from many folk in the Andrew area to complete the Golden Jubilee Publication. It is an honor and a pleasure for me to have made a contribution.



Dr. Connolly making his rounds in 1905.

## Medical Doctors

Since 1940, doctors from the Lamont Clinic have offered medical care to Andrew residents through an office in Andrew. Some of the doctors who have manned the office over the years are Doctors Alton, Bell, Mallett, Thomashewsky and M. Young. Dr. Ashley Valens moved to Andrew in 1942 and for three years used this office to extend medical care. After that, doctors from Lamont again visited Andrew on a twice weekly basis. This group included Doctors Davey, Dobson, Emberton, Glen, Hepburn, Smith, Sunley and R. Young.

Since the construction of the theatre building in 1949, the doctors have rented office space there and attended it on Tuesdays and Thursdays between 2 and 5 P.M. In 1974 the visits were reduced to once weekly, with Dr. Agby from Lamont. November 1974 saw the end of the weekly medical visits. Dr. Eunice Nwobosi from Smoky Lake was the last doctor to attend Andrew on a regular basis.

## Lamont Health Unit by Iona (Parker) Campbell

The Health Unit Act provided for the organization, administration and health services in a Health Unit. Under this legislation, the Alberta Department of Health was authorized to make money grants available for the establishment of Health Units. Following agreement between the municipality, villages and hamlets in the area the Lamont Health Unit was established in 1938. It included the Municipal District of Lamont with headquarters in Lamont. It was financed jointly from Department of Health grants and Municipal funds. Members of the Health Unit Board were appointed from the local area.

From the Lamont Public Hospital yearbook of 1939, the following is noted. "This year in the basement of the new wing, offices have been built, in which the Public Health Unit has its headquarters. This new branch is making a great difference to the people of this and neighboring municipalities."

LAMONT HEALTH DISTRICT  
Lamont Alberta

December 6, 1941.

Mr. Wm. J. Farris,  
Secretary, Zhoda School District,  
R.R.1, ANDREW, Alberta.

Dear Sir:

The following is a list of conditions found in  
Zhoda School at the last examinations  
of the Medical Officer of Health.

Of the total of 55 children examined,  
10% overweight 12 8% underweight 6

DEFECTS OF vision 9 tonsils 20  
hearing - thyroid 2  
eyes - heart 4  
ears 1 abdomen -  
teeth 28 skin 5

Defective posture or deformity 1

IMMUNIZED AGAINST Smallpox 53

Diphtheria 15

Scarlet Fever 48

Hoping that this information may be of use  
to you, I am,

Yours very truly,

*H. Siemens*

H. Siemens,  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

HS/IS

The Health Unit function is prevention and health education. Their interest in preventing disease at the source involves them with water supplies, sanitation, sewage disposal, food processing and helping healthy people of all ages to stay healthy. Immunization, baby care, dental inspection and health advice are all part of a service provided for people with nothing wrong with them and interested in staying that way.

The first staff of the Lamont Health Unit were: Medical Officer of Health — Dr. Herman Siemens; Public Health Nurses — Madeline McCulla, Ethyl Savage and Miss Chorney; Sanitary inspector, Cliff Mallett; secretary-technician — Irene Scraba.

In the later years 1942 and 1943 a dentist, Dr. Yoneama, dental-assistant and a dietitian, Norma Colburn were included.

Health Services provided:

1. Maternal and Child Health Program
  - a. Health Education
  - b. Pre and Post Natal Instruction
  - c. Child Health Conferences
  - d. School Health Program
  - e. Nutrition Education
  - f. Dental Health
2. Environmental Sanitation
  - a. Education program
  - b. Inspection and supervision of all water supplies, and sewage disposal plants.
3. Communicable Disease Control
  - a. Health Education
  - b. Immunization Program
  - c. Tuberculosis Control

In the early years a Nutritional Camp was held at Elk Island Park for under-weight children. It was held as a Pilot Project and was very successful. Dr. Siemens conducted a summer school for teachers to aid in the recognition of health problems which could be referred to the nurses. In those first years there were approximately eighty rural schools to be covered.

The annual physical examination of school children by the medical officer of health brought some weird reaction as boys headed home through the back yard as the Doctor's car pulled up in front of the school. There were many a nauseating noon hour as pupils smashed vitamin pills in the desk instead of taking them as supplied by the Health Unit.

A very energetic program was the gathering of rosehips and making them into jelly which the children took in the winter months for the Vitamin C content.

The Lamont Health Unit was about the fourth Unit to be formed in the province. Because of its close association with the Lamont Hospital many referrals were made back and forth. Consequently it

was studied by the Kellogg Foundation as the system was quite unique in its performance in total Health Care.

In December 1952, the Lamont Health Unit was amalgamated with the Two Hills and Holden Health Units to form the present Vegreville Health Unit. The area covered includes about 3,700 square miles with a population of about 30,000.

A special thank you to Molly Policha, Doreen Mitchell, Betty Haines, Dr. Young and Vegreville Health Unit for supplying this small history. A personal enjoyment for me was, first, as a student nurse in Archer Memorial Hospital, nursing many of the local people and assisting at the birth of their children. Then, in later years, as a Public Health nurse in the Andrew District, watching these children grow into adulthood.

### Optometrist

In October of 1976, Dr. Neil Starko, a young optometrist of Ukrainian origin began a once weekly optometry practice in Andrew. His familiarity with the Ukrainian language has proved to be an asset to those patients who have attended his office on Wednesdays, for everything from a complete eye examination to the dispensing of glasses. In addition to providing a valuable service to Andrew residents, Dr. Starko has a practice in Edmonton as well.



Dr. Starko at work.

## Dental Services

During the 1930's Dr. Shlain had a dental office in Mundare. Many local people visited his office there. On occasion, Dr. Connolly would request Dr. Shlain to come to Andrew or to Smoky Lake. Dr. Shlain now recalls his first trip to Smoky Lake with humor, but at the time it was of some concern. Dr. Connolly had given him directions to Andrew as being straight north of Mundare. Dr. Shlain had been driving "straight north" when he came to a turn in the road. This young man came from the east and was not acquainted with western surveying and correction roads. It was with much hesitation that he rounded the corner and kept going, hoping desperately that Andrew was ahead of him. He did get to Andrew and, together with Dr. Connolly, got to Smoky Lake.

The trip back was quite the experience as well. It had begun to rain. This was in the days when gravelled roads were unheard of. The climb up the ferry road was frightening and after much slipping and sliding, the two managed to get home. Such are the memories of "the good old days". Dr. Shlain still maintains an active practice in Edmonton and keeps in touch with many of his former patients from the area.

In the early 1940's, the Municipality hired a dentist to check the teeth of school-age children within the municipality. Dr. Yot Yoneama and her assistant Viola Aspeslet would stay at the hotel for a week or two while examining the teeth of Andrew's children.



Dr. Yoneama.

## Chiropractor

For about a year in the early 1960's, a chiropractor, Dr. Sacker had weekly office hours in Andrew. He had a chiropractic practise in Fort Saskatchewan as well. Dr. Sacker rented office space in Paul Hrushchak's building (Blk. 2, Lot 24).



# Honor Roll

## Honour Roll Bissell Memorial United Church Friends And Adherents

Achtymichuk, A.  
Achtymichuk, J.  
Ambrosie, Ann  
Ambrosie, Nicholas  
Andriuk, John  
Behm, Michael  
Bockanesky, Mary  
Bockanesky, D.  
Borwick, P. T.  
Breum, Peter  
Brodyk, Nick  
Cardinal, Mary A.  
Cardinal, Verna L.  
Cardinal, Wm. J.  
Chornlesky, B. G.  
Connolly, C. F.  
Connolly, R. E.  
Danyluk, W. A.  
Danyluk, Sam  
Dembicki, Frank E.  
Dugger, D. W.  
Ewanchuk, Lena  
Ewanowich, George E.  
Farris, Samuel  
Filipchuk, George  
Filipchuk, Nicholas  
Gregoraschuk, M.  
Gushaty, John  
Hackman, Wm.  
Hamaliuk, Fred

Hamilton, Geo. A.  
**Hnidan, Victor**  
Hrudey, Harry  
Hrudey, Mike  
Holmes, Leonard M.  
Hunka, Mike J.  
Hunka, George  
Hunka, Metro N.  
Hunka, Mike N.  
Hunka, William J.  
Kirstiuk, Metro  
Kotyk, Steve  
Krawchuk, Alec  
Kroy, William  
Kutcher, Alex N.  
Kucher, Christine  
Kyca, Bessie  
Lehune, Nick  
Levicki, Pearl  
Lukawenko, M.  
Lupashuk, W.  
McPherson, L. G. C.  
Mandiuk, Mike  
Matichuk, Rose T.  
Melenka, George  
Melnyk, Metro A.  
Melnyk, Peter A.  
Melnyk, Wm. P.  
Mennie, F. F.  
Mennie, F. R. A.

Mennie, Wendel  
Mennie, Gordon  
Mennie, Gordon A. H.  
Mennie, Harvey J.  
Mennie, Jack F.  
Meronyk, Nick  
Mnohilitny, William  
Moisey, Steve  
Moisey, Nickolas A. S. A.  
Moisey John A.  
Moisey, Tom A.  
Moisey, Steve G.  
Moisey, Irene M.  
Morris, Harry  
Nickolaychuk, N.  
Orydzuk, Ellen  
Palamarchuk, A.  
Pawluk, Fred  
Pawliuk, George  
Pawliuk, Nick  
Pelechosky, George  
Pelechosky, Victor  
Pelechosky, Wm.  
Perepeletza, Wm.  
Philipchuk, Metro  
Pipella, Chas. C.  
Pipella, Elaine  
Pipella, Michael  
Pipella, Sam

Romaniuk, J. W.  
Ropchan, Andrew  
Ropchan, Wm  
Sereda, Walter P.  
Shupenia, Mike N.  
Sidor, Alex  
Skoreiko, Alex J.  
**Smashnuk, Paul**  
Solonuk, Alex  
Sopchysyn, C. T.  
Stanford, Steve E.  
Stepa, Paul  
Stepa, Joe H.  
Stratichuk, Mike  
Swabb, William  
Tanasiuk, William  
Teminsky, Viola  
Tkachuk, Walter  
Tomashewsky, E.  
Weklych, Michael  
Wolansky, John  
Woolley, Edward J.  
Worobetz, William  
Yarslosky, Metro  
Yarslosky, Sam  
Zabrick, Nick  
Zukiwsky, John  
Buga, N.  
Buga, W.

## Whitford Honor Roll

World War I  
Cleophus Littlechild  
Glen Johnston

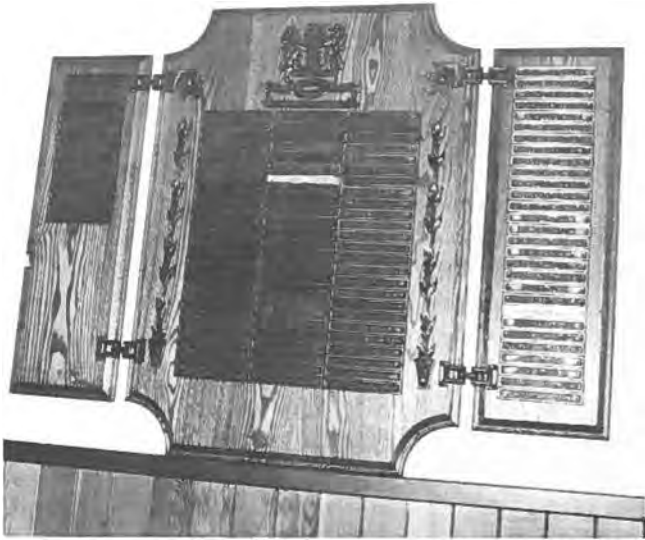
Eddie Carey  
World War II  
Alex Kucher

Alec Fediuk  
John A. Moisey  
Tom A. Moisey

Mike Lukowenko  
F. R. A. Mennie  
Willfred McBain

They rallied to the urgent call,  
to quell the enemies' diabolic ire;  
They stood against the blazing guns  
until they ceased their deadly fire!  
To all the brave young heroes,  
who went to pay the price,  
We can but bow in homage to their deeds and sacrifice.

N. ANAND



Honor Roll Plaque at the United Church.



At Whitford station: Alex Kutcher and Mary Kutcher.



Corporal Michael D. Zukiwski.



Nick Ropchan at Camrose barracks.



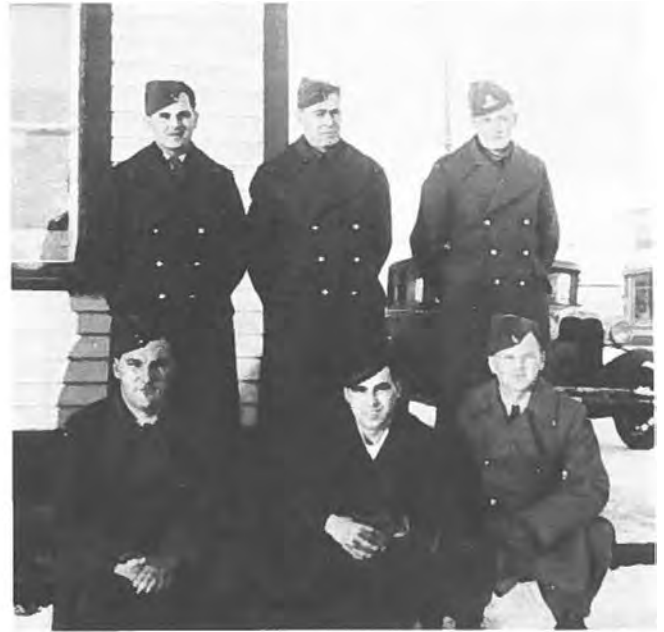
Napoleon McGillivray.



Petro Palamarchuk on the left.



William and Alec Palamarchuk.



Local boys — World War II.



William and Nick Kyca, W.W. I, 1915.



John Skoreiko (1898) Corporal with tradesmen regiment in Austria.



L. to R.: Peter Laschuk, Bill Pipella, George Pipella, Peter Shewchuk, Charlie Pipella, Sgt. Cameron, John Bochanesky.



Panko Bryks.



Alex Skoreiko.



Steve Bryks.



John Presizniuk in the army, 1942.

# Districts



A mini local government  
Maintained the rural school,  
Comprised of trustees and a secretary  
Elected to support and rule,  
Its function and the operation  
Supervised by Department of Education.

## Introduction

Each district began as settlers and homesteaders came from different countries and settled sections of land near friends and family. These settlers usually named their districts with the name of the village or province from where they came except for the districts of Andrew, Highway, Riverside, Whitford and Zhoda.

Included in each district is a map showing original registered homesteaders. The names appear on the maps as they do in the Provincial Homestead Register. The spelling of names appears as they sounded to the registrar, therefore, some of the names may not be recognizable. We have attempted to obtain as many of the original purchasers of C.P.R. and Hudson's Bay Land as possible.

It is interesting to note that the first facility to be built in each of the districts was the school. Education for the children was of great importance to these settlers. The school served as a community gathering center as meetings, concerts and even church services were held there.

Only a few districts had all the services such as the post office, school and the corner store located in close proximity to each other. These were usually scattered throughout the community.

A different approach has been taken in writing about each district. Most of the districts have separate articles on each of the services, while the write-up on a few of the districts is all inclusive.

## Andrew

Range 17		Range 16									
		S. Dugger	S. Dugger	Nicolai Zahary	G. Zahari	W. Andreichuk		Istafy Ewanchuk			
		7		8		9		10		11	
Township	57	Sanda Zukiwsky	W. Presizniuk	Metro Shapka	A. Syniak	J. Chamaschuk	Leonti Maga	Simeon Tulek	John Tulek	Gregory Moisey	
		Nykolai Melnyk	A. Moroz	J. Tanasichuk	Teodor Skoreijko	Zakari Sorozki	J.A. Mustard		Stefan Moysy	Michailo Babyuck	
		6		5		4		3		2	
		Alex Zukiwsky	Iwan Felepzuk	Nick Buchanesky	Nikolai Czabrek	Wasil Morral	Peter Tulick	W. Ostapowich	Charles Whitford		
				Nikolai Czabrek	S. Filipchuk						
		Jeori Kriraczuk	Frank Kopp	Iwan Filipchuk	W. Oliver	Metro Czechowsky	Mike Yaroslowsky	Gus Morral	M.J. McGillivray	James Hamilton	Wm. H. Goff
		36		31		32		33		34	
		Konstatine Lupaschuk	Wasyi Topolnisky	Wasyi Lupaschuk	Andrew Whitford	Andrew Whitford	Ned Carey	Billey Lee	Alexander Desjarlais	William Henderson	
		G. Orlesky	Nikolai Mihalczan	Gregori Kostaniuk	Chris Connelly	Chris Connelly	Ford Hawke	Daniel Desjarlais	Chris Connolly	Fred Mennie	
		25		30		29		28		27	
			J. Trefenenko	Simon Hruday	Howard Stevenson	Chris Connelly	Philip Whitford	Ewelka Latchuk		WHITFORD	L A K E
		Theodor Mylynka	John Shapka	H. Matichuk	Wasyi Ewanowecs	Iwan Romaniuk	J. Katan	Ewelka Latchuk	Mrs. Nellie BRereton		Township 56

Andrew



1935 Bukowina Grade 5 class.

## Bukowina

The pioneers of this district were anxious to have their children receive an education. Ivan Kapicki had donated two acres of land and on December 12, 1904 the Bukowina School District No. 1162 was established. The settlers had decided on the name Bukowina after the province from where most of them had emigrated. The senior trustee at the time of establishment was Stefan Gudzwatwy of Whitford. On May 10, 1905 the sum of five hundred dollars was borrowed for the purpose of building and furnishing a school house on SW 30-57-15-4.

		Range 16			Range 15			
Township 58	Nicolai Elaschuk	Peter Babychuk	Harry Ostafynemuk	Deanyi Mandryk	Metro Pawliuk	Lawson Gordychuk	Nikoli Boychuk	
	Nikolai Keniosuk	Elie Gregoraszuk	Nikolai Lassuk	Wasył Ostafiaschuk	Lewan Wiwad	Stefan Danyluk	George Kutash	H. Megley
	Moroszwich	Nickolay Lastiwka	Onvfrey Herman	Maksen Iwassuk	Nick Kapitski	Metro Stefiuk	Oleksa Stefiuk	George Bosak
	Alex Sorochan	William Wispiński	Ped Wispiński	A. Iwasjuk	Iwan Kapitski	Iwan Kapitski	Alex Wojsy	Pawlo Bojosyk
	Nick Wispiński	Daniel Wispiński	Mike Wispiński	John Bugiak	Aftanai Ambrosy	Stefan Gudzwatwy	Harry Megley	Harry Megley
	John Tkachuk	Mrs. Lupul	Metro Chernichan	George Kapicki	Iwan Kapicki	George Martyhiuk	Sam Bahley	Alex Shandro
	Mrs. Lupul	Paul Andriuk	Wasył Lupul	Gorgy Puchaleki	Stefan Kucher	Wasył Huculak	Stefan Kucerpard	Iwan Lastiwka
	Azana Tkachuk	Alex Humeny	Nycolai Humeny	Gorgy Wylnytebuk	Leonty Ambosie	Oleksa Lasaruk	Todar Lasaruk	Jakun Makyzuk
	Mychalo Tkasuk	Wasył Kopchan	Nycolai Humeny	G. Chornoletsky	Tanasko Skentey	Teodor Pawluk	* Todar Lasaruk * Fred Maticbuk	Geo Zukiwsky
	Dmitro Danyluk	Petro Tkachuk	Tanasi Chamaschuk	Zahary Melnychuk	Wasył Ambrosi	Wasył Daneluk	Tom Daneluk	John Huculak
	Miks Ewanchuk	Leonty Ambrosie	Tanasi Chomassozuk	Pentiley Daneluk	Miko Huculak Alex Huculak	John Danyluk		
	Township 57	Wasył Pawliuk	Iwan Wovk	Wasył Huculak				

Bukowina

\*Presently owned by family member of original owner.



1929 Bukowina School. L. to R. Back Row: Michael Kapicki, Bill Boychuk, Metro Ostafichuk, Mike Gregoraschuk, Pearl Gawryluk, Lena Zukiwsky, Nancy Humeny. Second Row: Nick Ostafichuk, Amy Yadlowsky, Pearl Humeny, Rosie P. Daneluk, Eva Humeny. Third Row: Bill Zukiwsky, Alex P. Daneluk, George Humeny, Metro Gregoraschuk, Vera Derda, — Melnychuk, Mabel Roshko, Helen Alexandruk, Helen Melnychuk, Nancy Stefiuk. Front Row: Metro Puchalsky, Bill Stefiuk, Mary Kapitski, Kate Lazariuk, Kate Lastiwka.

On June 6, 1906 the *Vegreville Observer* had this to report on the progress of the school:

“We see that Mr. Fletcher, government supervisor of public schools among the Russian population, is kept busy. So large and compact is the area peopled by Russians that if the Government did not supervise these people in the formation and getting to work of school districts, its rapidly increasing population would soon be a menace to intelligent control of good government. Not being accustomed to such large educational privileges in their motherland some of them are, in the struggle for a living, apt to neglect their opportunities in this line. The people of Bukowina S.D. No. 1162 are at present taking the lead among Russians for progressiveness in educational matters. They have erected a neat log building with a school room interior of about 31 x 23 x 11. The porch and outbuildings are larger than the ordinary in rural districts. The interior of the school room is floored, walled and ceiled with native spruce lumber hauled from Edmonton. A sufficient supply of modern school desks and a handsome teacher’s desk and chair have been provided. At present a neat fence is being built and a well dug. Next winter the trustees intend to erect a house and a stable for their teacher’s accommodation. The trustees, Messrs. Kucher, Martinuik and Kapitski show most commendable interest and effectiveness in their management of school affairs. Mr. Kapitski has the contract for the building. His work is certainly a credit to himself. The result of the trustees work in general is surpassing the school equipment of a good many school districts in Alberta



Second Bukowina School.

where there are no very recent immigrants. The names of twenty-five children are on the school register. The attendance is good both in regularity and punctuality. The average mentality of the children is also very good.”

Then again in October the *Vegreville Observer* reported that “Progress is the watchword of the Bukowina S.D. trustees. Still more improvements. They have procured a half-dozen sets of spring roller green blinds, and have insured the school building. Other necessary equipment they intend soon to have.”

The school was not without its problems as parents kept an ever watchful eye on the progress their children were making. It was most frustrating for these parents not to be able to communicate with the teacher as all the teachers were English.

The school board hired W. Czumer, a Manitoba teacher not qualified to teach in Alberta, but one they understood. Robert Fletcher, official trustee arrived at the school, promptly fired Mr. Czumer and replaced him with a Mr. Armstrong. The ratepayers had a second log building up in short order just out of the school yard. In it they installed Mr. Czumer. Mr.



Bukowina School, 1935, Senior grades, Geo. Chornoletsky, teacher.



Armstrong went through the motions of teaching in an empty building. This went on for a few months when the parents “resigned themselves to the official situation and Czumer was allowed to go, while the students moved in to sit under Armstrong”.

In retrospect, one can sympathize with the frustrations of these parents. They had donated precious land for a school site, and taken pride in erecting “a neat building”. They had been praised by the Department of Education and others for having “taken the lead among Russians for progressiveness in educational matters”. They were led to believe that they were autonomous enabling them to hire and fire as they chose. At the same time they had access to a Ukrainian newspaper published in Edmonton that urged these people not to accept a “foreign language” to be taught in their schools. It is little wonder that when their own children came home from school speaking a language the parents did not understand, that their frustrations “boiled over”.

The teachers had been living in a small one-room teacherage that was erected by Mr. Eaton, an early teacher, then in 1920 the sum of twenty-one hundred dollars was borrowed for the purpose of erecting a teacher’s residence. Treasurer at the time was P. J. Andriuk of Sunland. Mrs. Lydia Griffin, teacher, remembers the teacherage as being “cold as frost collected on the walls of the two bedrooms. The kitchen was too small to be used for meals. The cellar was a dugout”.

The school burned in 1924 and all the students were squeezed into the little log building until a larger school could be built. On October 9, 1924 the sum of four thousand dollars was borrowed for the purpose of building a two-room school.

Beginners started at Easter, most of them speaking no English. They were not promoted till “they could read intelligently”. At one time there were sixty-six in the junior room with a combined attendance of over one hundred.

A barn had been built to accommodate about twelve horses.



Bukowina School, 1935, Junior grades, Anna Ambrosie, teacher.

In 1934 the school again burned and was replaced the same year. Classes were temporarily held in a residence one-half mile north of the school-site till the new school could be completed. Along the way, another two acres of land were purchased and then again four acres giving the school site a total of eight acres.

The numbers of students kept increasing until, in 1939, ratepayers in outlying parts of the district petitioned to have a school built in their area. South Bukowina School, a one-room building, was built on



North Bukowina. Back Row: Billy Yakiwchuk, Victoria Sorochnan, Ann Koshman, Nancy Sorochnan, Steve Serediak. Centre Row: Mabel Martiniuk, Edna Martiniuk, Olga Radomsky, Helen Perepeletza. Front: George Lastiwka, Ed Koshman.



North Bukowina School.



North Bukowina School, 1946.

N.E. 11-57-16-4. Three years later, in 1942, another one-room school was built on NW 35-57-16-4 to be known as North Bukowina. With the building of these two schools much pressure was taken off the old school which still had well over sixty students.

When centralization came in, the senior room was bused in to Andrew leaving the junior room open for three years. It was then decided to close the school and bus the junior room to Whitford. The parents did not want their school to be closed. They petitioned the school division to open it. It was opened again for one year before total centralization came with all students being bussed to Andrew.

On October 15, 1956 approval was given for sale of the site and the buildings. The community bought the school to be used as a community center for a time. A few years later the school was sold to be dismantled and moved. The site has once again become part of the Kapicki farm. The site and buildings of North Bukowina School was given approval for sale on February 24, 1955.

The students of Bukowina School have many memories. Many are those of students attending any rural school and many are unique to this school, each



Old Bukowina School.

memory just as precious. The eight acres of school site offered enough area for the students to go their own way and not interfere with other activities. The ball diamond was, of course, the center of attention on most occasions. Aside from noon-hour practices, the Friday afternoon game when another school would visit was the high-light of the week. School was out and everybody not playing went out to root for "our team".

The treed area of the grounds provided an excellent area for the little girls to have their playhouses. Each would bring Mother's discarded cracked dishes, perhaps some cloth for curtains, and other very "usable" items. Boxes from the neighboring store were turned into furniture. Many pleasant hours were spent here visiting from "home" to "home" along the well-trod paths.

Of course, the path that was most well-worn was the one leading through the bush across the road to the store. Teachers would most probably hide an understanding smile as children dreamed up excuses of why "they just had to go to the store".

The coming of fall heralded several activities. Rakes were brought to school. As the older students raked, the younger ones picked up papers and sticks. Only then was it realized just how big that yard really was! Each student brought a potato from home that was put on the bottom of the pile of leaves and trash. By the time the pile burned down, the potatoes were baked.

The young girls scurried around picking ripe rosehips while the older girls cleaned off the ends and helped the teacher make them into jam that was taken all winter long for its Vitamin C content, along with a Cod liver oil capsule.

Winter brought a whole new set of activities.



Old Bukowina School. L. to R. Back Row: Alex Wispinski, Nick Zukiwsky, George Bugiak, George B. Kapitski, William Tkachuk, Bill Humeny, Andy Danyluk. Centre Row: Wm. Ropchan — student teacher, Benny Danyluk, Nancy Ostafichuk, Mary Wispinski, Edna Kapitski, Mary Kolotylo, Caroline Ostafichuk, Olga Woytowich, Alice Wispinski, Nick Bugiak, Michael Matwchuk. Front Row: George N. Kapitski, ?, Alex Ropchan, Mary Puchalsky, Lena Wiwad, Sadie Ropchan, John Bugiak, Sam Tkachuk, Andy Kostyniuk.



Bukowina Hockey Team. L. to R.: Andy Danyluk, Nick Bugiak, Benny Danyluk, John Bugiak, Paul Hawreliak, George Bugiak, Bill Humeny.

Extreme cold kept everybody indoors. That is when the junior room students put to good use the sets of checkers and Chinese checkers. The senior room students were the envy of their younger brothers and sisters with their table tennis and chess tournaments. Every year the chess players became more skilled and more competitive! And who can forget those spelling bees? What a wonderful way to improve one's spelling. It was much more fun to study the words for a bee than it was for a test!

The seniors were well prepared for the cold weather — the boards were put up before freeze-up and all was in readiness for the bucket brigade to flood the skating rink. The more snow that fell on that rink, the happier were the juniors, for all that snow had to be cleared off the ice onto high banks around the rink. These made into beautiful slides! A little water on top to give it an icy crust, a cardboard or a shovel and “Wheeee” away they went. The harder the snow was packed, the easier it was to dig tunnels and make snow forts.

The holidays of the year each brought their own activities — the bobbing for apples at Hallowe'en, the Valentine party, the planting of trees on Arbor Day, but the most memorable then as now was Christmas time. There was the concert to prepare for, the stage to make, the gifts to exchange and the much anticipated visit from Santa.

The school was the center of community activity. During the summer, every Sunday there was a softball game with the famed Sunland team defending its title. The following made up the team: Pitcher was Victor Pelechowsky and Mike Matwichuk; Catcher — Andy Ostashek, Nick Ostafichuk; first base — Mike Kapicki; short stop — Metro Lastiwka, second base — Metro Megley; third base — George Bugiak; left field — John Kusiak; right field — George J. Kapicki; center field — Bill Zukiwsky. Under the coaching of Mike Matwichuk and George J. Kapicki this team won many a game and the league cup several times.

A post office in the district was established in

1910. Mr. Ambrosey, the first postmaster was impressed with the sunny skies in this country and named his new post office Sunny-land. This being a bit too long, he shortened it to Sunland. The following were Sunland postmasters:

Date of Establishment — 15/4/1910

Tanasco Ambrosey — NW 30-57-15-4 — 15/4/10 to 23/1/12

Wasył Yaspinsky — SE 35-57-16-4 — 29/6/12 to 19/2/21

John Moholitny — Pt. of SE 2-58-16-4 — 8/6/21 to 17/6/22

Paul J. Andruik — NE 23-57-16-4 — 12/12/22 to 18/5/31

William Fred Wispinski — SE 35-57-16-4 — 27/7/31 to 22/6/33

Mrs. Helen Wispinski — SE 35-57-16-4 — 15/1/35 to 7/12/42

Katie (Lastiwka) Fedoruk — SW 1-58-16-4 — 11/1/43 acting

Metro N. Lastiwka — SW 1-58-16-4 — 6/12/46 to 25/8/51

Alec N. Lastiwka — SW 1-58-16-4 — 21/9/51 acting

Alec N. Lastiwka — SW 1-58-16-4 — 25/10/51 to 15/1/59

Office Closed — on 15/1/59.

The district was then served by rural route delivery from Andrew.

T. J. Matichuk was the first to have a store in the district. He made use of the old “Czumer's School”. This building was used as a meeting place till this time. Mr. Matichuk had his store there for about two years. The school was again vacant for a while before it burned.

John Moholitny had rented a corner of SE 2-58-16-4 for a building to serve as a store and post office. This was more of a confectionary store than a general store. It stocked only staples, candy and tobacco. Mr. Moholitny also had a dance hall on this location. After approximately two years both buildings were dismantled and moved back to his farm.

Mr. Wispinski also had a confectionary store with the post office. This did not last too long, either.

Mike Kucher built a store across from the school yard on NW 19-57-15-4 in the 1940's. Later owners of this store were William Ostafichuk and M. A. Matwichuk, who still operates it.

There was a hall built on NW 20-57-15-4, but it was in operation for only a few years. It was later dismantled.

## Cadron

by A. Goroniuk

It will not come as a surprise to many that Ukrainian immigrants to this country left their homeland

			John Megley	Dennis Humeny	Leon Kozak			
		35	36		31			
	Stefan Dugger	Stefan Gardyk	Geo Moresech	Harsym Pawluk	Petro Feszczuk			
							Township	58
Harry Meroniuk	George Melnyk	Tanasi Soroczan	George Pylychytik	Nicolai Andruchuk	George Bidniak	Geo. Bidniak		
27	26	25	25	30				
Martin Kieza	George Shapka	Katruk	Nicolai Olyksandruk	Iwan Todyorowich	Mykuta Fedoruk	Iwan Fideryuk	Thos Cadzow	
George Wolczuk	Iwan Storeszczuk	Metro Fediuk	John Morozcwec	Stefan Achtymyczuk Anna Koroluk	Wasył Samaliuk	Prozenia Shandro	Thomas Brandon	Gafela Lupul
22	23	24	24	19	20			
Metro Krawczuk	Yourko Solovan	Stefan Sawczuk	Jos. Molacko	Todosi Gordyk	Mekyto Maksymuk	George Kawli	Nicola Yervnyechuk	Petro Zukiwsky
Penteley Woychuk	Lewanta Ambrosie	Majk Koreliuk	Paraska Mylynka	Wasył Pardilchuk	Jon Galas	Simon Fediuk	Prokop Samaluk	Tanasy Iwaniak
15	14	13	13	18	17			
Nicolai Symyliuk	Iwan Samoridnyj	Wasył Sawczuk	Nicolai Kostinuk	Petro Jakimczuk	Michaylo Kusyk	Andrew Borhen	Nykoly Mygley	Nicolai Sawchuk
Iwan Serediak	Alex Lastiwka	Alex Shandro	Geo Gordey	Nicolai Bidniak	Michajlo Megley	John Shandro	Yakiw Wantmaniuk	
10	11	12	12	7	8			
Geo Lastiwka	Alex Lastiwka	Nikolay Elaschuk	Wasył Sokalski	Nykolay Samoridnyj	Wasył Megley	Wasył Shandro	Samson Gordychuk	
Geo Lastiwka	Michaylo Gregoraszuk		Range	16		Range 15		
3	2							
Ele Lastiwka								

\* Presently owned by family member of original owner

Cadron.

with little, and had even less with which to build a new life for themselves in Canada. The only major difference was that they now had one hundred and sixty acres of their own to clear, to break, to sow, and with which hopefully to create a better life. Land was quickly spoken for even though it was quite evident that the majority of the newcomers were ill-prepared

for the new world, and they did not know what was expected of them. Documents were not in order, names were often misspelled, and in many cases names were merely written as one would say them. (See Homestead Map) But, as subsequent years have proven, these people were not disappointed.

The history of Cadron, however, did not begin



Cadron School; teacher, N. A. Melnyk. Back Row: Peter Feduik, Caroline Serediak, Mary Diachuk, Dora Feduik, Steve A. Lastiwka, Elsie Megley, Metro G. Woychuk, Vera Lastiwka, Steve G. Lastiwka, Helen Lastiwka, John Kuzek, Irene Brenzan, Annie Makrysky, Metro Megley. Front Row: Nick Megley, George Goroniuk, Helen Tanny, Victoria Kucher, Doris Krawchuk, Vladimir Tanny, Harry Brenzan, John Shandro, John Shupenia.

with the settlement of homesteads. Legend has it that the Cadron area was commonly known as "Horse-shoe Bar" to the Indians, and according to Bob Littlechilds, was one of the best hunting grounds for many miles around. So much so, that the area was combed for five successive years in search of arrow heads, axes, and other Indian relics which had been covered up over the generations. The dry "dirty 30's" led to the first evidence of relics as these became uncovered by the winds. These skeletons of buffalo and other relics are now on display at the Edmonton Museum and Archives Building.

Steamboats were a common sight as they made their way up and down the North Saskatchewan River; however, the timing of these trips had to be very exact what with the rapids, the sandbars, and the low water. The remains of a boat which had run aground on the smaller of the two islands, five miles downstream from the big island, (See map) were still evident in the 1930's.

Gold mining was also at its peak along the river banks of the Cadron district during the mid-30's Initial exploratory work was carried out by Eddie Carey, a guide, who later settled in the Andrew area. Subsequently, a full-fledged sluice came into being and it is said that every shovelful of gravel dumped into the machine brought out ten cents worth of gold, which at that time was a sizeable amount.

Lumbering, both for building material and for fuel, was an important winter task. It can perhaps be argued by some that this was considered a past-time, a chance to travel, and something additional to do

when winter caused a slow-down of activity on the farm. Almost to the man, the area farmers travelled north into Crown Land for their lumber in an attempt to conserve their own for a time when they could not obtain wood elsewhere. Many a tale can be told about these lumbering expeditions.

One of the first sawmills in the area was Comrie's Sawmill which was located on the island. Upon the closure of this mill, the industry was picked up by Mr. Elia Lastiwka who set up a mill in his own back yard. As usual, logs were brought in from the Edward and Bellis areas and were stacked in neat piles ready to be sawn during early spring. The mill, complete with saw and planer, a steam engine and crew to go with it, was a sight to see.

During all these years, history as well was in-the-making in other areas within the community. A good majority of the residents had left their homeland to seek a life free from oppression, a life limited only by one's own initiative and determination. "Democracy in action" was new to them, but it did not take long for the residents of Cadron to decide on a name for the school district as well as a building site for the school.

When a name for the newly-formed area was being decided upon, suggestions were made to name the district after one of the more prominent families in the area; however, it was a most difficult task to determine which family was indeed the most prominent. It was thus, upon the suggestion of Andrew Borhen, that a neutral name, Cadron, was selected, a name that did further transplant the Ukrainian culture into the New Canada, for Cadron was derived from "Kadron", a district in the Ukraine. Mr. Andrew Borhen was one of the few settlers at that time who could both read and write in English.

The site, as well, was chosen by a majority decision and in fairness to all. It was built in the centre of the district; in fact, the school was so centrally located that it was built in the middle of two adjoining sections. Consequently, a roadway was run between the two sections to provide access to the school.



Cadron School in the early years.

Little did these early settlers know that this road was later to become known as "Lover's Lane", and rightly so as memories are refreshed. This narrow road bordered by tall, bushy aspens did provide an impressive access to the school. Upon the rare occurrence of a snowfall in late spring after the emergence of new leaves, the weight of the snow caused the trees to bend over creating a tunnel of green leading to the school. This was a beautiful sight indeed.

Life in the Cadron area centred mainly around the school and the community hall which was located just one-half mile west of the school. This area was also well known for its drama productions, singing and talent nights, amateur nights, and concerts. The school grounds would be regularly used for ball games, races and other such competitions. The last game and sunset inevitable saw everyone stream the half mile to the hall for an evening of dancing and singing way into the wee hours of the morning. The hall was regularly packed by both local residents as well as those from surrounding communities.

The building of the first school was initiated in 1910 and completed in 1912. This school was built upon a boulder foundation and some who remember the early school days say that the openings through the boulders into the area below the school provided an excellent "hide and seek" place. Families were large, and it was not uncommon to see over a dozen children in a home. The need for an additional classroom became apparent with an enrolment of over eighty pupils, and in 1921 additions were completed with a second classroom being built adjoining the first room along its south wall. A concrete foundation was used at this time under both the old and new buildings and students, thereafter, had to search out other hiding places.

The harsh winters of the times soon made it quite clear to the school trustees that walking the two to six miles to school in  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  weather was out of the question. A barn was consequently built by Mr. George Woychuk in 1926 to accommodate twelve horses. This gave added responsibilities to the students since the horses had to be watered and fed at noonhour and the stalls had to be cleaned. But, genuine complaints on the part of the students were rare. It was a merry sight to see the sleighs and cutters all heading homeward at the end of the day; horses manes flying, the girls' shawls flapping in the breeze, bells ringing. Now such sights are seen only on picturesque postcards, or by those fortunate enough to see the movie "Dr. Zhivago".

Janitorial duties were looked after by the teachers. Fires in the stoves had to be stoked early in the morning but even so, on many a cold and windy

wintery day, one would find the whole class huddled around the stove while going on with their reading assignments. Because of convenience, the starting of the fire was the teacher's responsibility, since a teacherage was located just across the road from the school. An additional five-acre school-community playground was located next to the teacherage as well.

Every attempt was made by these people to keep abreast of the changing times. Innoculations of the children were initiated by the school trustees and regular visits by Dr. Connolly and Dr. Archer were a common occurrence. As well, the issuance of codliver tablets for Vitamin D became a daily routine, one that was not received very well by all the students. One change that was more pleasing to students was the serving of hot lunches at noon hour. Soup (borsch) and cocoa preparation and dispensing became the responsibility of the students.

Summer brought its own brand of problems. A steady supply of water could not be assured, as even a sixty-foot well could not provide water in sufficient quantities. As a consequence water had to be carried in by the bucketful from the next nearest well which was a quarter of a mile away. Since many of the children had no shoes, a problem of cleanliness also arose. On numerous occasions a teacher could not say for certain whether a child was wearing shoes or not. The remedy for this, however, was simple. It was to hand the child in question a floor brush and some water, and order him to clean up.

These problems, however, can all be considered minor, and many an oldtimer who remembers those times will sit back, smile, and say "Those were the good old days".

Centralization and bussing to Andrew School came about in 1949, and was brought about by the need to offer a complete high school program. In fact, the students from the Cadron district were the



Cadron Junior Room, April, 1935.

first ones in the area to be bussed to Andrew School. Bussing gradually improved from a maximum walk of half a mile to the present standard of gate service.

A complete listing of teachers of the Cadron School District 2195 is found in Appendix A3.

Equally important as the building of the school was the erection of the District Hall in 1927, a community effort and a social event as well. Even though it may be considered odd to refer to the building as a social event, one must remember that not only did the actual work get turned into a social gathering, with people from throughout the district getting together to offer their services, but many of the fund-raising projects that financed the construction of the hall were indeed social events that were greatly enjoyed by all those involved.

The idea of building a hall was initiated by the Canadian-Ukrainian Educational Society of Cadron in response to a need for a community hall in the Cadron district. The hall was in the planning stages in late 1926 at which time a fund-raising program was started and a total of fourteen dollars and twenty-five cents was raised through Christmas Carolling. One must keep in mind that in 1926 this was a considerable amount of money and was indeed a sizeable initial contribution. The seal was obtained on June 9, 1927, in the midst of the building program. A further source of income was the sale of two dollar memberships. There were twenty-nine active members in 1928, increasing to thirty-nine the following year. By 1931 membership fees had dropped to one dollar, and by 1933 it became even more evident that the "hard times" had indeed set in for membership fees took a further dive to twenty-five cents. One cheerful note, though, is that even with "hard times" membership still held steady. Difficult times or not, these dedicated pioneers could always manage to scrape together a small amount of money for what they considered to be a worthy cause.

An extensive effort was expended in both 1927 and 1928 as far as both building and fund raising were concerned. Major sources of income were dances and concerts. Dances were held on an almost weekly basis during the spring, summer and fall of 1927. Entire families would gather at Cadron Hall, being sure to allow for plenty of time to visit with their neighbours before the dance began. Many a story was exchanged by the older people about days spent in the "Old Country" as they sat listening to the music and watching the younger people dance. It was a common sight to see babies sleeping peacefully on the stage while their parents were merrily dancing out on the floor. How these children managed to sleep so peacefully while the orchestra was playing only a few feet away remains a mystery. Some of the



William and Alex Goroniuk.

favorite orchestras of the era were those led by William Woychuk, Metro Radomsky, John Zelisko, Mike Ostashek, George Achtymychuk and William Malayko.

Added attractions and a source of income were the Social Baskets. On this occasion ladies of the district would prepare food hampers which were then "sold" at an auction to the highest bidder. Mr. Metro Zacharuk was given the honor of being the "Basket Auctioneer". Along with the food hamper came the privilege of getting to dine with the lady who prepared the basket. The prices obtained for these baskets ranged from three dollars to nine dollars and fifty cents, the price being directly related to the seriousness of the gentleman's feelings for the young lady in question, and the extent to which other suitors would drive the bid to higher and higher levels.

Numerous concerts were held at the hall, thus providing added income to finance the building. The young people from Cadron also travelled out to other areas to perform. As well as being an added financial asset, these concerts afforded a chance to exchange stories and experiences. Two areas that were frequently visited were Edwand and Bellis.

One cannot, however, draw the conclusion that all efforts at fund raising were a complete success. At one of the early dances held in 1927 a total of seventeen dollars and thirty cents was taken in. Once the expenses were paid, however, (ten dollars for the orchestra and six dollars for transportation of the musicians) only one dollar and thirty cents was made as profit. This did not dampen the spirit of these people, for the dances did continue and profits did greatly increase as the popularity of the meeting place multiplied.

The dedication and true community spirit of all the early settlers of the Cadron District, however, can best be shown by a listing of expenses in the building of the hall. Two hundred and fifty dollars was paid to

Beaver Lumber Company to cover the cost of material purchased. Additional lumber valued at approximately two hundred and fifty dollars was donated by the men of the area. Teams of horses at five dollars a day and common labour at two dollars a day accounted for approximately five hundred and thirty dollars of additional voluntary contributions. Approximately two-thirds of the cost of building the hall was thus written off through personal sacrifice. This is truly a tribute to the residents of the Cadron district. The building of the hall is but one of many examples of accomplishments by the early pioneers who succeeded only through hard work and the desire to achieve a common goal.

With the establishment of a post office on June 20, 1937, on Nekolai George Bidniak's land, the residents of the area were given another gathering place to meet with their fellow neighbours. It was not uncommon to see several farmers seated on the benches that encircled the office, puffing on their pipes, exchanging viewpoints and just simply awaiting the arrival of the mail.

The location of the post office changed several times, and eventually was centralized at Andrew on September 23, 1958. Mail, thereafter, was either picked up at Andrew or alternatively was delivered twice a week through Rural Route 2.

A brief summary of the locations of the Cadron Post Office appears in the table below.

Post Master	Date of Establishment		Land Location
	From	To	
Nekolai G. Bidniak	20/7/37	7/5/51	NE 24/58/16/4
John Shupenia	8/5/51	Acting	SW 19/58/15/4
John Shupenia	29/8/51	23/11/53	SW 19/58/15/4
Nekolai G. Bidniak	3/12/53	Acting	NE 24/58/16/4
Nekolai G. Bidniak	21/1/54	22/9/58	NE 24/58/16/4

Bellis and Edwand owed much of their prosperity to the residents south of the North Saskatchewan



Sawmill in operation.

River. Most of the grain grown south of the river within a twenty-mile radius passed through the Cadron area during the winter months by way of several river crossings. It was not an uncommon sight to see a caravan of sleighs loaded with the precious golden wheat heading for the nearest railway and the Bellis and Edwand stations. This in turn brought about a certain degree of closeness between the north and south communities: concerts planned for the Cadron area inevitably showed up at the Bellis and Edwand communities as well.

Groceries, however, had to be purchased year-round, and to meet the need, stores were set up by a few ambitious farmers. Not only did the proceeds from the stores supplement the farm income and meet the material needs of the Cadron area, about they also did serve to further unify the community.

Opportunity as well presented itself to the residents to barter farm produce for groceries while at the same time to catch up on the current news. Throughout the years, stores were operated by John Moholitny, Bill Megley, Nick Elashuk, William Malayko and George Malayko on their own land, but not necessarily in that order. William Yakimchuk also operated a store for a short period of time on the Cadron Hall premises.



N. A. Melnyk.



The history of Cadron would not be complete, however, without giving notice and recognition to a teacher and community leader of that area. Mr. Nicholas A. Melnyk. Mr. Melnyk taught in the Cadron School from 1935 to 1947 for a period of twelve years before being transferred to the Andrew High School. His contributions to the Cadron area were many and varied, ranging from work with students, with adults, and even the Farmers' Union even though he was not a farmer himself.

Students and adults alike were taught the art of singing and acting by Mr. Melnyk. Top awards were picked up with regularity at the amateur nights which were common not only to the Cadron area but the surrounding districts as well. In later years amateur nights gave way to talent nights and here as well, the training received through Mr. Melnyk showed up in the awards received.

Concerts complete with a balance of singing, acting and musical selections were regularly held during the Christmas Season. Not only did the concerts serve to bring about a "Christmas Spirit" but they did as well serve to identify, bring out, and to mold hidden talents. All of this was accomplished without jeopardizing standings and grades.

Mr. N. A. Melnyk was instrumental as well in organizing the Cadron Local of the Farmers' Union of Alberta. He willingly accepted the position of Secretary-Treasurer and held the office for the duration of his stay at Cadron.

But perhaps equally important as his success as a teacher was Mr. Melnyk's ability and willingness to serve the people. He was looked upon as the person to whom questions and problems could be directed with the assurance that these would be kept in confidence and that positive results would be forthcoming. It is not surprising, then, that in later years upon his transfer to Andrew, Mr. Melnyk's popularity at the polls as an M.L.A. was among the highest.

With the coming of the railway through Andrew, the advent of motorized transportation, and the building of gravelled high-grade roads; Cadron, like many of the surrounding districts, gradually gave way to the centralization of the business and recreational facilities at the Village of Andrew. Cadron did have its period of greatest vitality, though, in the 20's, 30's, and 40's. The community was tightly-knit, the school served the community for thirty-seven years, and the hall saw its last dance some twenty years after it was built.

The community, as well, sent its offspring into all parts of the world, and to many of them Cadron is but a memory that in many cases cannot be reinforced because the once familiar landmarks have given way to progress. Dwellings are fewer, the land is "dot-

ted" with gas wells, and wide-open space is in evidence with the removal of the fence lines.

Oldtimers will look back at the era gone by with a considerable degree of nostalgia. Gone are the days of master craftsmanship, the genuine festive gatherings, and the "togetherness" that came about as a result of the homes being spaced with regularity every half-mile and even closer. One wonders whether the present generation, with all its conveniences and richness, will as well look back at the half century and say, "Those were the good old days".

## **Russian Greek Orthodox Holy Trinity Church Of Sunland**

On July 17, 1912 ten acres of land for the church and cemetery were bought from Peter Babichuk by church trustees Tanesko Sorochan, George Bidniak and Joseph Malayko for the sum of one dollar.

Carpenters for the church were Petro Feschuk, Onufrey Orydzuk, Marko Krawchuk and Ivan Moholitney. All the church members helped and donated labor, money and materials.

Tanesko Sorochan was the church's first secretary. Elia Lastiwka was the second; Nikolay Samoridney was third; Nikolay Bidniak was fourth, and in 1922 John Moholitney was the fifth secretary.

In 1920 John Moholitney, a carpenter, built the hall and bell tower for \$350. Trustees at that time were George Bidniak, Mike Megley and Nikolai Lastiwka. The church members helped to build the church hall, and bell tower as well as donating the church bells and most of the things that were needed to furnish a church.

In 1927 and 1928, trouble began. A Ukrainian politician came along and tried to change the church and the people belonging to it to another jurisdiction.

The members divided and court action was started. The courts decided in favor of the people that



Church service at Sunland Church in the early years.

wanted to keep on with the original church. The defeated members built another church just a mile away from this one. Membership dropped drastically after this trouble. In 1928 there were eighteen pioneer members left as compared to eighty-seven in 1920.

Some of the priests who served the church thus far are: Reverend Alexander Antoniff, Reverend Filip Pechinsky, Reverend Alexander Piza, Reverend Deoniziy Pirka, Reverend Feodor Varchol, Reverend Anthony Zimenoff, Reverend John Kowalchuk, Reverend John Wasyl, Bishop Joaseph, Reverend Andrew Harrasin and Reverend Wm. Ostashek.

In the 1940's, young people became members and worked diligently towards the good of the church with the late John Lastiwka, the late Nick Kapitski and Wm. G. Woychuk on the executive. Wm. G. Woychuk has been serving the priest and the church from 1945 to the present time. Since then, different executive positions have been held over the years by Metro Gawryluk, David Serediak, John Woychuk, Metro Danyluk, John Shupenia, the late Wm. Goronuk, the late Wm. Telka, the late Mike Shulko, and the late Nick Pelechytik.

A beautiful choir has been organized and conducted very capably by Mrs. Elsie Serediak. For many years the choir went carolling to people's homes on Christmas Day (January 7) and had been very warmly welcomed.

Now with the drop in membership — some passed away, others moved away — the choir no longer goes carolling. This is a sad loss, both, to the choir and to the people who waited for them so eagerly every Christmas.

The Bell Tower was built in 1962. In 1963 a new church hall was built under the supervision of John Woychuk with the members helping. Blessing of the church hall was on August 14, 1964 with Reverend Kowalchuk officiating. In 1970 the interior of the church was extensively remodelled by Sam Shandro.

At present there are forty-seven members. The executive is as follows: President, Wm. G. Woychuk; Secretary Treasurer, Ernie Shulko; Trustees: Metro Gawryluk, Metro Danyluk and David Serediak.

The Ladies' Church Club which was started in 1963 and keeps busy with catering for funerals and memorials dinners, plus holding bingos and Bake Sales for raising funds which they use to keep the church running smoothly. The present Ladies' Club executive is as follows: President, Mrs. Katie Gawryluk; Secretary, Mrs. Sadie Woychuk; Treasurer, Mrs. Mary Woychuk; Lunch Committee: Elsie Serediak, Judy Shulko, Jean Megley, Mary Danyluk, Mrs. Telka, Mrs. Wiwad, Mrs. G. Shulko and Mrs. M. Shulko.



L. to R.: Elsie Serediak, Lena Chornohus, Mrs. Lena Ostashek, Nick Tanasichuk who was visiting from Chernovets, Ukraine, Rev. Ostashek, Alice Woychuk, Kate Gawreliuk, Anne Mitansky.

All members, past and present, worked hard, donated time, money and materials, and kept the church cemetery clean and in good order. Without the co-operation of such good people, Our Holy Trinity Orthodox Church would not have withstood the trials and tribulations it encountered along the way and it would not have been able to set down the deep roots it has done for our future generations.

Many thanks to our pioneers and present members for all that has been accomplished.

God Bless Everyone!

For a listing of pioneer members that organized the construction of the church see appendix C7.

## Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church at Kahwin

The Parochial Committee of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church of the Holy Trinity at Kahwin Alberta was first organized in 1929. In the year 1931, a few acres of land were acquired for the cemetery and the church. The building of the Kahwin Church started on June 7, 1932, and was finished on the outside on July 26, 1932. On September 21, 1932, Archbishop Teodorovich made a welcome visit to the church and gave his blessings. But this church did not last very long. In 1933, it was destroyed by fire of unknown origin. Construction on the present church was started on July 21, 1934. Both churches were built by Mr. John Mnoholitney who farmed in the district and was a member of the church. He was a builder of other churches from the coast to coast in Canada for which he was well known. As the years went by, the church was renovated several times. During Andrew Andriuk's term as president of the church, a basement was dug under it, also a new stucco replaced the siding and new asphalt shingles were put on.



Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church at Kahwin.

In 1960, John P. Zukiwsky was elected as president, a position he still holds. The church was completely renovated inside, replaced by a new Ikonostas which was built by William Sawchuk of Edmonton, also a coat of new paint was put on the outside walls and new shingles were added to the roof.

On August 20, 1972, the church celebrated its fortieth anniversary with the visit and blessing of His Grace Archbishop Andrew.

## Chernowci School District #1456

Chernowci School District was organized February 8, 1906, comprising of the following lands: Sections 13-17, 20-29, 32-36 in Township 56, Range 17.

The official trustee, Robert Fletcher, organized the school district. At that time a sum of seven hundred dollars was borrowed for the purpose of securing, purchasing and improving a school site and for erecting and furnishing a school building and teacher's house.

The original site was located on the NE ¼. Section 22, Township 56, Range 17. The first school board members were: W. Topolnitsky, Nikolai Wasylynychuk and Nikolai Topolnitsky.

On September 13, 1929, a sum of eleven hundred dollars was borrowed to build a new two-room



Parish Members, Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church, Kahwin.

school. The treasurer at that time was J. Babich of Wostok.

The new school was located on a new site located on N.E. quarter section 21 in Township 56, Range 17.

Chernowci School District was named after a village in Bukowina, a province in west Ukraine, from which many of the settlers arrived.

In 1954, Chernowci School closed its doors, and the students were bused to Andrew.

Approval for the sale of the site and buildings was obtained on October 15, 1956.

The original school building was purchased by John Topolnitsky, and it was converted to a dance hall on his farm. It was later moved to Wostok where it was used as a hall and as a temporary school.

Listed below are the names of the students who attended the original school soon after it was constructed: Rose Kozakewich, Mary Feledchuk, Steven Melenka, Metro Melenka, John Frunchak, Nikolai Andreas, Annie Topolnitsky, Metro Wasylynychuk, Nick Scraba, Petro Hunchak, Warwara Andreas, Steve Blazenko, Steve Klapatiuk, Katie Lupaschuk, Nick Lupaschuk, Mafta Babich, Helen Topolnitsky, Yago Sklar, Nick Hackman, Metro Chipiuk and Mary Sokol.

Theodor Hunczak	Iwan Szkwrbon	Harry Halko	Peter Topolnisky	Todosi Ukranez	Iwan Topolnycki	Peter Palamarchuk	Nick Kyca	Fedor Zaharijo	Township
32		33		34		35		36	
Mykyta Chyrcuk	Simeon Toponiczki	Zilinski	Zilinski	Beudrlick Wolanski	Nikolai Wasylenczuk	Nikola Wasylenchuk	Stephan Klompas	Stefan Klompas	
John Biezanko	F. Cadzow Peter Sklar	Nikolai Topolnycki	Iwan Scraba	John Pohoch	John Pohoch	Metro Klompas	Andras Topolnicki	Stefan Klompas	
29		28		27		26		25	
Metro Kushneruk	F. Cadzow	Gregory Wasylenczuk	Andrew Kuzen	Fred Hunchak	Fred Yadlowsky	Harry Shopik	Alex Kozakewich	George Kozakewich	
	Wasyl Hunchak	Gregory Wasylenchuk	Hohn Topolnisky	Nucut Sokol	Wasyl Maryan	Bill Yakoweshyn	Peter Kozakewich	Nykolai Kozakewycz	
20		21		22		23		24	
Achtemy Hryhirczuk	Metro Kucher	Todder Hunchuk	H. Babych	Domitusy Mylynka	Paul Yakowysheh	J. Kozakewich	J. Kozakewych	Wasyl Frunchak	
George Bujak	Iwan Lupul	Balan	Perdy	Bill Timinsky	Gawrylo Hamaluk	D. Hakman	J. Kozakewich		
		16		15		14			
		Fodyr Kusysmiuk	Gorgy Klorfintiuk	Eli Tanasiuk	Timinsky	Peter Kozakiewicz	George Krawszuk		

Chernowci



Chernowci School. L. to R. Back Row: Alexander Plesko, Donald Topolnisky, George Hackman, Eugene Tomashewsky, Peter Fediow, Eddy Frunchak, Marion Fediow, Sam Wasylenchuk, Eugene Topolnisky. Front Row: Jeannette Yadlowsky, Marie Kozakewich, Sylvia Wasylenchuk, Leona Yadlowsky, Joanne Andreas, Pearl Frunchak, Annie Kwalyk, Elizabeth Plesko, Bernice Tomashewsky, Gloria Tomashewsky, Teacher — Mr. Shupenia.



Chernowci School. Back Row, L. to R.: Ernest Topolnisky, (?), Eva Hackman, Victoria Topolnisky, Paul Tomy, Eftody Topolnisky, Katie Frunchak, Helen Hunchak, Agnes Yakoweshen, Helen Klimchuk, Mrs. Evelyn Kotyk. Second Row: Pearl Hunchak, Mary Hackman, Robert Skulski, Rose Olinek, Walter Frunchak, Mary Plesko, Michael Shopik, Andy Topolnisky, Nick Topolnisky, Steve Klompas, Bobby Yakoweshen, Nick Shopik. Front Row: Eddie Andruchow, Lionel Frunchak, George Olinek, (?), Victoria Babich, Pearl Frunchak, Victoria Hackman, Olga Plesko, Vera Topolnisky, Lovetta Shopik, Leona Feldechuk, Pearl Hackman, Billy Kozakewich.



Chernowci School, 1944. L. to R. Back Row: Nick Topolnisky, George Olinek, (?) Topolnisky, Helen Filipchuk, Lovetta Shopik, Pearl Hackman, Leona Feldychuk, Steve Klompas. Second Row: Peter Fediow, Sam Wasylenchuk, Ernie Bodnarek, Bill Kozakewich, Eddy Babich, George Klompas, Eugene Tomashewsky, George Hackman. Front Row: Gloria Tomashewsky, Ann Kowalak, Medoria Hawreschuk, Elizabeth Plesko, Evangeline Bodnarek, Marie Kozakewich, Bernice Tomashewsky, Donald Topolnisky.

## Chernowci

This section includes the homestead map and the Chernowci School story. Although the Wostok townsite is located within the Chernowci School Dis-



Ukrainian dancers at Chernowci about 1951. L. to R.: Olga Wasylenchuk, Mary Skulsky, Mary Shopik, Helen Hawryschuk, Pearl Kushniruk, Katie Babich, Ann Hancheruk, Olga Skulsky.



Chernowci and Wostok School Students, 1952.

tract boundaries, we have left Wostok in the Wostok District section along with the Bukovena Ukrainian Church. In most people's memories Chernowci and Wostok are so closely intermingled as to be one. Please see the Wostok District section for a more complete look at this area.

### Limestone Lake Post Office

Date of Establishment — 15/5/17  
 H. C. Halkow — 15/5/17 to 9/6/28  
 Metro Balla — 19/12/29 to 12/3/37  
 Post Office Closed — 2/10/37  
 Location — 33-56-17-4, 15/5/17

### Chernowci General Store

In 1917 when Harry Halkow became Postmaster for the Limestone Lake Post Office, he also opened a general store in the same building. This building was located at the southern end of N.W. 33-56-17-4. Mr. Halkow carried everything from coal oil to chew tobacco in his store. It closed in 1928 when he resigned as Postmaster.

## Czahar School District #2322

The district was established on November 25, 1910 comprising of the following lands: Sections 28-32 in Township 55, Range 15; Sections 6 and those portions of Section 5 and 7 south and west of Whitford Lake in Township 56, Range 15; Sections 25, 26, 35, and 36 in Township 55, Range 16; Section 1 and the south halves of Sections 2 and 12 in Township 56, Range 16.

A sum of eight hundred dollars was borrowed on May 29, 1911 for the purpose of purchasing a site, building and furnishing a schoolhouse. The one-room school and the small teacher's shack were built on the homestead of Trefony Ewasiuk. The site was located on the S.E. ¼, Section 6, and the S.W. ¼, Section 6, Township 56, Range 15.

Mr. Ziganash, a native of the village of Czahar in Romania, gave the school district its name. The original trustees were: Nick Ziganash, senior trustee; Trefony Ewasiuk; and Alexander Bochanesky. The treasurer at the time was Robert Stewart of Whitford.

range 16				Range 15							
Township 56	11 Nick Tanssiuk	12 Eli Stashko	Alexander Bochanesky	7 R U S H	8 L A K E						
	George Bochanesky	Bill Bochanesky	Alexander Bochanesky	Todder Gushaty	Harry Chepeha		Ewasiuk	Alex Ewasiuk	Lupul		
	Tanasko Kostinuk	George Bochanesky		Wm. Gushaty							
	Philip Zalatach	Mike Arychuk	Todder Drebit	Wm. Gushaty	Steve Gordichuk	Trifony Ewasiuk	Ewasiuk	Crison Ewasiuk	Nicoli Gordichuk	Michelo Lupul	
	John Trefanenko	Nick Ziganash	Nicoli Ziganash	Nick Lakusta	George Gushaty	George Gushaty	Crison Ewasiuk	Saffrony Kozak	Fred Kozak	Eli Lastiwka	
	George Katan	John Ropchan	Wasy Kostashuk	Nick Zalatach	Nick Topolnisky	Nick Topolnisky	Steve Sorochan	Saffrony Kozak	Fred Kozak	Nick Lastiwka	
Township 55	John Tymchuk	Katerena Trefanenko	Dmytro Kilitsoy	Bill Ukrainitz	Mary Dolotsoy	Rotter	Nick Kozak	Nick Kozak	Metro Alexandriuk	George Bodnaruk	
	Paulenko	Metro Dilitsoy	John Sarafinchan	George Serediak	Nick Katan	Nick Babich	Wm. Kuzyk	Dan Jusel	George Alexandruk	Ivan Topolnisky	

\*Presently owned by family member of original owner.



Czahar School, 1929.

A second one-room school was erected in 1929 to accommodate the growing enrollment. A barn was built to ease the discomfort and hardships the students suffered when travelling to school during the winter months. Now they were able to use a horse and cutter for quicker and more comfortable travel.

The first schoolhouse was built on a stone foundation about a foot above the ground. During the winter months, to conserve heat, the school was banked with earth. The resulting ditch, when filled with water, served as a skating rink.

The facilities enjoyed by the students today were



Czahar School, 1912, Miss Fullerton, teacher.

not available in the early years. Water was a scarce commodity as there was no well on the site. It was carried in during the lunch hour from a well on the neighboring farm of Trefony Ewasiuk one-half mile away. Instead of scribblers and pencils, slates and slate pencils were used. Students were seated in double desks firmly anchored to a well-oiled floor.

As far as can be recalled by some senior citizens, the teachers prior to 1919 were: Miss Fullerton, Miss Moucher, Miss Lead, J. W. Scott and Charles Druit.

Three of the teachers seemed to have left a lasting impression on the students. Charles Druit had a Chinese boy who served as cook and housekeeper. J. W. Scott caught gophers and dissected them in class for a



Czahar School, 1945. L. to R. Back Row: Phyllis Chepeha, Angeline Katan, Marjorie Kozak, Jennie Bochanesky, Olga Topolnisky, Jennie Kostashuk, James Kozak, Peter Ewasiuk, Sylvester Bodnaruk, Mike Bochanesky. Front Row: Shirley Ziganash, Marion Ziganash, Julia Kozak, Joyce Kozak, Aurora Paulencu, Annie Bodnaruk, Tommy Sarafinchan, Dorothy Bochanesky, Albert Topolnisky, — Sawchuk, Victor Buga, Billy Bochanesky, Johnny Kostashuk, Mike Buga, Sandy Sarafinchan.

lesson in science. Miss Lead appears to have kept a close check on students outside of school hours for reasons of her own. It was said that she followed one student one day to see where he lived. As she approached the home, she was amazed to see the farm wife take out a batch of bread from an outside oven. After sampling a slice of the warm tasty bread, she took some home for herself.

The activities that centered around the school, still remembered by many, were the Christmas concerts, a proud moment for every parent, and the softball games organized by the teacher, John Eurchuk. The team was well known for it had won the trophy a number of times. Some of the players on the team were: Nick, John, Alex, and Andrew Ewasiuk, John Drebit, Fred and Nick Kozak, John and George Ziganash, Nick Topolnisky, Bill Sorochan, and John Zalitach.

The community was a lively one. Dances were held in the school frequently and sports activities were always well attended. The Czahar Ladies' Aid was instrumental in purchasing a piano to encourage study in music. A bridge club was formed and enjoyed by many.

Czahar school ended its function when it centralized in Andrew in 1950.

On December 3, 1952 approval from the Department of Education was given for the sale of the site and the school buildings.

## Czahar District

In 1911 a one-room school was built on a stone foundation. This was sufficient to meet the needs of the district till 1929, when a second one-room school was built to accommodate the high school students. The names of some students in the early register are: Bill and Helen Bochanesky, Bill and Nancy Tarangul, Alexandra and Mary Ziganash, Helen, Mary and Jenny Zalatach, Domka, John, Mary, Rosie, Nick, and Andrew Ewasiuk, Peter and Bill Sorochan, Helen Lakusta, Bill, Fred and Nick Kozak, Bill and Metro Gordichuk, Nick, Maria, Frozina, Zanoia, Maraphta and John Arychuk, Wasyl Ewaniuk, Kathryn, Pearl, Mary, Helen, John, Lena and Harry Drebit, Mary Stashko, Bill and Metro Kostashuk, John and Nick Alexandriuk, Nancy, John, Sarah, Mary, and Helen Gushaty, Rose, Adam, Helen and Kathryn Dolotsoy, Bill Ihtema, Katerena, Jenny Chepeha, and Mary Trefanenko.

The original school trustees were Trefony Ewaskiuk, Nick Ziganash, and Alexander Bochanesky. School trustees in 1938 were: Alex Ewasiuk chairman; Nick Bochanesky, secretary; and Harry Chepeha and newly elected Nick Topolnisky.

School centralization came in effect and in Sep-

tember of 1950 Czahar's school doors remained locked as all the students boarded the school bus and went to Andrew School. The school building was then moved by the Lamont School Division to serve as a much needed additional classroom in a centralized center.

The early settlers of the district all went to Whitford for their postal services. Soda Lake post office was not that far away, so many families later used its services. Czahar district finally got its own post office on May 1, 1913. The following were postmasters of the Luzan Post Office: Simeon Ewaniuk, 30-55-15-W4, May 1, 1913-Feb. 2, 1917

Constantine Pipella, October 2, 1918

N. Ziganash, 26-55-16-W4, Apr. 4, 1919-July 15, 1925

Trufony Ewasiuk, SW 6-56-15-W4, Oct. 31, 1925-Nov. 2, 1927

Nick Ziganash, NW 36-55-16-W4, April 4, 1928-Jan. 28, 1939

The Luzan Post Office closed on January 20, 1939, and the district was serviced by rural route delivery from Andrew.

At the age of sixty-one, Mr. Alexander Bochanesky retired from farming and went into the grocery business. The Luzan Grocery was built in 1927 on Mr. Zignash's farm (NW 36-56-16-4). It had a hard wood floor that was frequently oiled. Mr. Bochanesky had his living quarters at the back of the store. In 1939 the store was moved to Andrew.

Czahar district does not have any church of its own. Residents travelled to churches in the surrounding districts. For a time, Reverend Horbay held



Mr. Bochanesky, Luzan Store.



church services in the school on Sundays. In the late 1930's there were Sunday School lessons held at the school.

In the early years Trefony Ewasiuk purchased an old store building in the Sheskowicz District and moved it near the school yard to serve as a community hall. The John Maga Orchestra of Wostok frequently provided the music for the dances. In a few years the hall was destroyed by fire and was never replaced.

Mr. John Eurchuk, teacher, introduced music to the district and encouraged the Czahar Ladies Aid to purchase a piano. Finally, the big purchase was made as Mr. and Mrs. Nick Topolnisky, Mr. and Mrs. Bill Sorochan and Mr. Alex Ewasiuk went to Vegreville to purchase a good used piano. Weekly dances were then held at the school for a time. The school had served as the center of activities for many years.

A farmer's union in the district was organized but was short-lived.

There was a district soft-ball team that had challenged surrounding teams. Some of the players were Nick, John, Alex and Andrew Ewasiuk, John Drebit, Fred and Nick Kozak, John and George Zignash, Nick Topolnisky, Bill Sorochan and John Zalitach. The local trophy was won for several years.

The district could also boast a bridge club that was very active. It entertained visiting clubs as well as having taken part in a tournament at Pruth in January, 1938. The executive of the bridge club consisted of: Mrs. Annie Sorochan, Mrs. Anne Topolnisky and Mrs. Kate Topolnisky.

## Highway School District #3928

The Highway School District was established April 20, 1920. The following lands comprised the school district: Sections 20-23, 26-35, north half and south-east quarter of Section 19 in Township 57, Range 17; the east halves of Sections 25, 36; north-east quarter of Section 24 in Township 57, Range 18; the east half of Section 1 and that portion of the south-east quarter of Section 12 lying south of the river in Township 58, Range 18; Sections 1 and 2; those portions of Section 3-7 lying south of the Saskatchewan River in Township 58, Range 17.

After thirty years of service to the district, the school was closed in 1950, and the children were bused to Andrew.

Highway School District was re-subdivided into Subdivision 3 of Lamont School Division October 23, 1953.

Range 16			Range 17								Township 58	
Anne Bodnar	John Topolnicky										Katrina Fitzczuk	Wm. Henry Garred
Nilokaj Anruchiw	George Dwiwenko	Bell Roahko	Leon Pysar	Leon Pysar	John Cromarty	Metro Andriacz	Elia Nykolaiczuk	George Bransen	Stefan Kybicz	Stefan Wynyczuk	Charles Stevens	Thos. Stevens
1 John Anduchow	6 Kyrylo Andruchow	John Witwicki	5 Alexa Korol	Geo. Hamaliuk	Iwan Shapka	Nykolaj Tanasiuk	3 Nickolai Bohanisky	Mytro Ferby	Nickolai Kebecz	2 Phillip Matiaszow	1 Ila Lakusta	Odani Herbison
Tom Dziwenko	CROWN	CROWN	Hryhory Topolnicky	A. Hamaliuk	John Topolnicki	Fred Andrietz	Demetrius Hryhirczyk	Mike Melnyk	Fred Orydzuk	Gregoiri Skrapnyk	Wesle Biley	
36 Stanislaw Gatapowicz	CROWN	CROWN	32 Harry Topolnicki	Peter Pawliuk	CROWN	George Hamaliuk	34 Mike Hamaliuk	CROWN	Peter Romaniuk	Alex Melenka	George Topolniski	
Kazmir Stokowski	Michael Schur	CROWN	CROWN	CROWN	Anastasy Andriec	Alex Andrietz	Mike Sidor	Metro Ferby	CROWN	Tanasko Mironek	Township 17	
25 John Bartol	Adam Gargus	Wasył Paul Schur	CROWN	CROWN	CROWN	Gr. Pastur Mike Sidor	27 Mary Wynnichuk	J. Ostashek	CROWN	CROWN		
	John Dolynchuk Jr.	Petruna Luchka	CROWN	CROWN	Harry Holowaychuk	John Holowaychuk	Fred Hunchak	CROWN	John J. Rabiuk	Nick Rabiuk		
		Peter Dzenkiw	20 John Luchko	CROWN	John Babish		CROWN	George Luczkow	23 Metro Klompaa	Nick Bodnarek		

Approval for the sale of the site and the buildings located on the SE ¼, Section 25, Township 57, Range 18, was received on October 23, 1953.



"Starlight Staff" in Highway School. L. to R. Back Row: Lorraine Mihalcheon, Mike Witwicki, Nick Witwicki. Centre Row: Elizabeth Chwyl, Alexander Andrietz, Michael Orydzuk, Victoria Sidor, Front Row: Johnny Hamaliuk, Ted Orydzuk, James Orydzuk.



New Highway School. L. to R. Back Row: Frank Stokowski, Joe Bartel, Vicky Luchka, Mary Mendiuk, Stanley Gargus, Orest Mendiuk. Centre Row: Alvina Stokowski, Nestor Knysh, Irene Mendiuk, Steve Bartel, Adeline Stokowski, Orest Korbet. Front: Vicky Stokowski, Pauline Dzwenko, Thomas Gargus, Liz Gargus, Lily Zmurchuk, Emily Mendiuk.



### Ukalta Post Office

Date of Establishment — 14/1/39  
Mrs. Rosie Hamaliuk — 14/1/39 to 7/12/64  
Post Office Closed — 7/12/64  
Location — N.W. 34-57-17-4

### Zawale Post Office

Date of Establishment — 1/9/10  
Steve Worobec — 1/9/10 to 23/12/11  
Wayne Nikiforuk — 21/7/14 to 16/12/24  
John Mutul — 15/6/25 to 14/12/26  
Steve Worobetz — 16/4/27 to 29/7/47  
Post Office Closed — 29/7/47  
Location — 1-56-17-4, 1/9/10; 36-55-17-4; S.W. 6-56-16-4

## Huwen School - Krakow, Alberta by Tillie Basisty

The first Huwen School, No. 1457, was built in 1906 and classes started in 1907. It was named Huwen after a village in the Ukraine from which four of the neighboring families had migrated.

The school was a wooden frame structure. Its



Huwin School — George Bunting, teacher, Alex Fedun, Max Charchuk, John Buchowski, Eva Truhamchuk, Jessie Koroluk, Molly Witiuk.



Huwin School about 1912. L. to R. Back Row: Mary Holowaychuk, Annie Charchuk, Rosie Andreychuk, Katie Demchuk, Jessie Charchuk, Ann Hrynew, Frank Stawnicky, Jacob Andreychuk, Bill Buchowski, Matt Koroluk, Paul Ewaschuk, Philip Samograd, Mike Stelmach. Center Row: Johnnie Charchuk, ?, Peter Yakimyshyn, Nancy Koroluk, Pearl Laschuk, Mary Stawnicky, Mary Samograd, Walter Stawnicky, Andrew Samograd, Paul Wicentowich, Paul Koroluk. Front: Harry Stelmach, Bill Koroluk, Leon Stawnicky, Nick Koroluk, Metro Stelmach, Yaramkoi Yakimyshyn.

Hryl Cymbaluk	Marilyn Woitowicz			Petro Demczuk	H. Prokopszuk	Harry Kuchera	Ilko Yakimishyn	Township 5	
20		21		22		23			
Iwan Cymbaliuk	Hrycko Iwaszczuk	Peter Holowaychuk	Adam Holowaychuk	Hryczko Samograd	Gretzke Kuchera	Theodore Yakimishyn	Ilko Yakimishyn	Ilko Yakimishyn	
Alex Chomliak	Iwaschuk	Maksym Charczuk	Stefan Charczuk	Lysak	Luke Wituik	Theodor Kuchyra	Mykola Koroluk	Mykola Koroluk	Myron Koroluk
17		16		15		14		13	
Wasel Fedun	Wasel Fedun	Kondrat Fwchyziczul	Wasyl Chomlak	Mike Trochmychuk	Luke Wituik	Semen Laszczuk	Tymko Koroluk	Harry Fedun	Yakimishyn
Eleniak	Stefan Charchuk	Wasel Fedun	Wasel Fedun	Wasel Fedun	Dymko Wituik	Joe & Jack Andreychuk	Jack Andreychuk	Waurzjme Andreczuk	Wezlute Andrejezuk
8		9		10		11		12	
Fred Charchuk	Boyko	Chomlak	Franko Buchkowski	Franko Buchkowski	Fedor Baszisty	Nykola Koroluk	John Laschuk	Poweto Stawniczny	Philip Melnyk
Wawryk	Boyko	Fred Bojko	Wasyl Andruchow	Wasyl Andruchow	Andrew Basisty	Rosalie Decoyne	Jon Laszczuk	P. Stawnichy	P. Stawnichy
5		4		3		2		1	
Lisoway	Lisoway	Lisoway	Jakym Churelyk	Nychka	Petro Palylyk	Petro Palylyk	Rosalie Decoyne Kseuka Laszczuk	P. Stawnichy	P. Stawnichy

\*Presently owned by family member of original owner.

Huwen



East Huwen School.



East Huwen School.

foundation was large rocks; thus making it sit about two feet above ground level. The building was heated with a wood stove.

The first teacher was Mr. Alex Ammette. He had a wife and child and they lived in a tent all through the winter. It was so cold that if water spilled on the floor; it just froze. He had a hard time communicating with the pupils as they had no knowledge of the

English language and he of the Ukrainian. He drew pictures on the blackboard or used live specimens to teach the pupils new words. The children used slates and slate pencils instead of scribblers and pencils or pens.

The second teacher was Mr. Alfred Trefrey. His task was a little easier as he understood a little Ukrainian and, of course, the class knew a little English.



**STANDARD FORM OF CONTRACT  
BETWEEN  
TRUSTEES AND TEACHER**

This Agreement made in triplicate.

**BETWEEN**—  
The Board of Trustees of Huwen  
School District No. 1457 or Division No. \_\_\_\_\_ of the Province of Alberta,  
(hereinafter called "the Board")  
— and —  
D. Prokop  
(Write Name in Full)  
of \_\_\_\_\_  
the holder of a First class  
(Insert class of certificate)  
Certificate of qualification as a teacher in Alberta, (hereinafter called "the Teacher.")

**WITNESSETH**—  
That subject to the provisions of *The School Act, 1951*, and the *Regulations of the Department of Education*, the Board hereby employs the Teacher, and the Teacher agrees to teach and conduct school for the Board on the following terms:

1. The annual salary shall be \$ 900.00 and subject to the following schedule of increases:  
In addition to the above salary the Board agrees to give the teacherage and fuel free of charge.
2. The period of employment shall be from and including the 20 day of December 1937.

DATED this 20th day of December 1937.  
Signed on behalf of the Board [CORPORATE SEAL].  
W. O. Stawinoga Witness to Chairman's signature.  
B. B. [Signature] Chairman.  
D. Prokop Teacher.  
No. of Teacher's Alberta Certificate 288-17  
Teacher's Address in School District or Division \_\_\_\_\_

**NOTE**—Refer to *The School Act, 1951*, and Amendments thereto:  
For engagement and contract, see Sections 155 to 158 inclusive.  
For minimum salary, see Section 161.  
For method of payment of salary, see Sections 161 to 164 inclusive.  
For method of terminating an agreement, see Section 157.  
For information regarding vacation periods and holidays, see Sections 164 and 165.  
Teachers should sign with Christian names in full.  
The Chairman or any other Trustee authorized to do so may sign (Section 155).  
One copy of this Agreement should be retained by the Board, another by the Teacher, and the third forwarded at once to the Department of Education.

**NOTE TO TEACHER**—  
Refer to *The Teaching Profession Act, 1951*, and Amendments thereto:  
For notifying the Secretary of the Alberta Teachers' Association forthwith of particulars of this engagement.

Teacher's Contract, 1937.

He roomed and boarded at a neighbor's place as there was no teacherage at that time. Because of the living quarters or other circumstances, some terms had as many as two or three teachers.

The first one-roomed teacherage in 1914 was occupied by Mrs. A. Strang. The second two-roomed teacherage was built in 1930.

In 1933, a modern stucco one-roomed school was built. This one featured a full basement and was heated with a coal furnace. In 1938, a second room was added because of an increased enrollment. This school was in operation until 1953.

**Krakow Post Office**

- Date of Establishment — 1/2/04
- Anna Hamutka — 1/2/04 to 31/10/11
- Peter Pilylyk — 1/4/12 to 5/1/16
- William Chomlak — 20/3/16 to 22/9/23
- M. Trukamchuk — 30/6/24 to 25/10/26
- Adam Holowaychuk — 2/11/28 to 14/12/43
- Post Office Closed — 31/12/43

Location — 15-54-17-4, 1/2/04; 2-55-17-4, 1/4/12; 16-55-17-4; 11-55-17-4; S.E. 21-55-17-4; S.E. 15-55-17-4

**Huwen District**

Huwen district was settled mostly by immigrants from Ukraine towards the end of the nineteenth century and the first decade of the twentieth century. Most of these families came from the villages of Zawydche and Uwin, province of Halychyna, county of Radekhiw, village of Kosiw, Chortkiw County, all from the Ukraine.

They left their native homeland in April, sailed on the ship "Kaiser Wilhelm DeGrosse", landing in New York in May, later journeyed across until they arrived in Strathcona, South Edmonton. These pioneers took up homesteads in the Huwen area, southwest of Andrew. At that time the nearest store was in Edmonton and their post office was at Edna.

In 1906 Huwen School District #1457 was formed. The name originated from the Uwin district of the Ukraine where the settlers came from. It wasn't until 1909 that the school was opened. Among the first teachers at the school were Mr. Alex Ammett and Mr. Bunting (1914). The original land location of the school was on N.W. 10-55-17-W. of the fourth. In the forties another school was built on N.E. 1-55-17-4; its name was East Huwen. In 1955 when school centralization came into effect, Huwen School closed its doors and the pupils were bused into Andrew.

The first district post office started in February 1904 at Krakow. It was attended to by Anna Humatka. Its name was chosen by a few Polish people who took the lead in obtaining the office.

There also was a store in the district; John Killar was its first proprietor.

In 1917 Uwin United Church was built on the Witiuk homestead, with the church cemetery nearby.

Krakow community hall was built around 1918 to enable people to stage concerts as well as to use it for social functions. Although another church, Krakow Greek Catholic, was just across the road from the hall, its land location was in another district.

Rural Electrification came into this district in 1950-51. A.G.T. provided people with telephone in 1967-68, followed by Lamco Natural Gas in the late seventies.

**Kysylew School District #1467**

The school was built on the north side of the winding south branch of Victoria Trail not too far away from Limestone Lake Creek. It was located on N.W. ¼, Section 2, Township 57, Range 17, W. 4. The school district was established March, 17, 1906

Township 57		2		Frank Glowacky						
Mike Andruchow	Mike Halicky	Wasył Soloniuk	George Derpack	Leased by Mrs. K. Derpack	School Land	Michael Kozak	Andrew Palamarek	George Maczuszyk	Petro Palamarek	
17		16		15		14		13		
Thelien	Yaroslawsky	Jacob Halicky	Mulyk	Wasył Presizniuk	Harry Moroz	Wasył Mockan	John Skoreyko	Alexander Skorejko	George Fylypczuk	
	Mike Wasileyko	Petro Tomyń	Synynko	Iwan Halicki	Iwan Krawchuk	Nick Topolnisky	John Skoreyko	Theodore Shymko	Wasył Filipchuk	Alex Filipchuk
8		9		10		11		12		7
	Wasył Stelmach	Danelo Tomyń	George Achtemichuk	Simion Czypyha	Nicholay Andrichuk	Nick Topolnisky	Alex Shandro	Iwan Presizniuk	Iwan Palahniuk	Nick Bochansky
	Wasył Knysh	John Gorday	Dmytro Balla	Partemy Pawliuk	Nicholas Kozak	Metro Klewchuk	Petro Bochar	John G. Huculak	Nicholai Bochanesky	Metro Danyiuk
5		4		3		2		1		6
	Andrew Achtemichuk	Wasył Soloniuk	Josef Balla	Partemy Gawryliuk	Petro Palamarchuk	Metro Kitza	Onufry Byle	Fred Tomyń		

Kysylew

comprising of the following lands: Sections 1-17, Township 57, Range 17.

On October 23, 1906, a sum of \$500 was borrowed for the purpose of securing, purchasing and furnishing a school building and a teacher's house. The official trustee at the time was Robert Fletcher and the senior trustee was John Presizniuk.



Kysylew School about 1910.

The school house was a standard structure built of lumber. The outer walls were painted white with brown trim by two local boys, Nick Kyca and George Billey. The inside walls were finished with V-joint and then varnished.

The blackboard stretched across the length of the east wall and part of the north wall. Double desks with wrought iron sides were nailed to the floor in rows. The teacher's desk was at the front of the room. The bookcase near-by was said to have contained the most and the best books in the surrounding area.

The heater was placed at the back, near the entrance. The stove pipes ran across the length of the ceiling and then made secure by wire stretched under them.

One day the stove pipes came tumbling down as the boys played a running game between the desks. The fire began to roar vigorously in the heater. There was no other remedy except to carry the heater out and quench the fire.

The teacherage was a small one-room shack with its siding painted white. Generally, it was a cold place to live in since buildings were not insulated at that time.

The first teacher, Eva Duke, taught only one

eight-month term. In the early years the school was in operation from April to December.

All students began learning at the grade one level because none could speak English. The children were first taught the names for the objects in the school and in the home. One older student who learned quickly assisted the teacher with the learning process.

Miss Mary G. Howard was the next teacher. She taught at the school for five years. Her mode of travel to town and other places was by her own horse and buggy.

She then left the district to teach in other places. But she returned in 1928 to teach for another two years. She was remembered for teaching patriotic songs such as O! Canada, Rule Britannia, and others to the accompaniment of an organ which she owned.

In spite of the chores that had to be done and the distance travelled to school, the children still had energy for playing games during the lunch hour and recess breaks. They played softball, basketball, hide and seek, Ring Around the Roses and prisoner's base.

The school grounds were frequently used by various age groups for Sunday sports activities like basketball and baseball. Some of the participants were often scolded and reprimanded for coming home late to do the chores.

The creek, less than one-half mile away was a scene of activity during the winter months. The children would clear the snow, don their skates and have fun.

Interesting and humorous incidents are always recalled when reminiscing about the days of long ago.

A former student recalled that even after leaving school, he would often skate up and down the creek just for the joy of skating and enjoying the beauty of nature in winter. He recalled one particular winter Sunday when he wished to attend a church service but was unable to do so conveniently. He solved the problem by skating to church along the creek — a task he found to be easy and enjoyable.

Another former student recalled an incident from her pre-school days.

As a little girl, four years of age, seeing her older sisters going to school, she could not understand why she should remain at home. Being inquisitive as to what went on in school, she put on her father's large work socks and off she went across the field to school. When she entered the school, the children



Kysylew School.



Kysyliw School, 1923-24, Mr. Edgar, teacher.



Miss Mary G. Howard on her way to Kysylew School.



Kysylew School.

began to laugh. Her embarrassed sisters shooed her back home.

In 1938, a new one-room school replaced the original one which was dismantled and the materials used to build a temporary school about four miles north of Limestone Lake Hall. It was called New Highway School.

By 1947, a skid-school had to be brought in to accommodate the high student enrollment. The two separate schools were in operation for three years.

During the process of centralization, the senior students were bused to Andrew, thus leaving only one classroom in operation for the next four years at which time it ceased to operate because of further centralization.

On October 15, 1956 approval was given by the Department of Education to sell the site and the buildings.

The schoolhouse, built in 1938, is now used as a residence east of Andrew along Highway 45.

### Kysylew Church

The Orthodox Greek Catholic Church of Kysylew was organized in 1899 and built in 1902. It was incorporated in 1908 with Short, Cross and Biggar, Barristers and Solicitors.

The site, consisting of approximately forty acres of the S.E. corner of N.E. ¼, Section 7, Township 57, Range 16, was purchased from the C.P.R. at three dollars per acre.

The parish owns the mineral rights from which it has been receiving an annual income steadily. It also receives an income from renting the land for agricultural purposes.

A small creek, still active, separates the church site from the cemetery. The first bridge across the

creek was the Victoria Trail Bridge built by the Federal Government.

The church was named after the village in Bukowina, Ukraine, from which many of the church members emigrated.

The board members at the time the church was organized were: George Dugger, Dmytro Zuchowsky, Metro Tomasky, Nikolai Zabrick, Peter Palamarek, Alexander Skoreiko, Demetro Shapka, John Presizniuk, Metro Danyluk, Wasyl Bodnarek, Ostafy Ewanchuk, Michaylo Chamaschuk, Wasyl Filipchuk, John Filipchuk, Peter Palamarchuk, Sam Marianicz and Andrew Achtymichuk. The first priest to serve the church was Father Antoniell.

The members who witnessed the blessing of the church in 1904 were: George Dugger, Metro Danyluk, Ostafy Ewanchuk, Peter Palamarek, Wasyl Filipchuk, George Matuschak, Wasyl Moka, Todor Strembitsky, John Wakaruk, Wasyl Zaharia, Ivan Presizniuk, Wasyl Bodnarek, Sando Zukiwsky, Nikolai Zabrick, Simeon Marianicz, Wasyl Lopatka and Partoon Gawryluk.

The guests of honor, from Wostok Church, who helped to organize Kysylew Church were Theordore Nemirsky and Nikon Shandro.

Peter Palamarek served as altar man in the church for thirty-nine years. His son, Andrew Palamarek, carried on this duty until his passing away in 1978.

Wasyl Lopatka was the psalmist from the beginning to 1924. Following Wasyl Lopatka were John Wakaruk, Elie Marianicz, and William Ostashek.

The first secretary to serve was Metro Shapka, followed by Joe Gregorowich, John Wakaruk, 1920-32; Eli Marianicz, 1933-58; William Kyca, 1958-62; Nick Ewanchuk, 1962-to the present time.



Founding members of the St. Mary's Russian Orthodox Church (1904) at Kysylew. L. to R.: George Matuschak, Fador Nemersky, Metro Danyluk, John Wakaruk, Nicolai Zabrick, Wasyl Phillipchuk, Nichon Shandro, Ostafi Ewanchuk, Rev. Alexander Antonille, Petro Palamarek, Wasyl Mackan, George Dugger, Sando Zukiwsky, Wasyl Zaharia, Fred Strembisky. Seated: Bishop Alexander and two unknown bishops.



Kysylew Choir putting on a play in 1921. Back Row: Steve Bachur, Bill Presizniuk, Bill Skoreiko — Easter Choir leader, Bill Romanko. Second Row: Kate Danyluk, Sadie Pawluk, Rose N. Palamarchuk, Ann Senanko, Helen Klewchuk, Rose Palamarchuk, Mary Wakaruk, Jean Skoreiko, Ann Pawluk, Bessie Kyca. Third Row: Dora Palamarchuk, Pearl Palamarchuk, Nancy Romanko. Sitting: Victor Gregorowich, Andrew Andrichuk, Andy Morris, Joe Gregorowich — concert play leader, John Sawka — head choir leader, Bill Wakaruk.



First Kysylew Church, 1909.

Wasył Filipchuk was the first chairman followed by John Presizniuk, Nikolai Melnyk, Mike Cham-aschuk, Petro Palamarek, Andrew Achtymichuk, John Filipchuk, Alec Levicki, Peter Luchko, John Ostapowich and Nicholas Bodnarek.

Theodore Billey was contracted to build the church. He worked without blue-prints and the minimum of tools.

The spruce logs were obtained from the land owned by G. Dugger and W. Hunka. These were hauled to the site by oxen and horses. They were trimmed with an adze (bartach), placed on a stone foundation, notched and fitted into place.

The outer walls were chinked and plastered with clay mixed with straw. The interior walls were finished with clay plaster and then white-washed.

The church bells, donated by Michael Cham-aschuk in 1911, were later placed on a platform high above the ground close to the church.

In 1921, John Zelisko was contracted to build an extension to the church and to provide a tower to house the bells.

In 1950 a new church was built about one hundred feet to the east of the original site. The building committee consisted of the following members: William Kyca, chairman; Andrew Palamarek; Steve Dugger; George Luchko; and Alex Kozakewich. The board of trustees at the time were: A. G. Achtymichuk; John Nemirsky; Kornelo Skladan; and Eli Marianicz, secretary.

John Zelisko and Nicholas Bodnar built the altar wall (weewtar). Alex Skoreiko also worked on the



Construction of Kysylew Church, 1950.



Kysylew Church, built 1950.

altar section and made all the church crosses. For their volunteer labor John Zelisko and Alex Skoreiko were awarded life membership.

The present board of trustees are Nick Bodnarek, chairman; Nick Ewanchuk, secretary; William Straticchuk and John Palmarchuk.

The congregation is presently served by Father William Ostashek.

### General Store

Mr. Wasył Soloniuk ran a general store on his homestead, S.W. 4-17-57-4 just north of the present Highway 45. Although Mr. Soloniuk was blind, he was able to run his business for several years in the 1910's. Like all stores of the day it carried a variety of items that were required by the settlers.

### Orchestras In Kysylew District

The earliest orchestra in Kysylew district was a two piece ensemble, consisting of a violin and dulcimer duo by Mike and Tom Halisky who supplied music for the local functions, especially weddings which took place at the homes of the parties getting married.

In 1930 Michael (Mike) Kozak organized a five-piece orchestra consisting of: George Yakoweshen on



saxophone and trumpet, Steve Yakoweshen on trombone and clarinet, John Klompas on banjo, Eli Klompas on drums and Mike on violin. In 1936 John and Eli Klompas dropped out and were replaced by Harry Hrudey, tenor banjo, and Nick Yakoweshen, drums. The orchestra sported pink colored jackets and was named "Pink Elephants", after the current popular song. During the war they disbanded and Mike played with different musicians, but specialized in providing Ukrainian dance music for the late John Huculak's classes, with the late John Tanasichuk on dulcimer. At present Mike is carrying on with the five-piece Willingtones. He was the first fiddler from Andrew to play on the CFRN radio Gong Show in 1936.

Several other young fellows took up music in the Kysylew district. Two brothers, John and Alec Palamarchuk, played with local bands around Andrew. John played the saxophone and trumpet and Alec the

trombone. George Danyluk has been a long time drum player, having started with the John Zelisko orchestra. Frank Glowatsky, who came to the district from Toronto, was an accomplished trumpet player until his retirement. Robert (Bob Mason) Yakoweshen started to play accordion with Mike Kozak and later formed an orchestra in Edmonton, "The Playmates", heard frequently on CFCW radio station.

## Molodia School District #1486

Molodia School district was established April 26, 1906. It was composed of the following lands: Section 7-10, 15-22, 27-34 in township 55, Range 16.

The district was named after the village of the same name in Bukowina, Ukraine, from which a number of the early settlers arrived.

Four months after the district was established, the first trustees, Wasyl Nikiforuk, John Zbihley and

			W. Nikiforuk	Wasyl Nikiforuk	M. Wowk	John Koroluk	Nick Musurinchan	Gregorie Dilicoy	Wasyl Zalitch			
	Bruchal	Major W. Barnett	W. Nikiforuk	Teodor Nikiforuk	Dmetro Wowk	Areychuk	Mike Cholak	Eli Puberion	Iwan Drebit			
	George Rychlo	Anton Skorhan	Dmytro Mutual	Dmetro Nikiforuk	Wasyl Nikiforuk	Petro Hupchak	George Gelech	Wasyl Cholak	Todor Drebit			
	L. Woytowich	Lutz Woytowich	Jake Naharniak	John Rabick	John Rabick	Kozma Semenik	Jack Tymchuk	Jaciw Temchuk	Metro Mulek			
	Polko Wicentowich	Nick Stelmach	H. Fedun	John Kryca	Iwan Pipella	John Pradi	George Danelesko	George Kuruleck	Wasyl Cholak	R. Zbihley	John Farris	Nick Fedorak
	Myron Koroluk	Myron Koroluk	Myron Koroluk	John Surinak	Elo Semotiuk	John Koroluk	John Horobets	Gawrylo krisfan	John Zbihley	John Farris		
Township 55		Fedko Fedun	John Fedun	John Fedun	Sam Cholak	George Cholak	Iwan Horobets	Mike Pipella	Max Farris			
		Pylyp Fedun	Kozmir Lamash	John Fedun	Mike Koroluk	Ila Pipella	George Kretzul	Dr. Connelly				
		Harry Fedun	Paul Ulan	George Kretzul	Kazmir Lamash	Mike Pipella	George Kretzul	Floria Kuryk				
		Ulan	Yenko Ewashkiw	Jim Ewashkiw	Dan Warawa	George Kretzul	Samoil Serediak	Samoil Serediak				

Range 17

Range 16

Molodia



First Molodia School, Gregory Moisey, teacher.

Samuel Serediak borrowed \$800 to erect and to furnish a schoolhouse. The treasurer at the time was Richard L. Hughson of Whitford, and the secretary was Robert Stewart also of Whitford.

By 1920, more room was needed to accommodate the growing school population. In that year a



Molodia School, 1920.



Molodia School, 1934.



Molodia School, Grade 9, 1944. Back Row: Andrew Farris, John Lupul, Metro Fedun, Lawrence Kretzul, Mac Nikiforuk, Harry Rabick. Front: Olga Boyda, Jennie Horobec, Mary Danelesko, Lily Zalitach, Angeline Koroluk.



Molodia School, 1942.

sum of \$1500 was borrowed to build and equip a teachers' residence and to purchase a site for same. Another sum of \$4000 was borrowed to build a second room and a stable. The treasurer at the time was R. L. Pickell of Andrew.

Molodia school district joined the Lamont School Division on October 28, 1937. It ceased to operate in 1953 at which time the children were bused to Andrew.

On May 17, 1954, the School Division received approval to sell a part of the site located on S.E. ¼, Section 20, Township 55. Approval for the sale of two and one-half acres of land on the same site was received on October 15, 1956.

### East Molodia

A one-room school from the Czahar District was located on N.E. 27-56-16-4 (John Drebit's farm) to



# Inspector's Report to the Trustees

of his official visit to the Molodia (1486) School.

Date of visit Oct 14<sup>th</sup> 1921

Sir,—

In my remarks to the Minister of Education, I have reported as follows on your school property, general standing of the classes and their progress, and the teacher:

Fence	<u>good</u>	Closets	<u>good</u>
Fuel shed		Stable	<u>none</u>
Teacher's residence	<u>good</u>		
Water supply	<u>good</u>		
School garden	<u>an excellent one</u>		
Interest taken in tree planting	<u>none</u>		
General appearance of grounds	<u>good</u>		
Schoolhouse	<u>good</u>	Repair	<u>good</u>
Equipment	<u>good</u>	School records	<u>good</u>
Attendance	<u>poor</u>	Punctuality	<u>fair</u>
General interest of the Board in their school	<u>good</u>		
General standing of the classes	<u>low but improving</u>		
Progress of classes	<u>good</u>		

**The Teacher.** Mr. Scott is a capable man and possesses good scholarships. He has only made a beginning in this school but he is taking hold intelligently and I am satisfied that he will give you good service.

**General Remarks.**  
The attendance in this school has been irregular and the School Attendance Act is being violated by a considerable number of parents. This condition of affairs cannot be allowed to continue.

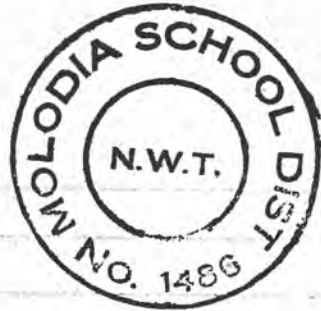
I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

J. W. Life  
Inspector of Schools.

To R. L. Pugh  
Secretary Molodia

S.D. No. 1486

P.O.



Whitford January 11<sup>th</sup> 1907

At the Annual Meeting of the  
ratepayers of the Molodia School Dist.

Proposed By Norma Semineyuck and  
Seconded By Peter Hoopichak that  
John Ghibley be appointed trustee carried  
by acclamation

at a meeting of the Board of trustees  
it was decided to engage Bobb Stewart  
at a Salary of \$20.00 per annum as  
Secretary

April 1<sup>st</sup> 1907

At a meeting of the Molodia School Board  
it was decided that Waryl Mutsifants  
and John Ghibley be appointed to  
go into Edmonton to purchase  
lumber and supplies for a School Building.

	10	George Mitansky		
		Paul Musurichan	Pesaruk	
Township 56	4	3	2	
	Paul Musurichan	Nick Musurichan	John Andruchow	
		John Tymchyshyn	Alex Domet	Fred Matichuk
Township 55		34	35	
		Nick Sawchuk	Paul Pauluk	
	Bill Gelech	Mike Tymchyshyn	John Drebit	John Tymchuk
	28	27	26	Metro Cholak

East Molodia



East Molodia School, Mrs. Laura Tymchuk, teacher, 1949. L. to R.: Eddy Tymchuk, Mike Pawliuk, Jack Mitansky, Eugene Musurichan, Lillian Gelech, Mary Musurichan, Elsie Gelech, Marion Drebit, Elsie Pawliuk. Middle Row: Lawrence Musurichan, Sydney Sawchuk, Gerald Tymchyshyn, Charles Musurichan, Henry Mitansky, Stanley Musurichan, Lillian Drebit. Front Row: Terry Zelisko, Marilyn Pawliuk, Delores Musurichan, Judy Tymchuk.

accommodate local students. The organizers were Mr. John Tymchuk, Mr. Fred O. Matichuk and Mr. John Drebit.

Mrs. Laura Tymchuk was the teacher for all the years the school was open, till centralization at Andrew.

The register showed the following names: Mary, Eugene, Lawrence, Charlie and Stanley Musurinchan, Jack and Henry Mitansky, Eugene Matichuk, Elsie and Lillian Gelech, Eddie Tymchuk, Mike, Marilyn, Elsie and Richard Pawliuk, Mary Ann and Lillian Drebit, Margie Cholak, Jerry Tymchyshyn, Sydney Sawchuk.

The local board was John Drebit president; Harry Tymchuk secretary; and George Mitanski and Paul Musurinchan trustees.

Janitors, hired at eight dollars a month, were John and Stella Drebit. The school was later moved to Mundare.

## St. John the Baptist Russo Greek Orthodox Church

### By John Tymchyshyn

The Russo Greek Orthodox Church of St. John the Baptist is situated seven miles south, one mile east and one mile south of Andrew on SW 22-55-16-W4 meridian. Members of the St. John the Baptist Church received the title for forty acres of land in 1904. The meeting was called and everyone was anxious to start on the church. They hired Valentine Hennig as their chief carpenter and started to build the church. All the members helped with the work including Mr. Hennig's young son Herman Hennig.

The church was finished in July 1907. The first Trustees elected were Elie Pipella, John Ropchan and Constantine Pipella. Constantine Pipella was also the secretary since he received his education in Romania. The church was registered on August 7, 1907.

As more people settled in the area, the membership increased. By the year 1920, the church had more than forty members.

Some of the names of the priests that served the parish include: Reverend Zazuliak, Reverend Kiezun, Reverend Zyminov, Reverend Kokolski, Reverend Evahiniuk, Reverend Dovenchouko, Reverend Varhol, Reverend Danelchuk, Reverend Boyko, Reverend Kovalchuk, Reverend Kharkeiov, Reverend Germageu, Reverend Wasyliv, Reverend Ostashek, Reverend Zayich, Reverend Chilkovich, and Reverend Shymko.

Some of the deacons that served with the priests include: Philip Ulan, John Fedun, John Clemko, Prokop Tymchyshyn, George Danelesko, and Dan Lupushenski.



St. John the Baptist Russo Greek Orthodox Church.

Some of the earliest graves that are recorded are: (there are quite a number without names)

Mary Horobec	1883-1904
Safta Farrus	1885-1906
George Cholak	-1909
Elie Pipella	1852-1911
Nancy Drebet	1887-1912
Peter Myhayk	-1914

The record shows that the oldest person buried is Mrs. Katie Mulek born 1878, died 1976 making her ninety-eight years young.

For a listing of the founding parishioners check Appendix C4.

## Krakow Church

Located on Section 24, Township 55, Range 17-W4th, the church is named "The Blessed Virgin Mary, the Protectress". In 1911 Nick Stelmach, Kasimer Lamash, Myron Koroluk, Hawrylo Prokopchuk, Ksenia Laschuk, Elia Yakimishyn and Palko Wicentowich met to discuss the spiritual needs of the people.

They purchased four acres of land from Mr. Wicentowich to be used as a cemetery. On March 10,

1912, this plot was used for the first time as a resting place for one of the pioneer's children.

In 1917, the land was incorporated under the name "Ruthenian Catholic Church of Zawale". (Zawale was the name of the post office at that time). It was blessed the same year by a Basilian missionary from Mundare. Shortly after, a hall (24 ft. x 18 ft.) was purchased for \$600.00 to be used as a church.

In 1922, a few changes were made and a cupola was erected. The church was painted by Peter Lipinsky and P. Matiash of Edmonton.

There were twenty-three active members at this time.

Two acres of land were purchased opposite the church site and in 1933 a hall was built in honour of Markian Shashkewich, a great Ukrainian of literary fame. A choir was organized and placed under the guidance of Joseph Stadnyk. The hall was used to stage concerts and plays as well as to teach children to read and write Ukrainian.

Reverend Neil Saveryn served the parish as well as giving careful supervision to the teaching of religion. In 1935, Peter Petrushinsky took over from Joseph Stadnyk to teach the choir with the assistance of Peter Schlicta who became cantor. After Mr. Petrushinsky left, Dmytro Prokop continued to work with the youth of the community.

In the following years more improvements were made to the church.

In 1966, under the capable leadership of Joseph Weleschuk, a new choir was organized which still exists today.

There are about forty active members at present. Some of the priests that have served the area are Father Krezanowski, Father Ladeka, Father Zydan, Father Dydyk, Father Savaryn, and Father Chymey.

## Fond Memories of Riverside School

by Sylvia (Pelechytk) Kotyk

My alma mater, Riverside School District 1606, holds a great deal of memories of the "good old days" for me.

Before I start to reminisce, I would like to relate a few facts about the history of this school. The name "Riverside" originated primarily because of its proximity to the North Saskatchewan River. The school is situated nine miles north and a half mile west of Andrew or a half mile west of Dad's Riverside General Store. This school is on N.E. 8,58,16,W of 4, the farm owned by my grandfather George Pelechytk. However, the original school started in the early 1900's was built a half mile west and one mile south of here. This building was moved to the present location on my grandfather's farm, and another room



Riverside School, Miss Greff, teacher.

was added to it. The school then had what was called a "Senior Room" for the higher grades, and a "Junior Room" for the lower ones. It was destroyed by fire a few years later. Another two-room school was constructed; but it, too, was short lived. In 1943 disaster struck again and this school was leveled by fire, too. The pupils, approximately fifty at the time, used the teacherage as a makeshift classroom till the end of the term. Some other items of interest here are the salary of a teacher in the junior room was seven hundred and twenty-five dollars a year and the senior was eight hundred and twenty-five dollars. Also the teachers had the free use of the teacherage. Another interesting fact was that the caretaker of the school received as little as ten cents a day for his labour. Wood was hauled in by the parents at six dollars a cord and this was credited to their farm tax. Some of the early teachers prior to 1943 were M. Czorneyko, S. Mulka, J. Worobetz, J. Lupul, A. Fedoruk, C. Semeniuk and Mrs. Vera Wolansky.

After the fire of 1943 the parents requested a two-room school be built, but the municipality approved only a one-room building as enrollment was down. In the summer the construction was started. Mr. John Diduck was the main carpenter and my dad, William Pelechytk, was helping too. Dad dug the basement using four horses and a frezno. Since the men working on the school site boarded at our place, Mom was kept busy making meals for them. I got the mumps at the time and this is why I recall the construction so vividly. The school was ready for classes in Septem-



Riverside School Band. Mr. Kerchinsky, teacher.

						Nickolai Wolanski	Andrew Kupina
Township 58	George Kotech	Tanasko Myronyk	Porperi Radomski	Wasel Macusczak	Maria Koshman	George Wolanski	George Popowicz
	19	20	21	22			
	Iwan Woycenko	Mikalo Myronyk	Nikolai Mozuk	John Marianicz	Peter Scraba	Dymetro Ferby	Petro Krawczuk
	Elia Wakaruk	Elia Lopatka	Iwan Danyluk	Mike Scraba	Tomofe Wagiell	Ivan Ferby	Dmetro Wasylynczuk
	18	17	16	15			
Wm. Spreadboro	William Spreadboro	Cora Elsey	Gawrelo Gorday	Nikolai Olynek	George Petreczuk	S. Polohniuk	Stefan Jeremy
Wm. Henry Garred	John Cinnamon	John Cinnamon	G. Matuskey	Wasył Skoreyko	Anetena Serevena	Achtemi Melnyk	Muftay Ostashek
12	7	8	9	10			
Wm. Henry Garred	Thomas Cinnamon	Thomas Cinnamon	G. Didora	Nick Wirstuk	Iwan Bandora	Katrina Clustivach	Wasil Wagilac
	A. Henderson	Isaac Stanley	Joseph McGillivray	Petro Sorocki	Maria Ostahek	Petro Shuko	Wasył Pauluk
	6	5	4	3			
	Simon McGillivray	John Smith	D. Rotter	Ewan Lupul	Michael Szulka	Wasył Mastur	Geo. Stratichuk

Riverside

ber. It was a more modern school, as it had a basement and a coal furnace; and it was covered with stucco on the outside.

Two years later, in 1945, I started grade one. Our teacher, Miss Mary Greff, was well-liked and school days passed quickly. We enjoyed the usual games of

hopscotch, marbles, ballgames, and snowball fights in winter. Health inspection was the order of the day. One pupil was chosen monitor for a week. Every morning he examined our hands, teeth, and fingernails for cleanliness. If someone were negligent, he was punished by cleaning the blackboards or doing



some other small task. Since this was a one room school where grades one to nine were taught, the teacher would work with one grade, then another and so on till all were done. We all heard what the other

grades discussed and yet we managed to do our own work despite the interference. The class was like one big family. Everyone knew each other's marks and failures or successes or why someone got strapped. If

Jack Matuschak seconded  
L. Witwisky's motion.  
Elia Lopatka for.  
Carried unanimously  
Mr. Mulka accepted this  
offer.  
Motioned by J. Matuschak  
that J. Lupul be engaged as a  
school teacher in Junior Room  
at a salary of \$125.00. Seven hundred  
Twenty-five dollars per annum  
beginning Sept 4<sup>th</sup> 1933 House and  
fuel free. Leon Witwisky seconded  
Jack Matuschak's motion.  
Carried unanimously.  
Lupul accepted this offer.

Payments

30-3  
30-4  
30-5

J. J. Matuschak \$2.50 : axe & handle  
John Radomsky \$6.00 1 cord Wood  
P. Melnyk .25¢ Writing tablet

The Meeting was closed by  
order of chairman. Total \$8.75

Riverside School District No. 100  
Chairman: Jack Matuschak  
Sec. John Mulka

someone was absent all the pupils knew why, as there were no secrets in a small country school. All the children walked to school in those days, summer or winter, be it a mile or three miles. I was lucky as our family lived only a half mile away.

Although school was interesting, holidays were waited for with great anticipation. The annual Christmas concert was the biggest thrill of all. We would practice and rehearse our poems and songs well in advance. Our mothers made the costumes. Finally the night arrived and all the parents came. The excited pupils performed to the best of their ability, although sometimes lines were forgotten and were prompted by the teacher from behind the curtain. Everyone enjoyed themselves; and of course, Santa made his appearance and the children received treats. Hallowe`en was fun too: when we would bob for apples in a big tub filled with water and get dunked by the older boys. Another pleasant memory is of the ball games played with neighbouring schools, namely North Bukowina and Sniatyn. Even those who did not participate in the game would look forward to a holiday from classes and they would cheer the team on.

In 1947 we were sorry to see our teacher, Miss Greff, leave for another position. She was replaced by Mr. Leo Kerchinsky and he and his family moved into the teacherage. Mr. Kerchinsky, not only taught us the three R's, but was a very capable music teacher as well. Throughout his years there every pupil played some instrument. Many prizes and trophies were won by the Riverside School Band at Lamont Division Festivals, A.C.T. Search for Talent and Amateur Nights at various places.

Remember when the superintendent (inspector) came to visit the school unexpectedly? I recall Mr. Gibson coming and you could hear a pin drop when he was there. As soon as he left, everyone breathed a sigh of relief. Mr. Neil M. Purvis succeeded him as superintendent in 1950. Going on a field trip to the



Riverside School, 1949-50, Leo Kerchinsky, teacher.

river was another activity enjoyed by all. We would do some exploring and have a weiner roast. All too soon it was time to head back to school. Downhill on a bicycle was fun, but coming back was not so easy - uphill with a bike to push along.

The year-end trip was the biggest outing and was usually made to Elk Island Park. All the pupils sat on benches in the back of a livestock truck covered with a tarp. One particular incident stands out in my mind. We were returning home from our excursion to the park, when the truck got stuck in the mud as it had rained that day. There was no gravel on the newly constructed road and we were a few miles from the school. Off came our shoes, as the mud stuck badly, and we walked home. Some had only a mile to go, others three, and it was night already.

In 1951 a few of us were bussed to Andrew as classes at Riverside were only till grade six. Mr. Kerchinsky was also transferred to Andrew and he taught music there. (Some of his former pupils, including me, joined his band there and continued till we finished high school.)

Mrs. Pearl (Wm. J.) Malayko was the teacher hired for the grades one to six - the remaining pupils at Riverside. She taught for three years till the school was closed as there were only twenty students left and centralization was taking place. The school bus took all the children to Andrew in 1954 and the doors at Riverside closed forever. No more did the school bell ring here, where friendships grew and where the hopes and dreams of doctors, lawyers, nurses, farmers and others had their start. The happy chatter of children was heard no more. Only childhood memories of the "golden rule days" remain, locked in our hearts to cherish forever.

The school building was bought by the area residents for a community centre. Then in 1956 this, too, was closed and the building was sold privately. The teacherage that was home to many teachers and their families was sold to my late uncle Nick Pelechtyik who had moved it to another location some years ago.

### **Kahwin Post Office**

Date of Establishment — 1/3/1912  
 M. H. Ostasheck — 7/3/12 to 13/8/17  
 Achtemi Melnyk — 15/8/18 to 25/7/25  
 John Kutash — 23/9/25 to 15/12/25  
 Partemi Melnyk 2/2/28 to 10/4/31  
 Leon Witwicky — 2/9/31 to 28/5/43  
 Mrs. Alexandra Pelechtyik — 1/12/44 acting  
 Mrs. Alexandra Pelechtyuk — 12/9/46 to 28/2/69  
 Office Closed — 28/2/69  
 Location: 10-58-16-4, 1/3/12; N.E. 4-58-16-4; S.W. 15-58-16-4; N.E. 8-58-16-4, 1/12/44



Alexandra Pelechytik working in the Kahwin post office, 1969.

### **Pelechytik, William and Alexandra** by Sylvia Kotyk

My dad, William (Bill) Pelechytik, second son of George and Nastasia Pelechytik (nee Melnyk), was born on March 2nd, 1912 at Cadron, Alberta. In the meantime his future wife, my mother Alexandra Boychuk, was born June 8th, 1913, the youngest daughter of Pawlo and Frozene Boychuk (nee Megley). My maternal grandparents were early settlers of the Shandro district.



William and Alexandra Pelechytik on their 35th anniversary, 1969.

After a few years the young couple, William and Alexandra, met and eventually were married on November 25th, 1934. This was still the depression era and times were tough. Money and jobs were scarce. Dad often tells us of how he had to work hard for just one dollar a day. He did some carpentry and built a few houses. He also built the Boychuk Motors Garage at Willingdon for Mom's brother, Uncle Sandy Boychuk. Here I, their first child, came on the scene, born on October 12th, 1938. Soon Dad decided to build his own place of business, a store, with living quarters in the back. This was located nine miles north of Andrew on the Andrew-Smoky Lake highway, near Pakan. On August 2nd, 1939 my parents opened "Riverside General Store". They sold groceries, hardware, dry goods, twine, B.A. gasoline products and most everything. A travelling salesman from each wholesale Dad dealt with would visit the store and take Dad's order. A few days later a local trucker would pick up the freight in Edmonton and deliver it. I remember freight being unloaded and it took the trucker and Dad a couple of hours. Those were the days of bulk buying. There were fifty pound blocks of stock salt, bagged feeds for livestock, all the cases of canned goods, flour in one hundred pound bags and who could forget at least two hundred bales of Brantford binder twine at harvest time! On December 12th, 1941 my sister Violet was born. These were busy years as Dad also farmed since he owned some land just a few miles from home. At that time most of the people in the area did their shopping at our store. In those days there was more time and work involved in operating a store. Most goods were



Riverside store in 1979.



Kahwin, Alta. *Sept 5<sup>th</sup>* 195<sup>9</sup>

M *Wick L. Laskovich*

	Account Forwarded	
<i>1 John</i>		<i>35</i>
<i>1 package papers</i>		<i>25</i>
<i>100# R. H. Flour</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>85</i>
<i>1# water filter</i>		<i>95</i>
<i>1 gal coal oil</i>		<i>35</i>
<i>1# sugar</i>		<i>15</i>
<i>1# flour 100#</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>75</i>
<i>1# hard</i>		<i>15</i>
<i>1# new iron pot</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>1# catchers</i>		<i>15</i>
<i>1# radium</i>		<i>32</i>
<i>1 pack</i>		<i>06</i>
<i>1# salt</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>95</i>
<i>16-40</i>		<i>7.7 34</i>

BOOTT FRUIT CO., EDMONTON, ALTA.

not packaged and had to be scooped out into a brown paper bag, weighed and then tied with white store string. Raisins, rice, cookies, sugar, etc. came in fifty or one hundred pound bags and boxes respectively. Coal oil was in use then and we would fill a customer's gallon from a barrel. Gasoline was pumped by hand and do I remember this in winter time! Bananas came in a huge bunch (actually like a tree) weighing about one hundred pounds. Dad hung this up and cut off a bunch as was requested. Oh, did I dread it when a customer came in to purchase nails! These came in a wooden keg (barrel) and we would dig up as many pounds as was asked for.

There were no set hours at the store. If someone was driving by the store at 2 A.M. and running out of gas, he would wake Dad up to serve him. On Sundays and holidays we were open and very busy as this was the stopping place between Andrew and Smoky Lake. In summer, going for a picnic to the river was a favorite pastime and the supplies were bought at our store.

In 1945 the Kahwin Post Office was moved over to our place. The mail was delivered to the post office twice a week and Dad would sort the letters, magazines and newspapers. Those were the days when



Mr. William Pelechytik still active in Riverside Store in 1979.

catalogue shopping was popular and some big parcels came in, too. Mom and Dad were post mistress and post master for twenty-four years till 1969. That year all smaller post offices were discontinued and rural route service came in.

I have many memories of customers sitting around the old wood and coal heater. After they received their mail and their shopping was completed, they would just sit and visit in the evenings as the store did not close at six o'clock. Today there is never enough time for this. Not only have times changed, but prices have changed drastically, too. For example, thirty years ago, one hundred pounds of flour cost about five dollars or less. Now you get only twenty pounds for the same money. Gasoline was thirty-five cents a gallon then. Remember the "Nickel Lunch" chocolate bar? Almost a lunch for just five cents, compared to today's thirty-cent bar. Another memory, though vague, is of the coupons used for rationing certain commodities during the war years. The government gave these coupons to the consumer who presented them at the store before buying sugar, meat or gasoline. The customer could only buy a limited amount of these goods as only a certain number of coupons were given in an allotted time.

In 1946 Dad bought another farm. He purchased this from Mrs. John Radomsky. An interesting fact here is that by tracing back, I found out that the Radomsky family bought this land from Anetena Serevena and that Anetena was the original settler. Dad is the third owner of this land. On June 15th, 1947 my brother Christopher was born. The year

after that Dad built a new store with living quarters attached, on above mentioned newly acquired land across the road on NW 9-58-16-W4. This present store was opened in the spring of 1948. It was larger and more modern as it had a coal furnace and electricity as this was the year the Calgary Power line went through to Smoky Lake.

We kids were encouraged to serve customers and give change at an early age. All the family helped in the store as there was not only the store and post office to run, but Dad also had the farms and kept some livestock. Besides this he was involved in several organizations. Dad was secretary for Riverside School and M.S.I. and was Commissioner of Oaths for over ten years. Also he was secretary-treasurer for the Victoria Mutual Telephone Company from 1942 till 1966 when Alberta Government Telephones took over and buried underground cables. Many meetings were held in our store. When an emergency arose Dad had another duty in the community. Since everyone did not have a phone, the store was the logical place to call to get in touch with relatives. Many times Dad delivered a message to some neighbour, day or night.

Mom was also kept busy with the store, family, garden, and besides she cooked meals for quite a few gravel truck drivers and road gangs who boarded at our place while working on the roads in the area. Somehow Mom found time for her hobbies. Growing flowers of all kinds and various fancy work like



William, Alexandra, Sylvia, Violet, Christopher Pelechytik.

embroidery, cross-stitching and crocheting was what she loved to do. She also wrote colorful, artistically and intricately designed Easter eggs. My daughters learned this act from their baba (grandmother) and when Easter comes Mom receives the Pysanka (Easter eggs) from her grandchildren now, as she is not able to do them since she suffered a stroke a few years ago.

My brother, sister and I attended Riverside in grade school and the Andrew High School where all three of us graduated. Chris now resides in Red Deer and is married to Gale Nelson, a nurse. They have two children Layne and Lisa. I can truly say that Mr. Leo Kerchinsky's music lessons at Riverside School were not in vain, as brother Chris is still into music. He has and always had a band since high school.

Violet is married to Steve Buksa, farming in the Mannville area. They also have two children, Sandra and Shayne. Vi followed in Dad's footsteps, as she is Post Mistress at Mannville.

As for me, after graduation, I worked at the Andrew Treasury Branch with Mr. J. Lucas and staff for two years. On July 12th, 1958 I married Peter Kotyk, a farmer. A year later we were blessed with a son. Gordon was born on June 27th, 1959, and is now in his third year at the University of Alberta. Terrylynn was born on January 30th, 1961 and is now attending Northern Alberta Institute of Technology. Crystal came next, born on September 22nd, 1964, and is in grade ten at Lamont High School. Our youngest, Bonnie, born on January 1st, 1966 is in grade nine at Lamont. We are still farming in the St. Michael area.

Dad still operates Riverside Store, but it is not so busy now as many people have moved away from the district and others travel further to do their shopping. He hauls in the freight himself. I would like to add here that Dad marked his fortieth year in business at Riverside General Store in August of 1979.

## Sachava School District #1469

Sachava School District was organized March 28, 1906. It was composed of the following lands: Section 2-11, 14-23 in Township 56, Range 16. The official trustee at the time was Robert Fletcher of Wostok, and the senior trustee was George Bordian of Andrew.

The school district was named after the village in Bukowina, West Ukraine, from which some of the early settlers arrived.

On October 23, 1906 a sum of eight hundred dollars was borrowed "for securing, purchasing and improving a school site and for erecting and furnishing a school building and teacher's house."

The original buildings were destroyed by fire and

Range 17		Range 16												
Township 56		George Tanasluk	John Romanluk	Korol Cholodniuk	Safrone Schwab	J. Katan	J. Katan	W. Koyzan	J. Mitansky	Gr. Lease S. Mitansky 1976 Lake Boundary				
	W. Frunchak	Ella Ralyman	George Frunczak	G. Zukiwsky	M. Lupul	Wasył Huzulak	Andreas Kostyniuk	W. Melenka	W. Melenka	WHITFORD LAKE				
N. Faldichuk	John Hunchak	Wasył Wilychko	Sandyk Pawluk	G. Hotzman	Wasył Tkachuk	Styfan Tokaruk	Elias Hylynka	G.W. Paley	Elias Melynka	Geo. Dwornechuk	Metro Romanczuk			
Wasył Myroniuk	Petro Myroniuk	K. Tomaszewsky	W. Frunchak	J. Lakusta	D. Tokoruk	R. Gr. C. Church		G. Bochanesky	Thos. Brown	John Bordian	M. Romanchuk	Michael Korczymski	Metro Drumorecky	Nikolai Tanasluk
	Petro Hrudey	S. Worobets	D. Worobets	Peter Lakusta	N. Muserinchan	D. Tokoruk		George Bordian	Iwan Katan	Nikolai Mitenscki	Thos Cadzow			
		Nykola Worobets	Hrycko Worobets	Peter Horobec	John Paskar	Michael Kispan		George Bordian	N. Muserinchan	J. Muserinchan	Wasył Matejczuk			
			Wasył Jeremy	M.D. Mutual	M.D. Mutual	Teddor Sawszuk		Ivan Muserinchan	Nick Muserinchan					

**Sachava**

another site was chosen for the school. It was located on the N.E. ¼, Section 8 in Township 56, Range 16.

A sum of five thousand dollars was borrowed November 15, 1920 for purchasing and fencing the

school site, erecting and furnishing a one-room school and securing a water supply. The treasurer at this time was S. Worobec of Zawale.

Sachava School District became a part of Sub-division No. 4 of the Lamont School Division October 28, 1937.

Approval for the sale of the site and school buildings was given December 3, 1952.

No further official records were available.



Sachava Teacherage.



Grade one and two, Sachava School. L. to R.: Ernie Mitansky, Henry Mitansky, Lucy Horobec, Adeline Charchuk, Delmar Huchulak, Sylvester Lakusta.



Sachava Senior Room, 1939. Back Row: Steven Tomashewsky — teacher, Kate Musurinchan, Alice Lupul, Marie Varchol, Kay Tichon, Verna Tokaruk, Ann Lupul, Ann Pesaruk, Laura Paskar, Helen Worobets, Irene Zukiwsky, Caroline Tomashewsky. Front Row: Mary Hunchak standing, Eli Tanasiuk, Mike Hancheruk, Lawrence Mutual, George Tichon, Mike Pesaruk.

### Sachava District

The Sachava District was first settled in 1898 and soon became a typical example of an early settlers' community. It was a most appropriate location for churches, a school, and a community hall on top of a hill at the crossroad three miles south of Andrew, which was then known as Egg Lake, in the blue Quill Indian settlement.

The original dwellings were dugouts covered with boughs and sod. These were replaced by log, mud-plastered two-room straw-thatched bungalows which were all built facing south to take advantage of solar energy. At that time, the winters were bitterly cold, with temperatures dropping to fifty and sixty degrees below zero for six weeks at a time. In fact some of the settlers had thoughts of abandoning this cold country and returning to their warmer homeland. However, after the first graves were dug, and some of the loved ones were buried in this new land, emotion dictated that they were here to stay. This resulted in the establishment of churches, schools, and halls, as well as an increasing demand for teachers and municipal assistance in education.

Sachava, like any other district, became a busy, bubbling community. On each quarter of land resided a family with an average of eight children per household. As the school population grew, two school rooms were required to accommodate the students. The brick school that now stands in disarray was once a proud compact unit. It had been well built of good quality materials, and was heated by a common round-bellied stove that was located in the centre of the room. There were four big blackboards in this room; two on the west wall, and two on the south. The east wall was a wall of windows and the north consisted of billboards for the display of students' art and penmanship, as well as the achievement star awards for top spellers and "rapid-cal" competitors.

Above each blackboard were housed beautiful, professionally-done maps in elaborate boxed containers that had drop-leaf doors. Upon opening of these doors, there was easy access to these maps, which were rolled down over the blackboards in window-blind fashion. What a fascinating study that map-work had proved to be! Hanging from the ceiling was a huge tilted globe that was lowered by rope and pulley to eye level to aid the students in visualizing the earth's orbit. In one corner, library and reference books were shelved in a genuine oak bookcase, on the side of which hung a protractor and huge wooden compass, ever ready for daily use. There was great respect for school property at that time.

Everyone strived for perfect attendance, no one wanting to miss a day of school. Even at fifty degrees below zero, the fathers would bundle up their children and take them to school by horse-drawn sleigh over massive drifts of snow, only to return by four o'clock to await the dismissal of classes. Those were the Sachava school days which will never be forgotten.



Actors that performed in plays and skits in the Sachava Hall in 1929.



Sachava Skit.

For social and recreational diversion during the summer months, there were picnics and ball games on Sundays. In winter there were music, choir, and drama practices for plays and concerts held in the local hall where dances were also held. During the long winter evenings, people read, played cards, sewed, knitted, or embroidered, also repaired canvasses, shoes, harnesses, and the like. Then came the festive season which lasted a month, with all the carolling, seeding, and malanka. This led on to the preparation for spring, which included chores such as the fanning of grain and the tending of all the newborn in the barns. It had been a wonderful feeling to look forward to Easter bliss with the ringing of church bells and special church services. Fresh baking, dairy products and eggs were enjoyed by all. There was the special Easter dance, followed by a few spring weddings which were the result of winter months of courting.

All communities suffered physical and emotional growing pains, be they of financial or personal nature, and Sachava was by no means immune to these. Like in many other districts, there was great division and opposition along religious lines. These turmoils disunited the people to such an extent that it was not uncommon for a father to be buried in one cemetery and a mother in another, or brothers and sisters of a family splintering in different directions.

As smaller school districts gave way to larger units, and as local people moved into larger centres, communities such as Sachava faded away. New horizons and challenges had to be met beyond the limited five to twenty-five mile radius of one's birthplace. The outlooks, ideas, and beliefs could not refrain from being altered. Those who left assimilated into a different lifestyle, and their memories of Sachava grew faintly dim — all time passing



Sachava fastball team (1937), winners of the Luchkowich Trophy, donated by Mr. Luchkowich M.P.

## Sachava St. Michaels Russo-Greek Orthodox Church

The first missionaries at Sachava were of Russo-Greek Orthodox faith. From 1900 to 1904, the religious needs for this area were served for two years by the Old Wostok Church located eleven miles west and one mile north of Sachava and another two years by Bukovina Church five miles directly west. In 1904, Bishop Tikhon of San Francisco, California, acquired title #128-X-2 for forty acres of land of the NW ¼-9-56-16-W4 for the Sachava Russo-Orthodox parish. The following twenty-eight founders' names were recorded in alphabetical order in a document: Alexander Bochanesky, Evan Bordian, Georgi Bordian, Metro Dromaresky, Doda Dvernachuk, Wasyl Ewanovich, Wasyl Frunchak, Doda Frunchak, Toder Gushaty, Georgi Gushaty, Karol Cholodanuk, Evan Katan, Michalo Kishpan, Tanasko Kostenuk, Andriash Kostinuk, Ekem Lechuk, Nichola Matansky, Evan Mosorochan, Elucia Melenka, Domitrash Melenka, Sandek Pawluk, Metro Romanchuk, Evan Romanuk, Safronie Swab, Elia Stashko, Toder Sawchuk, Stefan Tokaruk and Evan Trefanenko. A condition noted "that the land shall be held in trust for the purposes of the Congregation of the St. Michaels Russo-Greek Orthodox Church of Suczava and to be devoted to Public purposes."

Originally the federal government was in charge of lands and minerals and when churches applied for cemeteries and building sites, they were granted forty acres of land for this purpose. This practice was discontinued by about 1920. Lands and minerals were transferred under provincial jurisdiction in 1930.

Upon the acquisition of the land in 1904, Ivan Gudsovaty built a log church which was serviced by rotating, visiting clergy supply until 1914 in which



Russo Greek Orthodox Church at Sachava.



year it was destroyed by fire. Bishop Tikhon arrived to help rescue the parishioners from their sad plight. A special meeting resulted and an agreement was reached that a new church be built, as well as a large residence. With financial aid from the United States Diocese and local funds, a Mr. Sheremata of the Chipman District got the Contract for the sum of twenty-eight hundred dollars. By the fall of 1915 these two structures became a reality.

This church was constructed of high quality materials and luxuriously finished. There was a majestically carved altar known as the iconostas and all woodwork and the pillars had originally been stained in red mahogany and trimmed with gold-dust paint. The interior decor consisted of lavishly framed icons, a suspended brass chandelier and an angel-winged double candle holder. There were also the gold fringed portable banners for indoor and outdoor use. The altar housed sacred items such as the book of Gospels, the communion cup, the incense burner, the marriage crowns, the vestments and other essentials used during the performing of sacred duties. Candlelight was of great significance and a minimum of fifty candles burned throughout an entire three-hour service.

In the belfry were located the most dignifiedly resounding bells in western Canada. These bells had been imported from Europe and there was only one person in the district, Wasyl Huculak, who had done justice to the ringing of them. He knew how to ring them properly and appropriately as varied occasions demanded. He used to automatically respond with the right chimes through the cues he got from the service in progress. There were different chimes for funerals and weddings and most beautiful of all was the Easter resurrection ring-out which was heard miles away.

After resident ministers took over from 1916 to 1920, services, christenings, marriages and burials were more readily available and the church was always filled to capacity with every member of each family present including babes in arms. Reverend Nikon Nikulsky administered marriage vows to George Kishpan and Mary Huculak on March 3, 1916 and to Stefan Melenka and Mary Tkachuk on August 2, 1917. A Reverend Afanasiy Markowich gave marriage to Nick Swab and Sarah Lechuk on October 17, 1918. Nickolay Tokaruk and Anastacia Ostashek were married by a Reverend Gregory Sozoda on October 14, 1919.

A minister received minimal remuneration and was therefore obliged to raise chickens, pasture a cow and a horse. The only means of transportation was a one-horse buggy. This necessitated construction of other farmyard buildings in the church-

yard. There was an abundance of grass and hay in the meadow down hill by a creek where there was also an ample supply of fresh water for the animals.

As Sachava district shaped up, the settlers levelled off to a comfortable start in routine life, religiously that is, a situation which was to be short lived. It must be remembered that these were the years of the first world war after which followed the great flu epidemic. The bells in Sachava did not stop ringing the sad chimes. There were burials in the district every week and neighbours rallied to help each other doing chores for those who were ill or attending to the burying of the dead.

By the time the flu aftermath had subsided, a new series of events were emerging in the area. A "Ukrainian Orthodox Brotherhood" was being organized in Canada. An autonomous Ukrainian Orthodox Church came into existence in this country. The revival of this church started in Saskatchewan and by 1919 three such parishes were being organized in Alberta at Sachava, Shepenge and Kolomeya. In 1920 two of the twenty-eight founding members invited Reverend Kusey to live in the residence and take over the reorganizing of the St. Michaels Church. With him moved in three student priests whose duties were to re-organize other existing parishes. As a result a great controversy ensued and by 1923 Bishop Tikhon was summoned and he resolved the situation by asking Reverend Kusey and his group to vacate the premises. As a result another parsonage was built across the road to the west of the Sachava school property and Ukrainian Orthodox services were conducted in the farm residence of Elia Hotzman until their present church was completed in 1934. The following couples were given marriage vows (in the St. Michaels Church) by Reverend Kusey from 1920-23: John Tichon — Mary Bordian, Mike Pesaruk — Rose Huculak, John Paskar — Mary Kishpan, Fred Swab — Louise Kozak and Bill Lechuk — Helen Hackman.

Disillusioned parishioners and ministers on both sides knew not what to do. Families broke up in this religious strife and it was not uncommon for a father to be buried in one graveyard and the mother across the road in another. Brothers and sisters split up and neighbours were not on speaking terms for years. However, with the passing of time children of opposing groups soon had a different outlook. With marriages of individuals of different faiths and ethnic origins, people assimilated into compromising religious situations.

For the next few years the Bishop Ioasaff of Montreal continued to assign resident ministers in the following order: Reverend Zemmenoff, 1924-26,

Lewho 1926-28, Danielchuk 1928-34, and Varchol 1934-51, followed by Bishop Nekon from 1952-62.

With the advent of World War II a greater assimilation of people took place. The stationing of armed forces, travel and new type of communications had a great influence on every community. War heroes were welcomed back with war brides from many parts of the world. Post-war memberships and attendance in country churches dropped. After Reverend Varchol passed away in 1951, the Sachava residence was sold and the rest of the buildings were dismantled. From 1952-72 the parish reverted to rotating local supply namely: Reverends Kowalchuk, Andruchow, Boyko, Denesuik, Kokolski, Karatiw, Krowasky and Wasil. Reverend William Ostashek who now resides in Andrew, has serviced the parish from 1973-1980. Bishop Sylvester of Montreal was in charge from 1962 until the present time.

On June 21, 1978 the beautiful sixty-three year old St. Michaels Church at Sachava was struck by lightning and consumed by flames. Children and grandchildren of those who lie in that cemetery rallied and built a church for the third time. This one in eternal memory "vechnaia pamiyat" of faith, time and effort of those who first settled in Sachava eighty-one years ago.

The Canadian mosaic continues to grow with pockets of many ethnic groups throughout the land each pursuing their own life style in this freedom loving country. Governments are constantly giving grants to multi-cultural groups. Whether separate factions will prove to be a better situation than the striving for assimilation to produce one of a melting-pot nature, remains for future generations to determine. Whichever trend it takes, it is going to require even greater efforts and sacrifices what with world situations such as they are in this New Year 1980.

## **Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church of St. John Sachava by George Frunchak**

The first organized Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church in ALberta was founded on March 22nd, 1920, and was known as the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church of St. John Sachava, in the Andrew District.

The original founders of this church were: Wasyl Frunchak, Dmytro Tokaruk, Alexander Bochanesky, Elia Hotzman, Wasyl Latchuk, George Tanasiuk, Nick Tanasiuk, Wasyl Yaremie and Gabriel Zukiwsky.

When the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Parish was organized in 1920, the services were held in St. Michael's Church.



Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church of St. John's.

The arrival of the first Ukrainian Orthodox priest at Sachava was a joyful and festive occasion. Reverend Dmytro Stratyckuk was welcomed with traditional ceremonies.

The community was overjoyed to have its own priest who would celebrate the Easter Divine Services and bless the Paska.

Consequently, when Easter came on the 29th of March, 1920 the church and the church yard was filled to overflowing. There were no words to express the joy of all those present as they listened to the Easter service being celebrated in their native language by a priest who could communicate with his people both in word and spirit.

In February, 1924, two priests of the Russian Mission were authorized by their superiors to stop our priest from holding any more services in this church.

Reverend Kucey calmed the tense and angry par-



Members attend the 50th anniversary of the St. John's Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church at Sachava.

ishioners and asked them to meet at the Ukrainian National Home nearby, where the matter would be discussed.

Acting on Reverend Kucey's advice, the parish members of St. John decided to start a new place of worship.

Reverend Kucey and his family took up temporary residence with the Dmytro Tokaruk family.

Wasył Frunchak offered his house as a temporary place of worship.

Elia Hotzman donated two acres of land for the eventual building of a permanent church building. In the meantime, Alexander Bochanesky donated his house for use as the parish church. In the following year, 1925, the Free Ukraine Association, which was affiliated with the Ukrainian National Home, donated two acres of land to be used as the parish cemetery.

Reverend Kucey was transferred to another parish in August, 1928, and replaced by Reverend Ivan Mayba who served until July, 1929. The latter served other parishes as well, holding services at St. John's every fourth Sunday and residing in the parish home at Sich-Kolomea.

From August, 1929 to June, 1933, the parish was served by Reverend Theodore Kisiliuk, and to accommodate his family, the parish bought two acres of land and built a parish residence.

In 1933, the parish was served by Reverend Timothy Horbay whose family occupied the residence until 1938. Shortly after his arrival, the congregation decided to build a new church. It was completed in May of 1935 and on May 19th, it was dedicated by the Most Reverend Metropolitan Iojann during his first Pontifical visit to the parish.

With the building of the new church, parish activities revived. The religious and cultural-educational programs, which were first established by Reverend Stratyckuk and Reverend Kucey, were expanded under the guidance of Reverend and Mrs. Horbay.

From December, 1938 to September, 1940, Reverend John Hykawy was the parish priest. He was followed by Reverend Stephen Symchych, who stayed at Sachava until 1944. In that year the local residence was closed, and Reverend Symchych took up residence at the Holy Spirit Parish in Willingdon. Following Reverend Symchych's transfer in 1945, St. John's was served briefly by Reverend Fyk and then by Reverend Hryhorii Wasyliv.

Reverend Wasyliv served St. John's until 1950. It was during this period that the parish district was enlarged by the addition of a number of parishes. This resulted in fewer Divine Services and a serious decline in local parish activities. Eventually, St.

John's parish was limited to one Divine Service a year.

In 1961 the sons and daughters of the founders took interest and restored St. John's Church and services were held more often.

It was not until Reverend Hykawy was assigned to Willingdon in 1965 that St. John's parish received more adequate services and activities were revived.

In 1968, the Willingdon district, which included St. John's at Sachava, was assigned to Reverend Orest Olekshy. Under the leadership of this young and enthusiastic priest, St. John's hopes for a bright future revived. Under his guidance and help of members, plans were made for the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the Parish on July 5th, 1970. The anniversary Pontifical Divine Services were celebrated by His Grace, Archbishop Andrew with the assistance of the Very Reverend Dmytro Luchak, now head of the Consistory of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Winnipeg. Reverend Luchak replaced Reverend Orest Olekshy who, at the time of the anniversary celebrations, had taken ill. Reverend Hnatiw then replaced Reverend Olekshy who went to Saskatchewan.

All the pioneers of the parish and their descendants, many of them from distant parts of Canada, were invited to attend. The Divine Services included memorial prayers for the members who had died during the past fifty years.

A complete history of St. John's Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church at Sachava is given because the record of its founding is fully documented and the fact that it was the first to be organized in Alberta is attested by a certificate.

With the assistance of the Provincial Government and the members of the parish, a monument was erected on July 8th, 1979, in memory of the original founders of this church.

The monument was dedicated by Archpresbyter the Very Reverend Dr. S. W. Sawchuk, assisted by Reverend R. Semotiuk and Reverend S. Soroka.

The unveiling was by the Minister of Culture, Mary LeMessurier and assisted by our M.L.A. Mr. George Topolnisky.

## **Skowiatyn School District #2483**

Skowiatyn School District was established July 10, 1911 and was composed of the following lands: that portion of Section 31 lying north of Limestone Lake in Township 56, Range 17; Sections 6, 7 and 18 in Township 57, Range 17; Sections 28, 29, 32-35 and that portion of Section 36 lying north of the said lake in Township 56, Range 18; Sections 1-5, 8-17 in Township 57, Range 18. The official trustee at the time was Robert Fletcher.

	Petro Zmurchuk		Tymofij Petryk	John Bojchuk										
22	John Holyk	23	Fred Hucul	24	Stanislaw Ostapowicz	19	H. Hancheruk	Township 57						
	Wasył Klapatick		Adam Pawlowski		Andrew Syminiuk		Andrew Luczka	Wladimir Ostapowicz	Steve A. Romaniuk					
15	Olyksij Luczko	14	Fred Diaczyszyn		Stefan Florow		Jacob Luszka	13	Wasył Boga	18	Josef Stelmasczuk	Wasył Lutzka		
	John Zazula		Sam Kostynuk		Senko Semaniuk		Fedor Cymbaluk		S. Luchka		M. Knysh	Knysh		
10	Franco Kutze		Dmytro Zazula	11	Thos J. Cadzow		Nykola Cymbaluk	12	John Dziwenka	7	Harry Honczaruk	Stefan Ostapiw	Jacob Stelmach	8
			Petro Muczyczyk		Matew Szczur		Anton Romaniuk		Harry Romaniuk		D. Iwasiuk	Jakiw Sztelmach	Wasył Iwasiuk	
3		2	Dominick Kucyj		Hrynko Symaniuk		Ewan Shchur	1	Pawlo Skckur	6	Barko Ziwenko	Hanofnk Stelmack	John Iwasiuk	5
	Jakim Symaniuk		Victoria Malica		Michael Skulsky		Oleksa Buga		Elko Kalanczuk		13.2 acres J. Ewasiuk 38 acres M. Romaniuk L A K E	L I M E S T O N E L A K E		
	Anton Holyk		Michael Skulsky		John Sodoka		Wasył Sudako		Wasil Bala		L I M E S T O N E L A K E	Township 56		



Skowiatyn School.

The school district was named after the village of Skowiatyn, Galicia, Western Ukraine. The Tomyń and Saruk families were natives of this village.

Soon after the establishment of the school district, a sum of one thousand dollars was borrowed to purchase a school site, to build and to furnish a schoolhouse, and to erect a teacher's house. The school site was located on S.W. ¼, Section 1 in Township 57, Range 18.

According to the records, a sum of one thousand dollars was borrowed on December 16, 1913 for the same purpose mentioned above. The reason for the delay in the construction program is not known. However, it is known that the school was in operation in 1914.

A sum of fourteen hundred dollars was borrowed on February 24, 1928 for the purpose of building a one-room frame addition to the original school building and an addition of two rooms to the teacher's house. The project was completed in the fall of the same year.

The school district was resubdivided into Sub-division #3 of the Lamont School Division #18 in 1937.



Skowiatyn Classroom. Left Row: — Dolynchuk, Alice Stelmach, Pearl Luchka, — Hancheruk. Center Row: Ted Krysko, Nadia Schur, Carl Schur. Right Row: Richard Hancheruk, ? Steve Hucul, Harry Holyk, Joe Klita.



Skowiatyn School. L. to R.: ?, Orest Schur, Tom Dolynchuk, Amelia Werbitsky, Harry Hancheruk, Mary Knysh, Steve Hucul, Verna Romaniuk, Harry Holyk, Verna Knysh, Joe Klita.

The original one-room school was in use from 1914 to 1928. The two-room unit that followed remained in service for the next twenty years.

The centralization program in Andrew caused a decrease in enrollment which resulted in the cancellation of the senior room. Only one classroom remained to serve grades one to eight. In 1950, the school ceased operating and the children were bused to Andrew.

It appears that Robert Fletcher was the official trustee for the first five years. At a meeting held on March 3, 1919, the rate-payers demanded that they have their own schoolboard to administrate their school. At the same meeting Wasel Ewasiuk, Stefan Luchka and W. Thomas were the first trustees to be elected. The secretary at the time was D. Plechosky.

The problems the trustees had to contend with in the early years were similar to those encountered by other trustees in every other school district.

Their main concerns were: engaging teachers, ensuring an adequate supply of wood for the school, maintaining the school and the school grounds in good condition, collecting taxes, borrowing money, and taking care of various complaints.



Skowiatyn School. L. to R.: Amelia Werbitsky, Caroline Stelmach, Adeline Schur, Ann Ewasiuk, Victoria Zazula, Grace Romaniuk, John Hucul, Anton Domino, Joe Luchka, Bill Holyk, Mike Robanchuk, Steve Buga.

January 12<sup>th</sup> - 1920  
Annual Meeting of the Ratepayers of  
Skowiatyn S. D. No 2483 held in the School  
House

Moved by John Zajulic  
Second by Michel Knesk that I. Semanick  
Report be read and explained to the  
Ratepayers by Secretary Carried

Moved by H. Romanick  
Second by S. Semanick that auditor  
Report be adopted as read Carried

Moved by A. Luyka  
Second by O. Buga that the school  
ground be fenced early in the  
Spring and the school ground be  
cleared Carried

Moved by O. Buga  
Second by S. Kury that the Trustees  
should hire a Teacher for the term  
of 8 months only beginning the 1<sup>st</sup> day  
of April Carried

Moved by H. Romanick  
Second by W. Buga that S. Semanick  
be elected as a Trustee for the term of  
3 years Carried

Moved by A. Luyka  
Second by M. Knesk that this Meeting  
adjourns W. Frowross <sup>Chairman</sup> Carried  
S. Plechovsky Sec. Treas.

Other trustees who served during the early years were: Alex Luchka, Felix Werbisky, Dominko Kucy, Harry Romaniuk, John Klita, Sam Semaniuk and Dmytro Zazula.

The secretary for many years was Michael Schur. Lawrence Luchka was the last secretary to serve in the district.

The school was not used for social activities to any great extent. These took place in the halls of neighboring towns or in the homes of the local farmers.

In later years, the community hall, built in 1934, served as a center for numerous activities such as public meetings, choir practices, play practices, Ukrainian dance practices, concerts and plays. The grounds by the hall were used very frequently on Sundays for baseball practices and games.

The community hall still stands. It is now used occasionally for activities associated with the church.

### **Rodef Post Office**

Date of Establishment — 15/5/17

J. F. Melnyk — 15/5/17 to 16/7/18

George Andruchow — 30/9/19 to 31/7/20

John Klita — 15/3/28 to 10/4/44

Sam John Semaniuk — 1/7/44, acting

Sam John Semaniuk — 17/7/46 to 2/2/51

John W. Ewasiuk — 5/7/51 to 17/11/56

William Thir — 18/11/56, acting

William Thir — 3/5/57 to 14/8/59

Post Office Closed — 31/7/20

Reopened — 15/3/28

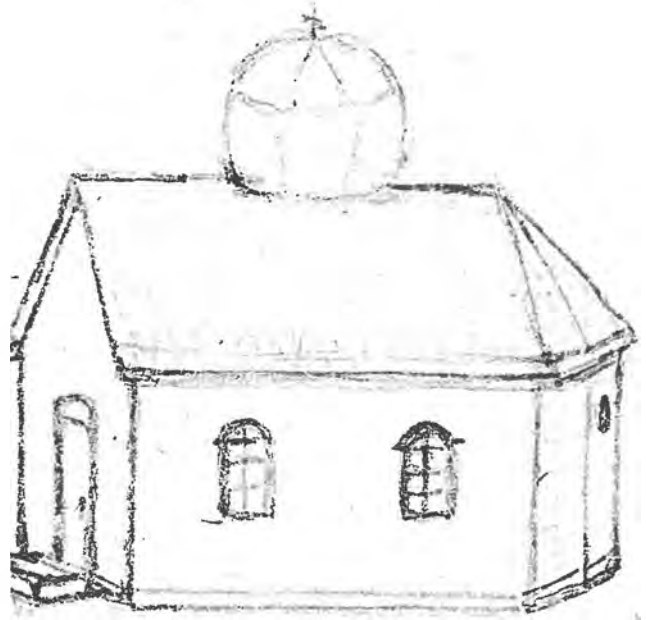
Post Office Closed — 5/11/59

Location — 1-58-18-4, 15/5/17; S.W. 14-57-18-4, 15/3/28; N.W. 12-57-18-4, S.W. 6-57-18-4

### **Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church At Limestone Lake**

The congregation of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church of St. Michael parish at Limestone Lake was formed in 1898 by a handful of the early settlers. In the beginning, services were held in the homes of O. Stelmach and Paul Schur and it was six years later that they started a church building. They bought two acres of land from one of the members, Demko Ewasiuk, which became the site for the church and the cemetery.

At this time the members hauled logs, trimmed the sides, put up the walls and filled the spaces between with moss. The roof was framed with lumber and shingled, and had a metal dome. Wasyl Gluchie headed the construction and was paid one dollar a day. The others helped on a voluntary basis.



First Greek Catholic Church at Limestone Lake, finished 1909.

Those who were unable to help contributed ten dollars towards the building.

The founding members were: D. Ewasiuk, O. Buga, Paul Schur, O. Stelmach, Danelo Tomyn, Anton Romaniuk, Wasyl Gluchie, W. Soloniuk, N. Cembaliuk, H. Zazula, Mikhalo Knysh, Wasyl Luchka and Yacob Stelmach. Wasyl Sudayko and Nikefore Blazenko also helped with the building.



In the following years the membership increased with the influx of more settlers into the area. The church building was updated with siding on the outside and V-joint board finish on the inside. The altar and other items required were provided with the increased member contributions. Jacob Semaniuk contributed a sizeable amount. This pioneer structure served the congregation to the year 1939 when the new church was built.

From the beginning, the church board was elected to serve three year terms. The first trustees were O. Stelmach and Danelo Tomyń, and the secretaries were Harry Romaniuk, John Zazula, Wasyl Knysh, Wasyl Schur and Dmytro Hucul.

During the forty-one years of the pioneer church, a large number of priests served the parish. They were: Fr. Olshewsky, Fr. Strotsky, Fr. Ewan Timochko, Fr. H. Kryzanowsky, Fr. C. Dedeck, Fr. O. Ladyka, F. U. Zhadon, Fr. O. Olinsky, Fr. A. Kaminatsky, Fr. H. Horechko, Fr. Neil Sawaryn and Fr. O. Chemiy. These were of the Basillian Order with headquarters in Mundare. It also had two visitations, by Archbishop Budka and Archbishop Ladyka.

For the first number of years, members took turns



Blessing of the cornerstone of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church at Limestone Lake.

to provide transportation for priests coming to perform the church service as their income was at times limited to the plate collections.

Names of the cantors who sometimes travelled for miles on foot to serve at the mass are also gratefully remembered, namely: Mr. Korpets, A. Pelensky, Ewan Starko, J. H. and J. O. Zazula and Dmytro Hucul.

In 1939 a decision was reached for the construction of a new church. Two additional acres were added to the site to accommodate the new building and parking space. Members were to supply sand and gravel, and contractor L. Koss from Mundare signed a contract to build a forty foot by sixty foot church finished on the outside with stucco walls. The cost was thirty-eight hundred dollars. This amount was raised by member donations. The building committee consisted of Alex Luchka, John Gluchie and Peter Weleschuk.

In the following years it was finished and painted inside. It had electricity and an oil furnace installed. Reverend Eugene Dmytruk, now retired, has served as parish priest for the last thirty years. Many families have moved from the district which has resulted in a marked decrease of the parish members.

### **Ukrainian National Educational Home of Limestone Lake Alberta**

Ukrainian National Education Home of Limestone Lake is a testimony of a type to the earnest efforts of the people in the area who dedicated a considerable amount of time and energy to have a facility for the convenience of the community activities and cultural advancement of the young generations.

As far back as 1917 a Ukrainian operetta was enacted in the district by the local enthusiasts under the direction of Anton Letawsky, a young intellectual who introduced the cultural trend to the young folks of the area.

In 1926 there was a revival of interest in stage plays, under the direction of Stefan Romaniuk, a local young man, who organized and directed a group of young actors. They continued to present an entertaining series of plays in Skowiatyn School, (their locality) as well as in the neighboring communities. Although at that time the facilities for stage performance were limited to the school house, except where the community already had a hall; they continued with their efforts for over five years, building a fund towards the building of their own hall.

In 1931 some twelve senior residents of the district united in a joint effort to make their objective a reality. They started a fund with contributions of



five, ten and twenty dollars. A fair amount was added to the fund from the proceeds of dances, family and basket socials, sports and raffles.

In 1934, land was purchased from John Schur and the hall was built and given the title of Ukrainian National Educational Home of Limestone Lake, incorporated under the Provincial Societies Act upon the application of O. H. Zazula (President) and Peter Weleschuk (Secretary).

Under the management of Mike Schur (President) and Wm. Knysh (Secretary) Limestone Lake Hall became a centre of activity, with weekend dances, stage plays, concerts, carnivals, choir practices and Ukrainian dance classes.

Drama presentations were under the direction of Myrion Letawsky, a talented newcomer from Ukraine and later by Dmytro Hucul. Choir practices were conducted in the beginning, by a school teacher, John Bayduzha, and later by Myroslaw Krywaniuk and Dmytro Hucul. Myroslaw Krywaniuk also took active parts in concerts and drama during the time he taught in Skowiatyn School. Another teacher, William Melnyk taught Ukrainian dances.

Dmytro Hucul contributed, in a large way, to the viability of this hall, having served on the executive body, directed and took parts in the plays, and conducted the choir. For an extended length of time, he travelled with a group which performed in many surrounding communities and raised enough money to update and paint the interior of the hall, and have electricity installed.

In 1963 the hall had to be moved further towards the centre of the grounds to facilitate the widening of Highway #45. A payment of \$7000 was made to the association by the Department of Highways. At this time it was decided to extend the building by the length of twenty feet. This job was contracted by the two member carpenters, John Gluckie and Anton Ewasiuk.

With the exodus of the young people from the area, the activity of the community and the hall gradually declined. However, the present committee consisting of Paul Rohatinski (President), August Knysh (Secretary), and two directors, Anton Ewasiuk and Mike Andruchow, keep the hall open to public use by the renewal of the license, insurance and having the power connected.

Names of the sponsors who initiated the construction of the hall, July 9, 1934, as listed in the charter are: John Luchka, D. H. Zazula, John O. Zazula, Alec Luchka, Bill E. Gluchie, John Schur, W. P. Schur, Peter Weleschuk, Michael Schur, John Ewasiuk, Mike Ewasiuk and Wm. Knysh.

## Sniatyn School District #1605

by Mrs. Pearl Malayko, Ex-pupil of Sniatyn

Sniatyn School District #1605 came into existence in 1907. It was composed of the following lands: Sections 15-22, 27-34 in Township 57, Range 16; Sections 24, 25 and 36 in Township 57, Range 17. The senior trustee at that time was W. Lopatka of Hunka, Alberta and the treasurer was Elias Marianicz, also of Hunka. The school was built by local homesteaders who donated practically all their services, labor and materials voluntarily.

The school was centrally located in the northeast corner of N.W. Section 20-57-16-4 on Wasyl Hunka's homestead in order to serve all residents concerned. It was a one-room frame building and accommodated all grades from one to seven and occasionally to grade eight. On October 28, 1925 a sum of three thousand dollars was borrowed for the purpose of repairing the original building, adding a new classroom together with new cloak rooms, furnishing the new room and repairing the cottage. The treasurer at the time was Andrew J. Andriuk of Sunland.

The name Sniatyn was chosen for the school because most, if not all, homesteaders in this district had originally arrived from the Sniatyn District in Western Ukraine.

There are no records available as to who taught in Sniatyn School between the years 1907-1919. However, one outstanding teacher who did teach prior to 1919, and who is on record in people's minds, if not on paper, was a Miss Mary Gertrude Howard. No other teacher, prior to her time or after, was as highly spoken of and esteemed as she was. And justly so, for not only did she devote herself faithfully and most diligently to her regular classroom teaching of the basic 3 R's, but she went beyond that by inviting adults every Sunday to teach them the Bible. Along



Sniatyn School, 1924.

	Jeori Krirczuk	W. Lopatka	W. Marianicz	Wasył Marianycz	George Weklycz	George Weklech	Tom Perepeletza	D. Grygoraszuk	George Lupul
	36 Konstantine Lupasczuk	J. Topolnisky	N. Marianicz	Simeon Marianycz	32 Ila Weklycz	Nick Gukur	Metro Bandura	Simon Katruk	Wasył Sorochan
S. Gryff	D. Weklech	Mytro Tomasky	Nikolai Diekur	J. Alexandriuk	John Shewchuk	Dymtro Gukur	Mikel Bondora	A.J. Andriuk	Wasył Perepeletza
25 Crown Land	W. Bodnarek	Nykolai Forus	Wasył Lopatka	Alex Shandro	Thos. F. Cadzow	Wasył Olyksandruk	Hnat Biley	Alex Ostapowich	Dan Sorochan
Nykolai Kozakewycz	Theodor Mylynka	W. Bodarek	A. Stratichuk	Wasył Hunka	Mytro Nykyforuk	Mary Alexandriuk	W. Hunka	Jacob Andruk	Deonetz Ostazhuk
24 J. Kosakeych	Wasył Frunchak	N. Danaluk	Nick Wakaruk	Elia Maryanycz	Elia Hunka	Sam Gryff	Dmetro Ostaczuk	Hryzko Ostaczuk	22 Gawrylo Odynski
		N. Palanuk	John Whitford	J. Marianicz	J. Hunka	Todar Lakusta	T. Stratichuk	Tom Stratichuk	Wasył Hunka
Township	57	George Dugyr	Wasył Zaharyju	John Marianicz	N. Hunka	N. Hunka	Iwan Kuryk	Korelo Skledan	Ostafy Ewanchuk
								Todor Strymbyczky	
*Presently owned by family member of original Owner									

Sniatyn

with this, she taught them hymns as well as other types of songs as she accompanied them on an organ (her own possession). With these teachings, she hoped to instill good citizenship and high moral standards in the young receptive minds.

She, also, dedicated herself by planning, under limited conditions, picnics and other similar outings with one purpose in mind — to further their education and to encourage them to appreciate God and his wonderful creations.

Many a trip was made, often on foot, to Pakan — a small hamlet and mission on the bank of the North Saskatchewan River, some ten miles away from Sniatyn School. For many who accompanied Miss Howard on these trips, it was their first glimpse of the river and their first thrill of crossing the river by ferry — an experience they never forgot.

Then, too, Miss Howard was often spoken of and



Sniatyn School, John Eurchuk, principal, 1927.

associated with some of the finest concerts ever to have been put up in Sniatyn School. With the help of the organ, she was able to teach children their very first Christmas Carols, along with many other songs. To add variety to the children's concerts, she would



Girls of Sniatyn School, late 1920's.

often prepare an adult or two to contribute a solo or duet. One particular solo that still remains in the mind of the soloist (Annie), was "Scenes that are Brightest". That tune has remained with her over the many, many years that followed.

Miss Howard, as I've already mentioned, was very interested in extra-curricular activities; one of these was participation in contests.

Having heard that elocution contests were going to be held in towns some distance away, Miss Howard decided to hold one locally, right in Sniatyn School so that two most capable contestants could be chosen to participate.

Once the two most able participants were selected, Miss Howard proceeded to enter them in an elocution contest held at Mundare. Much to her surprise and joy, both won second place with awards of silver leaf medals. This encouraged and prompted Miss Howard to continue further; she had them enter an elocution contest held at Mannville. Much time was spent in training and encouraging the two previous winners.

Finally, a horse and buggy transportation was arranged to the town of Mannville, a distance of some sixty-five miles. As they journeyed slowly on that long and tedious trip, Miss Howard, along with her two participants, anticipated what the results of the contest would be. Their efforts proved not to be in vain; for after the contest, proudly did Miss Howard, as did her two participants, return home smiling as they dwelt on the joy of having won at least one "gold" medal — won for having recited the poem of "Little Nell" the best. Incidentally, the medal had Y.W.C.A. inscribed on it (Young Women's Christian Association).

I've only mentioned a few of Miss Howard's

involvements and contributions to the Sniatyn community. When her time came to leave, you can imagine what a great loss was felt by pupils, by adults, and by parents. It's not surprising, that to this day, memories of her dedications and sacrifices are well remembered and cherished by many.

Another teacher that stands out in the minds of the once-Sniatyn pupils was a Mr. Thomas Thompson who taught during 1921-1924, shortly after the end of World War I. Because he was directly involved in the war, Remembrance Day, November 11 (or Armistice Day — as it was then known) had much meaning for him. During his teaching, that day stood out more so in the pupils' minds than any other day in the school year.

On that particular day, prior to eleven o'clock, Mr. Thompson would bring into the schoolroom all his war paraphernalia (sword or dagger, helmet, uniform, etc.) and pass these around for the children to examine while he made interesting comments about each item. He would point out and show the remains of shell-shots in his helmet — which left him, somewhat, in an unfavorable condition.

He would also speak with deep emotion of how he and his companions, for no reason of their own, would be expected to shoot at their "supposed" enemy on the first word of command.

He would brief us on his horribly unforgettable experiences such as having to remain waist-deep in mucky, rat-infested trenches for hours and hours at a time; also, having to put up with unbelievable and unbearable experiences when their underclothing, as did the lapels of their uniforms, became alive with human lice because of the lack of much-needed baths and change of clean clothing.

As Mr. Thompson made the children rise for the two-minute silence, preceding eleven o'clock, he would focus his eyes out the window in one direction. With that far-away look, as he momentarily relived the horrible war experiences, the class would witness teardrops roll down his saddened face. This gave them only a very limited idea of what war was really all about.

School fairs, in those days, were as popular as were Christmas Concerts; and fairs in Sniatyn School were no exception, where regular annual school fairs were a must. Children were assigned their individual plots and allotted their share of seeds. They were expected to plant seeds on their own and were required to take full care of the plot till fall. Then vegetables were selected and judged and prizes awarded accordingly. Thus, children were exposed to a challenging enterprise which not only taught them responsibility, but also gave them a sense of pride and ownership.



Sniatyn School, late 1940's.

In a country school you would expect noon hours and recesses to be rather boring, especially when playground equipment was almost nil. But not so for the children in Sniatyn School. Noon hours (as well as recesses) were well (too well) taken care of, in spite of all deficiencies.

Children, having young, alert and active minds, lost no time in finding means other than regular form of noon-hour entertainment. Not too far from the school, half-a-mile or so west, was a creek (Egg Creek). Because it was flowing all year round, the water was always fresh and clean. With the teacher's permission, the boys and girls were allowed to go swimming during noon hours, with the understanding that they adhere to their alternate days — girls one day, and boys the next; the reason being, of course, that in those days it was unheard of to have boys and girls swim together. The more likely reason was that very few, if any, were able to provide themselves with appropriate swim-wear. As a result, many boys were known to go swimming in their birthday suits.

The rule for alternating days for swimming was set and children were expected to strictly abide by it. But boys, as boys will always be, used to make a habit of sneaking out to the swimming-hole on the days when it was the girls' turn. One of their most fascinating tricks was to hide the girls' clothing in some nearby bushes and disappear back to school.

Can you imagine the girls' desperation at finding their clothing missing when it was time for them to

return to school? Quite some time would be lost before, eventually, they would locate their clothing and then worry all the way back as to what excuse they would give for being late. But they would manage to get out of their dilemma with the usual modest answer by saying, "We didn't know what time it was!" or "We didn't hear the school bell!"

The children in Sniatyn School found other means of entertaining themselves during noon hours. Not too far from the swimming hole were both a store and the Sniatyn Post Office which by now had been transferred from John Wakaruk's residence to its new location on Wasyl Lopatka's land (S.E. Section 30-57-16-4).

The store kept on hand the basic necessities to meet the needs of the community, but most important, as far as the children were concerned, there was always a good supply of mixed candies. As to be expected, children lost no time in scheming for an excuse to go to Lopatka's. So after getting the teacher's permission, it was customary for them to make habitual trips to Lopatka's, supposedly to pick up the family mail. Actually, their excuses were ridiculous, for mail, in those days, arrived only once a week, if that. Yet the children got by with their excuses by being tricky enough to rotate themselves so that no two same pupils went more than once a week. Of course, their real reason for going to the store was to bring back a five cent (silver coin) bag of candy. They would eat these all the way back, and still have some to share amongst their friends. You can see how much candy a five cent piece bought in those days. On the following day, two other pupils would traipse to the store; so hardly a day went by that no one bought candy for all to munch at.

Another center for entertainment during out-of-school hours was a "hall" located a half-mile east of Sniatyn School on Mrs. Olyksandruk's homestead (S.W. Section 28-57-16-4). With her permission, the partitions in her old house were torn down and the place was remodelled into a fairly spacious dancing area. Because she was so kind and generous in allowing her house to be transformed into, what was felt, a much-needed place for entertainment, as a well-deserving tribute to her, they decided to call the new hall "Baba's Hall". Later, as time progressed, it was felt the name "Baba's Hall" was out-dated (especially when Baba O. had since passed away) and so they came up with the more modern and appropriate name of "Gaiety Hall" — a name they justly lived up to.

Dances were usually held on Saturday nights, on special occasions, and even on Sundays, with a very minimal admission of twenty-five cents, or any silver collection, for men only, as ladies were permitted to

enter free. Many a dozen eggs was sold on the sly to obtain that much-needed quarter.

Music was provided by local talent, and that, too, was performed at a very minimal charge. The B.M. polka was most popular at that time; and has been ever since.

Dances began shortly after supper and continued till all hours of the night. The patrons never thought of leaving the premises till the sun made its first appearance above the eastern horizon, or when the rooster was heard to give his first long awakening call. That is when the dancers realized that, much to their sorrow, maybe it was time for them to break up and disperse. No one was heard to complain of being tired or having sore feet; nor did anyone complain of having to milk cows or feed pigs upon arriving home, even before catching their first wink of sleep.

Some other incidents in which children of Sniatyn School were known to have been involved in were disastrous as well as amusing. In those days, ball point pens were unheard of; instead, straight pens with pen nibs and ink bottles were used. These, too often, proved to be a nuisance. First thing in the morning, when they arrived for school, the children would need to use their pens and ink, but they would find out that during the night their ink in the bottles froze. To thaw them in a hurry, they would place these bottles on a ledge on top of the school heater. Occasionally, a pupil in his hurry would forget to remove the cork from the bottle, or more often, a friend would play a trick by placing the cork back on again after it was removed. Tragic results followed. There would be a loud pop and a big bang, as the cork



Sniatyn School, late 1940's, Nick Stratichuk, teacher.

was blown off with great force and ink spewed all over! After some preaching and chastising by the teacher, the guilty party spent the next hour or so trying to remove the blue polka dots off the walls and ceiling — some never to be removed. Many similar incidents could be quoted, but time and space does not permit.

As all good things must come to an end, so did Sniatyn School. In 1954, with the centralization of all country schools, Sniatyn School was closed down; pupils were bussed to the Village of Andrew to attend Andrew School in the County of Lamont #30. It was believed that much was to be gained through this new undertaking of centralization. No doubt, to a certain extent, much was gained; but at the same time, as much or more, was lost.

Simple country incidents were gone — gone forever. Incidents, to mention only a few, like: seeing two scrappy boys chasing a gopher with a pail of water while a couple of other boys are patiently waiting by the other gopher hole, ready to administer the necessary dole; or incidents like seeing boys with their bare feet clambering up tall trees in search of crows and magpies' eggs — for it meant a few pennies added to their collection; or like seeing children chasing madly after butterflies, with net in hand, for their science collection.

These, and many more similar incidents are gone, never to be recaptured again. But that is the sacrifice one pays in keeping up with time and progress.

### **Hunka Post Office**

Date of Establishment — 1/7/1902  
John Whitford — 1/7/1902 to 15/12/1908  
Ivan Wakaruk — 15-5-09  
Location — 18-57-16-4  
Name changed to Sniatyn — 1/7/1909  
Ivan Wakaruk — Sept. 1919  
Metro W. Lopatka — 15/6/26 to 15/10/37  
John Lopatka — 19/10/37 acting  
John Lopatka — 26/1/38 to 22/6/43  
Mrs. Mary Shewchuk — 1/7/43 acting  
Frank Nick Shewchuk — 18/9/46 to 23/3/48  
Mrs. Mary Shewchuk — 23/3/48 acting  
Mrs. Mary Shewchuk — 21/9/48 to 18/4/49  
Post Office Closed — 7/4/20  
Reopened — 15/6/26  
Post Office Closed — 18/4/49  
Location — S.E. 30-57-16-4, S.E. 29-57-16-4

### **Manawan School**

by Lillian (Dolynchuk) Orydzuk

In 1906, a little log schoolhouse was built on Tom Hall's farm. The children of the Whitford area at-

					Wasył Huculak	Wasył Huculak	Wasył Huculak	Wasył Huculak	Metro Bily	
				7		8	9		10	
	Township 57			Wasył Huculak	George Billy	Metro Billy	Alex Huculak	Metro Fediuk	Ewan Klyus	
	Alex Moisey	Peter Koshman	Krekel Kostzman	Iwan Gawiuk	John J. Kawyuk	Nick Mekechuk	Michel Senko	Todor Senko	Alex Shandro and James Holden	
				6	5	4	3			
Alex Whitford	Alec Moisey	Alec Moisey	George Danyluk	Wasel Lazwiki	Eli Lazaruk	Michel Senko	John Senko	Todor Senko	Silas Richardson	
	George Thomas	Frederick Henderson	Billy Lee	W. Huculak	Jacob Ewanchuk	Nikifor Ewanchuk	Nikifor Ewanchuk	Dick Hughson	Alexander Zukiwsky	Silas Richardson
	36		31		32		33		34	
Samuel Whitford	John C. Gordon	James Kennedy	H. Niblock	Robert Littlechild	Thomas Hall	Thomas Hall	Dick Hughson	Richard Hughson	Hamilton Niblock	
		Henry Monkman	Charles R. Monkman	Alex Shandro	James Campbell	Michalo Chomaszczuk	Simon Whitford	Walter & Dick Hughson	Hamilton Niblock	
			30		29		28		27	
	WHITFORD LAKE		Archibald Whitford	T.W. Albiston			Severt Stinson	Ebner Newall	Walter & Dick Hughson	Norman Burgess
			John G. & Robert Stewart	Robert Stewart	Wm. J.W. Cinnamon		Walter & Dick Hughson	Eugene A. Newall	William Collins	
				20		21		22		
				Joseph J. Browne	Thomas W. Albeston		Walter & Dick Hughson	George Johnston	Robor Kowalczuk	
	Township 56		Wm. Okrainytc	J. M. Walton			John Tarangal	Patrick Bolán	Patrick and Wilfred	15
			N. Rostashuk	18	17	16				
		W.S. Hughson	W. S. Hughson		J. M. Walton		Alexander Tate	Nicolai Musurinchan	Bolan	

Whitford

tended this school until 1909 when the real brick schoolhouse was built on a three acre parcel of land across the road from the original site. The brick schoolhouse, besides being used for purposes of learning, was also the scene of concerts, pie socials, box lunch dances and community meetings. Until about 1928, the school was also used for Sunday church services for Anglican and United Church

members. Reverend Crombe was one of the officiating clergy. Later, church services were held in the homes of the church members.

In 1933, when the school population became too large for one teacher and one classroom, a little schoolhouse was pulled in from Wostok. Until this schoolhouse was repainted, the students, with a grin, answered "Wostok" to the question, "What school



Manawan School.

do you attend?" These two buildings were immediately dubbed the "Litte School" and the "Big School" or "Junior" and "Senior" rooms.

When weather conditions were severe, parents would transport their children to school picking up children of families along the same route (the first school bus service?). To the consternation of the teacher and to the glee of the students, the parents often stood around the stove for a length of time warming up for the trek home. This audience, laugh-



Junior room, Manawan School, 1936, Steve Shewchuk, teacher.



Manawan School, 1934-35.

ing at student responses and antics, was enough to break up the normal routine.

The Manawan School was located in the southwest corner of a farm one-quarter of a mile northeast and one mile east of the hamlet of Whitford. The field back of the school grounds was mostly meadows surrounded by clumps of willows and shrubs. This was an ideal area for nature studies and picnics. The discovery of the "lonesome pine" may have been made during one of these excursions. Part of this field was covered by a denser growth of willows and poplars in the middle of which stood one lone pine (or was it a spruce?) tree. Through the years that followed the "lonesome pine" became the totem pole for the recording of romances and love messages and occasionally was the cause of truancy. For a time the tree was used in an initiation rite. To be officially recognized as a senior in the "Big School" (the brick building), all the grade sevens were required to run to the "lonesome pine", carve their initials on it and get back to the school in fifteen minutes — recess time. Sometimes more than one trip had to be made before the task was completed. These activities were somewhat curtailed when the teacher stressed the rule "do not leave the school ground during school hours without the teacher's permission". But, because the exit from the school grounds and the paths to the tree were behind the barn, students could easily get to the cover of trees without being seen from the school. Another factor that prohibited these excursions to some extent was the occupation of the field by a herd of cows which was accompanied by a ferocious looking bull.

One exciting event that temporarily cancelled the above rule was labelled a spontaneous nature study period. One morning, for the current events discussion period, Betty Littlechild reported that her uncle had shot and killed a bear on John Senko's farm and



Manawan School, Miss Hill, teacher.

added that her uncle was preparing to skin it. That noon hour there was an exodus of the school grounds to Littlechild's farm one mile west of the school. Everyone was excited — a bear in the vicinity was an unusual event. For awhile stories about bears and scares of "Look out! There's a bear behind you!" abounded. Students are usually quite adept at prolonging interesting occasions and putting off more boring studies. Therefore, at least two hours went by before everyone was completely satisfied that they had seen enough of the bear. You can imagine the look of astonishment on each face as, group by group, the students entered the classroom to find the superintendent calmly (?) sitting at the back of the room.

Many school events were yearly undertakings, one of which was the hockey/skating rink. At Manawan the ideal location for the rink was near the well with the teacherage on one side and the school directly opposite on the other side of the rink. Every day, all winter long, the students got a kick out of watching the teacher do a soft-shoe shuffle as he crossed the rink to get to the school.

Another ritual was spring clean-up day. As the smaller students ran about the yard picking up trash into the bags they carried, the older students, with rakes they brought from home, methodically combed the yard from end to end knowing that the more dry grass they raked up the bigger the bonfire would be at the end of the day. Another task of the younger students was to flush the gophers out of their dens which the older boys immediately filled in with shovels of dirt, at the same time leveling the gopher mounds, thus preparing the yard for ball games.

The time of year and weather condition often signaled the type of game to be played during recess time or noon-hour. Muddy days were usually taken up by prisoner's base. The first snowfall invariably heralded "fox and geese". Hockey and skating were favored most of the winter except when the weather was too cold — then hide-and-seek was popular. Hiding places were numerous — the barn, the sleds with the quilts and blankets, the grove of willows in one corner of the schoolyard and the coal bin. After a few complaints from parents about dirty clothes the coal bin was ruled out of bounds. During slushy, spring days the steel bars between the hitching posts were used for gymnastic exercises. As soon as some bare patches of fairly dry ground appeared there was the constant effort at strategic maneuvers to be first out of the school in order to be able to claim the territory — the girls to play hopscotch or jacks and the boys to play their marble games. When the ground became dry enough, baseball took over interspersed with quick games of "scrub". The instant



Manawan School.

the teacher said, "dismissed for recess", the school-room would echo with shouts of "Scrub one! Scrub two! Scrub three!" Sometimes games called for a bit of ingenuity. Like the time the teacher taught us how to play basketball and lacking the necessary hoops and baskets, we had to make do with a barrel and a tub. We never did become proficient at shooting baskets but our dribbling was almost perfect.

Although memories of school tend to cling to fun and games there are many, many instances of learning and accomplishment, for example: the concerts staged every year; the after-school-hours Ukrainian lessons and dance lessons with P.W. Huculak and S.W. Shewchuk; recess and noon-hour violin lessons and Ukrainian dance practises with Leo Kerchinsky (the only elementary school to have an instrumental band with drums, banjo and three violins and one of the few schools to enter Ukrainian dance competition in festivals); the inspirational violin-playing of Lloyd Bahry; the art instruction of Michael Tymchyshyn. These are just a few of the activities that students of Manawan participated in with the direction of interested and dedicated teachers.

Some family names of students who attended Manawan school are: Albiston, Bowlen, Brenzan, Buga, Burgeso, Cinnamon, Dolinsky, Fediuk, Fedorak, Filipenko, Hall, Hawrelak, Houston, Homeniuk, Hrynevich, Huculak, Johnson, Kawyuk, Kerchinsky, Klem, Koshman, Kutcher, Lazaruk, Littlechild, Lukowenko, Lupul, Martiniuk, Mekachuk, Mennie, Moisey, Onyschuk, Peniuk, Radomsky, Senko, Shankaruk, Shapka, Shewchuk, Sokolik, Stewart, Wasylenchuk, Wiwad, Yadlowski, and Yurychuk.

In 1946, a new school was built on a five acre plot of land just west of the hamlet of Whitford. The name Manawan was dropped and the newly built, two-room school, with a full basement and electricity, was called Whitford School. Because of the low ceiling, the basement could not be used for a gymnasium but it did serve as a study area for group work





Whitford School, Grades 7-10, 1947-48. Back Row (L. to R.): Mr. O. J. Chernyk, Robert Andruk, Billy Brenzan, Roy Shewchuk, Harry Wiwad, Paul Kucher, Ernie Mekechuk, — Andruk, Nick Wiwad, Albert Venne, James Fedorak. Front Row: Margaret Wiwad, Betty Littlechilds, Eleanor Minnie, Lil Dolinsky, Lillian Kawyuk, Darlene Dolinsky, Olga Lukowenko, Veronica Lupul, Nancy Huculak, Olga Tanasiuk.



Whitford School, Grades 1-6, 1948-49. L. to R. Back Row: Mr. Mark Orydzuk (teacher), Wesley Kopp, Billy Mekechuk, Sylvester Lupul, Elmer Brenzan, Eli Tanasiuk, Allan Howrylak. Second Row: Dolores Sadoway, Phyllis Shapka, Lorraine Kawyuk, Sonia Kolotylo, Lillian Danyluk, Anne Yurychuk, Edna Wiwad, Olga Danyluk, Iris Woychuk, Muriel Kopp. Third Row: Vance Billey, Kathryn Palahniuk, Elaine Karson, Victoria Lastiwka, — Tanasiuk, Nettie Lastiwka, ?, — Tanasiuk, Mary Galysheh, Gloria Strilesky, Ronny Billey. Front Row: ?, ?, Dennis Kopp, Clarence Stewart, Harold Woychuk, Johnny Koshman, Clarence Yurychuk, Billy Sokolik, Allan Woychuk, Victor Lukowenko, Harold Kopp, Allan Mekechuk.

and as a play area during inclement weather. For a short time, while the teacherage was being renovated, the basement was used as living quarters by two teachers, Oliver Chernyk and Mark Orydzuk.

The activities that the students of Whitford School participated in were many and varied. The first project was a sidewalk from the front gate to the school. With student muscle power, teacher know-how and help from a few fathers, the sidewalk was completed in record time. Another big task was the skating rink and in spring time a tree-planting party was very successful. A grain club was organized for farm boys with direction from district agriculturist Fred Magera, and Oliver Chernyk. Grace Horbey, the district economist, helped organize a sewing club for the girls. This group was ably directed by Lena



Manawan School, brick school grades 7-10, one-room framed lumber built in 1934 for grades 1-6.



Clean-up day at Manawan School, 1938.

Bordeen and Vicki Chernyk. To raise money to buy a movie projector, books and equipment for the library and science laboratory room the students staged a concert and, with the help of parent groups, sponsored dances in Whitford Hall.

Some unforgettable memories of Whitford are: sports days held on the school grounds; playing soft-ball games at Bukowina; the year the women's club formed a Malanka group and met the men's Malanka group at Kutcher's place; duck hunting and/or picnics by Whitford Lake; inter-school sports days at



Boys and teachers building the sidewalk at Whitford School.



Girls planted the trees in the school yard at Whitford school.

Willingdon and Vegreville (getting there and back in the back of a transport truck).

The school year 1950-51 was the first year of school bus service for the Whitford and surrounding areas. All high school students were transported to Andrew. For a few years only one classroom was in operation, then the Whitford School was moved to Andrew where it provided necessary classroom space. Later, it was moved to St. Michael, attached to the St. Michael School and remodelled for use as a gymnasium.

## History of Whitford

by Donald Stewart

Whitford was named after Archibald Whitford in 1895. Archie, as he was known to everyone, was the first storekeeper on the east side of Whitford Lake or Egg Lake, as it was called at that time. It was situated on the S.E. 30-56-15-4. Henry Monkman was the first man here before Whitford had a name.

The following people operated the post office:

John C. Gordon — 1897  
 Archibald Whitford — 1898-1903  
 John S. McKellar — 1903-1904  
 W. E. Biggs — 1904-1905  
 John S. McKellar — 1905-1907  
 Robert Stewart — 1907-1910  
 Sider Evanchuk — (four months) 1911-1911  
 Walter Hughson — 1911-1918  
 Mrs. George Cinnamon — 1918-1921  
 Norman A. Burgess — 1921-1923  
 David Headrick — 1923-1925  
 Mrs. Olive B. Headrick — 1925-1927  
 Andrew Stewart Downey — 1927-1928  
 Richard Hughson — 1928-1929  
 Nick Radomsky — 1929-1938  
 Metro Gawreliuk — 1938-1940  
 Wasyl Fedorak — 1940-1946  
 William Strelisky — 1946-1960  
 Elsie Wiwad — 1960-1969



Whitford Pioneers: Billy Henderson, Cleophas Littlechild, Fred Hunter, Billy Okrainyts, Jack Whitford, Bob Stewart. In front, Donald Stewart.



Whitford Pioneers: Pat Bolan, Robert Littlechilds, Tom Hall, Si Richardson, and George Johnston.

The Whitford Post Office was located in at least three different locations — 36-56-16-4, 33-56-15-4 and N.E. 30-56-15-4. The Post Office was closed on June 30, 1969.

In the early years Whitford was almost totally an English settlement with names such as William Collins, Norman Burgess, Tom Niblock, Silas Richardson, Patrick Bolan, George Johnston, Eugene Newall, Simon Whitford, Alexander Tate, Severt Stinson, Thomas Hall, T. W. Albiston, William Cinnamon, Jim Brown, Robert Stewart, Robert Littlechild, Archibald Whitford, Charles Monkman, Henry Monkman, James Kennedy, Billy Lee, John C. Gordon, Frederick Henderson, Samuel Whitford, George Thomas, Alec Whitford, John McKellar, James Hamilton, and Robert Mennie.

The Ukrainian settlers that came into the district from 1898 and onward were Harry Kowalchuk, Alex Zukiwsky, Ewan Klyus, Metro Billey, Nick Musurichan, Todor Senko, Todor Mekechuk, Metro Fediuk, Wasyl Huculak, Michael Senko, John Senko, Nikifor Ewanchuk, Sidor Ewanchuk, Michael Chomaschuk, John Tarangul, William Okrainetz, Nickolai Kostashuk, Wasyl Lastiwka,

Iwan Rawyuk, Korika Koshman, Pete Koshman, and Alex Moisey.

The Manawan School #382 was built before the year 1900. The school was also used for holding church services, Christmas concerts, meetings and dances. The first Manawan School was a log school situated on Tom Hall's place S.E. 32-56-15-4. This was a one-room school.

The second Manawan School was a brick school built in 1909 on the corner of S.W. 33-56-15-4. It was a one-room school and was used for the same purpose as the first one. On August 15, 1909 Premier Rutherford attended the opening of the school. The number of school children increased so in the early thirties the third school was built on the same location as the brick school.

In 1946 a two-room school was built in Whitford situated on the N.E. 30-56-15-4 and was named Whitford School instead of Manawan.

In 1956 Whitford School was moved to Andrew and the children from Whitford were vanned to Andrew.

On July 27, 1917 there was a Red Cross Day at Whitford. The day's sales netted \$630.80. Fifty-



Baseball team in Whitford, 1916.

three dollars and ninety-five cents was credited to the Soda Lake Red Cross Fund. Picnics were held yearly on the east side of Whitford Lake.

Whitford was a sports-minded place. The first baseball team was in 1913. Some of the players were Frank McKellar, Norman Burgess, Willie Johnston, Billy Lee and others. The Whitford team played Andrew at Andrew Sports on May 24, 1913 with Whitford winning. In June 1913 Whitford played at Quiet Nook, north of the river with Whitford winning again. In 1920 players on the Whitford team were Cleophus Littlechild, Eddie Carey, John Littlechild, Glen, Percy and Ernie Johnston, Wilfred Bolan, Norman Burgess and John Henderson.

In 1924 a league was formed called the Tamrack League. Teams were Zawale, Shandro and Whitford. The T. Eaton Company donated a cup to this league. It was called the Eaton Cup. The players in 1924 were Freeman and Ed Hill, Henry and Tommie Albiston, Jack Stewart, Glen and Percy Johnston, Cleophus and Clifford Littlechild, Norman Burgess, Bud Croy and John Henderson.

From 1931 to 1934 the Whitford Baseball Team held the Mitchell Cup, donated by Alex Mitchell of Lamont and also the McCallum Cup donated by Joe McCallum of Mundare. The players were Nick, Mike and Willie Billy, Hugh McDonald, Cleophus and Clifford Littlechild, Frederick Mennie, Henry and Tommie Albiston, Sam Morrison, Donald Stewart, and Ed Albiston.

In the early forties the players were Frederick Mennie, Clifford Littlechild, John Moisey, Gordon Mennie, Sr., Metro and John Lastiwka, John Shapka, Henry Albiston, John Kucher, Pete Lazaruk, Donald Stewart and Gordon Mennie, Jr. joined after the Second World War.

Whitford also had a hockey team. Players were Hugh McDonald, Henry and Tommie Albiston, Ed Albiston, Clifford Littlechild, Donald Stewart, John



William Fedorak's store and post office (1936) sold to Metro Gawreliak. L. to R.: Rose Huculak, Sanda Hancheruk.

Shapka, Nick Fediuk, Art Seaby, and Cecil Littlechild.

This place was called Whitford where —

In 1921 Norman Burgess started a store and had the post office on S.E. 33-56-15-4 on R. L. Hughson's place. By the fall of 1927 three lumber yards were built — the Imperial, the Charles Gordon and the Alberta Lumber Yard. George Diduck had a store as did Andy Downey. Pete Rochalsky had a harness shop. Pete entertained people by playing his accordion. There was also a blacksmith shop. The Standard Bank of Canada opened a branch at Whitford on June 14, 1927 with Mr. Hill as acting manager. On September 21, 1927 the new Standard Bank building was completed in Whitford with Mr. Dowdes as manager.

In November 1927, the Canadian Pacific Railway was built to Willingdon from the east and everything was moved to Willingdon.

In 1928 the track was built west and Whitford started to build on N.E. 30-56-15-4. By 1929 there were six elevators built at Whitford, in addition to a lumber yard, two stores, a dance hall, a pool hall, a blacksmith shop and a barbershop. In August 1932 two elevators were torn down. In November 1932 two elevators and the hall were destroyed by fire. In 1937 a new elevator and a new hall were built.

In 1929 the post office was moved to Whitford and the post master was Nick Radomsky.

The Whitford Cemetery was situated on Fred Henderson's place (N.E. 36-56-16-4). Later Fred Mennie purchased the land from Fred Henderson and the cemetery remained on the same place. In 1952 it was registered as Mennie Cemetery and Company. The oldest monument is that of Eva Whitford who passed away in 1898, but it is believed that the cemetery is older than that. Some of the original oldtimers are buried there. They include Mr. and Mrs. Archie Whitford, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Monkman, Mr. and Mrs. George Woolley, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mennie, Mr. and Mrs. James Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Albiston, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Littlechild, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stewart. The Mennie Cemetery has close to one hundred graves.

At the present time there is only one person living in Whitford. He is a mechanic and owns a garage. The people in the Whitford District are very fortunate to have a good mechanic like George Puhalsky to call upon.

There are only three of the oldtimers left in the district. They are Nick Mekechuk, his sister Mrs. Vera (George) Shapka, and Donald Stewart, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stewart. Some of the oldtimers left the Whitford District and moved to different places such as Edmonton, Andrew, Vegreville and Lamont.



Land Titles office in Whitford owned by Robert Stewart.

## Wostok School District #528

Wostok School District was organized January 4, 1900. It was made up of the following lands: Sections 7, 18, 19, 30 and 31 in Township 56, Range 17; Sections 9-16, 21-28 and 33-36, in Township 56, Range 18.

On June 16, 1906, at which time Robert Fletcher was the official trustee, a sum of eight hundred dollars was borrowed for securing, purchasing, adding to and improving a school site for erecting and furnishing a school building.

On April 14, 1920, a sum of three thousand dollars was borrowed to build a new one-room school. The treasurer at that time was D. Plechosky of Wostok, Alberta.

The school district was subdivided into Subdivision Number 3 of Lamont School Division. It ceased operating June, 1951.

The site and school buildings located on the east half of Section 14, Township 56, Range 18, were approved for sale on November 28, 1952.

How the school district got its name is not too clear. One view suggests that the European settlement at that time was the most easterly in the area, and therefore Wostok was chosen. Wostok is an East Slavic word meaning east.

Another view suggests that the name originated from Vladivostok, a seaport in east Siberia.

Five years prior to the closure of the original school (Old Wostok), it was necessary to open a one-room school in the hamlet of Wostok. More details are supplied below.



Old Wostok School.

Range 18				Range 17					
							Fred Yadlowski		
F. Gubersky	F. Holyk	Guglick	Wasył Nemyrski	N. Sadeyko	A. Chapper	Paulo Strombeczki	Nykyfor Blaziuk		
27		26		25		30			
John Halko	K. Nemersky	N. Berelomsky	P. Nemersky	Wasył Bryks	Gluckie Luchka	Wasył Glucki	Stefan Bozyk	Township	56
Anton Sawka	Konstantine Nemyrski	G. Luchko	Joe Mitanchuk	Wasel Smigerowski	Michael Babuk	P. Weloschuk	G. Andrietz	Gawrylo Andrus	
22		23		24		19		20	
Iwan Lakusta	Theodor Nemyrski	← Panko Nemersky Pt. R. Gr. Orth. Ch. Michael Bryks		Mykita Bryks	Johan Kociuk	F. Wozney	J. Romaniuk	Oleksa Czupuik	
Fedor Wozny	A. Khoezby	Maria M. Neinyraki	Harry Belcher	M. Bryks	F. Pawliuk	Iwan Tkaczuk	Iwan Hanczeruk	Czepiuk	
15		14		13		18		17	
Black	J. Kazcheshen	Dmytro Zahajko	Michal Kacrobeki	O'Kurly	A. Pawliuk	Elo Soloniuk	Wasył Topolnisky	W. Tanisichuk	J. Hancheruk
Mike Bryks	Fedor Andruchow	Fred Procinsky	Fred Procinsky	Fedor Sachaiki	Wojtko Tymko	Iwan Weseschuk	Paul Kubersky	John Tanisichuk	George Hancheruk
10		11		12		7		8	
Olekso Palamaruk	Stefan Iskow	Stephen Eskow	Paul D. Rudyk	Stefan Panycz	Johan Wcyliszczk	Anton Palahowsky	Paul Kubersky	John Gubersky	
A. Andruchow	Leo Prochynsky	Iwan Kudryki	Teodor Prochynski	Stefan Panycz	I. Pelechowsky	Nikoli Blachorski	Fedor Weleszszuk	John Gubersky	
3		2		1		6			
A. Andruchow	P. Pochalek	Petko Palamarczuk	Wasył Rynow	J. Hryniw	J. Hryniw	Wasył Tkachuk			

Wostok



Old Wostok School.



Old Wostok School, 1942. Alex Hushulak and Rose Serink, teachers.

## **New Wostok School by Mrs. Sylvia Pacholek**

School classes were taught in the front part of an old building owned by Mr. Peter Sclar. In the back of this building were the living quarters of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Sclar. This was right on main street. The teacher, as I was told, was Mr. Peter Kostyshyn.

The New Wostok School must have been moved in about 1946 from the Bukowina area district. Classes from grades one to six were taught. The first teacher was Miss Pearl Zachoda (now Zacharko). She taught for two years and stayed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Semanuik. The other teachers were: Miss Jane Romanuik (married Reverend Luchak), Mr. Prokop Floria, Miss Helen Worobets (now Zelisko), and Mrs. Doris Tym. These teachers, each taught only for one year, and Mrs. Tym was the last teacher the school had. These students from the Wostok School were bused to Chernowci School, about two miles away from town. There, the teacher was Mr. Peter Tym. Chernowci School remained open for one more year, then it was closed down and the children were bused to Andrew.

## **Wostok — Origin Of The Name**

There are at least two theories as to how and why Wostok was so named. One such explanation is that Theodore Nemirsky and the Russian monks who lived in the area named it Wostok as a shortened version of Vladivostok, a port city in Russia. Another theory explains that the Ukrainian "Wostoko" makes reference to the Three Wise Men and the Star of the East. Theodore Nemirsky, who had been travelling eastward from Edmonton, having gone far enough, stopped and named the area Wostok.

In either case, it was a truly unique name for a unique settlement. This area was unique in that on July 16, 1897, the first Russo-Greek Orthodox church service in Canada was held. It was an open-air



Wostok School, 1943, Miss Helen Worobets, teacher.

service on Theodore Nemirsky's homestead SE 22-56-18-4.

Up until this time the area had been called Mole Lake by Cpl. George Butler of the North West Mounted Police who had been stationed there.

Because of the destitution of many of the Ukrainian settlers in the Star-Wostok area, the N.W.M.P. stationed Cpl. Butler there. In September, 1897, Cpl. Butler began visiting the homesteaders in the surrounding area to assess what condition they were in. He found most of them to be without money, living in inadequate shelters and having very small stores of food. Eventually, the people were given relief and a lien for the equivalent amount was taken out against their homesteads, every cent of which was repaid. During this time, Cpl. Butler lived with his interpreter, John Krebs, at Harry Belcher's place in a sod-roofed shack.

## **Old Wostok**

Like most settlements in Alberta, Wostok didn't officially exist until it acquired a post office. In August, 1898, Theodore Nemirsky made application to have a post office. On January 1, 1899, it opened on S.E. 22-56-18-4.

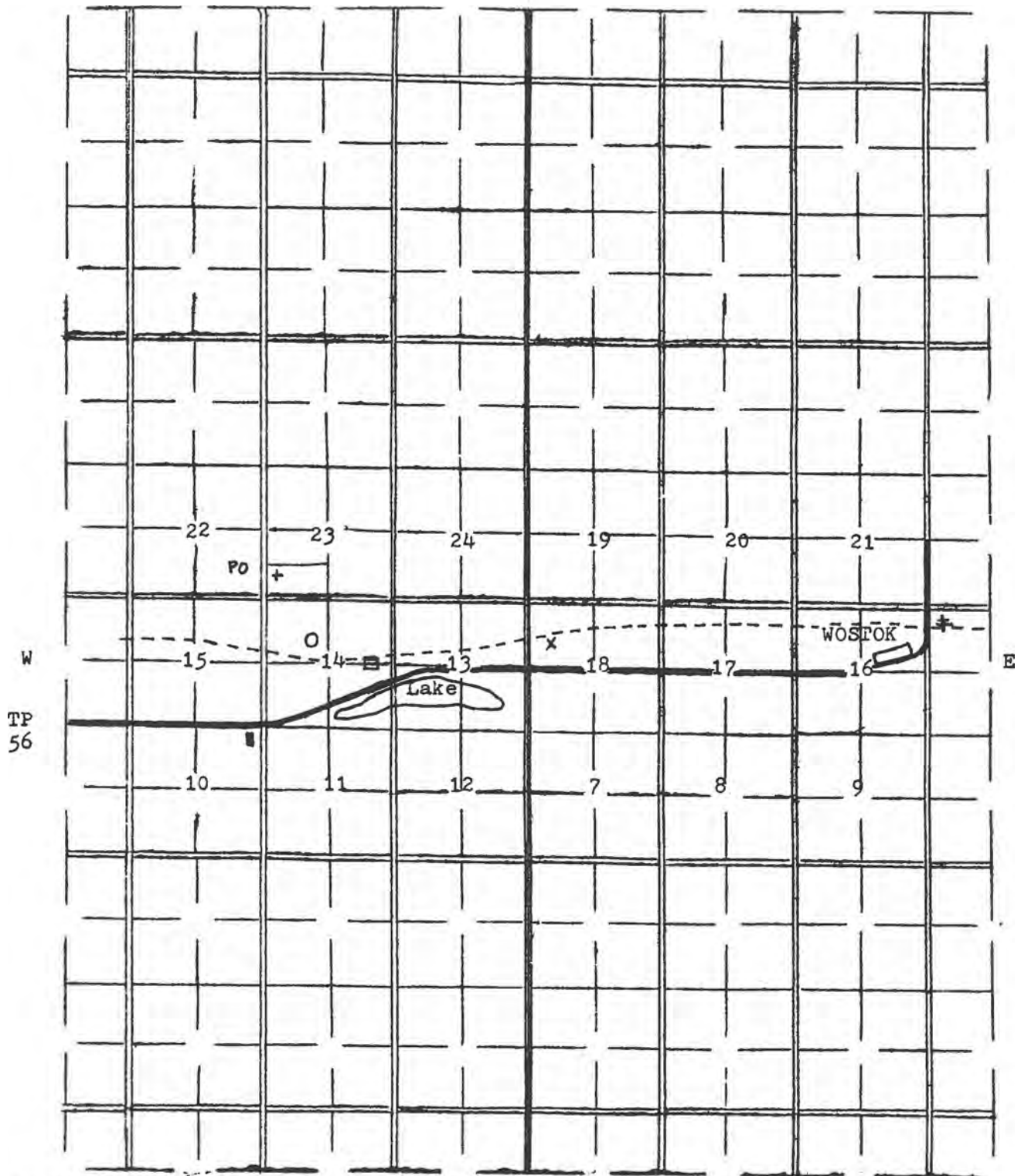
With Wostok now on the map and with the post office providing a meeting place for local residents, the tiny community began growing.

In 1900, Wostok School District #528 was established. It wasn't until six years later that a school was built on E½ 14-56-18-4. Shortly after, a teacher's residence was built and during the early 1920's a second classroom was built. Miss Lillian Duke was the first teacher.

In about 1905, Old Wostok boasted Edward Knowlton's general store, Nemirsky's post office, R.N.W.M.P. barracks and a two-storey, sixteen room hotel that served all kinds of drinks. The store, the barracks and the hotel all later burned. At about the same time, about four miles east of there, alongside the creek, was a flour mill run by a partnership of four men. The business lasted about one year.

On June 22, 1908, the first meeting of the Wostok Local Improvement District #28N4 Council met at the Alexandra Hotel, Wostok. The first council included Theodore Nemirsky (chairman), J. Lesar, F. Wosnay, E. S. Harris, H. Samograd, S. W. Calvert (secretary-treasurer). At that time the council established that taxes on a quarter section of land would be four dollars and fifty cents a year with fifty cents of that due as mandatory payment. The remainder could be paid by two days' road labor.

According to the records of the R.C.M.P. historian, Constable J. A. Schreyer was posted to the



--- Victoria Trail  
 □ Wostok School  
 PO Nemirsky Post Office

x Pelechosky Store/P.O.  
 ■ Andruchow P.O.  
 ○ Knowlton Store/P.O.  
 Hotel, RNWMP

⊕ Bukovena Church  
 † Holy Trinity Church

Wostok R.N.W.M.P. Detachment between March and May of 1909. He was then transferred to Andrew and the Wostok Detachment was closed.

As the face of Wostok changed over the years, one thing remained constant — the importance of the

Victoria Trail. As the main trail from Edmonton to the Saskatchewan River, it linked Wostok with all the communities along the way. Wostok's townsite was always within a stone's throw of the Trail.

The hub of activity moved east as Dmetro Pel-

echowsky built a store on N.W. 18-56-18-4. By this time the post office had changed hands from Nemirsky to Knowlton to Andruchow and finally to D. Pelechowsky.

In 1924, William Thomas bought Pelechowsky's store and became the post master. This, he continued until his death in 1927.

On May 20, 1927, Mr. Thomas' daughter, Annie, took over as postmistress. In the meantime she married Nick Wozney. Mrs. Wozney worked out of this location until the new post office was built in 1931. Mrs. Wozney worked as post mistress until September 14, 1973. She received recognition for her many years of faithful service.

By this time the Canadian Pacific Railway had pushed through and a New Wostok was growing up alongside the track. Between 1929 and 1931 the present Wostok townsite was defined by Paul Yakoweshen's blacksmith shop, Bill and Nick Feldichuk's general store, the Wostok Hotel and the post office. Five grain elevators were also constructed. In 1936, Wostok attained village status and in 1949-50 the townsite got electricity.

### New Wostok

From its heyday, Wostok has diminished to only a hotel and a post office in one building and one elevator company represented in the four remaining grain elevators. All of the rail towns along this line had one big obstacle to surmount. The formative years in any town's development are the most crucial and in the case of Willingdon, Whitford, Andrew, Wostok, St. Michael and on, those years coincided with the Great



Damage done by the tornado on June 23, 1971.



Depression. Couple that with the fact that all these communities were within ten or twenty miles of other communities in all directions. Those few consumer dollars in the 1930's could only go so far in supporting local business. Add to this the movement away from the family farm and into lucrative city jobs and you've got a diminishing rural population, no industry-related jobs, little money and too many businesses too close together. Wostok was a casualty of the times and it is a shame because for many people Wostok holds many bittersweet memories.

On June 23, 1971, at about 4:15 p.m. Wostok was ravaged by a tornado, with winds up to eighty miles per hour. Amazingly, no lives were lost or personal injury incurred. The damage to property was extensive.

### Wostok Businesses

Because there were many types of business and many different people attempting those businesses, we have categorized the businesses according to location rather than type, which should help to give the reader a better idea of who ran what and where. Because we don't have legal descriptions to identify locations, we have just begun at the far east end of Main Street, which would be a couple of hundred yards east of the present hotel. We apologize for any omissions or inaccuracies.



Wostok Hotel.



In 1929, Paul Yakoweshen ran a blacksmith shop for one or two years.

Bill and Nick Feldichuk ran a general store from about 1929 until about 1931. The building was then moved to the farm.

John Olshanowsky had a two-storey building, a store with living quarters upstairs. It burnt in 1931. In 1932, the Wostok Hotel was built by Panko Mihalchuk. January 1, 1933, was the official grand opening complete with free beer for everyone. N. Onofrew, A. Lazaruk, S. Pasheka, Pete Magus, Bill Lopatka, William Kuchera and Steve Trehemchuk have all owned the hotel. John Bobryk is the present owner.

Alberta Lumber store with Charlie Semrad as manager. It was moved to St. Michael in 1931. Site of present Bobryk residence.

Andrew Emsky residence.

In about 1934, Hnat Rybak built a building that he never opened as a store. Nick Klapatiuk lived in it as a residence. John Drabiuk, Mike Boychuk, Mr. Lazarenko, John Bereziuk, Mike Popowich and finally Metro Kuchera ran a general store in this building before it burned.

Mike Hancheruk ran a garage and service station in this location for about six or seven years, after which the building was used for storing grain and as a garage. On the next lot, Mike Hancheruk built a house.

Between about 1934 and 1935, Alex Misuraik ran a general store with living quarters at the back, on this location. Men were able to order suits through his store. Bill Krauklis then used this building as a residence while operating a blacksmith shop next door.

Bill Krauklis' blacksmith shop, later owned by Victor Czermarmozowicz, was run as a blacksmith shop. The residence was demolished by the tornado.

The United Grain Growers company house was on this site. To the west of the house was a well.

Between 1929 and 1932, Nick Wozney ran a general store with living quarters at the rear, on this location. He sold everything from food to dry goods to hardware and clothing. Ogden tobacco was a real buy at two packages for twenty-five cents. Bologna was fifteen cents a pound and eggs were ten cents a dozen. John Kudryk then ran a store and poolroom in this building before it burned in about 1936. In about 1940, William Kozak bought the lot and built a store. He ran it for a few years before selling to Roy Barabash who, in turn, sold it to Mike Matenchuk. Bill Slobodian was the owner when the building again burned. This is the site of the present Wostok Community Hall. In 1938, it was built on the lot just west of this one. It was later moved.

This was the original site of the hall. After the building was moved, William Krause owned the lot. He sold it to Alex N. Topolnitsky who ran a B. A. gas station here.

The next building is the old post office built in 1931. Mrs. Annie Wozney was the postmistress for many years.

Pete Sklar owned a store and egg grading station on the next lot. The business lasted about three or four years. The front of the building was rented out as a classroom when the Wostok School was overcrowded.

Nick Wozney had a McCormick-Deering implement agency and parts department for about a year in the next building. He then sold the building to Bill Zrobek who ran a butchershop in it. Nick Hancheruk and Bill Cachkowski each ran a store in this building for a short time. The Andrew Co-op ran a sub-store under the management of George Yakoweshen for a short time. Ambrose Kuchera then had a poolroom and barbershop in the building which Nick Wozney ran for a while.

The town well was an important site in the village because from it everyone hauled the water that he or she needed for day to day living.

On the next site, John Puhach had a poolroom and bowling alley. The building was then moved away and a store building erected. Pete Stelmach and George and Arthur Boyko each ran the store for a while. Peter Prokopchuk ran a store and a McCormick and Oliver dealership in this building. He had Esso gas pumps. Prokopchuks were in the store from 1960 until 1972.

Between Prokopchuk's store and Wostok Hardware were two residences, one of which was the Pioneer Grain Company house. The Wostok Hardware store was built in 1936 by William Knysh. In 1955, services were expanded to include the sale of dry goods, merchandise and groceries. In addition to this, Mr. Knysh sold gasoline first for the British American Oil company then Red Head and finally



Wostok Hardware Store.

White Rose. Bulk gasoline and oil which were stored in a building on the western outskirts of Wostok were also available. Local farmers were able to have minor mechanical repairs done in the half of the building that was used as a garage and warehouse. This building was recently moved to the Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village near Elk Island Park.

The Province Grain Company had a small house on the next lot. In the mid 1940's, the Searle Grain Company enlarged it.

Puhach's first store was located where the road going north is now. Bill Miryn, Kerik Olendy, Mike Bala and Bill Topolnitsky each ran a shoe and harness repair business in this location.

A blacksmith shop, run by Bill Million, was located on the next plot of land.

John Topolnitsky's old dance hall was located here. He had converted the Old Chernowci School into a dance hall. After running it as a hall in his farmyard, he moved it to this location. When the new hall was going up this building was dismantled and the materials used.

### Wostok Post Office

Postmaster	Tenure	Location
Theodor Nemirski	1/1/1899 <sup>2</sup> 1/5/1912	SE 22-56-18-4
Edward Knowlton	2 <sup>4</sup> 7/1912 <sup>1</sup> 3/1913	NW 14-56-18-4
F. Andruchow	2 <sup>3</sup> 11/1915 <sup>2</sup> 3/12/1919	NE 10-56-18-4
D. Plechowsky	2 <sup>5</sup> 5/1920 <sup>1</sup> 7/5/1924	NW 18-56-17-4
William Thomas	1 <sup>9</sup> 8/1924 <sup>1</sup> 3/3/1927	NW 18-56-17-4
Annie Thomas	2 <sup>0</sup> 5/1927 <sup>1</sup> 3/2/1928	NW 18-56-17-4
Annie Wozney	1 <sup>4</sup> 5/1928 <sup>1</sup> 4/9/1973	NE 16-56-17-4
Lydia Bobryk	1 <sup>5</sup> 9/1973-	NE 16-56-17-4

### Grain Elevators

Wostok has had five grain elevators and more grain companies represented. The companies and at least a partial list of agents follows:

National Grain Company — Gordon Otto, Hank Gorr, Mike Kushniriuk, John Sorochan, Steve Yakoweshen, J. Warawa.

Pioneer Grain Company — William Souter, Bill Krause, Herman Hennig, Alex Mihalcheon, Bill Matichuk, Metro Radomsky, Mr. Dombowsky, J.

Ostapowich, W. Matenchuk, B. Semaniuk, Allan Warshawsky — present.

United Grain Growers — Harold Brown, Pete Hunchak, Metro Todorowich, George Fica, Mr. Summerside, Nick Ewasiuk, Pete Krawchuk, Lawrence Stelmach, M. Weleschuk.

Alberta Pacific — Ike Sales, Joe Zaozirny, Herman Hennig, Mr. Kotylak, John Bochanesky, Nick Tkachuk, R. Barabash, M. Widynowski, P. Starko, J. Kuchera.

Province (later Reliance, later Searle, later Federal) — M. Bettin, Mr. Mitten, John Semaniuk, Frank Gordon, Walter Palylyk, Eli Wakaruk, J. Hegadus, M. Worobets, F. Semaniuk.

### C.P.R. Station

The C.P.R. station consisted of a two-room building and platform and was located south and east of the present hotel. There were two trains daily carrying passengers, freight and mail. Mrs. Wozney met the train twice daily to either pick up or drop off mail. Because there was no resident station agent, a passenger would board the train and then buy his ticket from the conductor. A ticket to Edmonton cost about one dollar and twenty-five cents.

### Wostok Flour Mill

As the immigrants settled the land, a need for a flour mill developed. There were small mills in two places made by the settlers themselves — one operated by two horses on a stationary power, with rope belting turning two large stones that had been chiselled and fitted to grind with a small agitating hopper suspended above. Another was a small mill in a house that would grind two bushels of wheat per day; a woman worked it by hand. This saved a long haul of thirty miles to the grist mill at Fort Saskatchewan.

However, it took industry and ingenuity of four settlers in the Wostok area to become shareholders in their own mill around 1905. Dymetrus Melenka, Elia Melenka, Dmetro Ballan and Ivan Scraba got Mr. Valentine Hennig to build the mill. Another homesteader, Gawrylo Hamaliuk supplied the grinding stones for the mill. Valentine Hennig was the millwright. This mill was located on NE 16-56-17-W.4, just south of the present C.P.R. tracks across from the Wostok Hotel. It was run by a steam engine — "American Abel". These four men, Elia Melenka, Dymetrus Melenka, Ivan Scraba and Dmetro Ballan also operated a saw mill and a lumberyard.

After a few years of operation, the flour mill burned. This was a great loss to the community.

Frank Oliver moved the grinding stones to Andrew where he went into the flour mill business.



First Russo Greek Orthodox Baptism in Alberta on homestead of T. Nemirsky at Wostok, July 6, 1898. Theodore Nemirsky was one of the first settlers in Alberta. He was from the village Nebylw in the Kalush district. The occasion was feast day on Green Holiday. (With permission from Provincial Archives of Alberta. Photo No. B., 2879.)



Service at the first Russo-Greek Orthodox Church of Holy Trinity of Wostok.

### **Russo-Greek Orthodox Church Of Holy Trinity Of Wostok**

During the winter of 1896-97, the settlers met and discussed the need for a priest. A request was submit-

ted to Bishop Nicholas of the Russian Orthodox Consistory at San Francisco to provide them with a priest or missionary. The bishop complied with their request and sent from Seattle, Washington, a priest,



Russo Greek Orthodox Church of Holy Trinity of Wostok.

Dimitri Kamneff and a psalmist, Wladimir Alexandroff on a brief mission to the settlement.

They arrived on July 6th, 1898 and two days later the first Russo-Greek Orthodox service was held on Canadian soil, under an open sky, on the homestead of Theodore Nemirsky with about three hundred and eighty people in attendance.

In the spring of 1898, the same missionaries visited the settlement again and returned after a brief stay, only to return a year later and proceeded to organize a church congregation. A grant of land was obtained for a church and cemetery on SW ¼-23-56-18-W4 and construction of a church building and a priest's residence commenced immediately. In 1900 Bishop Nicholas appointed Reverend Jacob Korchinsky as a resident priest at Wostok.

This church has been in operation for eighty years and at present has a small but very active membership.

### **St. Nickolas Russo Greek Orthodox Church At Wostok** by Olga Hackman

The church is located on N.W. ¼ of 15-56-17-W. 4.

The immigrants claimed the homesteads and settled on the lands. A Church site was picked and it took three years to complete the building. People built churches as soon as they possibly could for their spiritual needs were great and their burdens were heavy and many, as great adjustments and sacrifices were made for life in this new land.

The name St. Nickolas was chosen for this Saint was famous for great deeds in helping the needy.

Services in those days were sporadic and conducted by missionaries from the Russo-Greek



St. Nicholas Russo Greek Orthodox Church at Wostok.



50th anniversary at St. Nicholas Russo-Greek Orthodox Church at Wostok. L. to R.: Mrs. Maria Topolnisky, Mrs. Mar-ena Kozakewich, Mr. Nicolai Kozakewich, Rev. Varchol and Mrs. Varchol, visiting Monk, Mr. Evan Hancheriuik, Mr. Wasyl Topolnisky, Mr. Evan Marion.

Orthodox Church. Because services were few and far between, as many as twenty babies would be baptized during one service.

Local material was used in the construction, logs from the forests, rock and stone from the fields for the foundation. The church is a one story, log, shingle roofed building, twenty-eight feet wide and forty-five feet long. The Bell Tower is sixteen feet by eighteen feet built of logs and is situated about eighty feet west of the church.

The original committee members were Mr. Bal-lan, Mr. Hnat Babich, Mr. Gregory Wasylenchuk, Mr. George Klapatiuk, Mr. Wasyl Topolnisky, Mr.



Interim receipt for purchase of C.P.R. land, 1903.

Ivan Tkachuk, Mr. Dmytri Melenka, Mr. Nickolay Topolnisky and Mr. John Scraba.

Throughout the years, some twenty-six priests served the parish. A few of the names are: 1906, Reverend Alexander Antonieff; Reverend Horbowchow; 1924, Reverend Verbovy; 1922, Reverend Peter Dowheydo; 1923, Reverend Paul Hriczay; 1926, Reverend Anton Zeminoff; 1928, Reverend N. Lewko; Reverend A. A. Kokolsky; Reverend Kowalchuk and Reverend Boyko.



1920 Choir at St. Nicholas Russo Orthodox Church. L. to R.: Anne Kubersky, Domka Yakoweshyn, Yustena Perdie, Sophie Topolnisky, Nick Yakoweshen, Anne Maga, Bill Yakoweshen, Rev. Verbovy, John and Nancy Topolnisky, Kate Kubersky, George Yakoweshen, Alex Topolnisky, Steve Yakoweshen.



Today, Reverend Ostashek serves this parish. Names of trustees were Ivan Kozakawich, Ivan Hanczeruk, J. Kletsko, Eli Tanasuik, Nickoli Wasylenchuk, Theodore Kushneruik, Wasyl Klapatiuk, John Drabiuk, Wasyl Olynyk and Metro Klompas.

In 1922, the directors were Ivan Yakoweshyn, Konstantine Predy, Nickoli Andreychuk and George Klapatiuk. In the thirties Mr. Nickoli Hackman was secretary.

Today, in 1979, the board members are: president, Peter Wasylenchuk; vice president, Bill W. Kozakewich; secretary, Metro Hackman; Treasurer, John Kozakewich.

The original building stands reverently and mightily on its high hill awaiting its eightieth birthday in 1980.

### Ladies Aid Of Wostok Community By Olga Hackman

The Ladies Aid of Bukovena Church was organized on December 19, 1953, at the home of Mrs. Fred Hunchak. The following ladies were present: Mrs. Fred Hunchak, Mrs. John Kozakewich, Mrs. Peter Wasylenchuk, Mrs. Bill Andreas, Mrs. John Dolynchuk, Mrs. Harry Hancheriuk, Mrs. Metro Kucher, Mrs. Paul Kubersky, Mrs. John Topolnisky, Mrs. Harry Shopik, Mrs. Alex Topolnisky, Mrs. Joe Plesko and Mrs. Mike Kushneriuk.

The first executive was: President, Mrs. Mike Kushneruik; Vice-President, Mrs. John Dolynchuk; Secretary, Mrs. Bill Andreas; Treasurer, Mrs. John Kozakewich.

An initial fee of one dollar was collected for memberships, and then fifty cents for each succeeding year.

On Monday January 11, 1954 a meeting was held at the home of Mrs. John Topolnisky and the following new members were enrolled: Mrs. Steve Klapatiuk, Mrs. William Tanasichuk, Mrs. Wasyl Topolnisky, Mrs. Mike Kubersky, Mrs. John Wasylenchuk, Mrs. Bill Kozakewich, Mrs. Nick Kozakewich, Mrs. Bill Feldichuk, Mrs. John Babych and Mrs. George Yakoweshyn. Later more names were added: Mrs. Harry Kubersky, Mrs. Mazim Kubersky, Mrs. Walter Kubersky, Mrs. Dora Malonowsky, Mrs. Nick Yakoweshyn, Mrs. George Fediuk, Mrs. Evangeline Kozakewich, Mrs. Steve Olinek, Mrs. Metro Hackman, Mrs. Kate Weleschuk, Mrs. Mildred Mitanchuk, Mrs. Fred Wasylenchuk, Mrs. John Klompas and Mrs. John Blazenko.

A Valentine Dance was held at Wostok Hall on February 14, 1954 and a two-day Bazaar was held on April 8 and 9, 1954. Joan Andreas, Marie

Kozakewich and Gladys Dolenchuk were queen candidates. A bingo and raffle is an annual event.

The Ladies Aid also went carolling and held card parties (Whist) to raise funds.

In 1960 the Ladies Aid Club was chartered and changed to the name Ladies Aid of Russo-Greek Orthodox Congregation of St. Nickolas at Wostok, Alberta.

In 1972 the Charter was cancelled and a new club organized was called Ladies Aid of Wostok Community and concentrated on matters pertaining to both Wostok Hall and St. Nickolas Church. A one dollar membership is collected annually.

In 1979, the present board members are: President, Mrs. Florence Kozakawich; Vice President, Mrs. Kate Wasylenchuk; Secretary, Mrs. Olga Hackman; Treasurer, Mrs. Rose Yakoweshyn; Directors are Mrs. Emma Kubersky, Mrs. Cassie Kozakawich and Mrs. Evangeline Kozakewich.

The club is still active today, thanks to the few dedicated members.

## **The Ukrainian Educational Society of Wostok**

**by Rose Yakoweshen**

During the depression years people became quite restless and started organizing, for they felt that there was strength in numbers.

The people of Wostok were no exception, and they started gathering together and discussing how best to better their living. They had rented out a hall which had originally been the first Chernowci School. When a new brick school was built just across the road, the old one was sold to John Topolnitsky, he moved it into his yard and used to hold dances and parties there.

Later, he moved it to Wostok and that is where the first meetings were held. In 1936 the first meeting was held when a membership fee was collected. (For a listing of original members see Appendix C6).

In January, 1937, they bought the hall from John Topolnitsky and proceeded to name their club. They came up with, "The Ukrainian Educational Society of Wostok in the Name of Taras Shevchenko".

Since the building was old and did not fulfill the requirements of the club they decided to buy land and build a new one.

After a lot of planning they bought two parcels of land from Fred Kozoway for a total of two hundred and twenty-three dollars. This took place in March of 1938.

That summer they put up the new hall to the extent that they held their dances and meetings there. They now put up the old hall for sale by tender but there were no buyers. Since there was a need for a

school in Wostok it was rented out to the School Division for ten dollars a month. That same year, they had their constitution registered and put eight hundred dollars insurance on the hall.

In their constitution they specified that in case of the club dissolving the assets could not go to any individual or individuals. When there are less than seven members they still have to wait a year, have no power to change the constitution or membership fees; after that the assets could only go to a cultural aim for a locality, designated by seventy-five per cent of standing members.

Early in 1945, a committee was elected to raise funds to buy an artificial leg for Roman Moskaluk, a hired man who had worked for local farmers but lost a leg due to frostbite. On this committee were Mike Kozak, Mike Kushniruk and Nick Babich. They sponsored a bazaar and raised funds for this purpose in many different ways. But Mr. Moskaluk was in no hurry to select a leg, and as it turned out, he waited too long. In time he developed gangrene in the other leg which had to be amputated also, and he passed away before getting any better. The funds were used to put up a cross on his grave, some was sent to the poor children through the Red Cross and the rest was turned over to the hall.

Up to this time all the minutes were recorded in the Ukrainian language but the members felt that since not too many could write Ukrainian, they converted to English. Early in 1962, the club purchased an adjacent lot from the municipality for the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars. After much planning and discussing, it was decided to move the hall over to the west, to add a kitchen on the north end of the hall and to build on a dining room on the east side. In 1966 they had everything ready and Zidar



Wostok Hall.

Brothers from Andrew moved the hall for two hundred and ninety dollars. The kitchen was built on but the dining room never did materialize.

The members were always active with their club. They maintained the hall, painted the interior, installed a furnace, etc. On June 25, 1971, disaster struck Wostok. A huge tornado ripped through the hamlet, tearing down buildings, twisting trees like a giant's hand and scattering debris for miles around.

The hall got a lash from the storm and one wall was partly moved off the foundation. Windows were broken, shingles were torn off and the roof and panelling on the ceiling were twisted and ripped off.

The members got together and temporarily boarded up the windows and reviewed the damages. Windows were bought and installed. Panelling on the ceiling was replaced where necessary and Zidar Brothers came and placed the hall back on its foundation.

Through the good work of our M.L.A. George Topolnisky, the hall got a grant (of three thousand dollars) from the provincial government. It could not have come at a better time. That same year, 1973, saw a big improvement to the hall. Chairs were purchased and tables were built. The kitchen cupboards were built by Leo Fedun and Son Construction for three hundred and fifty dollars (labour only). As time went on, stucco was put on the outside in 1975.

In 1976, the old stove from Andrew Community Center Association was purchased. This was a wood and coal stove that had been converted to natural gas. Since Wostok had no natural gas at that time, propane was installed and the stove converted to propane.

A lot of members have come and gone and quite a few have moved to the city, but those that still remain are very active conscientious ones that are always willing to give a helping hand. The ladies formed a Ladies Aid Club and, with the help of all members, cater to such functions as showers, anniversaries, dinners and funerals.

### **Gargus' Hall and Store**

In the late 1910's or the early 1920's Frank Gargus ran a dance hall and general store business on his property, N.W. 19-56-17-4. For a mere ten or fifteen cents admission each guy and his best girl could dance to the lively music supplied by either Fred Samborsky's or that of Zelisko or Panych or Kozakewich or Mike Yadowsky. The place was a hit because after it burnt, Mr. Gargus rebuilt it and carried on for a few more years. In the late 1920's when St. Michael grew because of the railway, Mr. Gargus moved his building there.

### **Wostok Musicians**

Earliest musicians that we know of were Steve Panich and his two sons Dan and Mike.

When John Maga arrived from Austria, he brought his dulcimer that he made in 1891 and a violin. Music was in his heart and soul and his greatest love was to share this talent with the surrounding homesteaders.

As his sons and daughters grew up they all picked up this talent of playing a musical instrument.

Metro Maga also played the dulcimer and violin. His sons John, Nick and Bill all play the violin, while John and Peter play the dulcimer.

The second son, Alex, is very versatile and plays the violin, dulcimer, banjo, piano, and all the wind instruments. Alex Maga performed in Edmonton at a live theatre with Gladys Harper, pianist, who was the sister of Herver Harper, teacher at Zawale.

Son George played the violin and drums.

Ann Maga (Klapatiuk) played the drums in her brothers' orchestra. She also plays the electric organ, violin, and her dad's dulcimer.

Pearl Maga (Bochanesky) has a son John who plays the dulcimer. He taught his uncle John Bochanesky to play the violin for his personal pleasure.

The Maga music reached out for many miles as the need arose, usually weddings, dances, and "hrams". These were all held at the sponsor's house or perhaps a large mud plastered granary. Later, as the community halls were built, they served this purpose.

George Kozakewich played the violin and his three sons also were musicians. Mike played a violin, Eli played the dulcimer and George played the drums. They would play for seven dollars a wedding.

Bill W. Kozakewich plays the accordion and keeps the musical talent continuing in the Kozakewich family.

The Yakoweshen family were also musicians; George Yakoweshen played the saxophone and trumpet; Steve Yakoweshen played the trombone and clarinet; Nick Yakoweshen plays the drums.

In later years, Edward Frunchak, youngest son of Wasyl Frunchak, played a guitar with Jimmy Watsko's Orchestra.

### **Wozney, Annie (Thomas) by Verna Narolsky Wantnuk**

Annie Thomas was born on September 14, 1908 in Portage La Prairie, Manitoba. She attended school in Manitoba, Lamont and Wostok.

As a young teenager, Annie learned the postal work while working alongside her father. When he took ill, she was able to assist him and even take over



Annie Wozney

at times. When William Thomas died, Annie was appointed as postmistress. She was later re-appointed under her married name of Annie Wozney.

Through the years, along with her duties of postmistress Annie took on additional duties in the community. She became a Commissioner for Oaths; she was a registrar for the Bureau of Vital Statistics; she held the "payer job" for the elevators, whereby she was to order money from the banks to be able to cash the cheques for the farmers. These cheques were recorded and sent to each of the companies.

For forty-four years Annie handled Edmonton Journal subscriptions. She also served as collector for Canadian Utilities and Alberta Power for a total of twenty-five years. On her retirement, Annie Wozney was presented a desk pen set by Alberta Power's Vegreville District Manager, A. M. Scholten. "She took great pride in her duties for Alberta Power and over the years there was never a shortage, overage or overdue remittance."

This lady has been truly community spirited and the name of Annie Wozney has become synonymous with that of Wostok.

In 1967 the Government of Canada in marking its



Presentation made to Annie Wozney on her retirement as postmistress.

Centennial, selected outstanding citizens across the nation upon whom the Centennial Medal was bestowed. Mrs. Annie Wozney, of Wostok, was a recipient of this medal.

On her retirement as postmistress of the Wostok post office, Annie was once again honored by the Canadian Government.

Annie still resides in Wostok and all tell-tale signs of the post office are gone from the house. Even though her health has been failing, she is still as vivacious as ever.



Medallions presented to Annie Wozney; at left in 1967, and at right in 1973.



**CANADA POST OFFICE**  
Alberta Postal District



**POSTES CANADIENNES**

**Our File**  
N/réf.

9828 - 104 Avenue  
EDMONTON, Alberta  
T5J 2T7

**Your File**  
V/réf.

18 October 1973

Mrs. Anne J. Wozney  
WOSTOCK, Alberta  
T0B 4S0

Dear Anne:

*It is indeed a great pleasure to present you with this silver medallion honouring your 45 years of service in the Post Office.*

*Let me say further, an opportunity such as this only comes once in a lifetime and I am indeed fortunate that I have the honour of making this presentation.*

*The years may have passed quickly for you because of your deep interest in your work and all those you have served. Your devotion was recognized previously when you were selected to receive the Centennial Medal. Today you are being further honoured and all your friends, of which you have many, are proud of you.*

*May this medallion remind you of the happy pleasant days only and your many friends.*

*Best wishes, good luck and happy memories from all your postal friends.*

Sincerely,

G.G. Walker  
Director  
Alberta District

The "Old Wostok" post office originated in 1899 with Mr. T. Nemerisky as first Postmaster. Then Mr. Fred Andruchow, then Mr. D. Pelechosky, then Mr. William Thomas took over on May 14, 1924 to March 12, 1927, and Mrs. Annie Thomas Wozney 1924 to 1973.

Mail was brought by horses and then by truck by Cleophas Littlechild. The mail was also trucked from 1926 to 1929 then the railroad carried the mail till 1956. Mail was then transferred once a day by truck.

In 1931, the post office was moved to a new location three miles east of "Old Wostok". Here a

CANADA POST OFFICE



POSTES CANADIENNES

Our File Centennial Medals  
N/réf.

Your File  
V/réf.

Edmonton Alberta  
22nd November 1967

Mrs. Anne J. Wozney  
Postmaster  
Wostok Alberta

Dear Mrs. Wozney:

Thank you for your letter informing me that you had received the Centennial Medal.

I was only too happy to nominate you for the award. While I have not had the opportunity to personally visit your office, I know from comments made by my Field Officers that you manage a very neat and organized office and that postal regulations and procedures are followed.

I also know that you have given your patrons service over and above our requirements for an office the size of Wostok, that you have maintained year-in and year-out service at some personal sacrifice, and have both pride in, and loyalty to, our Service.

You yourself earned the medal and the honour and I am glad you have received so much personal satisfaction from it.

I too hope that you will be able to serve the Nation and the Postal Service for many more years.

Very sincerely

G.G. Walker  
District Director of Postal Service.



new hamlet emerged and it did mushroom for awhile. The station was five hundred yards from the post office. Annie held a contract for mail delivery. This she did with a make-shift push-cart for thirty years and I did not envy her job; for rain, snow or whatever — she was there.

### Zawale School District #1074

Zawale School District was organized August 6, 1904. It was made up of the following lands: Sections 25-29, 32-36 in Township 55, Range 17; Sections 1-5, 8-12 in Township 56, Range 17.

The school district was named after the village in Halychyna, Ukraine, from which many of the settlers emigrated.

The senior trustee at the time was Fedor Dudar of Wostok, and Harry Belcher, also of Wostok, was the treasurer.

A sum of eight hundred dollars was borrowed May 17, 1905, for the purpose of building and fencing a school and building a teacher's residence.

On December 21, 1920, a sum of fifty-five hundred dollars was borrowed to build a solid brick one-room school. The treasurer at the time was Adolf Hennig of Zawale, Alberta.

The school district was re-subdivided into Sub-division #4 of Lamont School Division on October 28, 1937. It ceased its operation in 1950, and the children were bused to Andrew.

### Zawale Post Office

Date of Establishment — 1/9/10

Steve Worobec — 1/9/10 to 23/12/11

Wayne Nikiforuk — 21/7/14 to 16/12/24

John Mutul — 15/6/25 to 14/12/26



Zawale post office at Nikiforuks. Later used as summer house.

		Range 17										
			John Hancheruk	Bill Olinek	Wasył Olinek	Gorgy Timinski	Nick Gluckie	Mike Boychuk				
		Max Kubersky	Max Kubersky	Fred Dudar	Fedko Dudar	Iwan Jakoweshen	John Drabluk	Melety & Isidore Eustafiewicl	Kate Tomashewsky			
Township	56	Max Kubersky	Wasył Bochanacki	Iwan Maga	Alex Maga	Wasył Tanasichuk	Michaylo Czykaluk	Joseph Tomashewsky	Hrycko Hnidan	Steve Worobets		
Andrzej Morawiecki	Herman Hennig	Herman Hennig	Dimetro Maga	Petro Wojcenko	Valentine Hennig	Steve Sorochan	Prokop Czekaluk	Oleksa Romaniuk	Michalo Solowen	John Hnidan	Simion Worobets	
Fred Veleszczuk	DYN Panycz	Stefan Procinsky	Dimetro Maga	Mike Prokopchuk	John Sorochan	Hilory Wojcenko	Steve Cwyk	Adolf Hennig	Todar Lakusta	Nikolay Lakusta	Sam Brucher	
Paul Holowaychuk	Wasył Palamarczuk	Wasył Orlecki	Fred Jaremczuk	John Prokopchuk	Stephan Bojchuk	Wasył Sorochan	Mrs. Peter Hrudey	James Harvey Monroe	Trofym Nichan			
	Mike Kushneruk	Andrew Ewasluk	Jacob Jaremczuk	Tanasko Tkachuk	Metro Maga	Mike Trochemchuk	Iwan Kostryzyn	Iwan Kostryzyn	Sam Samograd			
Township 55	Nick Gluckie	Ustan Woytowich	Theodore Jakemczuk	Drytko Fedoruk	Metro Maga	Peter Prokopchuk	Metro Stelmach	Metro Stelmach				

Steve Worobetz — 16/4/27 to 29/7/47  
 Post Office Closed — 29/7/47  
 Location — 1-56-17-4, 36-55-17-4, S.W. 6-56-16-4,  
 1/9/10

### Zawale Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church

A few people had decided that a church in the Zawale District was needed. Wasyle Nikiforuk called a meeting at his home. It was decided that they would have to donate money in order to be able to purchase lumber for the church. The founding members of the church were: Wasyle Nikiforuk, Harry Hnidan, Dmetro Nikiforuk, Fred O. Matichuk, Peter Lakusta, Steve Sorochan, Todar Lakusta and John Hnidan.

Wasyle Nikiforuk hauled all the lumber for the church as his was the only truck in the district. William Dorosh and Steve Hrudey were hired as carpenters and by November, 1929 construction had begun.

The first priest at the church was Rev. Kieshiluk. Bill Hnidan taught the church choir for awhile. When Bill moved away, the choir managed on their own. Services were held once a month.

In later years, new members joined the church. These were: Steve Worobets, Nick Worobets, Harry Nikiforuk, John Nikiforuk, John Lakusta, Harry Drebit, John Matichuk, John Hunka and Nick Yaremie.

Members of the church went carolling every year, held bingos, pie socials and dances to raise much needed funds.

Nick Worobets and Ostafy Hunka served the priest. Peter Lakusta and later John Lakusta were cantors.



Zawale Church under construction in spring of 1930.



Congregation of Zawale Church, Rev. Demco Witiuk.



Congregation of the Presbyterian Church at Zawale.

Other priests that served the church were: Rev. Stratyckuk, Rev. Fyk, Rev. Hykawy, Rev. Samchuk, Rev. Horbay, Rev. Wasyliw, Rev. Triska, Rev. Luchak.

As the years went by some of the church members passed away while others moved away from the district. There are only four members left: John Nikiforuk, John Hunka, John Lakusta and Mrs. Yarmie. It was felt that it is too expensive for four members to look after the up-keep of the church. They decided to close the church.

### Zhoda School District #1498

Zhoda School District was established May 10, 1906. It was made up of the following lands: Sections 1, 2, 11-14, 23 and 24 in Township 55, Range 16; Sections 4-9, 16-21 in Township 55, Range 15. The senior trustee at the time was M. Farrus of Soda Lake and Robert Stewart of Whitford served as the treasurer.

Its name translated into English means "agreement". It is said that at the time the school district was established, a lengthy, heated discussion took place about finding a name for it. Finally, an elderly citizen observed that enough time was spent on the topic and that an agreement must be reached soon. Zhoda was the name chosen for the district.

Eight hundred dollars was borrowed on Septem-

			Metro Hudema	Elie Ropchan *	Eli Ropchan *	Eli Ropchan *	Necol Gordey	Ostafi Gorgichuk	Nick Alexandruk	Nick Alexandriuk		
Township 55		2	Nick Ropchan	Ivan Ropczan *	George Ropchan *	Nick Solonar	John M. Farrus	Iwan Romanko	Iwan Lacusta	Wasył Josul	Kassian Skakun	
	Iwan W. Farris *		Teodor Gordey	George Paulencu	George Ropchan *	George Skoreiki	Wasel Farris	Alec Chorney *	Alec Chorney *	Michalo Lacusta	Mafty Kolanck	
	Iwan W. Farris *	14	Nicolai Federiuk	Gushulac	Nick Gordey	Iwan Farris	George Kalyawz	Wasył Kuzyk	Lazar Hudema *	Iwan Robranski	Iwan Okrainetz	
	Wasył Serediak *		Nicholas (John) Farris	Nicholas (John) Farris	Sawa Sarafinchan	Lazari Hudema *	John Hudema	Peter Feniak *	Constantine Pipella	Wasył Kalancha	Kozma Kozniuk *	
10	Kassian Serediak		Bill Mandiuk	Bill Mandiuk	Toder Drebit	Constantine Pipella	John Wykeryk *	Nick Popchan	Kost Makowey *	John Makowey	S. Makowichuk	Elie Hawrysh
	Metro Palahniuk		George Mandiuk *	J. Pipella	C. Pipella	John L. Hudema	Fedor Zacharuk	Andrei Lacusta	John Feschuk	Samuel Serediak	Pete Olynyk	O. Toderguck
		2	Nykolai Babiak	Wasył Mandiuk *		Chorney	Nicolai Lazaruk *	Nicolai Stuparyk	Metro Lacusta	Samuel Serediak	Wasył Bazaraba	Joseph Rainer
							Toder Woroshchuk	Fedor Stuparyk	Nicolai Lazaruk			

\*Presently owned by family member of original owner.

Zhoda

ber 20, 1906 to build and to furnish a one-room school. It was located on S.W. ¼, Section 18, Township 55, Range 15.



First Zhoda School.



Zhoda School, 1949-50. P. W. Huculak and Julius Tomashewsky, teachers.

In 1926, a new two-room school was erected to accommodate the increased enrollment. On a sale held during the same year, parts of the original school building such as windows, window blinds, doors, blackboards and a coal shed were sold.

The building was used as a barn for a number of years. In 1955, it was purchased by Fred Lazaruk and moved to his farm on N.W. ¼, Section 31, Township 55, Range 15. The farm is presently owned by Walter Urichuk (County of Two Hills) and the school building is used to store grain.

The teacherage, built in 1926, was sold to Steve Gresiuik of Vegreville for \$1400 and moved to S.W. ¼, Section 19, Township 53, Range 14. It was moved to its present location by Steve Lazaruk for a sum of \$250. It is now a farm residence.

The two-room school was incorporated as Zhoda Community Centre in 1955. It serves the community to this day.

There are no available records of meetings held by the school trustees between 1906 and 1914.

From the very brief account of the annual meeting held January 21, 1915, M. Farrus had already completed his term of office as trustee and chairman. The new board members elected at the time were; N. Babuik, chairman; Lazar Hudema, treasurer; and A. Gorgichuk, trustee. Robert Stewart was the secretary.

A picture of the economic conditions that existed in the rural districts during the early years may be had from the examples that follow.



Zhoda School, 1924.



Zhoda School yard: L. to R.: garage and coal shed, teacherage in the center and school.

The trustees decided the rate of taxation and they collected the money. The rate in 1917 was five cents per acre of land and six and one-quarter cents per acre in 1918. By 1924, the rate had increased to sixteen cents per acre. More and more money was needed to improve the school's physical facilities and the quality of education.

The tax collector was hired and paid thirty dollars per year for the unpopular task of collecting the money. Many of the ratepayers were unable to pay in spite of the provision of a ten percent reduction if the taxes were paid within thirty days.

Money was indeed hard to obtain. People fought for an opportunity to earn whatever they could doing work such as washing floors, painting the buildings, hoeing caragana, leveling the school grounds, cleaning wells, fixing fences and many other such jobs.

One person was hired to wash and to oil the floors in the school six times per year for ten dollars. Another was contracted to haul coal at a rate of seventy-five cents per ton. Others were paid two dollars for cleaning stove pipes, one dollar and fifty cents for cleaning the barn, and fifty cents for repairing the school steps. Many more examples could be given.

For some years prior to 1920 and later, the school was not always in operation for a full school year. Miss Lett, for example, was hired to teach for a term extending from July 1 to December 31 at a salary of ninety dollars per month. At a later time, the school term was lengthened to a period from March 1 to the end of the year.

As time went by, further changes took place. The demand for better education caused the district to join the Lamont School Division #18 on October 28, 1937. Some years later the advantages of centralization became apparent. Consequently, the senior classes were bused to Andrew in 1951 and the junior grades followed in 1952.



Zhoda School, 1940. J. W. Huculak, teacher.

On December 15, 1955 approval was received to sell the site and the buildings.

### Zhoda School by S. Farus

By 1924 it was quite evident that the one-room school was getting crowded and limiting the pupils to a grade nine education. It was not an easy task for the teacher, then Mike Poohkay, who had an enrollment of fifty-seven. The ratepayers' and teacher's concern at the time was not a teacher-student ratio or split classes, as would be the problem to-day, but rather the space for the increasing student population and an opportunity for them to get a high school education in their community.

A two and a half acre parcel was deeded across the road from the old school yard, and by 1926 the two-room school was completed. It contained two large classrooms, well lit with windows covering most of a wall in each room, a large entry and separate washrooms for the girls and boys. The old school was then converted to a stable for use by those that resided further and drove to school by buggy.

A four-room cottage was also constructed for the convenience of the teachers. The ratepayers were

pleased with the new school, and the fact that a grade twelve education was possible with the students attending from their homes.

Before the end of the June, 1930 term the two young teachers, Bessie Ewasiuk and Rose Shirstanka, had given notice to the school board of their desire to move. The board was understanding and agreed with them, since that was their wish. Social life would not be as entertaining in a rural farm community as it would be in town, and the ladies felt they were losing control of discipline as the students advanced into high school. It was not an easy task for them to look dignified trying to lecture or take punitive measures on some of the mischievously inclined farm lads that were already topping the scales at probably a hundred and ninety.

They had enjoyed their work at the school, and the cooperation of the school board and even their closest neighbor, a bachelor, not an eligible one as far as they were concerned, but a mutual friendship did develop during their stay. He did add to the lighter side and was quite helpful; on frequent occasions he would arrive towards evening with a box of vegetables or other edibles, bring in their water and wood, and before they finished inviting, he accepted to stay for supper.

April 8<sup>th</sup> 1915  
at a meeting of the Zhoda School Board held on the 8<sup>th</sup> day of April 1915 Proposed by Oskafie Gergreints and seconded by Lazar Hudema that the rate of taxes be at the rate of 5 cts per acre and that the school grounds be fenced and a foundation be put under the school house and yard be bought.

Zhoda School Board Minutes, April 8, 1915.

On one such occasion, they were later to relate, he arrived with a pail of fresh potatoes and four eggs, with comment that his hens were not performing lately. They accepted this graciously, invited him to stay for supper, and stated that they would include the four eggs in the menu. When they sat for the meal their visitor surveyed the situation for a moment, then, in his best attempt at English, said, "you girls eat one acka each, me eat two acka, me lots of work".

The young lady teachers did leave in June, and from quite a number of applications the board had accepted that of William Tomyň who had brought his letter in personally. During the interview on his recommendation, they had also accepted that of Nester Riechel, a young bachelor who was his brother-in-law. During the history of the school for the Junior Room there were capable teachers, but it was to be that in the following five years, the school had really come to recognition.

If discipline ever was a problem, there appeared no sign of it. William Tomyň's firmness and yet complete concern for the welfare of each student won him admiration and respect of the class. During his term it was a rare incident that the strap was taken out of the drawer, and then it drew tears to his eyes as much as to the student. It was never known whether it was because of sympathy for the pupil or that his quite frequent lectures to the class on behavior and growing to be respectable adults had failed. Trees were planted to border the whole school yard and a hedge along the roadway; even the little red rest rooms were scrubbed once a week and woe to the culprit for a one drop wet spot on the seat.

The class seemed to work on an honor system and there was the feeling of an academy regiment in action. There was realization of accomplishment because for three consecutive years the school was awarded the Strathcona Trust Shield. This was bestowed by a panel that chose by a point system, which was the most outstanding rural school in the province. Student performance, cleanliness of the school and yard were points of consideration.

Compared to the curriculum of to-day, in all probability, the courses may have been easier, and the students did have to spend a lot of time studying on their own. It was not possible for teachers to spend too much time with each class, considering the numbers of subjects and grades they had to administer to. There was also a whole list of extracurricular activities that was expected of the teachers by the board or school inspector, such as a good involvement of competitive sports for the field day, a good program for the school festival to include recitation, singing and drama, a performance which lasted for a couple of hours for a Christmas Concert, after school in-

struction twice a week of Ukrainian, and a school choir — such as it was.

It was these extras that the students did enjoy, nevertheless, they did average remarkably well when exams came.

The social life of the district had taken a revival, with basket or pie socials held every four weeks, to raise extra funds for sports equipment and Christmas bags from Santa. A local talented orchestra was readily available with the favorite music of the day, with John Fedorek on violin, his brother George on trumpet, Charlie Pipella on accordion, George Mandryk, who had come to Canada in the early twenties from Romania and to-day still plays, on dulcimer and with the Ropchans, Sam, John, Nick and Elie taking their turns on the drums between dances.

There was an active and very competitive men's baseball club in the district, but in school, sports had played a small role. It was in the second year that a league of ten schools known as the E.N.P. League was formed and inter-school competitive sports began. It was during those years that the high school girls had attained an unbeatable record in softball and basketball. An interest was also generated for the boys, which later developed into a powerful baseball team that was to hold the Anthony Hlynka (M.P. for Vegreville Constituency) Farm League Trophy for seven of the eight year history of the eight-team league.

It was William Tomyň's influence, too, that had convinced a noticeable percentage of his students to further their education and those that could afford it did seek professions away from the farms.

Because of the still depressing economy, he began to take an active part in politics. His close friend, John M. Farus, who was chairman of the board that hired him in 1930 signed his nomination papers. He said, "I had helped convince you to run, and with a bit of regret I am doing this, you will no doubt win and then be moving." In 1935 he did take the Whitford Constituency for the Social Credit movement and moved to Willingdon. He held the seat, at the same time teaching at Willingdon and then at Czahar. He then moved to Edmonton held the Norwood Constituency before his retirement.

Nester Riechel had taken the senior room in 1935 and after a year and a half moved, too, to take a position with the Alberta Liquor Control Board.

### **Zhoda Community Center**

When school-centralization came in, leaving the rural schools empty and unused, the Zhoda Community, as did so many other rural communities, found a way to put an empty building to use as well as to fill a community need. A meeting of interested





Plane rides at Midway picnic.

people was held on October 29, 1955. The first executive chosen was: president, George Farris; vice-president, Bill J. Pipella; secretary-treasurer, Alec Hudema. The committee consisted of Walter Forst, Mike Hrudehy, George Boyda, Ernest Sawchuk and Steve Herchuk.

The name "Zhoda Community Center" was chosen, and it was incorporated under the Societies Act in November of 1955. Forty-seven members paid ten dollars each to build up a fund for purchase of the school and for renovations.

The Zhoda School, with the site, was purchased from the Lamont School Division in November, 1955 for the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars. Three foremen were chosen to remodel the school, these being: Metro Boychuk, John Ropchan and George Boyda. With volunteer labor, the community Center was ready for its first dance in March of 1956. The first year's transactions left a bank balance of eleven dollars and eleven cents.

A five member entertainment committee was chosen at the first annual meeting. This committee was to look after all arrangements for social functions.

The idea that this center was to be a service for its members was never forgotten. Members could use the center free-of-charge in the event of a family funeral. A fee of ten dollars was set for parties and weddings. Non-members paid thirty dollars. This was raised in 1962 to fifteen dollars for members with a returnable ten dollar kitchen deposit, while non-members still paid thirty dollars plus the kitchen deposit and the janitorial fee.

To begin with, the janitor was paid three dollars for every occasion the center was used. It was then raised to four, then to five dollars, and in 1962 raised to seven dollars. The duties of a janitor of a rural community center were as follows: obtain fuel for stove and electric power plant motor, maintenance of motor, responsibility of kitchen utensils, bring water for coffee, sweep the steps, shovel the path to the

"powder room" in winter, and take care of the batteries. This was in the days before the installation of electricity when a generator was used for lighting. While reminiscing, one remembers before the generator days to a time when lamps were used for lighting.

In May of 1961 it was agreed to add a kitchen and dining room. Thirty-six members contributed ten dollars each to help pay for this addition. This project brought out the community spirit in everyone once again, as thirty-one members contributed free labor from one to five and one-half days each. The kitchen was completed in time for a supper and dance in November. The "Farm Lads" orchestra was hired for a price of forty-five dollars; "less if the turnout was poor".

Even with all the various dances and rentals it was difficult to "make ends meet". A yearly tax of two dollars was levied on all members in 1962. There was a three dollar charge placed for the use of the outdoor oven.

With the decision to install electric power, it was once more found necessary to call on the members for a donation. Eighteen members contributed twenty dollars each. Power was installed in 1966.

For a time the Community center was truly that — a hustle and bustle of activity with a keen and interested membership: the romance that blossomed at the dances that were attended by the whole family; brides had their bridal showers here; grooms their stag parties, and then wedding receptions for bridal couples to remember and to dream about.

In 1975 a grant of two thousand dollars was obtained from the provincial government. This, in part, was used for necessary repairs to the building.

In 1966 there were forty paid memberships. With area residents moving out of the district, and probably because of a change in society's priorities, memberships are slowly dwindling. However, there are still sufficient members to keep the community center going. In a time when rural centers are being closed down, Zhoda Community Center continues to serve the community residents.

### Midway Picnic

In approximately 1937 or 1938 a picnic was held on George M. Farris' farm (SW 14-55-16-4, across the road east of Midway Store). It was not a regular event at this location but did take place here several times. An added attraction at the picnic was the plane ride. Pilot Kielbauch from Bruderheim, who owned a private plane, visited many other community picnics and offered a plane ride to anyone who was interested (and daring) and could pay the price of three dollars for a fifteen minute ride. The plane

would accommodate two passengers and the pilot on each ride. Farris, the landowner, granted Kielbauch permission to land his plane on the land.

### Zhoda Baseball Team

The baseball league consisting of Pruth, Spring Creek, Brush Hill, Whitford, Sich, Boian Marea, and Zhoda was organized in the early 1930's.

Playing for the Zhoda team were: George Farris — pitcher, Steve Farris and Bill Fedorak — catcher, Mr. Rachele (teacher at Zhoda School) first base, George Tymchak — second base, Bill Farris - third base, Mike Cholak — short stop, George Pipella and Charles Pipella — outfielders and Alex Stewart — relieving pitcher.

This was a senior team as George M. Farris, one of the players, remembers it.

Zhoda Baseball League transportation to the various community baseball games in the 1930's was provided by George M. Farris who owned a 1930 Deluxe Chevrolet, and William J. Farris who had a 1929 Studebaker. Zhoda Baseball League hosted the visiting teams on picnic grounds located — on NW 8-55-15-4, land owned by Constantine Pipella in the nineteen thirties.

Poplar poles were used to erect a temporary booth which served as a concession stand. Leafy tree branches were placed across the top to filter out the hot sun's rays. Pails of ice cream packed with dry ice were brought but by the end of the sports day, it was more of a soft ice cream consistency. Ice cream cones sold for five cents, pop five cents, chocolate bars five cents, Rosie Posie Suckers one cent.

Picnics were usually held on a Sunday. There was a silver collection at the gate as a regular set admission charge was not permissible on a Sunday.

A social event was held in conjunction with the various other teams to wind up the baseball season. This included a banquet and dance. The team dissolved in the late thirties.



Zhoda Men's Baseball team. Back Row: Nick Farris, Bill Fedorek. Center Row: Steve Farris, Mike Cholak, Nestor Richel, George Pipella, George Farris, George Tymchuk. Front Row: Bill Paulencu, Charles Pipella, Bill Farris.

### Midway Baseball Team

Softball and baseball were favorite sports in the Zhoda-Midway area. Nostalgia runs high when one recounts the pride the team brought to the district. In the 1940's a team was organized to play in a league of neighboring districts. This league existed for four years.

For three years, with a few changes in the line-up, this team played softball.

The baseball league was once again revived to take in the districts of Whitford, Pruth, Boian, Midway and Norma. At this time the stakes were high. For the league champion there was a cup to be won. This cup was donated by the Member of Parliament for the Vegreville Constituency, Anthony Hlynka.

The Midway Baseball Team won the cup two out of the four years. This included the last year, therefore the cup remained with the team and is still proudly displayed at the Midway store. The team disbanded in June of 1951 or 1952. The Farmers' Union had kept up the grounds and at this point decided to discontinue doing so.

The line-up for this team was as follows: Bill Ropchan and Mike Pipella — pitching, Fred Cholak and Nick Gelech — catching, Harry Cholak — first base, Sam Farris — second base, Metro Ropchan — third base, Mike Farris — short stop, George Hudema, Mike Ropchan, Andy Pipella and Sid Farris — outfielders.

### Midway

The name "Midway" was given to a small store and dance hall on an acre lot, at the corner of S.E. 15-55-16 W. of 4. Originally, this land was owned by Mr. John W. Farris, but was sold to Mr. Andrew Kozak and Mr. Metro Yaremie, jointly, for this business in 1933. They carried on for two years, at which time the present owner, Mr. Mike Cholak, bought it.

In 1935, Mr. Cholak added to this site by building a feed mill and extending and renovating both the store and dance hall, likewise putting in a gas pump for retail sales.



Midway.

As the years progressed, Mr. Cholak added other lines of business. In 1941, he went into trucking and, in 1943, into bulk sales of gas and oil, all under the Midway name.

During these years there was a baseball team organized (one of five in a league of neighborhood teams). Midway still retains the trophy, a cup pre-

sented by Mr. Anthony Hlynka M.P. of this constituency at the time.

Gradually, as help got scarce, the feed mill and dance hall were closed for business and converted into a garage and chicken coop.

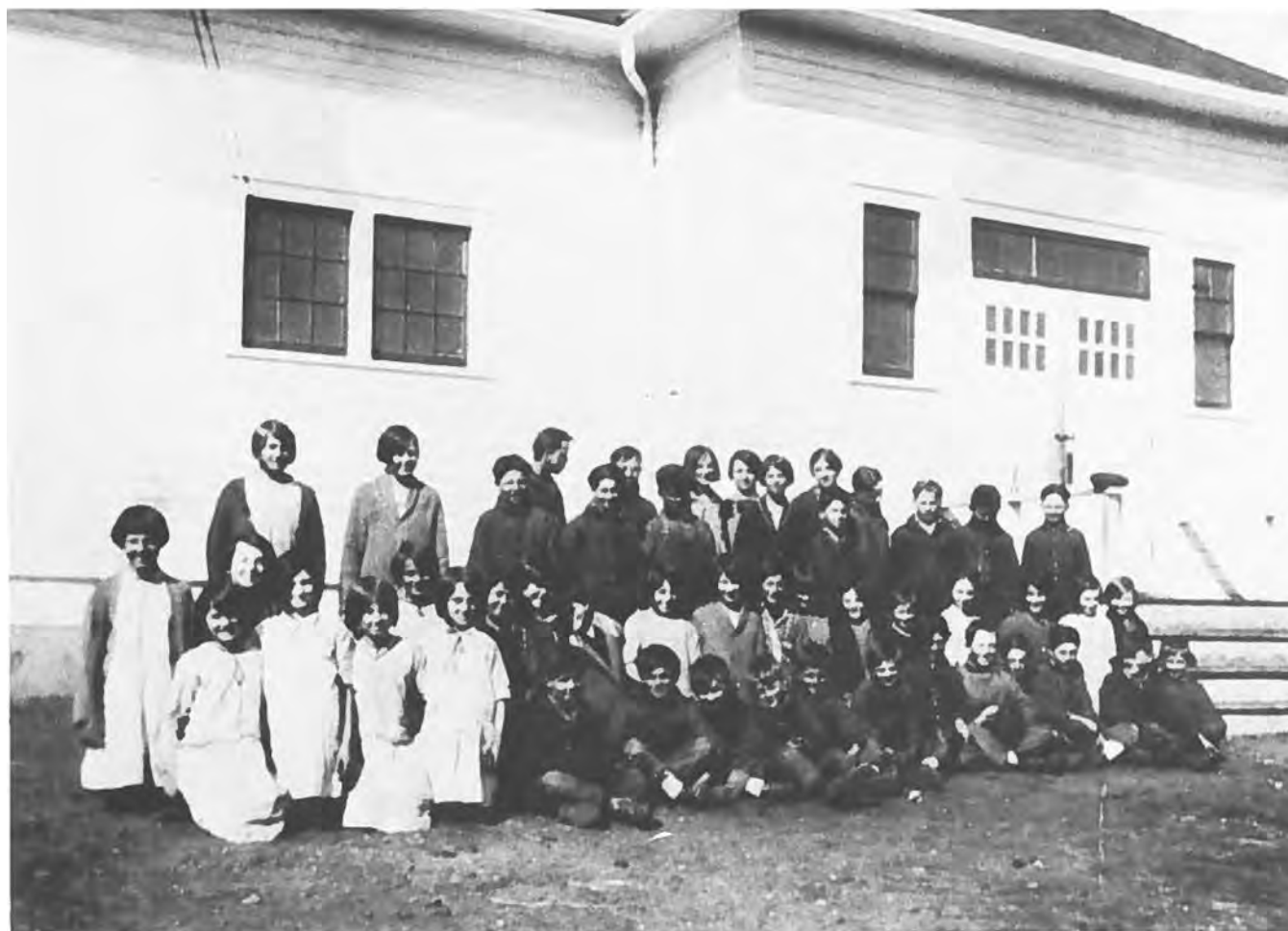
Midway is still functioning as a grocery store and bulk and retail sales of gas, as well as the trucking.



Students of the first school, 1923.



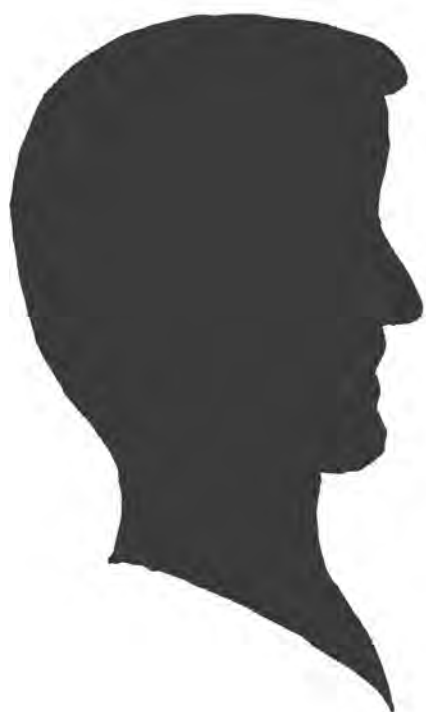
Zhoda School, 1929.



Zhoda School students with teachers, Miss Sherstianko and Miss Ewasiuk.



# Family Histories



Come turn the pages and we'll stroll along  
Down memory lanes that were, and are gone;  
We'll visit the homes where dear folks used to dwell  
And share the stories that they had to tell,  
Of their gains and losses, the joys and afflictions,  
You'll find true life stories are stranger than fictions.

## Introduction

They came, they lived, they brought forth their descendants. These were the pioneers, the homesteaders, the settlers, the Canadian Immigrants. Why did they come, leaving behind their long-loved homeland?

What would you do if you had arrived on an immigrant ship at Halifax and lost one of your children? Would you continue your journey into the unknown without him? Will he be found, would you ever see him again?

How would you like a snake for a bed-fellow? Or a bear tapping your shoulder in the wilderness, asserting his share of your fish catch? Can you visualize the vastness, the forsaken wasteland of the Canadian Shield as the immigrants traversed it on their way westward? Was this the Land of Cain, or was there land more suited to homesteading?

These are some questions that are answered in the family histories in the following pages. Each story has been submitted by different individuals. The stories are written in individual styles — each one is unique. The lengths differ. We have attempted to neither add nor to take away if at all possible. It is because of the diversity in the styles, the lengths and the content that we can glean the human element of our pioneers. It is from their stories that we can detect and appreciate the hardships they faced and the perseverance they showed in achieving the goal for which they came — freedom. Freedom from despotic oppression. Freedom to own land. To bring up their families in freedom from fear.

We certainly cannot claim that these early pioneers came for freedom from want. Not then. With no home and no money, how would you start your life in a new land?

We must appreciate the hardships through which these early people endured.

If you had been working in southern Alberta and lost a horse which you had just purchased, and followed him all the way to find him at Whitford, would you have settled in the “wilderness” to carve a place which you would call your home? Someone did just that.

How would you build a house or fence with no lumber, no nails and no wire? The pioneers did.

Would you walk from Whitford, Andrew, Wostok, or Edna (Star) all the way to Edmonton to bring back a sack of flour on your back, following mud trails and trying to fight off swarms of mosquitoes at the same time? The pioneers did.

Change. Yes, that is the hallmark of progress. Power machinery, electric power, conveniences in the home. Running water, sewer systems, paved roads — ah, yes, progress! Natural gas — furnaces,

central heating systems, thermostatically controlled. No more getting up nights to stoke the fires. No more frozen dippers in the water-pail each morning. No more ink frozen each morning at the school. No more frozen toes, while walking to and from school in sub-zero temperatures. Yes, busses — the good, heated school busses.

The march of time! Yes, dear readers, indulge yourself in the reading of these stories and enjoy yourselves as we have in the pleasure of assembling them.

## Achtymichuk, Andrew George and Maria by Jim Acton

My father, Andrew George Achtymichuk, was born in the Village of Stawchne, Bukowina, Austria (Hungary) in the year 1888. He came to Canada with his parents as a young man on a ship named “The Assyrian” and landed at Halifax, N. S. on July 2, 1900. The family arrived at the Strathcona area of Edmonton in August of the same year. Arrangements were made to travel to their new land near the post office at Wostok, Alberta. For the first few years the Achtymichuk family stayed with another family named Klewchuk, in a dugout home. The senior Achtymichuk couple filed for a homestead. My Dad filed for Homestead No. 179530 on the SE ¼ of Sec 5-57-17-W4 on January 2, 1906.

My mother, Maria Zukiwsky (Achtymichuk) was born in the Village of Boriwci, Bukowina, Austria (Hungary) in the year 1891. She came to Canada with her parents in the year 1899 and the family settled on a farm near Andrew, Alberta.

Dad and Mom met and later married on February 16, 1911, at Wostok, Alberta. They moved to Sec. 5-57-17-W4, SE ¼, their first home. The house is still standing in its original place overlooking Limestone Lake. Dad received title on the land February 14, 1914. My parents then purchased additional land south of their homestead and moved to a larger home. In 1930, they purchased additional land to expand their farming. Their new home quarter-section was purchased from Frank Oliver and was situated adjacent to the west boundary of Andrew Town, where a new home was built in 1930 and a large barn was built in 1933 during the Depression.

During Dad’s younger days he worked on the Railway throughout Alberta and British Columbia.

Dad and Mom were involved in local community affairs including school and church. He was a partner in running a store near his homestead for a few years. Their home place adjacent to Andrew was named “Highland Place” and was a showplace during their time on the farm. They retired in 1952 and moved to Edmonton. Dad passed away in 1975 and Mom



Andrew and Maria Achtymichuk.

passed away in 1979. Dad and Mom raised twelve children (Dad always said, "cheaper by the dozen"). The eldest daughter Pearl (Andriuk) resides at Andrew, Alberta. Ann (Pobran) resides at Fort Saskatchewan. Lena (Fediuk) resides at Edmonton; Mary (Begley) Pittsburg, P.A.; Ollie (Sullivan) Port Richey, Florida. Their sons are George Achtymichuk, Edmonton; John Acton, San Carlos, California; Mike Acton, Kamloops, British Columbia; Jim Acton, Edmonton; Gene Actymichuk, Fort Saskatchewan. A son, Alex, who was a pilot officer R.C.A.F., was lost during a bombing raid in Europe in 1944. A daughter, Kate passed away in 1957 at her home in Pittsburg, Pa.

### Albiston, Thomas William and Jemima

Thomas William Albiston left his home in Manchester, England and went to sea at the age of sixteen. After sailing the seven seas for twelve years, he returned to work at the Manchester Ship Canal for two years. He was then attracted to Alberta where he heard that there was gold in the North Saskatchewan River. While panning for gold, he met and married Jemima Favel in 1897, to which union were born four children — Florence, Henry, Thomas William and Edward. Realizing that they needed a permanent home to raise a family, they settled on a homestead which had been owned by the American forty-niners in the Whitford district. The land was located at S.E. 20-56-15 W4. Here Mr. Albiston had to learn the business of farming. In January, 1907 Mrs. Albiston passed away leaving her husband the added experience of raising a family. Edward, who was only six months old at the time, was taken into his grandmother's kind home where he grew up into a fine man



Back Row: Edward, Henry, and Tom Albiston, and Reverend Stone. Elsie (Cinnamon) Walker in front of Henry Albiston. Front Row: Jean Hughson, Mrs. Bill Cinnamon, Thomas W. Albiston, Mrs. Hughson, and Mattie Cinnamon (1930).



Henry, Florence and Tommy Albiston.

— later husband and father and now also a grandfather.

Mr. Albiston did not re-marry but raised the three older children by himself with the kind help of good neighbours around them. Thank God for good neighbours.

Florence married Floyd Haynes and raised four children, two boys and two girls and twelve grandchildren. Henry remained single doing much travelling to the West Coast, also to Honolulu, New Zealand and Australia. Thomas married Lena Topolnisky and raised three boys and one girl and have five grandchildren. Edward married Elvira Stewart and raised two girls and one boy and have eight grandchildren.

Mr. Albiston, Florence and her husband Floyd and their younger daughter Esther, and Henry have now passed on into the Land of Glory, to be forever with the Lord whom they loved.

## **Alexandriuk, Georgi**

They came from the cello of Kysiliw around 1902 and settled on a homestead south-east of Whitford Lake in the Czahar School District. Mr. and Mrs. Georgi Alexandriuk (nee Smetoniuk) had a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters: John, Nick, George, Nashta (Halisky), Helen (Maronyk), Martha (Worobets) and Maria (Fasek).

Maria Alexandriuk married Nick Fasek and has a family of six: Cecilia, Sophie, Billy, Lillian, Marion and Harry.

George, the youngest son, married Martha Ewasuik and has one daughter, Georgina.

Nick and Nastacia Alexandruk have four children: Victoria (deceased), Fred, Mary and Mike.

Georgi Alexandriuk's grandson, Bill Fasek, still operates the original homestead.

Mr. and Mrs. Georgi Alexandriuk lived all their days on the homestead and after their passing were laid to rest at the Luzan Orthodox Church Cemetery.

Dymtro Alexandriuk, a close relative to Georgi Alexandriuk, also took a homestead in this same area. His wife was Miss Lakusta of Czahar School District and they had a family of three sons and three daughters who also attended Czahar School.

## **Ambrosie, Leonty and Elizabeth**

Leonty Ambrosie was born on October 15, 1888 to Wasyl and Domka in Chernowtsi, Ukraine. As a ten year old boy, he immigrated to Canada with his parents, an older brother, Tom, and a younger sister, Rosie. They crossed the Atlantic Ocean on the S.S. "Palatia" arriving in Halifax on April 26, 1899. Their intended destination was Winnipeg, Manitoba, but they came as far as Edmonton since some acquaintances had urged them to go farther west.

From Edmonton Leonty's parents journeyed northeast to what is now known as Whitford and took up a homestead six miles northeast of Andrew. In Canada, three more children were born: Lena, Pearl and John.

All of the children married and farmed in the immediate vicinity.

Wasyl Ambrosie died in 1919. Domka lived until 1934. Tom Ambrosie and his wife died during the flu epidemic in 1918 leaving three children: Dorothy, Anne and Nick.

In 1918 Leonty married Elizabeth Kawyuk — the second eldest daughter of John and Helen Kawyuk of Whitford. Helen Kawyuk died in 1926 and John Kawyuk in 1955 leaving four daughters and one son: Doris, Elizabeth, Lena, Mary and John.

Leonty and Elizabeth Ambrosie had seven sons and one daughter: Metro, John, George, Bill, Steve, Eli, Roger and Doris.

Leonty and Elizabeth Ambrosie farmed in this area until their retirement to Andrew in 1966. He died in 1975.

Metro married Susie Bidniak and they had four children: Mary, now Mrs. Victor Phillips of Vegreville; Georgina, now Mrs. Ken Shields of Edmonton; Eugene; and Roseann, now Mrs. Alan Herchek of Lamont. Susie died in 1977.

Victor and Mary Phillips have two daughters and one son. Eugene and Carol Ambrosie have one son and one daughter.

Doris married Steve Koroluk of Andrew and they farmed until 1979 when Steve died.

John and Olga had two sons and one daughter: Raymond, Dennis and Heather. Raymond passed away in 1970.

George and Margaret have one son: Donald.

Bill and Stella have two sons and one daughter: Benny, Bill Jr. and Bonnie.

Eli and Mary have four children: one son Douglas and three daughters — Linda, Sharon and Betty.

Roger and Zenia have two sons: Grant and Allan.

After farming until 1975 Metro is now retired in Vegreville, George and his family reside in southern Ontario and the rest of the family resides in Edmonton.

## **Anaka, Peter and Jean by Dennis and Roy Anaka**

In 1915, Jean was born to Moisey and Rosie (Ostashek) Ewanchuk. She was one of eight children: Doris, Lena, Nancy, Kate (deceased), Mary, Pearl (died at age thirteen), and Bill (died as an infant). The children grew up and attended school in the Shandro district. Moisey, born in 1882, had come to Canada in 1898 at the age of sixteen, from Banylew, Cherniwtsi.

Peter was born to Anton and Helen (Babiuk) Anaka in 1916. Anton had come to Canada sometime earlier and settled at Canora, Saskatchewan before coming to the Sachava Area south of Andrew. Helen had four sons by a previous marriage: George, Nick, Sam and John Mitansky. Anton and Helen homesteaded at SE 10-56-16-4. Anton served in France, Germany and Belgium during World War I, and received the Victory Cross for his service. Anton and Helen had four children: Rose, Sarah, Mary and Peter, who all attended Sachava School.

In 1941 Peter Anaka and Jean Ewanchuk were married. They lived and worked in Hamilton, Ontario for five months, at which time Peter was drafted. He served at Vancouver during World War II. After the war, Peter began farming. They raised a great number of turkeys at one time. In 1954 Peter began trucking livestock in addition to farming.





Jean (Ewanchuk) and Peter Anaka, 1941.



Roy and Dennis Anaka, 1952.

Peter and Jean have two sons, Dennis born March 7, 1948, and Roy, born May 7, 1950. Thy boys attended and graduated from Andrew School.

Dennis married Esther Carlson of Saskatchewan in October 1972. They have two daughters, Tammy Jean born in 1975 and Tenille Janice born in 1977. Dennis is the Edmonton branch manager for Olivetti, a business machine firm. Dennis and Esther and family make their home in St. Albert.

After graduation, Roy attended the two year Architectural Drafting program at NAIT. Since completion of the program he has worked as a draftsman at a couple of Edmonton firms. He now commutes to a drafting job at Supercrete, a pre-cast concrete firm in Edmonton. On August 11, 1973 Roy married Hazel Topolnitsky of Andrew. Roy and Hazel lived and worked in Edmonton for a few years before deciding to return to Andrew, where Roy is also farming part-time. In November 1977, their son Gregory Scott was born.

In 1929 Rosie Ewanchuk died. Moisey died nearly forty years later in 1968. Helen died in 1948 and was predeceased by her husband Anton in 1947.

### **Gabriel Andreas Family** by Nancy Andreas

Gabriel Andreas was born in the village of Kisalew. He married Anastasia Nicoliew in 1880. Anastasia was born March 25, 1865 in a tiny village a few kilometers from where her home would be for a few years after their marriage. After many discouraging years and heartaches, and the death of their four children, Eli, George, Katherine and John, they decided to go to Canada, the land of riches.

In the spring of 1897, they packed their most precious belongings along with their three children, Maria eight years, Jim, six and baby Ellena. Zoyia Melnyk, Mrs. Andreas' sister, her husband George and their four children, boarded a ship and travelled the long journey to Montreal. Leaving Montreal by train, they travelled to Strathcona where they were met by an immigration official. A man drove them by horse team and wagon and dropped them off on a piece of land one and one-half miles west and one and one-quarter miles north of the present Hamlet of Wostok. Later they bought it as a homestead. There were no buildings at that time — absolutely nothing. On their first night they slept outside in the bush, as the coyotes howled. It was still quite cold, because in the morning the baby's diaper was frozen. They lived in a dugout until they built a livable house. The men went to find work, and whatever they could find they took, making eighteen dollars a year, and maybe someone would give them a sack of flour.

The women with small children stayed home,

and waited, with very little to eat the first summer. It was very hard for them, as there were no neighbours close by, just coyotes howling at night.

In the fall, Zoyia Melnyk gave birth to twin boys who died. A short time later she also died. Perhaps, if there had been a doctor, she would have lived. So my mother-in-law, Anastasia, had seven children to take care of. Being of poor health herself, she cried many a night wanting to go back to her homeland; but there was no going back, as there was no money. Ellena died in 1901, four years after their arrival in Canada. During the next few years the following children were born: Violet, born December 17, 1898, married George Scraba. Nick, born 1900, married Renee Tye. William, born August 31, 1902, married Nancy Pewarchuk. Steve, born 1904, married Mary. John, born July 1906, married Doris Feniak. Helen, born April 15, 1908, married Alec Philipchuk.

In 1903 they built a two room house which still stands on the original homestead. As the children got older they all went to work, coming back to help out on the farm. Helen stayed at home until her marriage. William (Bill) at the age of six lived with his sister, Maria Scraba, in Lamont to babysit and attended school for a short while. He later returned home and attended Chernowci School till Grade six or so. After finishing school, he went to work for his brother Jim, who lived near Lamont. Later he worked in Kroening's Garage. In 1926 he went to work at the Commercial Hotel at Lamont as a bartender. This is where we met. I worked at the hotel as a waitress for almost two years. Then on November 12, 1928 we married. We settled on his brother Jim's farm, two miles west of Pakan Ferry, and lived there for six and one-half years. Those were the depression years. It was not easy, believe me.

On November 12, 1932 I gave birth to twin boys, Albert Eli and Walter. Walter died one day later, and was buried at Chipman. We moved to Wostok in June, 1935, and lived with my husband's parents during that summer, while building a house that still stands on the quarter section across the road. We moved to our new house in the fall. We had four cows, some pigs, chickens, horses and machinery, and no money, which was scarce. I milked cows and made butter. It sold for ten cents a pound. Times were tough but we kept going. On January 22, 1938 we had a daughter Joanne. We overcame many hardships and sicknesses. In 1939 when World War II was declared, I had many fears of my husband being called to war. Fortunately he was not.

Victoria Ann was born March 24, 1946. By this time the years were getting better. In summer of 1948, we went to Banff for a little holiday. Years went by. The children went to school and helped at home.

We kept cattle, hogs, chickens and turkeys. Then Joan married John E. Salahub from Lac La Biche on August 9, 1957. They have two children, Jeffery and Janine. Albert married Gladys Dolinchuk, a next door neighbour, on July 18, 1958. They have three children, Eric, Holly and Christopher. At this time, Vicky was still at home and going to school. She married Peter Nikolachuk from Andrew on June 11, 1965. They have two children, Noreen and Nelson. All our children live in Edmonton.

Now we were left alone, and it was getting kind of hard on us, as my husband's health was poor. We bought a house in Lamont. In November of 1971 we moved to Lamont.

On May 24, 1973 my husband passed away. My son Albert took the farms over. I live alone in Lamont.

### **Andriuk, Andrew and Rose by Sylvia Ostapowich**

Andrew Andriuk was born November 29, 1900 to Yakiw and Magdylina Andriuk. In 1908 he started school at Sniatyn and continued on for six years from



Rose and Andrew Andriuk, 1924.

the months of March until December. After six years, he remained at home to help the parents on the farm.

In the winter of 1919, at the age of nineteen years, Andrew went to Argo Falls, Ontario and worked there for thirty-five cents an hour. He worked in a pulp and paper factory, and his main job was splitting logs.

Six months later he came back to Sniatyn, Alberta and bought a farm from Black and Armstrong for eleven dollars an acre. He farmed by himself until 1923.

Andrew met Rose Strynadka, daughter of Deonizi and Martha Strynadka (nee Menzak) of Desjarles, Alberta. They got married on February 1, 1923 and went to live on the farm.

In 1924, Andrew served as a sheriff's bailiff and held the position for four years. He also became secretary-treasurer for Sniatyn School in 1924 and served for eight years. In 1950 he served on the Agricultural Service Board and held this position for four years.

From 1923 to 1959 Andrew and Rose lived on the farm and there raised their five children. William, the oldest, was born on March 4, 1924. He married Margie Dary in August of 1946 and they raised five children.

The second oldest son, George, was born on January, 24 1925. He married Mary Zalitach (nee Palahniuk) in 1968. Mary, their third oldest, was born on April 6, 1927 but died on August 6, 1939 at the age of twelve years. Erna was born on September 29, 1935. She married Peter Wirstiuk in August of 1952 and they raised three sons. Evelyn, the youngest of the family, was born on October 22, 1949. She married Eugene Lamash in May of 1966, and they have one son the two daughters.

In 1959, Andrew purchased a corner lot in Andrew, and built a grocery store with living quarters on it. They moved from the farm to Andrew in 1960.



William, Erna, Andrew, Evelyn and George Andriuk.



Andrew Andriuk and grandchildren: L. to R.: Deloris, Sylvia, Ronald, Billy, Randy, Arnold. Center: Jeanette, Andrew Andriuk. Front: Carla, Lorne.

On September 17, 1963 Rose passed away. Andrew lived by himself and kept the store going. In June of 1968, he married Mary Timinsky of Vilna, Alberta.

Andrew is presently seventy-nine years of age and still operates the store and farms a quarter of land he had purchased from William Toderovich in 1940.

### **Andriuk, William and Margie by Sylvia Ostapowich**

William Andriuk was born on March 4, 1924 to Andrew and Rose Andriuk. He attended school at Sniatyn and had completed his schooling to grade ten.



Margie and William Andriuk on their 25th Anniversary.



Deloris, Sylvia. Front: Peggy and Robert Andriuk.

In 1941, at the age of seventeen years, William went to Fort William, Ontario to work at Canada Car in the final assembly, assembling Hucker Hurricane fighter planes. During that time he served in the Army Reserve for fourteen months.

In May of 1943, he came back to Andrew, Alberta to help his parents farm.

In 1944 his father helped him purchase a quarter of land from Peter Lakusta for \$3500.00. He farmed this land himself until 1946. He met Margie Dary, daughter of John and Anne Dary (nee Mekechuk) of Hamlin, Alberta. They got married on August 4, 1946.

On February 6, 1948 their first daughter Sylvia was born. She is married to Jim Ostapowich and presently resides in the Andrew area. They have three daughters and one son.

On September 30, 1949 their second daughter Deloris was born. She is married to Roy Kozak and presently resides in Fort McMurray, Alberta. They have one daughter and two sons.



William Andriuk's grandchildren. L. to R.: Desmond, Gordon, Nowella, Sheldon, Adele, Charlotte. Front: Jodie, Chad, Melanie.

On May 27, 1952 their third child, a son Robert was born. On December 1, 1961 he passed away at the age of nine years.

On October 6, 1955, their fourth child, a daughter Peggy was born. She is married to Denis Routhier and they have one son and one daughter.

Their youngest son, Bill, was born on January 3, 1960. He is currently residing in Edmonton and is apprenticing to be an electrician.

William had sent an application form to the Great Canadian Oil Sands in Fort McMurray, not dreaming that he would be accepted. Then to his great surprise he got a response to begin immediately. On July 28, 1969 he began his new life, working for G.C.O.S. He moved his family to Fort McMurray on November 5, 1969.

He is still working for this company but comes out every spring and every fall to do his own field work.

### **Andriuk, Yakiw and Magdylina by Sylvia Ostapowich**

Yakiw and Magdylina Andriuk (nee Ewoniuk) came to Canada from Banilliwa, Bukowina, Austria. Times were extremely hard there. They had to work



Magdylina Andriuk.

for a rich landlord and in return got only a twelfth share of the crop.

Word about Canada had reached them so they gathered whatever belongings they had and sailed for Canada on Ex.S.S. Bulgaria. They arrived on the shores of Canada with their five small children in March of 1898.

The family then came to Alberta in May, and stayed for awhile at Mr. Fedor Nemirsky's home. In that home two of their small girls died during the same night of malnutrition and sheer exhaustion. They were buried in the Russian Greek Orthodox cemetery in Wostok.

Yakiw Andriuk then filed for a homestead in the Sniatyn area and settled his family there.

As it was for everyone else, so was it extremely hard for the Andriuk family. They had to scrape together whatever they had so that they could survive. Yakiw had to go to work. His first job took him to Lethbridge to work on the railroad. The year was 1905.

He walked all the way to Lethbridge and had only bread for meals and water which he drank whenever he came to a creek or river.

In this working period he was able to purchase two work horses for the farm. This made working on the farm a little easier.

Three years later he found a job near Fort Saskatchewan. He worked for Mr. Shlam on the farm.



Yakiw and Elie Andriuk.

This time he was able to purchase a milk cow for the family. Up until that time the family had been without milk.

Times were not getting easier but there were more children so Yakiw then remained home to farm his land and raise his family.

Yakiw and Magdylina Andriuk were blessed with nine children. Their oldest was Mary who married Ostafey Ewanchuk. They in turn had four daughters and three sons.

Helen was the second oldest and she married George Mulligan. They had three sons and one daughter. Helen is presently living in Edmonton and is ninety-three years of age.

Then came Paul who married Martha Klychuk and they were blessed with three daughters and one son.

Annie was the fourth and she married Metro Ostashek. They had seven sons and seven daughters.

Andrew was the fifth, and married Rose Strynadka. They were blessed with three daughters and two sons. One daughter Mary died in 1939 at the age of twelve years.

Anastasia married Tom Perepeletza and they had five sons and eight daughters.

John married Helen Staruk and they had five sons and one daughter.

Metro married Elsie and had two daughters and one son.

The youngest of the family was Eli who married



L. to R.: Elie, John, Paul, Helen, Anatasia, and Andrew Andriuk. Missing — Metro and Annie.

Pearl Actymichuk. They are the ones who are presently living on the home place.

Yakiw and Magdylyna Andriuk lived their entire lives on the farm. Yakiw died in 1935 at the age of eighty-three years and Magdylyna died in 1944 at the age of seventy-three years. They have been laid to rest at the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox cemetery in Kahwin, Alberta.

### **Babiuk, John and Zoica by Mary Marchuk**

John Babiuk came from Ukraine, Province of Bukowina, City of Cherniwtsi, village of Kysyliw. He was born in 1882. He married Zoica Sawka from the same village. She was born in 1885. In 1908 he came to Canada with his three brothers: George, Kost and Sam, leaving his wife behind. He got a job at the saw mill at Wardner, British Columbia where he worked for awhile. Later Mother came to Canada. When she came, they lived in Calgary. They had four children: Nick born in Calgary 1913, Mary — 1915, Catherine — 1917, John — 1918. The last three were born at Wardner, British Columbia where he worked at the sawmills again.

In 1922 Dad decided to buy a farm. We all came to Alberta together and stayed at Uncle Nikyfir Babiuk's place at Willingdon then moved to another Uncle Eli Stasko's place and lived there a few months. They drove Dad around to different places with horses. He bought two farms from Peter Titiryn at half crop payment for ten years. The crops were very poor then and Peter hardly got anything for the farms. Then we settled in Sniatyn area, eight miles northwest from Andrew. There were a lot of neighbors already there who settled on the homesteads before we came.

There was a coal mine on our farm for which we were very lucky because at that time the homes were



John and Zoica Babiuk, with Baby Mary and Nick (1915).

heated with coal and wood. We also had a winding creek which we all enjoyed in summer and winter. We used to catch some fish there, too.

There was quite a big house on our farm, but we had to haul water from the creek for there was none in the well. They drilled a few wells but could not find any water. So we had to build another small house by the creek and move this big house closer where they could find water.

When our big house was fixed after being moved, our neighbors and friends made a few dances at our house to raise money for the Red Cross. In about 1933 a lot of immigrant relatives came to Canada and stayed at our place. Sometimes there were eight or more of them. Some of these men helped Dad. They used to cut and split wood which was being used for fuel. At those times they worked for about ten dollars a month. Mother had to work so hard to cook and wash for all these men.

We often heard our parents talk about the villages like Kyseliw, Sniatyn, Suchawa, Bukowina etc., the names of the villages in Ukraine; and here we have the same names, named by those people who settled here first. Our parents liked this area very much because there are very many people who settled around Andrew district who were their friends from Ukraine. We went to Sniatyn school which was three miles from our place. Our Post Office was Sniatyn, too. It was a little easier for us because Dad had earned some money before we came here. In about 1930 he bought a Ford car. There were very few that had cars then. As the years went by, it was getting better because we were able to buy some power machinery. In 1932 Dad was finishing to thresh our grain in winter. He was hauling grain with sleighs; the horses got scared, started running away, and drove over Dad, cutting his thighs up to the bone. But mother took good care of him, and he healed fast.

Mother and Dad moved to Andrew in about 1953. They bought a house from Bill Olinyk next to the



John and Zoica Babiuk.

school. Dad was able to drive his car till he was eighty-three years old, just about until he died. John Babiuk died August 3rd, 1965; he was eighty-three years old. Two months later Mother (Zoica) died on October 2nd, 1965. She was eighty-one years old. They both were well liked by all their friends. When they both died their house was sold, and now it is the school playground.

I (Mary) married Bill Marchuk in 1932, and lived on a farm one and one-half miles from home. My husband Bill died in 1939. We had four children: Olga, Metro, Lucy and Bill (now all married). I have twelve grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. We later moved to Andrew in 1944 and lived in town till 1956.

Catherine married Nick Trefanenko in 1934 and lives on a farm near Andrew. They had five children: John, Walter, Peter, Eddy and Linda, now all mar-

ried. Catherine and Nick have eleven grandchildren. Their son John died in 1971.

Nick married Elizabeth Yakimchuk in 1940. They had four children: Edward, Joanie, Sally and Marvin. They lived on a farm at Sniatyn. Edward and Sally are married. Elizabeth has five grandchildren. Nick died in 1962.

John married Jenny Gargus in 1943 and lived at the home place at Sniatyn. They had two boys, Alvin and Wayne. Wayne is married. John died in 1971.

### **Basisty, Andrew and Tillie**

Andrew, son of Eva (Navosad) and Theodore Basisty was born on August 16, 1890, in the village of Zawadche, district of Brody, Western Ukraine. The family migrated to Canada on May 10, 1898 on the ship Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse and settled in the Andrew area on land location SE 10-55-17. Their family consisted of Andrew, Mary (Mrs. Tom Ashmore), John, and Annie (Mrs. Mike Koroluk).

Tillie, daughter of Anastasia (Stosky) and Reverend Damion Wituik was born on October 9, 1899 in



Tillie and Andrew Basisty on their 60th wedding anniversary, June 16, 1976.

the Uwin District, Krakow Alberta in the vicinity of Andrew. Her parents came from the village of Uwin, district of Brody, Western Ukraine on the same ship as her husband's family. Their homestead was the N.E. 10-55-17 quarter adjoining the Basisty land. The Wituik family consisted of Molly, (Mrs. William Fedun) son Luke and Tillie.

Andrew and Tillie were married on June 16, 1916 and farmed the original quarter till 1965 when they retired to the village of Andrew. They lived in Andrew for fourteen years where Andrew passed away in January 1979 and Tillie in October 1979.

The Basisty family consists of six children, four daughters and two sons, twenty-four grandchildren and thirteen great grandchildren.

Eva and her husband John Stapchuk of Mundare, Alberta have two daughters: Pat Tompkins and Beatrice Holt, a son Victor and four grandchildren.

William and his wife Arcadia of Ryley, Alberta have three daughters: Judy Stewart, Kathy Szott and Anita Lupina; four sons Theodore Basisty, Lawrence, Douglas and Edward Lupina and two granddaughters.

Jessie and her husband Alec Saruk of Lamont, Alberta have two daughters: Dr. Cynthia Saruk and Christina Saruk, a son Bertrand and two grandchildren.

Elizabeth and her husband Harold Hennig of Andrew, Alberta have two daughters; Faye Zelizney and Carla Tomy, three sons: Colin, Robert and Leslie and five grandchildren.

Barbara and her husband William Hnidan of Edmonton have one daughter Brenda Hnidan and a son Bruce.

Peter and his wife Alexandra have one daughter Traci Christensen and three sons: Trevor Christensen, David and Daniel Basisty.

### **Bidniak Family**

The Bidniak family of the district of Cadron, some sixteen miles northeast of Andrew, began with the immigration of George and Anastasia (nee Sorochan) Bidniak and their son, Nick, who was then eight years old, to Canada from the Province of Bukowina, Austria, in 1897. They homesteaded on a tract of land adjacent to the North Saskatchewan River, chosen for its fertility as well as the usefulness of the river in the movement of supplies and livestock. The banks of the river along the Bidniak farm were used by the pioneers of the area in several ways. Until the mid-forties, a riverboat used an area of large flat rocks located on these banks for docking on its regular runs to Edmonton with livestock and with supplies for the farmers on its return. Also, another spot just upstream from "the rocks", because of its

accessibility due to flat banks, provided a valuable winter river crossing for area farmers from the south side of the river to haul grain to the Village of Edward and return with wood rails. In addition, farmers from the north side of the river used this crossing, and a dirt trail which ran along the east side of Whitford Lake, to transport their wheat to the Village of Mundare to be milled into flour.

George and Anastasia's family continued to grow in Canada with the births of their three daughters: Domka in 1903, Alexandra in 1905 and Dora in 1907, as well as their second son, John, in 1909. They built a very large log house in 1907 which was their home until their deaths in 1939 and 1941, respectively, as well as John's home until his death in 1963. Their eldest son, Nick, moved on to his own farm about a mile uphill from the original homestead where he and his family dwelled until his death in 1961. Nick married Anastasia Zacharuk in 1910 and together they had three children: Mary (Mrs. Humphrey Fedorak, deceased 1934), Susie (Mrs. Metro Ambrosie, deceased 1978) and George (married to Anne Hawrelak, currently residing in Willingdon). Anastasia passed away in 1915 and Nick remarried in 1917 to Vera Humeny with whom he had three more children: Walter (and Bessie Palahniuk, Edmonton), Jean (Mrs. Fred Bull, Edmonton) and Alexander (and Kay Kolotylo, Edmonton). Nick ran the Cadron post office out of a small lean-to off his house until the late 1950's. Picking up their mail weekly, on Saturdays, became a tradition with the Cadron farmers when they gathered (sometimes as many as fifteen in the tiny shack) and visited and swapped tales while awaiting the delivery of the mail. Story has it that on one particularly cold winter day while the farmers huddled around the wood-burning heater in Nick's shack awaiting the mail, one of the group, Mr. Fred Romanko, was so engrossed in entertaining the crowd that he did not notice that his coat was touching the stove until a piece of it had melted and smoldered away!

The eldest daughter, Domka, married George Shapka in 1918 and they had three children: Mary (currently Mrs. John Koshuta, Edmonton), George (Edmonton), and Kaye (Mrs. Robert Lazaruk, Edmonton) on their farm in Wahstao. After George's death in 1931, Domka and her family returned to the original homestead where they lived with Domka's parents and her brother John and his family for approximately two years until she established her family firstly in Bellis, then Vegreville and finally Edmonton where she resided with her daughter Kaye and her family until her death in October 1979.

The second daughter, Alexandra, married Alexander Huculak in 1920 and they had five children;





George and Anastasia's second son, John as a young lad.

Mary (Mrs. Michael Tymchyshyn, deceased November 1979, Edmonton), Michael (and Natalka Ratzoy, St. Albert), Sam (and Pauline Laudenklaus, Barrhead), Nick (and Sonia Pellot, deceased 1977) and Nancy (Mrs. Norman Moisey, Sherwood Park). As well as running a small farm in the Whitford area, Alexander was the local grain buying agent for Pioneer Grain Company at Whitford until his retirement in 1963. Alex passed away in 1966 and Alexandra moved to Edmonton where she lives today with her son Nick and his family.

The youngest daughter, Dora, married Nickolas Shewchuk in 1923 and they had four children: Patrick (and Victoria Kupchenko, Edmonton), Marie (Mrs. Jack Zukiwsky, Edmonton), Kaye (Mrs. Victor Sadoway, Kamloops, British Columbia) and Irene (Mrs. John Basaraba, Toronto). Dora and Nick were residents of Willingdon for many years where Nick owned and operated a farm equipment and hardware/appliance dealership. Eventually Nick was appointed a Provincial Magistrate and he and Dora relocated in

Vegreville where Dora continues to live since Nick's death in 1968.

The youngest child, their second son, John, remained on the original homestead and continued to farm it until his untimely death at the age of fifty-three in 1963. John married Elizabeth Megley in 1928 and together they had seven children; Celia (Mrs. William Cherniwchan, Smoky Lake), Sonia (Mrs. Brian Coleman, Vulcan), Marie (Mrs. Jack Hawrelak, Edmonton), George (and Jean Ostafichuk, Edmonton), Kaye (Mrs. George Kostiniuk, Edmonton), Harry (and Marlene Serediak, Andrew) and Judy (Mrs. Larry Ruppell, Edmonton). During their tenure on the farm more land was cleared until ultimately there were four hundred acres out of the total five hundred and fifty under cultivation. Except for the addition of a kitchen and bedroom the original log house retained its large two-room structure, typical of houses built then. It was one of these cavernous, seldom-used rooms which became the temporary Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church of Cadron for some years until the Kahwin Church was built. George and his sons, Nick and John, as well as John's father-in-law, Harry Megley, devoted many hours to help build this church in 1929-30 and it is fitting that their bodies rest today in its peaceful cemetery. Although the original church was destroyed by fire approximately ten years later, another was soon constructed and it still stands today in all its glory, with a hand-painted dome and a beautiful iconostas adorning its interior which is enjoyed by a regular "visiting" Minister and congregation.

John and Elizabeth employed several workmen during their farming years and one of the better



John and his family to date (1945) with wife Elizabeth at his left and children — L. to R.: Celia, George, Kaye, Maria and Sonia. Missing are youngest two, Harry and Judy.

remembered ones who lived with the family for some ten years from 1933 to 1943, was Bill Caniuk, who resides in Edmonton today. John and Elizabeth were very fond of their neighbours: Fred and Lena Chornohus, John and Anne Humeny, and John and Mary Shupenia, with whom many a long winter evening was spent playing canasta. Also, John was a good friend to another neighbour, an eccentric, lifetime bachelor, Mr. Peter Goyan, who had an uncanny, close relationship with his pigeons and a few hogs. After John's death in 1963, his youngest son Harry continued the farming operation while he completed



Anastasia Bidniak in the garden with her grandchildren, John's first three children.



George and Anastasia with their eldest daughter Domka, on her wedding day (1918) to George Shapka.

his last year of high school in Andrew and it was indeed with regret that the farm was then sold as it seemed to mark the beginning of a trend towards modern, large-scale farming as compared to small mixed farming which prevailed in the area. John's widow, Elizabeth, with her two youngest children, Harry and Judy, then relocated in Edmonton where she continues to live today.

### **Blashko, Mike and Victoria** by Marlene Kryklywicz

1934 was a good year in spite of the Depression. On February 18, 1934 Mike Blashko and Victoria Eustafiewich exchanged vows. It is their history which I relate.

On September 18, 1906 a boy with a brave, wandering heart was born to Steve and Paraska Blashko in Barbiwtsy, Bukovina. This area was under Austrian rule. As Dad was growing up, the political state of his homeland was experiencing change. Dad realized the futility of war and felt a need to contribute to society in a more positive manner. This homeland was now under Romanian rule so Dad, along with several friends who were aspiring towards higher goals, decided to leave their home to seek greener pastures.

On September 1, 1926 the adventurers departed from Ukraine. Three weeks later their ship docked in Montreal. Edmonton was their destination since one of Dad's friends had a brother there. David Samchuk, already employed by Swifts, found a job for his younger brother; but Dad was not yet so fortunate. Excitement stirred in their hearts as the young boys travelled from Montreal to Edmonton by train.

Dad could not remain idle. He sought any form of employment. The first opportunity arose in the Leduc area. Joe DuBara, a farmer, employed Dad for board and room.

Undoubtedly, hard times were felt. Rumors stated that any unemployed immigrant who partook of the "soup line" in Edmonton would be deported. Fear of deportation inspired and motivated Dad to persevere with his only assets: his head and his hands.

During the slack farming season Mr. DuBara did not require Dad's services any longer.

Once more unemployment befell Dad. In Edmonton, Dad "beat the train" to Vegreville. This means that he found his way into a boxcar and thereby reached his destination, penniless. In Vegreville, he sauntered over to the flour mill. He met many farmers here and discovered opportunities for future employment.

In 1927 a new CPR track was being constructed from Clandonald to Willingdon. Max Rosa and John

Wickstrand, the CPR contractors, accepted Dad. He toiled enthusiastically until freeze-up.

Once again, he was unemployed. However, he was fortunate that David Samchuk would provide lodging for him. While staying here, Dad agreed to do anything which might be available at Swifts. One such job was referred to as "shaking hides". After cattle were slaughtered, the hides were treated with salt. When an order for hides was received from the East, the salt treatment had to be removed. Five men were required to "shake" the hide vigorously so that a clean hide would remain. The hides were then rolled into bundles and packed aboard a train car. One can imagine what a distasteful job this could have been, being showered by salt all day!

Another type of employment at Swifts was working in the "ice house". Blocks of ice were cut out in a nearby lake. The blocks measured two feet by two feet by the thickness of the ice. The massive ice cubes had to be insulated with sawdust to prevent thawing. As the temperature rose in spring, meat could still be shipped by "refrigeration" from these ice blocks.

Spring was certainly welcomed. Rosa and Wickstrand had a position for Dad again. Dad remained in their employ from 1927 to 1931.

During these years, Dad saved his earnings. A fair amount of his earnings was sent home to have land purchased so that he would have property upon his return to Ukraine. The other portion of his savings was loaned to farmers in the Andrew area. The Depression made it impossible to recover the loans by cash, so in lieu of cash, Dad received an eighty acre piece of land as repayment of a loan. As a landowner in Canada, it seemed Dad would not return to Ukraine (1932).



Mike and Victoria Blashko.

Dad lived at Isidore Eustafiewich's as they were acquaintances from Ukraine. The railway contractors sold Dad a team of horses with harnesses, and a wagon for eighty dollars. In 1933 twenty acres of wheat were threshed from his land with the help of Nick Evanowich.

In 1933 Dad met his future bride, Victoria Eustafiewich. On February 18, 1934 Mom and Dad were married.

Dad and Mom lived on Mom's grandmother's farm, which they rented for that year.

They then moved to a quarter of land which they rented from Peter Kozakewich, with the option to buy. In 1943 this land was sold to Metro Gubersky. Dad then purchased a quarter of land on the southern outskirts of Andrew, from Dr. Connolly. In 1943 Dad brought his family to this site, and it is here that roots for their children were laid and so remain.

1937 was an exciting year. Dad became affluent and purchased his first automobile, a Willis. Grandfather Eustafiewich undertook the responsibility of teaching Dad to drive. While Dad was searching for the clutch, the road escaped, taking the dear Willis into the ditch. This was the year of the caterpillars. Just imagine all those wriggly creatures enjoying an automobile journey!

The Willis left many stories. In the bitter winter, a "block heater" had to be improvised. No need for extension cords — just a pan of oil, a match, and courage to put it under the car. Very effective!

The highlight of 1937, however, was the birth of their first son, Stephen Michael, arriving on March 2. Grace Sadoway from Skaro, became his wife on June 22, 1963. They have a daughter, Lisa and a son, Leighton. The family is engaged in farming in the Andrew area. Steve also sells real estate and Grace works at the Treasury Branch.

A second son, Carl Arthur, was born on March 8, 1941. In 1964 he married Sylvia Sadoway from Smoky Lake. They have presented to the family tree two sons, Sean and Christopher; and a daughter, Paula. Carl is presently practicing psychiatry in Edmonton. Sylvia has completed her B. Ed. degree this year and will continue her studies at the University this coming fall.

December, 1945, brought a daughter, Marlene Virginia. In 1966 Robert Kryklywicz, from Willingdon, took my hand in marriage. We have been given joy with our two daughters, Tamara and Carla Jane. Both of us teach in Vegreville.

Allen George, the youngest member, came into their lives in 1951. He chose Donna Broemeling for his wife in 1978. Allen is presently teaching in Edmonton and Donna is a nurse at the University Hospital. Their daughter, Shannon, is the youngest member on the family tree.

Dad has four sisters and a brother living in Ukraine. His father passed away at the age of ninety-two in February, 1966. Baba is still living at the wonderful age of ninety-eight.

Mom has two sisters, Olympia in Vancouver and Olga in Edmonton. Her mother, Mary Eustafiewich, passed away in August, 1975. Her father, Melety, left us in October, 1976.

Through the years of agony and ecstasy, sorrows and joys, Mom and Dad have been fortunate to retire in relatively good health, for which we are most thankful.

In 1967 they visited Dad's home, as well as other parts of Europe. They have also traveled to various parts of Canada, Mexico, and during February of 1979, they absorbed Arizona sunshine.

In 1977 we had the fortune of having Dad's brother from Ukraine visit with us during the harvesting season.

On behalf of my brothers, I would like to express joy, pride and love for the roots and guidance Mom and Dad have given us.

### **Blazenko, Nicephor and Dorka**

Nicephor and Dorka Blazenko were married on May 21, 1893 in the parish of Dzuryn, District of Czortkow, Capital city of Tarnopol, Republic of Poland.

Nicephor was born in 1866 to his parents, John and Julia (Charkowa) Blazenko.

Dorka Blazenko was born in 1870 and her parents were Stephan Bendas and Anna (Nimczuk) Bendas.

In 1898 Nicephor Blazenko left his wife and two sons, Mike and Nick, to find a way to get to Canada. He sailed on a three-mast merchant ship, one hundred and sixty yards long, for six months before they reached Hawaii. There was no Panama Canal so they sailed around Cape Horn, South America, from the Black Sea. He worked on the ship to earn passage, and then for six months more on a sugar plantation in Hawaii. Here he was paid with gold coins which he kept on himself at all times; at times the pouch was heavy. From Hawaii he came to Vancouver where Nicephor worked with horses and in stables for a few months. Being a railroad man in the old country, he later moved and worked on the railroad around Calgary for two years before he saved enough money for passage for his wife Dorka and his two sons, Mike and Nick.

Nicephor walked from Calgary north to the Old Wostok area and claimed a homestead in the Redwater area.

When Dorka arrived with sons Mike, nine years old and Nick, five years old, they stayed with Mykita Bryks for a while. Later Nicephor traded his home-



Nicephor Blazenko.

stead at Redwater for one that Mr. Timinsky had in the Wostok area — N.E. 30, 56, 17, W. 4. Here the family settled and lived all their lives. Nicephor Blazenko still worked out to make ends meet and to improve his farming. He helped build the Limestone Catholic Church and worked for sixteen years supervising the surveying and building of roads in this area, as he had a working knowledge of some from the old country. He held a foreman's job as long as he had a Polish speaking interpreter and when this man left, he left two weeks later because he couldn't



Mrs. Blazenko and son John.

handle the paysheets which were written in English, as he did not know the language.

Three more children were born on the homestead: Wasyl, Paraska and Ivan.

Mike Blazenko married Pearl Yeshinski and they have two boys, Fred and Alex. Mike worked as a miner for forty years in the Coleman area.

Nick and Maria (Pawliuk) homesteaded near Rodef and they have Pearl, Bill, and David. They later lived in the Wostok area and then in the 1930's moved to a farm at Derwent. Nick has recently passed away.

Wasyl Blazenko married Rosie Derevanko and they have two girls, Rose and Edna. They farmed in the Peace River area before moving to Vancouver.

Nicephor Blazenko's only daughter, Paraska, married Andre Palamarek and they have Nick, Olga, Stanley, Rosie and Alex.

The youngest son Ivan married Maria Tanasiuk and they have three children: Eunice, Steve and John. Maria Tanasiuk is the second daughter of George and Domka Tanasiuk of Sachava. Ivan and Maria Blazenko lived and farmed on the original homestead all their farming days.

Eunice Blazenko married Carl Radomsky and they have Darryl and Dean.



Mary and John Blazenko with Eunice and Steve.

Steve Blazenko married Margaret Fediuk and they have Tracy and Tanya.

John Blazenko married Loretta Schultz and they have Shauna and Scott.

Ivan Blazenko worked out to supplement his farming income from 1967 to 1977. He worked on construction at the Redwater Fertilizer Plant; Delta Chemical by Dow; three and one half years at Gulf Refinery at Strathcona; and as a Labour Foreman for Imperial Oil for two and one half years.

Ivan and Maria Blazenko have sold the original homestead and are semi-retired at Andrew.

Mr. Nicephor Blazenko passed away at the age of seventy-six in 1942. Mrs. Dorka Blazenko passed away at the age of ninety-two in 1962. Both were buried at the Holy Trinity Orthodox Church cemetery at Wostok.

### **Bochanesky, Alexander and Magdalena by V. Bochansky**

Alexander Bochanesky was born on January 16, 1866, in the village of Kisyliv, province of Bukovyna, Ukraine. His parents were Todyr and Maria Bochanesky.

Magdalena Shewchuk was born on July 27, 1869, also in the village of Kisyliv. She was the daughter of Ivan and Domna Shewchuk.

Alexander and Magdalena were married in 1893 in the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox church in Kisyliv, Ukraine.

Although Alexander's parents were poor, even by the standards of their time, to set up the newly married couple his father fractioned his small holding and gave them half of a "morg" of land (about two acres). This small parcel of land could not provide a livelihood for the young couple so Alexander hired himself out to the local "pan" (landlord), leaving the responsibility of caring for their own land to Magdalena. Magdalena hired a neighbor who was fortunate enough to own a horse to plow the land and then proceeded manually, complemented only by hand-made tools, to cultivating, harrowing, seeding and harvesting the crop.

Alexander labored long and hard for the landlord but could not seem to bring his family above the poverty level. Talk of distant lands and a better future was everywhere. Folks who had immigrated to Canada wrote of the bright future and a different way of life they had discovered. Alexander decided to see for himself. He mortgaged his land and bought boat passage for himself to Canada in April, 1898. He left Magdalena and his two sons George and John behind, with the intention of sending for them as soon as he was sure he could make a home for them. This took two years.

In 1900, Magdalena, George and John and all their worldly goods packed in crates, bundles and bags boarded a train in a nearby town and set out for Hamburg where they would board a ship for Halifax. This trip took three weeks.

In April, 1900, they landed in Halifax where once again they boarded a train, this time for a three thousand mile journey. Eventually they arrived at Strathcona where they were met by a most happy Alexander. He had hired the farmer, for whom he had worked for two years, to transport his family to the homestead in the Whitford Lake area. Their home for the next two years was a primitive dug-out (burdei).

In their first year of homesteading they realized that if they were to do any serious farming they would have to have money with which to purchase two oxen, a plow, harrows and some seed grain. He, therefore, saw his family provided for as well as he could and set out on foot for Edmonton. The first winter he dug ditches in Edmonton and coal in the Clover Bar mines.

In 1902, Alexander bought two oxen and broke a plot of land for his first crop. In the winter he once again returned to the Clover Bar mine. With each of

Alexander's absences from the homestead, the total responsibility for the homestead, animals and children fell on Magdalena.

During the winter of 1902-1903, Magdalena and son George undertook to build the family's first real home. In the spring when Alexander arrived home he installed two panes of glass for windows and thatched the roof and they were ready to move in.

In the fall Alexander went to locate a job again. He walked three weeks to Fort McLeod, then to Pincher Creek and then to Frank where he worked on the railroad. As Magdalena now was better provided for and also had the able assistance of her two boys, Alexander stayed on the job the entire summer of 1904. This summer they had enough money with which to buy a cow — now the family could have milk.

In the spring of 1906, Alexander bought a wagon, a seed drill and a pair of horses. At last he was ready to become a full time farmer. He broke more land, attained title to the homestead, and purchased an adjoining quarter of land. During the interval, they had increased their family to four sons and three daughters.

Alexander was instrumental in the building of the first Ukrainian Orthodox church in Alberta (Sachava parish). He donated one thousand dollars to the newly-organized Ukrainian Greek-Orthodox Church of Canada. Magdalena and Alexander were awarded honorary life membership in the Sachave parish.

Alexander, at age eighty, died on October 17, 1946. Magdalena passed away on November 8, 1949. They were predeceased by two sons, John who died on December 13, 1918 and Wasyl who died on February 28, 1928. George passed away on January 7, 1971, Magdalena (Cholak) passed away on September 23, 1972, and Nicholas died on June 1, 1979. Surviving them are Mrs. Helen Evaniuk who celebrated her seventy-fifth birthday this year and resides in Edmonton, and Mrs. Sophie Sidor who lived on a farm at R.R. No. 1 Willington.

### **Bochanesky, George and Helen by Victoria Bochansky**

George Bochanesky was born on February 24th, 1894, to Alexander and Magdalena Bochanesky (nee Shewchuk) in the village of Kisyliv, province of Bukovyna, Ukraine. He immigrated to Canada in April, 1900.

Helen Bochanesky (nee Dromarsky) was born on June 14th, 1899, to Metro and Dorothy Dromarsky (nee Onifreychuk) in the Whitford Lake South district.

Both were born to families who not only pioneered in Alberta but also struggled to be successful



George and Helen Bochanesky.

in agricultural production. Producing enough food to feed the family was a challenge and producing enough to feed one's needs as well as some for sale was an accomplishment. Under the best of conditions this meant brushing the land, cultivating it and harvesting it with nothing more than hand-made wooden tools and lots of back-breaking toil as well as determination.

On June 9, 1916, George and Helen were married in the Russian Orthodox Church at Wostok and set to farming on a quarter section of land near his father's homestead. Here they remained until October, 1951, when in semi-retirement they moved to the village of Andrew. In April, 1952, they moved to Edmonton and resided there for the remainder of their lives. George died on January 7, 1971 and Helen passed away on April 1, 1979.

They are survived by five sons and six daughters. John, Steve and William reside in Edmonton; Alex farms in the Redwater area and Mike lives in Gibbons. Mary (Pete) Cole lives in East Selkirk, Manitoba; Kathleen (Nick) Woywitka, Jenny (William) Mandryk, Dorothy (Andrew) Holowawty, Angeline (Hank) Zonneveld and Elizabeth (William) Yakimeshyn, all reside in the city of Edmonton. Surviving them are also thirty-five grandchildren.

George and Helen, like their parents before them, were active in the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church at Sachava and in later years, while residing in Edmonton, in the St. Elias Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

### **Bodnarek, Wasyl and Anastasia by Louise Wynnchuk**

Wasyl Bodnarek was born on January 12, 1879. He was the son of Nickolia and Matza Bodnarek. He had one brother John and two sisters — Maraphta and Tsieka. In 1904 Wasyl Bodnarek left all his family in Bukowina, Austria and came to Canada. He stayed at



Mr. and Mrs. Bodnarek, May, 1937.

the home of Petro Palamarek who was his uncle and god-father. He was like a father to Wasyl: when he needed advice, his uncle gave it to him; but when he needed a scolding, he got that too.

Wasyl Bodnarek went to work and got a job near Calgary building railroad tracks. He worked there for over a year. He felt he had enough money to buy some land, so he came back to Palamarek's place which was in the Andrew district. He wanted to get a homestead so that he would have his own land, for that is the reason he came to Canada. He wanted a better living. He met Anastasia Palahniuk, daughter of Ivan and Katrina Palahniuk. Anastasia had two brothers: Steve and John, both passed away a few years ago; and two sisters: Mary, who is married to William Kapitski, now living in Andrew; and Louise, married to Nick Paley, now living in Edmonton.

Ivan Palahniuk's family came to Canada in 1896 from Kysylew, Bukowina, Austria. They settled in the Andrew district and lived there until both passed away. Wasyl Bodnarek met Anastasia while staying at Palamarek's. The two families lived about one and one half miles apart. They got married on February 15th, 1906. They homesteaded seven miles northwest of Andrew in the Sniatyn district. They broke the land themselves and farmed on this homestead for fourteen years. At first they just had a small one-room cabin built of logs and an earth roof. It was in the bush so there were lots of wild animals around as well as snakes. Anastasia would close the door real well; but the snakes would crawl up the log wall,

make a hole in the earth roof and just fall in; many times, on the wooden bed where the children were sleeping. They lived in this cabin for six years. Then they built a nice, big three-room house.

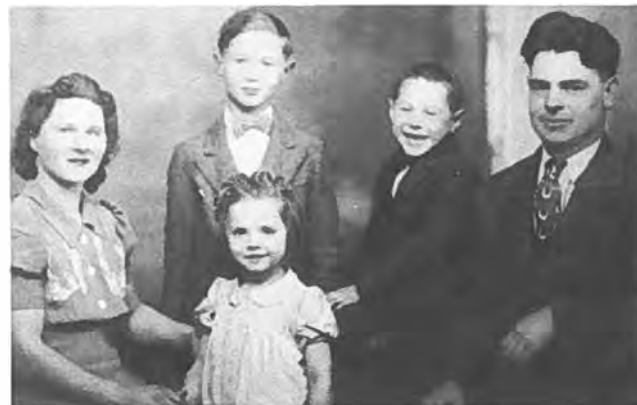
Times were very hard when they just started farming. Wasyl walked to Edmonton to get a job and worked there for some time. Anastasia sewed for other people just to make a little money. She also did beautiful cross-stitch and needle-point work. After living fourteen years on the homestead, Wasyl bought C.P.R. land where they built a nice two-storey house, even a veranda on the east side. They moved there with the family. By now they had good strong horses so they moved some of the buildings off the homestead land to the new place with an eight-horse team. The children used to get very excited at times like that.

Wasyl was a trustee for Sniatyn School. He also helped build the first Kyslew church and was on the executive of that same church. He read and wrote in Ukrainian very well. Without any schooling here in Canada, he spoke English really well. Wasyl and Anastasia had a family of seven children, five girls and two boys: Mary, Kate, Nick, John, Louise, Jean, and Anne.

Mary, the oldest, was married to William Feschuk of the Smoky Lake district. They first lived six miles north of Smoky Lake — farmed there for five years. Then they moved to Pakan district (five miles north west of Pakan) still farming. After five years they moved to the family farm. This was when William got a job at Swifts Packing Plant, where he worked for twenty-seven years until he retired. Mary worked on the farm with their four children: Helen, Paul, John, and Anne. Helen, now married to Nick Kudryk, lives in Andrew. Paul married Olga Rudick, now living in Edmonton. John married Carol Mulcahy, now living in Edmonton. Anne is married to George Slamko, now living in Edmonton. William and Mary moved to Andrew to retire in 1967. William passed away in 1977. Mary is still living in Andrew.

Kate Bodnarek is married to Anton Matiaszow from the Highway district (which is Ukalta now). They farmed there for about thirty-four years. They are now retired and living in Andrew. They have three children: Victor, John, and Pauline. Victor married Anne Koshman, now living in Andrew. John married Marie Harker, now living in Spruce Grove. Pauline married Fred Gluckie and is presently living in Edmonton.

Nick Bodnarek married Mary Klompas of Andrew. They farmed in the Sniatyn district. Their four children are William, Ernie, Evangeline, and Richard. William was married to Ema Frundlich.



L. to R.: Mary, Bill, Ernie, Nick and Evangeline Bodnarek.

Ema passed away in July, 1978; she was only thirty-nine years old. William is still living in Edmonton with his two sons. Ernie married Joyce Stasco — now living in Edmonton. Evangeline married Bill W. Kozakewich and is presently farming near Andrew. Richard married Kathy Neurauter, now living in Edmonton. Nick and Mary, after farming in the Sniatyn district, decided to move near Andrew. After farming for a while, Nick felt there was an easier way of making a living: so he went into partnership in a pool hall and bowling alley business in Edmonton. After two years he got tired of city life; he sold his share of the business and continued farming. But he still was not content, so he bought the Silver Glow Hall with John Dolenchuk in Andrew. By now Nick realized that there was no such thing as making money the easy way so he and his partner sold the hall. All in all, Nick and Mary farmed for forty-one years. They are now retired and living in Vegreville.

When Nick and John were boys they made their own toys and had their own fun. They made a small harness out of binder twine and would catch two gophers and harness them up as teams. That was real fun. They also would catch small wild ducklings, fence them in, and feed them until they were ready to be killed for meat and feathers.

Nick was about fourteen years old when he had his first experience with a gun. It was a double barrel shot gun and Nick was pretty small for his age, but he spotted a prairie chicken and was going to get his first shot. Of course, Dad was not home. He aimed, pulled the trigger, and the gun went off; the chicken fell down and so did Nick. He was just knocked out by the blast of the gun, but he was happy that his first shot was a good one even though he had a nose-bleed.

John Bodnarek married Dorothy Nikolychuk of Smoky Lake. Their three children are all married. Bob married Doras Berry, now living in Berwyn, Alberta. Margie married Roy Hnydan, presently living in Edmonton. Paul married Diane Gorsline and





John and Dorothy Bodnarek.

are now living in St. Albert. John was a jack-of-all-trades; did farming, worked for the C.N.R., operated a service station in Edmonton, and did a lot of mechanical work for his friends and neighbors while farming. When still a boy, he went to trade school in Edmonton and is a qualified mechanic. He also worked for the N.A.R. He was in partnership with John Wynnychuk in the J. I. Case dealership (Andrew Farm Equipment). Then his last job was road maintenance for the County of Two Hills, where he worked for ten years. He must have liked it, because then he moved to Pine Point, N.W.T., where he worked for another ten years as highway maintenance for the Federal Government. The wages were much higher out north. Now John and Dorothy are retired and living in Andrew.

Louise Bodnarek is married to John Wynnychuk of Pakan. They farmed there for a few years; then went into the machinery business (Andrew Farm Equipment, Ltd.). They were in business for thirty



Louise, Patrick, Adele, John Wynnychuk.

years. Their two children are Adele and Patrick. Adele is married to E. H. F. (Har) Roberts, now living in Calgary. During summer, Patrick is employed by Crown Pavement and in the winter works at the fertilizer plant in Redwater. John sold the business in 1977 and is now retired and living in Andrew.

When Louise was in grade three, she stayed at the place of Mary Feschuk, her sister, for about eight months. There, she went to White Earth School. Mr. Parreyko was the teacher. There were over one hundred children in a one-room school, from grade one to nine and just that one teacher. Louise was quite proud to talk about her Sniatyn school where there were two rooms and two teachers and fewer children. But a few years later when she had to get the strap from the Junior Room teacher, she was not so happy. Louise's dad insisted that she learn Ukrainian reading and writing; and in those days Ukrainian was a no-no in school. You either got strapped or had to write one hundred times, "I must not speak Ukrainian". She did not speak it but had the Ukrainian alphabet in her *Introduction to Literature* book. As she picked up the book, the sheet with the Ukrainian alphabet fell out. John Hunka who was sitting behind her saw it and smiled. Mr. Brown, the teacher, asked him what was so funny. He had to tell the truth. Louise had to go to the Junior Room teacher and ask for the strap. Miss Lawford was the other teacher. Louise got one strap on each hand and then had to take the strap back. For about two weeks she would not laugh at Mr. Brown's jokes, so he told the whole room he was sorry he didn't give her more straps. Yes, those were the days.

Jean Bodnarek was married to Peter Hunka of the Sniatyn district. They have one daughter, Patricia, who is married to Birger Andersen. They are now living in Edmonton. Jean and Peter farmed in the Sniatyn district, about three miles north of Andrew.



Jean and Peter Hunka.

Jean also has a farm about two miles south of Smoky Lake. They farmed for about forty years and did very well. Peter was a fast thinker, fast worker, and was always well organized. In August of 1978, Peter passed away due to an accident which happened on the bridge going to Smoky Lake. In 1979 Jean had a new home built in Vegreville, where she is living now.

Ann Bodnarek is married to William Motyka of Chipman. Ann started training as a nurse in Lamont Hospital in 1947, where she graduated as an R.N. in

1952. She continued working there for another year. Then, when she got married, they moved to Edmonton, where she worked at the General Hospital until her family came. Their three children are Debbie, Bill, and Dana, who are still living with them. Anne's husband, William, is employed by Texaco Oil Company as a tester. Our dad and mother, Wasyl and Anastasia Bodnarek, moved to Andrew to a new home where they retired in 1940. Dad passed away at the age of sixty-eight in 1948. Mother continued living in Andrew. She did a lot of sewing; made her own dresses, skirts, blouses; sewed patch-work quilts; and did cross-stitching and needle-point until she was ninety-three years old. She was doing these things for her daughters and daughters-in-law. Mother passed away at the age of ninety-five in January of 1978.

### **Bolan, Patrick** by Irene Bolan

Mr. Patrick Bolan came west by train from Ontario to Calgary in the spring of 1889. He worked around Calgary and Banff for five years for two dollars a day. He saved enough to buy a team of horses, harness, wagon and a walking plough, in Calgary in the spring of 1894. He and a friend, whom he had met in Calgary, Mr. Robert Stewart, started out by team and wagon cross-country (no surveyed roads — just trails) three hundred miles northeast to where homesteads were being taken up at the time. Mr. Bolan settled on a homestead one mile west and one mile north of the present town of Willingdon. Mr. Stewart took one up a few miles to the west. The first winter was spent in getting out logs for a barn and for a shack with a sod roof which was built in the fall.

Mrs. Bolan, her widowed mother, two sisters and two brothers came that same year from Montreal and filed on a homestead, but did not stay; they moved to Edmonton, which was just a town then, but growing fast. Settlers were coming from all over the world, taking up homesteads in this new land which the government was giving for ten dollars for 160 acres, to encourage settlers to come in.

Mom and Dad were married in Edmonton in November of 1897. They raised a family of eight children who all are living. They stayed on the homestead until November of 1948 — when they moved to Vegreville where they resided till their deaths in 1955, which occurred within two weeks of each other; Dad at the age of ninety and Mom at eighty-three.

In those days our closest store was at Andrew, ten miles away, owned and managed by Mr. Ed Carey.

The first school in the district was built in the early 1900's. I think perhaps in 1904. It was our

closest school. We walked four miles. The name of that school was Manawan. Later in 1907 a school was built in our District, which was closer. We only had to walk a little over two miles. That school was named Sheskowicz.

### **Bordian Family**

In the year 1898, George and Angelina Bordian made the crucial decision to immigrate to Canada. Distraught from the uncertainties of land shortages, wood for fuel and finally the loss of their first-born son, they came to the realization that if they remained in their village of Molodia their future held little hope for a proud and prosperous future.

Promises from Canadian land agents led them to believe that their only chance for a better life was in immigrating to Canada.

They left their tiny province of Bukovina, then under Austrian rule, on July 12, 1898, enroute to Hamburg, Germany, where they set sail for Nova Scotia, Canada on a square-rigged sailing vessel. From Halifax to Winnipeg via train, they experienced a three week delay due to an unknown epidemic. They continued on their journey to Edmonton, also via train, which ended their long trek, but also met with misfortune with the loss of their beloved year-old daughter Pearl.

Met by the land agent, they were guided to their final settlement which was located four miles south and one mile east of Andrew, Alberta. Given the choice of several sections of land, they chose their homestead carefully. their land consisted of higher land for the wet seasons and a low land for the drier seasons. It was a well-wooded area with a plentiful water source coming from the creek and pond which flowed through their land.

Their homestead was purchased at a large sum of ten dollars, leaving George with the remainder of ten cents.



Taken in 1915. L. to R.: Mike Kishpan, John Horobec, George Bordian, Mrs. Horobec, Angelina Bordian, Mary Bordian, Mike Bordian, Ann Bordian, Elie Manduk, Alexandra Bordian, Mrs. Manduk and baby. Front: Michael and Kathleen Bordian.

A cave burrowed out of the side of a hill was Angelina's first winter home in Canada. Three of these winters of hardship, working for the railroad between Calgary and Medicine Hat, finally earned enough money to purchase the horses and equipment necessary to farm their land. George supplemented this income during these years by hauling freight from Edmonton to Pakan (then a trading area) by horse team. Angelina worked as well, cooking and cleaning for a local family at a wage of twenty-five cents per week.

During the summers of these years, George and Angelina Bordian cleared their land.

John Bordian and his wife Angelina came to Canada in 1899 and bought their own homestead, just two miles away from their son George. They helped George and Angelina work their land and to establish their first Canadian homestead.

John worked in the sawmill where he cut logs and also obtained logs to build their log house on their homestead.

The clearing of George's land was all done by hand, axe and a walking plow. Their first crop, which came a year later, consisted of three acres of wheat. It was hand planted and hand threshed by flail. A few years later they built their own grinder which consisted of only two rocks. They supplemented their diet with vegetables grown in their garden, wild berries, and fish which flourished abundantly in the creek running through their land. In later years, staples such as coal oil, salt, sugar and matches were bought in Andrew.

In 1904, John Bordian, George's father, died and seven years later Angelina, George's mother, passed away.

George carried on in his community with the strong belief of retaining his ethnic identity. He, therefore, became involved in the building of the first Russian Greek Orthodox Church in the area and he was chairman and secretary of the School District 1469 for several years.

In 1909, George purchased the first steam-operated threshing machine, pulled by horses, in that area. During the threshing season he would hire it out to the neighboring farmers. This machine required twenty to twenty-five men to operate it.

George continued to work in the community until he passed away in 1927 at the age of fifty-six. Angelina remained on the homestead until her death at the age of seventy-one.

George and Angelina Bordian bore thirteen children, three of which died at an early age. The remaining ten children, three boys and seven girls all grew up in the Andrew District.



B. Bordian's passport, 1898.

Their daughter Mary, who married John Tichon, lived in the Andrew District until 1955 with their six children. Mary was widowed in 1969 and is now living in Edmonton, Alberta.

Mike (Dmetro), their son, married Mary Chorney of Mundare in 1921, had eight children and resided in the Andrew area until 1936, then moved to Edmonton, where he passed away in 1963.

Anne married Peter Popowich in 1921 and they had three children. They lived in the Hilliard area for several years and then moved to Lloydminster where Peter passed away in 1979.

Alexandra married Nick Mitansky in 1924; they had three children. Alexandra and Nick are currently residing in Kelowna, British Columbia.

Kathleen married George Romanko of Hairy Hill, where they lived for several years with their two children. They are currently living in Edmonton.

Michael married Lena Shandro in 1939 and they have two children. They lived in Whitford for some time, in Edmonton for six years and are now living in Kelowna, British Columbia.

Laura married Frank Mihalchan in 1930. They lived in the Vegreville District for a decade with their

three sons. Frank passed away in 1974. Laura now resides in Edmonton.

Alice married Tom Woolley in 1937, had six children and resided in the Andrew District for better than twenty years. In 1973 Tom passed away in Edmonton, where Alice now resides.

Pearl, the youngest, married Ray Holmes of Andrew in 1946. They remained in Andrew for five years and then moved to Edmonton where Ray passed away in 1969. Pearl married Robert Smith in 1971. They reside in Edmonton.

Charles took over the original farmstead in 1941. He remained active in the community and in 1937, started the first rural mail delivery outside of Andrew. He was active in the organization of the first rural powerline service which supplied power to thirty-six farmers in 1949. Charles married Catherine Tanasichuk in 1944, had two children, lived in the Andrew District until 1959 and then moved to Edmonton where they are still residing. Charles Bordian was the last member of the Bordian family to leave the homestead in 1962 when it was sold.

George and Angelina had thirty-six grandchildren, fifty-four great-grandchildren and, to date, over a dozen great-great-grandchildren.

The Bordian family experienced the pains and joys of growing up in the Andrew District and although they are no longer residents of the area, their memories are always reaffirmed in reunions they have with their old friends still residing in the area.

### **Borwick, John and Eliza as told by Ed Erasmus**

John Borwick, son of William and Betsy, was born at Fort Edmonton on March 29, 1863. John served as a scout for Major Steele Tim in the Riel Rebellion. He ran the Pony Express route and delivered messages and mail during the Rebellion.

John was then a fur buyer and trader at Fort Smith for one or two winters. From there, John settled near Limestone Lake. While there, he was assigned by the Land Office as a land-guide for newly arrived immigrants.

John married Eliza Erasmus, daughter of Peter and Charlotte (Jackson) Erasmus in 1885. Eliza was born on April 23, 1867 at Whitefish Lake. When Eliza was an infant, after a severe illness she was nursed back to health by Mrs. Ford Hawk. In 1900, John had one of the three stores at Whitford where he was said to be "learning Russian". Later that same year, Mr. Hawk had given his "adopted" daughter and son-in-law some land on which to build a hotel. This hotel was the first business that started the community of Andrew.

John and Eliza were very fond of children and



John and Eliza Borwick, Sara (Eliza's sister) and daughter Mary.



Former Andrew Residents. Back Row: Edward Whitford (son of Andrew), Colin Borwick, Mary Borwick, Eliza Borwick, John Borwick, holding Arthur Whitford (Andrew's Grandson). Centre Row: Rachael Whitford, Mrs. Sara Whitford, Granny Betsy Borwick, Andy Whitford. Sitting on the ground are Donald Whitford and Ed Erasmus.

were favorite people of many a youngster. They had one daughter of their own Bella, who was born on May 17, 1886, and died November 4, 1886. They adopted one daughter and one son and brought up two nephews, Ed Erasmus and his brother George, as their Dad had died when they were very young.

John sold his hotel in Andrew to George Woolley in 1906, and moved to Vegreville. While there he had a livery stable with as many as seventy-five horses at one time. He was also the pound keeper.

In October of 1909, John Borwick and his family moved to Saddle Lake, but stayed there only briefly as in 1910 John took a homestead at Cork, Alberta. John and Eliza operated a store and post office at Cork. From Cork, John and family were at Saddle Lake for four years where he acted as interpreter. In 1918 John moved his family to Edmonton.

John Borwick died on October 29, 1936. Eliza lived with her nephew Ed Erasmus, till her death on December 12, 1963 at the age of ninety-six years. Eliza is buried at Saddle Lake.

### **Borwick, Peter and Alice**

Peter and Alice Borwick were married and settled in the Hamlet of Andrew in 1905. They owned a farm approximately ten miles north of Andrew and one on Whitford Lake which he worked out of Andrew; they also owned a hay tract east of Andrew near Whitford Lake.

Peter operated the Andrew Hotel for a short period of time. Peter died in Andrew in September, 1938. Alice died in Edmonton on January 5, 1973.

Peter and Alice had a family of six children.

Elizabeth Helen Borwick married James C. Jaeger of Edmonton. They had two sons: James Donald Jaeger and his son Peter Craig living in Australia; J. W. Barry Jaeger and his son Robert James died suddenly in a plane crash out of Fort McMurray on October 12, 1979; and a daughter Suzanne living in Fort McMurray.

Esther Ann Borwick married Harold Richards of Edmonton. They have two children, Kenneth Harold and Patricia Elizabeth McDonald, both of Edmonton.

William George Borwick died in August, 1938. He had two children — Maxine and Joyce.

Peter James Borwick died on July 28, 1979. He had a son Harold and daughters Donna Scott and Gail Borwick, all of Edmonton.

Frances Jane Borwick married Wilf Lilge. They have three children: Robert James Lilge, Betty-Jean O'Shea and William Lilge — all of Grande Prairie, Alberta.

Winnifred Maude married Cec McDougall. Their daughter Patricia Schram lives in Vancouver,

British Columbia. Daughter Wendy Tebb and son Tommy McDougall live in Spruce Grove, Alberta.

### **Pauline Braschuk**

Wasył Braschuk, born in 1855 in Babynci, Borshchiw, Western Ukraine and Maria Terlecky born in 1859, in the village of Zviniachka, were married in 1881. In 1897 they set sail for Canada with their two sons, Dymetro and Michael and three daughters Olana, Anna and Wasylena, on the S.S. Scotia, landing in Halifax on April 30. They continued their journey by rail to Sifton, Manitoba at which point the railroad ended. The Braschuk family settled and farmed there until Wasył's death in August of 1931. Four more children were born in Canada, namely: Pauline, Margaret, John and Mary.

Pauline, the sixth child, was born on March 25, 1900, in Sifton, Manitoba where she took her schooling. After completing a business course in Winnipeg, she was employed as a receptionist and bookkeeper by Dr. Ivan Pazdrey, the first Ukrainian doctor in Canada. Unfortunately, he passed away at a young age in 1923.

In 1925, Pauline moved to Smoky Lake, Alberta where she worked in her brother's-in-law (Wasył Czumer) general store. After her father died in 1931, she made a special trip to Sifton and, upon return, brought her mother to Alberta to reside with the Czumer family.

In 1932, Pauline went into partnership with her sister Mary and built a Red and White Store in Andrew which they operated for five years. When Pauline bought Pasnak's General Store in 1937, her mother came to live with her after the Czumers moved to Edmonton. After Mary returned to her teaching profession in 1943, Pauline sold her building and took over her sister's business and operated it until her retirement in 1967. She had always been a very honest and candid woman and, in human relations, the sincere and kind side of her always surfaced to the top.

One customer of hers remembers a kind act Pauline had rendered in 1945. This young, married, working woman wanted to spend two weeks in Calgary with her husband during the month of July. She had come to the Red and White Store to buy a dress, shoes and other items for the trip and soon realized she did not have enough money to pay for all that she had chosen so Pauline told her that she did not have to worry about paying her until the end of August. Not only that, she had sensed that this young lady was financially embarrassed and after she had wrapped the purchases she took a twenty dollar bill out of her till and said, "Here, you may need this on your excursion. You can pay this back to me in Septem-



Pauline Braschuk.

ber." What a fine voluntary gesture. The stunned young lady looked into those striking, big brown eyes of hers and saw a genuine warmth in them.

That was Pauline! She may have been critical at times but she had a heart of gold. She loved looking after her garden, flowers and house plants, especially beautiful, luscious gloxinias that were constantly blooming in her store windows. She had been proficient in beautiful handicraft such as: embroidering, cross-stitching, crocheting and knitting. Her penmanship was beautiful, in fact she had won a diploma in Manitoba for it during a free hand writing competition. Her bookkeeping was precise and very neatly done. She had been a member of the Andrew Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church and was instrumental in helping with the purchase of the land on which it is located.

Pauline passed away on January 19, 1970, just two and a half months short of her seventieth birthday. She will always be remembered as a charming stately lady.

### **Bryks, Myketa and Anna by Ksenia (Bryks) Kozakewich**

Myketa Bryks and his wife Anna arrived in Canada in 1896, with six of their small children from Austria "Cello" Jurun "Powit" Chortikiw and settled on the homestead in Old Wostok District. They had four daughters and two sons.

The oldest daughter, Barbara, married Ivan Kochuk and had a family of four children: Alex, Nick, Olga and Mary.

The second daughter, Irene, was married to Ivan Wasciezko of Luduc. They raised a family of Fred, Bill, Annie.

Third daughter, Magda, married Ivan Maloney of



Back Row: Wasyl and Maria Bryks, Vaselina and Harry Halkow. Front: Peter Halkow, Mr. and Mrs. Kost Nemersky, Anna Bryks, Katerina Nemersky.

the city of Edmonton, and was blessed with two daughters Ksenia, Diana and four boys: Eddie, Faust, Barney and Alex.

The fourth daughter, Ksenia, married Ernest Rohrer, had one daughter, Gwen, and resided in California till her passing.

The oldest son, Michael, married Maria Gudzan in 1910 and they were blessed with five children: Katie, Margaret, Eddie, Billy and Andy. They settled in Lamont, owned the Russian Mercantile Store. Later, they bought the Lamont Hotel, running it till 1940 when they sold the hotel and retired. Michael passed away in June, 1963 and was laid to rest in the Holy Trinity Russo Greek Orthodox Church of Old Wostok. Maria, his wife, is in the Beaverhill Lodge at Lamont.

The younger son Wasyl was out working, then came home to keep the farm going, as his father passed away, and (Mother) Anna could not manage by herself. Later he married Nataalka Yurkiw, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Yurkiw, and they were blessed with two sons and four daughters: Ksenia, Zoe, Olga, Nancy, Panko and Steve. In 1925 Nataalka died leaving six small children, so in 1926 Wasyl married Maria Feledichuk, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Feledichuk, and raised a family of nine sons and seven daughters.

In 1930 depression struck all the farmers, so Wasyl Bryks and Myketa Kerelchuk (neighbor) left for Lac La Biche to buy homesteads in case they lose their property which was in heavy debt; but slowly they managed to survive and the original homesteads are still in the family. The land is worked by Michael and Elie.

In 1941, after the war broke out, Wasyl's sons

Panko and Steve were called to the Army. Steve got his extension till November 1, 1941. Steve's basic training started in Camrose, with Advance training in Winnipeg; from Winnipeg he was transferred to Terrace, British Columbia, where he took Infantry training; then from Terrace to Prince Albert for guinea-pig testing actions and equipment. He went over-seas with the "Kings Own Rifles" to England, then transferred to "Calgary Highlanders" and went to the Continent-Belgium and Holland. He was stationed in occupied Varal Germany as part of the occupation force. Finally, the war ended in Europe. Some stayed behind, but Steve came home to help father with the farming. On January 6, 1945 he was honorably discharged. Panko was lucky; he did not go overseas but was in Canada in the army for a few months.

Mr. Wasyl Bryks devoted his life to the church, contributing many hours of labor till the time of his passing away on June 10, 1960, and was laid to rest in the Holy Trinity Greek Orthodox Church Cemetery.

Children of Wasyl and Nataalka Bryks:

Ksenia married William Kozakewich, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nick Kozakewich of Andrew. They have a



Wasyl Bryks, Anna Bryks holding granddaughter Ksenia, Malvena (deceased).

family of one son and three daughters: Billy Junior, Marie, Irene and Ann.

Zoe married Peter Feledichuk son of Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Feledichuk of Andrew. They had a family of three sons and five daughters: Peter Junior (deceased in a boat accident in the North-West Territories in 1960), Paul, Elie, Nettie, Diana, Olga, Eunice and June.

Panko married Pauline Chapor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anton Chapor of St. Michael. They have a family of two daughters and two sons: Rose Marie, Kathy, Bernie and Kenny.

Steve married Evangeline Palechuk, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mike Hamaliuk of Andrew, and they have a family of three sons, two daughters: Wesley, Gary, Paul, Linda and Adeline.

Olga married George Skoreyko, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Skoreyko of Andrew. They have a family of one daughter and one son, Natalie and Michael.

Nancy is married to Joe Belski, son of Mr. and Mrs. Belski of Abee. They have a family of one son Chester and two daughters, Rose and Marilyn.

Children of Wasyl and Maria Bryks:

John married Shirley Schaffer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chris Schaffer. their children are: Mac and Flo of St. Michael, and Billy.

Andy, married Corine Venne of Whitford. They have a family of two daughters and one son: Gwen, Kim and Andy Junior.

George married Lucille Yakimyshyn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Yakimyshyn of Andrew. They have three children, one son and two daughters: George Junior, Jody and Christie.

Roy married Victoria Sidor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Metro Sidor of Andrew. They are blessed with three daughters: Terra, Tracy and Draea.

David (deceased) was married to Joan Mandick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Mandik of Edmonton. They have a family of three children, two sons and one daughter: Alexson, Troy and Trina.

Peter is married to Linda Wolski, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bill Wolski of Edmonton. They have a family of two daughters and one son: Candice, Crystal and Durwin.

Elie is married to Deborah Gazloff, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Gazloff of Edmonton. They have a family of two daughters, Tamara and Melanie.

Mike married Marie Bennett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bennett of Magrath. They have a family of one daughter and one son, Michelle and Ashley.

Margaret married Martin Beck, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Beck of San Diego, California. They have a family of one son and one daughter, Delores and Dwayne.

Pearl was married to Paul Schur (deceased) of Limestone. They have a family of two sons and one daughter: Gary, Larry and Linda.

Doris was married to John Kucher (deceased) son of Mr. and Mrs. Nykolay Kucher of Andrew. They have a family of one daughter and two sons: Barbara, Renny and Bernie.

Katie was married to Johnny Huculak (deceased) of Skaro. They have a family of two sons and eight daughters: Gale, Conrad, Kathy, Susan, Donna, Sherry, Shelley, Peggy, Jackie and Tammy.

Diana is married to Charles Nagy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Nagy of Yugoslavia. They have a family of five children, two sons and three daughters: Charles, Valerie, Karen, Shannon and Michael.

Rose Marie is married to Johnny Matichuk, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Matichuk of Andrew. They have a family of four children, one daughter and three sons: Marianne, Johnny, Arnold and Darcy.

Virgie married Wally Stefuik, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Stefuik of Willingdon. They have a family of two daughters and one son: Jillian, Chelsea and Vance Walter William.

### **Buchkowski, Franko and Parania by John Buchkowski**

Franko Buchkowski was born in the village of Lopatyn, county of Brody, Halychyna, Ukraine, 1863. His wife, Parania (nee Sochasky) was born in 1873, in the village of Zavydche in the same county.

They were poor as land was mostly owned by landlords and everything they needed was scarce. They had to work for a landlord to obtain food and wood for the fireplace.

In 1898 they decided to leave for Canada. They set out on a ship called Kaiser Wilhelm de Grosse. They landed in New York. Then they came to Stratcona (South Edmonton) on May 10, 1898.

They were accompanied by their two children, Carl, who was three years of age, and Maria who was one and a half years old. With them came Parania's uncle, Hnat and Magda Sambruk who were her foster parents.

They settled on a homestead one mile east and eight miles north of Hilliard. Their post office, Krakow, was only one mile north and one half mile east of Huwen school, named after a neighbouring village of Zavedche.

They lived on a farm until March, 1935. Frank died at the age of seventy-two and his wife died a year later. Both were buried in the Krakow Ukrainian Catholic cemetery. They were survived by five sons and one daughter: Carl, the oldest son, married Anastasia Fedun. Marie married Stefan Nychka who owned a small business and a butcher shop in Ed-





Mr. and Mrs. Buchkowski.

monton. Later he sold his business and moved to a farm seven miles northeast of Hilliard. At present, he is retired at the Lamont Auxiliary Hospital. He will be ninety-five years old in January. His wife passed away a few years ago.

Mike married Lena Hasey and they lived on the home place. Wasyl (Bill) married Dorothy Miller. He was employed by King Edward Hotel, Edmonton, for many years. Later he worked for the C.N.R. until he bought a small store on Jasper Avenue, 153 Street, Edmonton.

John, who wrote this family history, married Helen Actemichuk and is still on the farm north of Hilliard.

Harry, the youngest of the family, married Tillie Rozumniak and farmed near Hilliard before moving to Edmonton where he was employed by the city for over twenty-five years. He is now retired at Nonoos Bay, Vancouver Island.

I am writing this story, as I was told by my parents and many pioneers older than myself, about

the difficulties and hardships they went through. For instance, they had to build some kind of home with tools they often had to make themselves. Our first house hardly had any nails. Pegs were made from wood and used as nails. For the roof, they used long bundles of hay for shingles.

There were no dentists or doctors to freeze a tooth which had to be pulled. Pliers were very often used. There were no cars to go to town with for groceries or other goods. The pioneers had to walk to Edmonton through mud and snow. They had to pass by lakes, sloughs and streams with swarms of mosquitoes following. The pioneers had to cope with all kinds of difficulties.

Building roads was not easy without machines. Breaking land required blood, sweat and tears. It is the pioneers who built this country as we have it today. We have good homes, roads, bridges, churches, schools, hospitals, old age homes and many other things. They accomplished in eighty years more than any country did in centuries. I salute these pioneers for what they did for us.

They worked hard, but when the time came to celebrate, they really celebrated. They forgot their difficulties, they sang and they danced. They had horse races, games and plenty of food for picnics.

## **Cebuliak Family**

**by Nick Cebuliak**

In 1899, my grandfather, Metro Cebuliak, came to Canada from Toporivtsi, Bukowina, Austria. With his wife, a fourteen year old son, and a twelve year old daughter they came to Edmonton where they met John Scraba, who had come to Canada a year earlier and settled a few miles west of Andrew. He took the first four families from Toporivtsi back to his home in Andrew. The families were Metro Cebuliak, Simeon Popowich, Garutza Kotyk and Gara Nykolaichuk. Mr. Scraba had a twelve foot by sixteen foot, one-room sod roofed house on his homestead. He put up two of the families and the other two stayed with his neighbour, Mr. Soloniuk who had a homestead just north of the present Highway 45. They rested for one day before beginning to search for a homestead. Because it was April and much of the land was still covered with water, they couldn't find anything suitable. The next day they followed an Indian trail to the river where they found a ferry in operation. They asked the ferryman, a Mr. Gordon about the homesteads on the north side of the river. They were told that the land other than the riverlots was not yet surveyed. Because the river lots were narrow and two miles long, he suggested that they go about three miles north.

After crossing the river, they followed an Indian



Todar and Katerina Cebuliak about 1970.

trail until they came to a creek. The valley was full of spruce trees that would be good for building and also offered a creek full of fish. Simeon Popowich had a hatchet and with it marked a spruce tree and said that this would be his homestead. Garutsa Kotyk and Gara Nykolaichuk kept walking until they, too, found and marked the land they wanted. Because the sun was setting and the four men were getting hungry, Metro Cebuliak didn't find his land that day. They returned to the ferry and for ten cents bought bannock for the journey home.

Three days later they returned and Metro Cebuliak chose a homestead just west of his neighbours. Grandfather built a four-wall house covered with sod which was to be the family's home for the next four years. In 1904, he built a bigger, shingled house which is still standing today with the original shingles. All four families planted gardens and as much grain as they could. In fall my grandmother became sick and was taken to a hospital in Edmonton. Grandfather returned home. Some time later, a neighbour was in Edmonton and returned to tell Grandfather that his wife had died two weeks earlier. To this day there is no record of her death, nor does the family know where she is buried.

Because winter was approaching and money was needed, Grandfather packed half a sack of bread and started walking to Edmonton in search of work. He left behind my father, who was fifteen, and dad's sister, who was thirteen years of age. They also had three bags of dried mushrooms, one sack of flour, homegrown potatoes, turnips, beets, peas, beans, and onions, in addition to a milking cow. They also had a muzzle gun with caps, powder and pellets with which to shoot rabbits, prairie chickens and partridges that winter. It wasn't until early spring when Grandfather returned that the family knew that each



Cebuliak family — William, Nick, Steve, Sadie, Mother and Kate.

member was in fact still alive. That was the last time he worked outside of the homestead.

Grandfather remarried and had a family of three boys and five girls. Grandfather died in 1922 and left behind good farm buildings, eighty cultivated acres; twenty head of cattle, fifty pigs, about one thousand bushels of wheat, a good quantity of barley and oats and no debts.

My father took a homestead south of his father's. He married and had five children: Nick of Andrew, William of Smoky Lake, who still lives on the homestead, Steve of Smoky Lake, Kate of Edmonton and Sadie of Smoky Lake, who is deceased. Father passed away in 1954 and mother died in 1979 at the age of ninety-three.

I own my grandfather's homestead and it will remain in the family. I was married and raised one son, Walter, who has a son and a daughter. I've worked as a salesman for five years, a carpenter for twenty-eight years and a museum caretaker for seven years. I am now retiring in Andrew and am operating a museum.

### **Chamaschuk Family**

This Chamaschuk family began in Austria. In 1890 Mike Chamaschuk and his wife, Nancy, immigrated to the Andrew District with their two children, Tom and Dora. As most families at that time had the opportunity to farm for themselves and make a way of life for themselves in Canada, we speculate this is the reason for immigration.

After settling and making a home, Mike and Nancy, with the help of their children, started into mixed farming.

Seven years after coming to Canada, Tom married Doris Tkachuk. Tom continued helping his fa-

ther on the farm and eventually taking over the farm. In 1900 Doris gave birth to their first child, William. Through their lifetime, Doris and Tom raised fourteen children.

In 1921 William married Mary Predy; and as his father did, he worked the farm and eventually took over the labours.

William and Mary raised six children. Doris, the eldest, married Nick Babiuk in 1941 and they have a family of two, Sylvia and Julian. Jean the second child, married Gilbert Klammer in 1949, also raised two children, Gordon, deceased 1968, and Karen. John and George (twins) came next. George married Kay Faruna in 1953. They had two children, John, deceased in 1960, and Monica. John married Mary Kubrak in 1954 and they have two daughters, Dianne and Joanne. In 1956 Sadie married Ray Taylor and raised five children: Debra; Terry; Wayne; Susan, deceased in 1966; and Jeff. Metro, the youngest, married Violet Korol in 1962 and they are raising three daughters: Lori; Shelly and Gwen.

This is a brief history of the Chamaschuk family as detail to our origin to the Andrew District can only be given by the ones who settled.

### **Charchuk, Maxim and Nancy by Adeline Hackman**

The exordium of the lineage of Maxim Charchuk was in 1899 when his parents Stephan and Maria (Palichuk) Charchuk emigrated from the Austrian district of Yadamewka, to the Canadian district of Krakow. It was here that Stephan and Maria made their first home with three of the older children who had come to Canada with them. In the following years they were blessed with six more children.



Mr. and Mrs. S. Charchuk and family members, late 1920's.

Pauline, eldest of the family of nine, married Harry Semeniuk and together they raised five children. Pauline Semeniuk passed away over a quarter of a century ago, sometimes during the 1940's.

Fred, the eldest son in the family, married Pearl Skulsky. They raised five children and in 1961 Fred passed away. During his lifetime he had remained on his parent's original homestead in the Krakow district.

Dora, the third child, married John Swirhun, lived in the Ranfurly area and raised six children. She passed away in 1979 at the age of eighty-one.

The fourth offspring of the Charchuk family was Paul, who unlike his brothers and sisters, did not enter the broad doors of matrimony, but enjoyed a happy bachelorhood until his death in 1930.

Next, we come to Sophie who married Harry Chomilak. They had five children which they raised in the Chipman area.

The sixth child was Ann, who married Stanley Skulsky. They lived in the Wostok area and had four children.

John, the third son and seventh child, married Mary Beriziuk and lived in the Ranfurly area with their four children.

Mary, the youngest child, married Metro Stelmach and with their two sons lived in the Krakow district.

Maxim, the youngest son, was born in 1908. During the 1920's the Charchuk family had a live-stock truck which had replaced the means of transporting cattle from train to truck. Maxim drove this truck for a few years and then in 1930 he left trucking and went to Lloydminster. His brother Paul, who had bought homesteads there had passed away and Maxim went to continue breaking the land. In 1933 he married a local Krakow girl, Nancy Holowaychuk, the daughter of Adam and Pearl (Fedun) Holowaychuk who came from Zahvedche, Galicia, in the year 1897.

The Holowaychuk's first homestead was at Smoky Lake, and then after a few years they moved into the Krakow area. Adam and Pearl had four children.

Harry, the eldest, married Mary Stepchuk. They had four children and lived in the Wostok area. He passed away in 1976.

John, married Olga Prokopchuk, lives in the Krakow area and had four children.

Mary, Nancy's only sister, died in 1969.

After their marriage in 1933 Maxim, with his wife, returned to Lloydminster where they farmed for four years. It was here that their eldest daughter was born. However, due to the Great Depression of the thirties and the great drought of that time, they



Adam and Pearl Holowaychuk, 1962.

were forced to leave. In 1937 they left Saskatchewan and moved to the Andrew district. Here they farmed a half section of land one mile north of town. It was at this time that their second girl was born. Since there was a lack of water on their property, they were forced to sell in 1942. Then they bought the land where they farmed for the remainder of Maxim's lifetime. Maxim died in 1973, and the farm is still operated by Nancy and their only son. This is in the Sachava district.

It was here that Maxim and Nancy raised their three children. The eldest, Alice, married William Ambrosie and moved to Winnipeg, Manitoba, where they presently live with their four boys. They own a fluorescent fixture company. Adeline married



Maxim and Nancy Charchuk, 1961.

George Hackman, a local school teacher, and live in Andrew with their two sons. The youngest, Ronald, is farming on his parent's farm at the present time. His mother lives with him.

### **Cholak, Alex (Elia)**

Alex was the ninth child born to Wasyl and Elena Cholak at Molodia in the Andrew district. He attended Molodia school where he had many fond memories with his friends, such as putting a garter snake in his friend's pocket, then asking him for a handkerchief. His mother passed away when he was nine years old. The education at that time was only to grade eight in the country school. Upon father's retirement to town, together with brother Metro, they took over the family farm. Alex did some general trucking, such as hauling livestock to market, grain and coal. All the shovelling was done by hand. During the war coal was scarce, so he had to divide a truck load of coal amongst four or five farmers. After selling the trucking business in 1942, he purchased a farm four miles south of Andrew. In 1943 he decided to go into business in the village of Andrew and purchased a chop mill. Here he lived with his brother Sam and sister-in-law Maggie and family. In 1944 he married Helen Babiuk, daughter of Michael and Pearl Babiuk of Willingdon. Helen's mother, a twin, was a daughter of Wasyl and Magdalena Filipchuk of Kysylew, in the Andrew district. Helen was employed by the Treasury Branch at Andrew. Alex was on the move all the time. He sold his chop mill and went into a John Deere machine agency and Imperial Oil agency in Andrew.

In June 1945 Alex and Helen were blessed with their first born son, Sherwin Alexander.

In November 1945, Alex and John Ewanovich purchased the hotel, the Lamont Hotel at Lamont, and moved his family to Lamont. Alex, a lover of land, did not sell the farm his father had given him.

In 1947 Alex was elected to the Lamont town council, and held the position as councillor and mayor for fifteen years. By 1956 their family grew to four boys. Alex, Helen and family were active in many school, church and community activities. Alex always looked into the future to better the community with services such as roads, water, sewers, natural gas and annexation of more land for future expansion.

In 1966 Alex and Helen decided to sell the hotel and move to the farm west of Lamont on Highway 15. In 1977 the family received the "Alberta Farm Family Award" from the Edmonton Exhibition Board. In 1979 he was elected as coucillor in District 5 in the County of Lamont

The children have received their education in the

Lamont schools and post-secondary education in Edmonton.

Sherwin married Georgina Eleniak and they have two daughters Pamela and Kristin. He is employed by Premay Equipment in Edmonton. Francis (Frank) married Elly Klassen. They have two children, Stephen and Carrie. Frank is farming with his father.

Wayne is instructor in Business Administration at the Lakeland College at Vermilion.

Daniel is chef and co-owner of "Yogi's Pizza and Steak House" in Lamont.

Alex and Helen have many friends and fond memories in the district of Andrew.

### **Cholak, Georgi and Angelina**

Georgi Cholak was born in 1849, and his wife Angelina in 1856 in Molodia, district of Kitsman, Bukovena, Austria (Western Ukraine). Georgi and Angelina left Molodia, Austria in the early spring of 1899. With them were their children, Wasyl — age twenty, Maria — age eighteen, and Simion — age thirteen. They arrived in Canada on the S.S. Brazillia, landing in Halifax on May 9, 1899.

Georgi applied for a homestead on July 5, 1899 in the Molodia district in Alberta, located on N.W. 16-55-16-W4. He received title for this homestead on June 19, 1906. Georgi became a naturalized citizen of Canada on March 12, 1906.

Both Georgi and his son Wasyl were among the founding members of St. John the Baptist Russo Greek Orthodox Church.

Georgi's son Wasyl, and daughter Maria Horobec were on homesteads close to Georgi and Angelina. Simion eventually took over the homestead his parents had.

Both Georgi and Angelina, who passed away on June 21, 1949, are interred at the St. John the Baptist Russo Greek Orthodox cemetery.

### **Cholak, Sam and Magdalena**

Sam Wasyl Cholak was born August 20, 1906 in the Molodia District. His father, Wasyl Cholak, and mother, Helen Gelech, were born in Bukowina, Romania. There were nine children in their family, six daughters and three sons. Sam attended Molodia School where he completed grade three. On November 23, 1939 he married Magdalena (Maggie) Bochanesky at the St. John Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church at Suchava. She was born on her parents' homestead near Whitford, Alberta on June 19, 1911, and attended Czahar School where she received all her education. They lived on a farm in the Czahar district and moved to Andrew in 1933, at which time Sam went into the dray business until 1954. They raised a family of six children; three sons

and three daughters. The first two sons, Metro (Mike) and Lawrence Sam were born on the farm. Mary, Josephine, Elizabeth Lorraine and Gerald Marshall were born while they lived in Andrew.

Sam did his draying business with a team of horses pulling a dray wagon. It was a difficult job to train a team of horses but soon they learned the regular stops during the day. Over the twenty-one years Sam had three teams of horses.

Everyday the draymen would meet the train, pick up the mail and freight, and make their deliveries to the post office and local businesses. There were two dray services; Sam had one and Mr. Nick Ewasuik the other. With the help of their sons, both dray services unloaded freight cars full of coal, lumber, cement and delivered their loads to the local lumber yards. During the war years, the draymen loaded flour from the local mill to be shipped overseas. Every week, soft water from Mrs. Thomas's well was hauled for local residents to use for laundry purposes. Many a pail was pulled by hand from the well to fill the barrels. Sam always had a couple of his children helping him with that job. Once a month the draymen and sons would run the Honey Wagon Express; this now falls under the local Sanitary Department. Usually this job was done during the night and when it was completed, Sam generally slept in the barn loft to be aired out before breakfast the next morning.

The family attended regular church services at the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church in Andrew. Also, they were members of St. John Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church at Sachava, which incidentally, was the first Ukrainian Greek Orthodox church built in Alberta. It is celebrating its seventy-fifth birthday and anniversary this year. As the children grew up, Sam and Maggie saw to it that their children were involved in many Ukrainian functions, in sports



Sam Cholak family: L. to R.: Elizabeth, Sam, Mike, Magdalena, Jerry, Mary. In front: Josephine and Lawrence.

and in church activities. All the children took part of their education at Andrew School which was just across the road from their home. Everyday at lunch time the race was on to see who would get home first and Maggie was always ready for them with good homemade meals. She had a busy time doing the cooking and washing for her family. She managed to spend time at her knitting as well. Every year a garden was planted. Everyone pitched in to make it produce and later, to harvest it. And everyday there was a cow to milk, horses to feed, chickens to be looked after, and pigs to feed, as these animals were kept in town at that time. Come berry-picking time, the family would pack a lunch, get into their car and go across the Paken Ferry to Sam sister's, Mary Semeniuk, as she lived near the river where all the berries grew.

Sam and Maggie raised their children with lots of respect and each child is grateful to them. Maggie also looked after her father, Alexander Bochanesky, after he moved his Luzan Grocery store on to the corner of Sam and Maggie's lot. Her father operated this store until his death in 1946 at which time, Sam and Maggie looked after the store for several years. Eventually it was rented as a shoe repair shop to Kirk Olendy, who operated it until his death. This family piece of history, Luzan Grocery, is now situated at Elk Island Park Ukrainian Heritage Village.

In 1954 Sam sold his dray business to Mr. Art Kopp. He worked for a year as foreman for Cleve Construction, who put in the water and sewer in the village of Andrew. Then he left his family behind and went to work in Hinton, Alberta at the Pulp Mill until he got a job as a civil servant with the federal government in Edmonton in 1957. It was at this time the family was united again with the big move to Edmonton. Maggie, after raising her family, worked at the Royal Alexandra Hospital until she took ill and passed away September 23, 1972. Sam retired in 1971 from the federal government and was caretaker of an apartment block until his death May 27, 1978.

Sam and Maggie's children are as follows:

Metro (Mike) was born on November 7, 1931. He attended Andrew School till 1946. He married Alma Armfinson, formerly of Lac La Biche, Alberta, in Edmonton on November 4, 1953. They raised two sons, Richard and Kelly all of whom reside in Edmonton.

Lawrence (Larry) Sam was born August 22, 1933. He attended Andrew School till 1949. He married Josephine Rusnak, formerly from Vegreville, in Edmonton on November 24, 1957. They raised four children; three daughters and one son: Bonnie, Judy, Norine and Robert, all of whom reside in Edmonton.

Mary was born July 15, 1936. She attended An-

drew School till 1951. She married John Yurkiw of St. Michael on October 17, 1953. They raised eight children; five sons and three daughters: Joseph, Marshall, Margaret, Michael, Dorothy, Elaine, David and Edward. Mary lives at Lamont with the three younger children while the others live in Edmonton. Her husband John passed away November 25, 1978. Their son Michael passed away September 2, 1974.

Josephine was born June 6, 1938. She attended Andrew School from grade one to grade twelve graduating in 1956. She married Iven Shimenosky, formerly from Wilkie, Sask, in Edmonton on January 14, 1961. They raised four children; three daughters and one son: Valerie, Suzanne and Richard who all reside in Edmonton.

Elizabeth (Liz) Lorraine was born March 20, 1940. She attended Andrew School till 1957, then continued her education in Edmonton. She married Jeremiah Avery of Leduc on August 27, 1960. They raised four children; three sons and one daughter: Ronald, Shawn, Brian and Stephanie, who all reside at Aldergrove, British Columbia.

The youngest of the family, Gerald (Jerry) Marshall, was born August 9, 1947. He attended Andrew School till 1957, then continued his education in Edmonton. He married Patti-Robin Hooey, formerly from Calgary, in Edmonton on December 20, 1977. They reside in Castle Downs in Edmonton.

### **The Simion Cholak Family by Mrs. Harry (Nancy) Cholak**

Simion Cholak, at the age of thirteen, along with his older brother Bill, sister Maria and his parents, George and Angelina Cholak, came to Canada and homesteaded in the Molodia, Andrew district of Alberta.

When Simion turned nineteen he married Veronia Pipella. They continued farming on the family homestead with their parents. They started a family of six children — George, Bill, John, Mike, Mary and Charlie. Misfortune struck the family when mother Veronia passed away and Simion was left with George, twelve years old; Bill, ten years old; John, eight years old; Mike seven years old; Mary, four years old; Charlie, two years old; and his aging mother. Life was extremely difficult in the pioneer years. There was no money and no pension. It was impossible for Simion to tend the children and carry on the farming operation alone.

In 1920 Simion Cholak and Annie Anaka, at age seventeen, were married and once again things looked up in the Cholak household. They were blessed with eight more children — Phyllis, born in 1921, Fred in 1922, John in 1923, Harry in 1925, Steve in 1926, Vera in 1927, Alex in 1929 and Victor in 1931.



Simeon and Annie Cholak.

Life centered around their home and family, their neighbours some of whom were the Pipella's, Horobecs, Boyda's, Kretzul's, Tymchak's, Danelesko's, also the church, school and community activities.

Simion was very community minded. He was a school trustee at his children's school. Also, being a very strong church-goer, he served on most of the church committees. Mother says that Sunday was so strictly observed at their house that she or the children were not allowed to even thread a needle. He was a member at St. John's Russian Greek Orthodox Church at Farris' all his life until his death in 1944.

A brief resume of the Simion Cholak family, all born in the Andrew district follows.

George, the eldest member, married Clara Koroluk. They have two girls, Adeline and Virgie. He lives near Andrew where he farmed all his life.

Bill was single. He lived most of his life in the Andrew district. At the time of his death in 1963, he was living at Lamont.

John lived with his parents on the family homestead. He died as a young lad.

Mike married Annie Witiuk. They have two boys, Alvin and Leonard and a girl, Donna. They live at the Midway store in the Andrew district.

Mary (Mrs. Alex Sempowich) has two daughters, Elsie and Marilyn and one son Richard. Mary resides in Beiseker, Alberta. Her husband died.



L. to R.: Simeon Cholak, Phyllis, Annie, George, Mike Cholak and Andrew Kozak in background, with two of the younger children in front.

Charlie is single. He retired from Cominco in Trail, British Columbia and resides in Rossland, British Columbia.

Phyllis (Mrs. John Anaka) married in 1942, has two sons, Barry and Jerry. Presently she resides in Edmonton after thirty-one years in Gorlitz, Saskatchewan.

Fred married Emma Tymchak. They farmed near Andrew for a number of years. At the time of his death in 1974, they were living in Edmonton.

John married Mary Serediak in 1949. They have one boy Dareld and one girl Brenda. They farm near Andrew.

Harry married Nancy Fedun in 1956. They have three sons: Donald, Glenn and Norman and one daughter Elaine. They reside in Edmonton.

Steve married Audrey Rudnisky from Saskatchewan in 1957. They have one boy Timothy and two girls Cheryl and Wendy. Presently they reside in Toronto, Ontario.

Vera (Mrs. Joe Babiuk) married in 1951, has two boys, Brian and Ron and a girl, Patsy. A third boy, Albert, was killed in a motorcycle accident in 1975. They reside in Edmonton.

Alec married Marguerite Nearing from Nova Scotia in 1951. They have three sons Randolph, Rick and Roger and one daughter Beverly. They reside in Toronto, Ontario.

Victor, the youngest member, married Anne Noga. They had two boys Sam and Stanley and four girls: Rosana, Sherry, Betty and Michele. Victor farmed on the family homestead until his tragic death in an automobile accident in 1966.

Some of the thoughts that come to Simion's son Harry's mind about his life at Andrew are: the strict discipline by his father over the family, picking stones with his father and his miraculous escape from death when he fell off the wagon and the wheel went over his stomach, Green Holiday feasts held to cele-



Harry Cholak and sons Glenn, Norman, and Don. Front: Elaine and Nancy Cholak, 1977.

brate the blessing of the church at the Farris church, going to church with his parents on Sundays, school days at Molodia and Zhoda, the sudden death of his father, stooking at the neighbors for twenty cents an acre, moving in with his brother Mike and living at Midway store for seventeen years, baseball at Midway, dances at Midway, chopping at Midway, trucking and hauling gas from Midway and most of all his relatives and neighbors whom he still loves to go back and visit with. Harry has lived in Edmonton for twenty-three years, and most of this time has been in the dry cleaning business. He is presently owner-operator of his own dry cleaning route — Cholak Enterprises. His wife Nancy is employed by Alberta Government Telephones. The oldest son Don is credit manager at Derrick Dodge Chrysler, Elaine is a graduate court reporter and presently is employed by the Alberta Court Reporters. Glenn is employed by Alberta Government Telephones and Norman is still at school and working part time at Nugget Equipment Supply.

### **Cholak, Wasyl and Elena** by Alex and Helen Cholak

During the exodus of people from Austria, Europe to Canada in search for freedom of religion and land, Wasyl with his parents George and Angelusa, a brother and a sister migrated to Canada in the spring of 1899.

Wasyl was born in 1878 in Moldia, district of Chornovitz. Austria.

Upon arriving in Canada and travelling west to Alberta, then part of the North West Territories, the parents chose land in the Andrew area in the district of Molodia and settled there with their family. Wasyl, being the oldest, had to go to work on railroad gangs and in coal mines. After working a few years he was

able to come back home and buy a homestead for ten dollars near his family and friends, also south of Andrew in the Molodia district. It was here he met Elena Gelach and got married in 1902. He built a house of hand hewn logs and sod roof and bought a few animals and a walking plow, their first piece of equipment to work the land. On this land they raised a family of nine children; three boys and six girls. Sam married Maggie Bochanesky, Metro — Mary Gordichuk, Elia (Alex) — Helen Babiuk, Mary — Tony Semeniuk, Katherine — Watts, Ruth — Alex Cooper, Rose — William Zabrick, Doris — George Semeniuk, and Vera married Nick Scraba. All the children received their education in the Molodia school. Having a strong faith in God, they helped build the church of their homeland religion, the Russo-Greek Orthodox St. John the Baptist Church which is still attended by the family.

Wasyl and Elena encountered many hardships with a growing family but they had many happy memories with their neighbours and friends on their church holidays and feasts on their "Xram". In 1925 Elena died and Wasyl was left to bring up the rest of the family by himself. He continued living on the farm and then married Elena Fedorak. In 1940 he retired to Willingdon and his sons Metro and Elia took over the family farm. At the age of eighty years, in 1958, he died at the Archer Memorial Hospital at Lamont.

Many fond memories linger on, never to be forgotten but always to be appreciated.

### **Chorney, Steve And Helen** by Mary Farris

Steve Chorney was born in a village of Chenowka district in the province of Bukovina in Ukraine. In 1908, at the age of fifteen, he decided to leave his father George and sister Hera and migrate to Canada. His older brother Alex had come earlier in 1905 at the age of fourteen. Both had worked at Trail, Green Wood and Grand Forks in coal mines and the copper smelter. They later decided to buy some land in Saskatchewan. After realizing there was a Kapitski family in Andrew, well known to them, they decided to move to Alberta. They bought land twelve miles north-east of Mundare. This is where Steve met Helen Poohkay, daughter of Dmetro and Anna Poohkay, and got married in 1916.

Helen was born in the village of Wowchkiwtsi, Sniatyn district province of Halychyna, Ukraine. In March 1902, agent Carlsberg assisted the family in coming to Canada, first by Cunard Line, then on a smaller ship from Rotterdam to Liverpool, then on an ocean liner from Liverpool to Halifax in April. From there they travelled by C.P.R. to Edmonton, when



friends helped them get settled in the Stanislaw district. This is where Helen, sister Mary, Mike, Nick, William, Anne, John and Peter went to a small school.

Steve and Helen Chorney lived on the correction line at S.E. 11-55-16-4 which was cleared and cultivated manually. They took interest in school affairs, municipal matters and St. Dmytro's Orthodox church. Steve served a number of years on the board of Zhoda School.

They had seven children: Bill and Sophia passed away as infants, Mary, Steve Jr. (Stanley), Josephine, Roseanne and Milton, all attended Zhoda, Andrew and Edmonton schools.

Mary married Nick Farris and they have two children, Ronald and Diane, both university graduates. Stanley married Vera Kowal. They have two girls, Joane and Darlene, both of whom are college educated. Josephine and Ted Warawa, shortly after their marriage, went into the bakery business in Wainwright. Their three children Wendy, Dave and Richard have either a college or university education. Douglas and Deane are sons of Roseanne and Vic Morros and also have a high school education. Milton and his wife Diane operate a hotel business in British Columbia. Their sons Kenny and Troy are of school age.

Our parents, after retirement, lived in Vegreville where they passed away within two weeks of each other in 1969. They are gone but will always be remembered by many friends and relatives.

### **Chornohus, Fred and Wasylina**

Wasylina Chornohus is the daughter of George and Lena Ostashek of Shandro. Wasylina married Peter Diachuk in 1920. They bought SE-36-58-16-4 in 1920 from Paraska Melenka. This land is against the North Saskatchewan River and is quite sandy. Peter and Wasylina had a daughter Mary, and two sons, Metro and Mike. Both sons died as infants. Peter died in January of 1929 at the age of thirty-two, leaving Wasylina to raise a young daughter and to tend the farm.

Fred Chornohus came to Canada in 1924 from Bukowina, on the ship "Menidosa". He worked for local farmers for five years before his marriage to Wasylina in August of 1929.

Fred and Wasylina lived a "pioneer life" all their years on the farm as they did not have electricity and all the conveniences that come with it. In 1968, they had a telephone installed and that cut the feeling of isolation. Wasylina remembers the struggles of the early years: 1926 was a very dry year; 1927 was a good year; and in 1928, their crops were hailed out completely. This was followed by the thirties and the



Peter and Wasylina Diachuk with daughter Mary.



Fred and Wasylina Chornohus, 1962.

low prices that produce brought. A hog sold for one dollar and fifty cents, a lamb for one dollar and fifty cents and a cow for five to ten dollars. Through all this, Fred and Wasylina had time for friends and family, as many an evening was spent with a friendly game of cards.

They retired off the farm in 1970 and moved to the Beaverhill Lodge at Lamont. They spent six years there but missed the closeness of family and friends. They moved to the Andrew Senior Citizen's Lodge on September 26, 1976.

Fred died in December of 1977. Wasylina continues to enjoy the companionship of friends at the Andrew Lodge.

## Chwyl Family

by Anne Walsh and Edward Chwyl

The Chwyl history began in Buchach of Tarnopol in Southwestern Ukraine. Bill (Wasy) Chwyl was born in February, 1899, and Mary Hryckiwi was born in April, 1901, in the same community. They were married in May, 1923, in Buchach, Ukraine. Four years later, on May 20, 1927, they left their homeland on the sponsorship of Mary's brother Fred Hryckiwi, and sailed on the ship "Alunia" to the bountiful country of Canada. Disembarkment was in Halifax, Nova Scotia, several weeks later. From there they travelled by train to Montreal, the Canadian Immigration headquarters. From Montreal they headed for their original settlement in Highgate, Saskatchewan, where Mary's brother, a roadmaster with the C.N.R., was anxiously waiting their arrival.

Work on the C.N.R. took them from there to Battleford, Lashburn, Islay, Ranfurly and Innisfree. In 1932 they left the railroad to work on farms in the Delph and Rodef districts. Life meant many hardships and no luxuries, as work was difficult to obtain and the children had to be fed and clothed. Mary was always there to help, and with her strong faith and determination, the family unit was intact.



Mary and Bill Chwyl.

Many garments were handsewn, socks and scarves were never bought, yarn was spun by hand before knitting all the mittens, scarves and stockings. All fruits and vegetables were preserved for winter consumption. The family also remembers picking berries all summer long and selling most of them for a pittance in order to acquire sufficient money for footwear and school supplies.

The Chwyl family finally settled in the Ukalta district where they purchased their own farm in 1945 which served as their home until 1961 when they moved to Edmonton.

Bill and Mary Chwyl had ten children. Three of the children passed away leaving them to raise seven children as follows: Fred of Edson, Nick of Edmonton, Marie (Morley) of Edmonton, Anne (Walsh) of Sherwood Park, Elizabeth (Orydzuk) of Andrew, Katherine (Orletsky) of Edmonton, and Edward of Calgary. They were blessed with twenty-four grandchildren (one now deceased) and six great-grandchildren.

Bill presently resides in a nursing home. Mary, who passed away in May, 1978, is resting at St. Michael's Catholic Cemetery in Edmonton.

A brief resume of the children follows.

Fred married Helen Predka. They have five children: Cheryl, Dale, Johnny, Jimmy and Mona. They reside in Edson, Alberta, where Fred works for Edson Motors as garage manager and Helen is a steno in Edson Hospital.

Nick married Louise Lefebvre. They have four children: Ronald, Nicky, Debbie and Donna, all of Edmonton. Nick is employed by Gainers as a meat-cutter while Louise works for Sunland Bakeries Ltd. as a shipping supervisor. They have three grandchildren.

Marie married Clarence Morley (now deceased). They had five children: Donald (deceased), Billie, Robyn, Debbie and Craig. Marie lives in Edmonton and works as a sales clerk. She has four grandchildren.



Bill Chwyl (on left) working on the railroad.



Mary Chwyl and Elizabeth Orydzuk, April, 1978.

Anne married Joseph Walsh. They have six children: Kenneth, Patricia, James, Lori, Michael and Kathleen, all of Sherwood Park, Alberta. Joe is employed as secretary-treasurer of the Edmonton Catholic School Board while Anne works part-time as an office secretary,

Elizabeth married Alec Orydzuk. They have two children: Karen and Darryl, both of Edmonton. Al and Liz live in Andrew where Alec works as an elevator agent for Pioneer Grain Co. and Liz is employed as clerk with the Andrew Credit Union. Alec also plays fiddle for an Andrew band and farms part-time in the Ukalta district.

Katherine married Terry Orletsky. They have no children. Kathy and Terry live in Edmonton. Kathy is employed by the Government of Canada, Taxation Department while Terry works for Western Plumbing as systems designer (computer).

Edward married Frances Bellerive. They have two children, Brian and Donna. Ed and Fran reside in Calgary where Ed is Vice-President of Operations for Pan-Cana Industries, and Fran works part-time for Simpson Sears as a sales clerk.

### **Cinnamon, William James**

William James Cinnamon was born on January 4, 1859 at Leeds, Quebec. He was one of a family of seven children, five boys and two girls born to Hugh and Martha Cinnamon.



Mr. and Mrs. William Cinnamon and niece Elsie Walker.

In 1884 he came west with his parents, settling in North Battleford, Saskatchewan. The following year he returned to Quebec to be married to Betsy Jane Walker. On their return they resided in Battleford for nine years. During that time a son was born to them.

Their next move was to Vermilion where another boy and baby girl were born. Due to crop failures and prairie fires they moved again in 1897, this time to Whitford on the N.E. quarter of 20-56-15-4, where he remained until his death on November 1, 1940. He was predeceased by his wife on June 10, 1935. Their oldest son George died in 1963, daughter Mattie died in 1968, and Jim died in 1976.

### **George Danelesko Family**

George Danelesko was born in the village of Czahar in the province of North Bokovina which had been under the reign of Austria. In 1912, at the age of twenty years, George Danelesko left his homeland and arrived in Canada. He remembers that it was a ship of Hambury American Lines that ferried him to Canada. Only one younger brother, Nick, who settled in Spirit River, Alberta preceded him to Canada. No other member of the family ventured to Canada. During his first five years in Canada he worked in the mines in the East and on the railroad for the Canadian Pacific in the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba.

In 1917, the rumour in the East was that in Alberta there was a shortage of farm labourers. The pay was six dollars a day plus room and board. This was three times the wage the railroad workers were earning in the East. They also had to provide their own board. This rumour created a restlessness among the labourers and a desire to go West. As a result, George Danelesko with two friends decided to head West where the money was. The nine-dollar ticket by train took them from Ottawa to Strathcona (present Edmonton). When they arrived, they learned that the rumour was ill-founded. The Strathcona station was crowded with labourers seeking work. Not only was there a surplus of farm labourers, but the wet weather was not much help.

In the Mundare area George Danelesko secured a job on a farm, cutting brush, ploughing fields, stooking and doing other farm-related work at a wage of fifty cents a day plus room and board; and as was expected he worked sixteen hours a day.

In 1917 the meeting of Anna Semeniuk, a Canadian-born girl and the daughter of Kozma Semeniuk, subsequently ended in matrimony in the same year. Together, the young people decided that they would buy their own land on which to start a home. Seven miles south of Andrew in the Molodia School District, eighty acres of the C.P.R. land became the property and the first home base of the Danelesko couple. Land had to be cleared and ploughed and the first good looking crop of 1918 was destroyed by frost. This, of course, did not dampen the spirits of the young couple. Much needed finance for seed and other necessities was provided by working out, away from home, as a labourer.

In 1919 George and Anna Danelesko decided to



George and Anna Danelesko and their family. L. to R.: Fred, George, Mary, Victor, Anna, Helen, John, Olga, Jessie.



George and Anna Danelesko and their grandchildren.

expand their fortune by selling the eighty-acre farm and buying a one hundred and sixty acre farm a few miles west of the initial purchase. The cost of the new quarter was thirty-two hundred dollars on which a down-payment of nine hundred dollars was made with payments of two hundred and fifty dollars per year for the balance. On September 1, 1919, the first payment of two hundred and fifty dollars was made, two months earlier than required. The future looked good and promising at the time and the Danelesko couple never dreamed of the misfortune that would befall them in the following months. In December of the same year, on a cold stormy winter day, a sherriff dropped in to serve notice that the farm would be repossessed in twelve days. This was most exasperating. The agent had not fulfilled his obligation in sending the money to the Mortgage Company. George Danelesko had to get advice. Next day, in very cold blizzard-like weather, he hitched his team and headed for Mundare where he sought the advice of the bank manager. The manager made provisions for the payment of the mortgage without any chattel mortgage guarantee, showing complete trust in George Danelesko. But he advised George Danelesko to make good his payment to the bank as soon as possible. On his way home from Mundare, George Danelesko visited five of his neighbours and asked for their help in hauling wheat to the elevator at Mundare in the next few days. After two days of hauling, the grain cheques were given to the bank to cover the commitment. This was one of the most harrowing experiences faced by the young couple. But the future turned to be good and bright following this harassment.

There was now a need and desire to buy better land in the area. In 1925, the quarter of land was sold and another quarter, one and one-half miles east was purchased. This remained the home of George and

Anna Danelesko until 1959, when they retired and moved to Andrew. Additional land was purchased in the interim before 1959. The ownership of the property was turned over to their sons, John and Victor.

George Danelesko was community minded. Not only did he serve as a secretary of his church, the Russo-Greek Orthodox Church, for ten years, but he also served as a trustee of the local school board of the Molodia School District 1486. He took an avid interest in the church and was the choir master for over fifty years. His voice has not failed him.

George and Anna Danelesko raised a family of four girls and three boys, all of which were initially educated in the Molodia School. Dr. Connolly was the good family doctor on whom the family depended in case of sickness. Jessie, the eldest in the family, was married to Metro Lastiwka. They raised a family of one girl, Gloria and two boys, Mervin and Reginald. In 1963, Jessie passed away at the age of forty-five years. Fred, the oldest of the sons, is married to Marjorie Koroluk and at present is teaching in the Lamont High School. They have two children, Robert and Sandra. John, after leaving the farm, worked at different jobs until "real estate" stole his fancy and he found success in it in Edmonton. He is married to Lois Hall and they are blessed with two sons, Dwight and Justin. Helen married James Yakimishyn, and farmed in the Krakow area until retiring from farming in 1976. Their family of two daughters, Lucille and Joan and one son, Clifford are all married. Victor farmed until 1967, when he sold the home place, and secured a job in the real estate business. He is now a manager of one of the branch offices. He is married to Eleanor Kowalski. Mary is at present in the employ of Alberta Government Telephones. She was married to Mike Ostashek who passed away at the age of twenty-nine. They had two children, Randy and Beverly. Later Mary married Ed Poworoznik. They have three children, Ronnie, Melanie and Tammy. Olga, the only child to leave Alberta, is employed as an accountant with Zellers Ltd. in Vancouver. George and Anna Danelesko have seventeen grandchildren and twelve great-grandchildren.

Since 1959 George and Anna Danelesko have made their home in the Village of Andrew. They both have expressed their feelings that Canada was very good to them.

### **Danyluk, George and Nancy**

Metro and Maria Danyluk came to Canada in 1898 from Austria with their children Nancy and Nick and settled north of Andrew. Here they farmed and had Helen, Wasalena, John, Kate, George, Bill and Mary. Metro passed away in 1943.

George began playing the drums at the age of twelve with John Zelisko's band and continued doing so until he met Nancy Billey. She was the youngest of nine children, the daughter of Metro and Sadie Billey of the Shandro area. They married in the Shandro Church on November 10, 1938. George and Nancy made their home with George's parents and his sister Mary. While farming this land, they began their family with their children Betty, Ken and twins Nick and Mac. After living here for eleven years, they purchased a farm 2 ½ miles south of where they lived. They continued mixed farming and had two more children, Dale and Colin. Now their family was complete. George's mother, Maria, lived with George and his family until her death in 1959.

George and Nancy's eldest child, Betty, is married to Dick Fitton and makes her home in Rhode Island, U. S. A., after living several years in Montreal, Quebec where she worked as a Lab Technician. Ken, married to Bonnie Cornish of Fredericton, New Brunswick, still lives and farms the home place near Andrew. Mac married Virginia Hamaliuk of Andrew and they make their home in Andrew along with their children Carri and Cameron. Nick and his wife Janice (Weir) of Edmonton also live near Andrew. Dale, who is a registered nurse, works and lives in Kamloops, British Columbia. Colin, the youngest, lives and works in Edmonton.

George, who is still playing drums since 1941 with the Metro Radomsky Band, is now semi-retired and continues living on his farm with his son Ken and daughter-in-law Bonnie. His wife, Nancy, passed away on August 18, 1975.

### **Danyluk, John**

Metro and Mary Danyluk immigrated from Austria to Canada in 1894. They travelled to the West — where endless opportunities were promised, settling on a homestead in the Andrew area. The couple raised their nine children, four boys and five girls, on this farm.

John, their fifth child was born in 1904. As a young boy he was stricken with polio leaving him with limited mobility in his right hand and arm. John's handicap gave him the determination to venture out and seek new opportunities. In 1922, John travelled to Toronto. Upon arriving in the bustling city, he got a job working in a cigar store during the day and playing the trumpet in a band at night. Then he decided to try his hand at being a steam engineer on a locomotive run at Niagra Falls.

In 1923, he returned for a brief time to Andrew and then headed west to Swift Creek, British Columbia to take a job as steam engineer in a lumber mill.

In 1925, John returned to Andrew to manage the

dance hall and pool hall in old Andrew (when the town-site was located south of the tracks).

In 1927, he met the young Beulah Kopp (a farm neighbor's daughter). The Kopp family were pioneers in the Andrew area as well.

After a year's courtship, Beulah and John married in March of 1928. The young couple resided on the Danyluk family homestead. During their first years of marriage, John decided to further educate himself and he took correspondence courses in electricity and radio from the L. L. Cook Institute and the National Radio Institute of Chicago, respectively. John graduated and received a diploma in both electricity and radio.

In 1930, John and Beulah purchased a building from Mr. Pelechovsky and converted it into a gas station with living quarters at the back. John also ran a one-man taxi service (his fares were usually expectant women rushing to Lamont hospital).

In the fall of 1930, the Danyluks indulged themselves by purchasing the first battery radio in the area. The evenings brought all their curious friends, who soon became radio patrons.

At this time Andrew did not have electricity. The only building that could boast of this commodity was the hotel and it had its own Delco power source.

In 1931, Mr. Pelechovsky, a neighboring store owner decided it was time he modernized and John got his first job as an electrician.

In 1932, Canadian Utilities installed a local electrical plant in Andrew and from then on everyone wanted power installed in their buildings.

While John was kept busy wiring, it was left up to Beulah to manage the garage.

It was not uncommon to find Beulah baking bread, filling a gas tank, fixing a tire and taking care of their three children — Kathleen, Lillian and Jim. Although the times were hard, happiness was plentiful.

John's many other accomplishments to the town included: Manager of the Andrew baseball team from



Danyluk's house on the farm where John was born and raised.

1935 to 1939; Public School Trustee for twelve years; and Mayor of Andrew from 1935-1939 and again from 1946-1947.

In 1948 the Danyluks moved to Calgary where they owned and operated the Garry Theatre. Then in 1952 they moved to Wetaskiwin and bought the Audien Theatre which they managed till 1977 when they retired and moved to Edmonton. John and Beulah still reside in Edmonton.

Kathleen married Eli Lastiwka. Their daughter Linda married Jerry Kolewaski and they have Jayson.

Lillian married Glen Elgert. Their three children are: Daniel Elgert who married Diana Giraud and their three children are, Chad, Trent and Cory; Robbin Elgert married Daniel Miekle and their children are Danielle and Shawn; and Curtis Elgert.

Jim and Joan Danyluk have two sons, John and James.

### **Dmytro Decore Family**

The origin of this family in Canada commenced with the arrival of Halifax of Dmytro Decore and his family in 1898.

Dmytro was born on the 15th of September 1861 in Zaluche in the District of Sniatyn, Halychyna, Austria, the son of Michaelo Diakur and Maria nee Ferbey. This area is now part of the Ukraine and the Province is being known as Ivano Frankiwsck. He died February 7, 1929 in Sniatyn, Alberta. (It is of interest to note that the year 1861 was the year that the Ukrainian poet Taras Shevchenko died.)

On November 18, 1883 Dmytro was married to Maria, daughter of Necephor Chekaluk and Anna nee Fodchuk. Maria died August 31, 1936 at Andrew, Alberta.

As their family grew in numbers, they felt that



Dmytro and Maria Decore.

their modest possessions would not suffice to endow their sons and daughters when they reached the marital age. Like other settlers they were seeking a better life, not only for themselves, but also for their children. They received glowing reports of that far-away land called Canada, where one could obtain one hundred and sixty acres for ten dollars. Embued with a spirit of adventure and a desire for more freedom, they decided to emigrate.

In the early spring of 1898 Dmytro and Maria embarked on the SS Bulgaria and according to the immigration records landed in Halifax on April 24, 1898 together with their children, Andrew eleven, Nykola ten, Paraska six, Nastia four and Wasyl one (their other two children Ivan and Stefan were later born in Canada). Without delay Dmytro proceeded with his family to the Northwest Territories, now Alberta and together like his fellow villagers, eagerly sought a homestead northeast of Edmonton. He settled on the N.W. 28-57-16-W4, some five miles north of Andrew.

A good number of other families from Halychyna including some from Bukowina, arrived at the same time, April 24, 1898 on the same SS Bulgaria and settled near Andrew. These included among many others the following: Marianycz, Simeon (Marianych); Andriuk, Jacob (Andruk); Weklech, John (Wyklycz, Wekelich); Ostashyk, Hrycko; Skoreyko, Theodore (Skorejko); Worobetz, Hrycko; Straticuk, Todor (Stratiycuk, Stratchuk); Lopatka, Wasyl just to mention a few.

It should be noted that many of these settlers were unable to read or write, which explains the variety in the spelling of their names. As the name sounded to some official's ear, so was it recorded on a document, whether upon landing as immigrants or on naturalization papers or homestead applications. This was true of Dmytro Decore (sometimes shown as Dikur, Dekur, Diakur or Giekur).

It should also be noted that one Wasyl Hunka arrived a year earlier from Zawale, Sniatyn, Austria, at Halifax on the SS Prussia with his wife and several children. Among his children was his son Ivan. Particular reference to Wasyl Hunka's son Ivan is made here, in that he was married to Hafia Kostiuk the daughter of Nykolai Kostiuk of Edwand, Alberta. However he died at a very early age, leaving his widow Hafia and one child Hanusia (now Mrs. Serediak).

The widow Hafia later married Nykola Decore, Dmytro's son, but she died in 1913 at an early age of twenty-eight from TB, leaving her said daughter Hanusia by her first marriage and her four year old son John by her second marriage.

It should be further noted that the first post office



Hafia Decore, wife of Nykola — John's mother.



Nykolai Kostiuk and wife — parents of Hafia Decore.

named in that area was called Hunka but later changed to Sniatyn, no doubt due to the many settlers who arrived from that part of the land of their birth by the same name. Sniatyn School District Number 1605 was established and the school opened in 1907.

Dmytro, besides being knowledgeable in farming, was also a carpenter and thus not only constructed his own buildings but helped put up buildings for some of his neighbours. A photo of his latest home which he built for himself is shown here.



Dmytro Decore's home.

Dmytro related many stories of hardships, as for example how he carried a bag of flour on his shoulders from Edmonton where he worked at some construction, all the way to his homestead some sixty-five miles away.

He also related how on several occasions he and his neighbours, including Jacob Andriuk, Hrycko Ostashyk and Todor Straticuk would build a raft and start out from Edmonton on the North Saskatchewan River from the site of what is now the 105 Street bridge, loaded with provisions including lime (which was a must for the whitewashing of their homes) and floated with the current down to Pakan some three and one-half miles from Dmytro's homestead where the unloading took place, and how on one such occasion someone accidentally dropped a bag of lime into the river causing a "boiling" chemical reaction.

Although many of these early pioneers underwent great hardships, due to the language barrier and lack of financial means, nevertheless not everything was all that dreary. The fact that they settled in group or block settlements made it possible for them not only in Andrew but in other areas such as Wostok, Lamont, Smoky Lake, Hilliard, Mundare, Chipman, Willingdon or other places where such group settlements took place, to communicate with one another socially, to help one another in building churches, schools and roads.

Many stories could be related of their activities during "Khrams", weddings, baptisms or other social events, and when these early settlers participated



Nykola Decore and Maria.



This photo shows the unveiling of the portrait by the Attorney General, the Honourable Neil Crawford on November 8th, 1979 at the Testimonial Dinner on the occasion of the retirement of John N. Decore as Chief Judge of the District Court of Alberta. The District Court is no longer in existence and neither is the Trial Division of the Supreme Court. Both these courts have now been merged into one court, called the Court of Queen's Bench of Alberta.

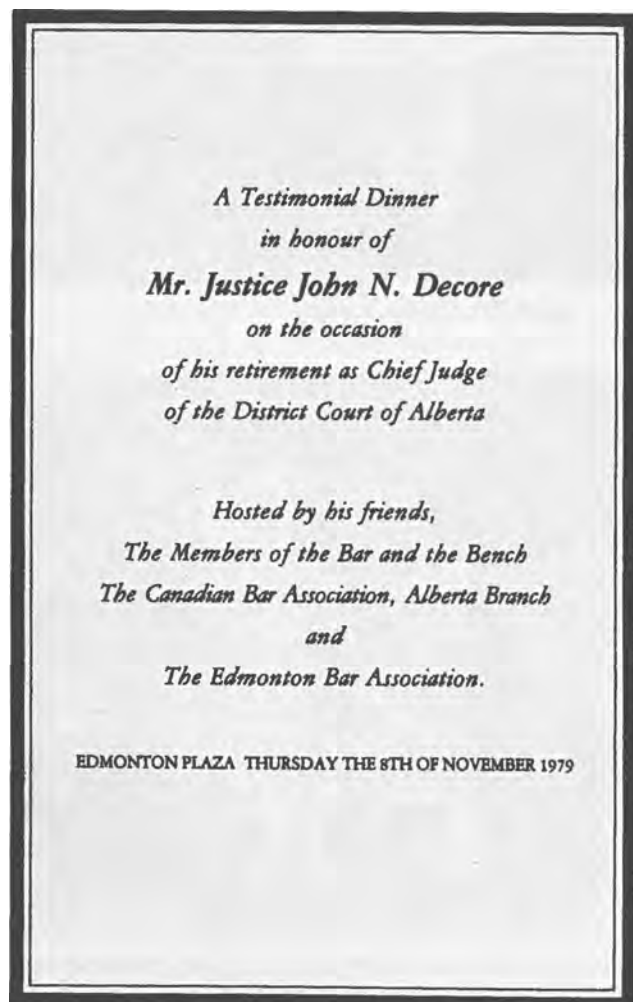
The artist, Mr. Harley Brown of Calgary, has been commissioned by the Government of the Province of Alberta for the painting of the portrait and since it being the property of the Government, will presumably be displayed at the Law Courts, Edmonton.



at such functions with a view of having fun, then one must believe it — a good time was had. They worked hard and they played hard.

Since the arrival of these settlers at the end of the nineteenth century, great and momentous world-wide changes had taken place with their impact on Canada including Andrew and vicinity — the first world war, the break up of the Austrian Empire, the great economic depression of the hungry thirties when in 1932 a farmer in the Andrew district received as low a price as nineteen and one-half cents per bushel of wheat, the rise and fall of Hitler, the suffering of millions upon millions of people throughout the world occasioned by the second world war, the collapse of the British Empire and its replacement by the British Commonwealth of Nations, the phenomenal advances in science and technology, from the horse and buggy days to the sputniks and the landing on the moon — all this during the lifetime of many of us.

Dmytro's son Ivan, born in Canada, died some three years ago. He was married to Annie, daughter of Hrycko Ostashyk. The other son, Steve, was also born in Canada and died about a year later. He was



### The Honourable Mr. Justice John N. Decore

*It was in rural Alberta, near Andrew, on the 9th day of April, 1909, that John N. Decore came into this world. He took his early schooling there and in Vegreville. High School saw him moving to Edmonton and going on to Normal School in 1929.*

*His early determination was evidenced by his teaching to earn enough money to allow him to pay for the University courses which were to lead him into the law. However, he did have other interests, and on September 22nd, 1935 he married the former Miss Myrosia Kupchenko. This added responsibility only spurred him onward and in 1937 he obtained his Bachelor of Arts Degree from the University of Alberta with a law degree following in 1938.*

*His early contact with the law was a portent of the future in that he was fortunate enough to article with Neil Primrose, as he then was, in Vegreville. After admission to the bar in 1939 he stayed on as a partner until Mr. Primrose left in the early 1940's.*

*He continued to expand his law practice in Vegreville (eventually to six associates) and opened branch offices in St. Paul and Edmonton. He was not only devoted to the law but keenly interested in community affairs, such as service clubs, church and civic organizations, many of which he served as Presidents from time to time.*

*Law and politics having an affinity, Mr. Decore ran and was elected to Parliament in 1949. He was re-elected in 1953 and, showing his astute judgement, declined to run in 1957. During his Parliamentary career he was adviser to the Honourable Lester B. Pearson, then Minister of External Affairs, and was a delegate to the United Nations, where he spoke strongly on humanitarian issues. He always felt great concern for his constituents and was responsible for many improvements in his constituency as well as Canada.*

*In 1957 he nominated Lester B. Pearson to the leadership of the Liberal Party of Canada.*

*In that same year he and his family moved to Edmonton where he continued his community interests and was a major factor in the creation of a chair of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta. He was the first President of the Ukrainian Professional and Businessmen's Club in Edmonton in 1960 and was made a life member in 1956.*

*John N. Decore received his Q. C. in 1964, and in 1965 was appointed Chief Judge of the District Court of Northern Alberta. It was from that office that he gave the final impetus to the initiative started by his predecessor, His Honour Chief Judge Nelles V. Buchanan, leading to the eventual amalgamation of the District Courts of Northern and Southern Alberta. It was under Chief Judge Decore's stewardship that the District Court of Alberta eventually merged into the present Court of Queen's Bench.*

*Along the way Mr. and Mrs. Decore had three sons—all of whom followed their father into the law. The future path of the eight grandchildren is assured.*

*Any one of the four careers of John Decore, teacher, lawyer, politician and judge would have been enough for most men. But not for John N. Decore. May men of his calibre continue to grace the Bench.*

married to Mary, the daughter of John Tchir and Anna nee Marцениuk. They had two children, Donald and Lillian.

Nykola Decore who arrived in Canada with his parents Dmytro and Maria eventually, some years later, with the help of his father and from his own earnings on construction gangs and mines, purchased from the Canadian Pacific Railway the S.W. ¼ of 33-57-16-W4, being a quarter section immediately north and adjacent to Dmytro's homestead. His first wife Hafia died in 1913 and he was later remarried to Maria Zoteck. Nykola died at the Willingdon hospital on February 11, 1955 and was survived by his wife Maria, who died about a year later, and the following children, namely, John of the first marriage and Annie, Parania, Tsea and Michael of the second marriage.

### Demchuk (Demczuk), Peter and Mary by Molly Weleschuk

Peter and Mary Demchuk arrived in Canada from Slobidka, Cherniwchi, Bukowina, Austria in the



Baba Maria Demchuk.

spring of 1898 after a six week trip aboard a freighter. Accompanying them was their young family; sixteen year old Domka, eight year old Wasylina, five year old Peter Jr. and eighteen month old Anne.

Upon arriving in Canada, they had only their personal belongings and one dollar in cash. The family thus spent the first year in Canada with Mary's brother Alex Palamaruk while Peter and Domka worked out. Peter worked for a farmer near Stony Plain for a wage of fifty cents a day. Domka worked as a housekeeper for a German family near Fort Saskatchewan for three dollars a month and clothing.

With the money saved during this year's work, the family purchased two oxen and a homestead in the Wostok area (NW 22-55-17-W4). It was here in 1900 a second son, William, was born followed in 1903 with their last child, Katherine.

Domka married Theodore Yaremchuk and they homesteaded on SW 28-55-17-W4. Their family consisted of three daughters: Annie, Mary and Helen; and six sons: James, John, Peter, Mike, Bill and George.

Wasylina married Wasyl Myroniuk in 1907. They farmed in the Zawale area south of Andrew raising a family of two sons, Peter and Nick and three daughters, Mae, Pearl and Julia.

Peter Jr. married Helen Babiuk. They farmed on the SE 29-55-17-W4 for a number of years then moved into Willingdon where Peter worked for the school board until his retirement. Their family consisted of three boys; Bill, Nick and George and three girls: Mae, Anne and Kayte.



Helen and William Demchuk.



Weleschuk family. Back Row: Joe Jr., Joseph, John Shlichta, Ivan. Front: Adrian, Molly, Helen Shlichta.

Anne married Wasyl Galech and settled in the Molodia District south of Andrew where they raised a family of three boys and five girls.

In 1929 William married Helen Koroliuk and took over farming the original family homestead at NW 22-55-17-W4. They had one daughter, Molly. In 1937 Willim died. Helen then married John Shlichta in 1939. John came to Canada in 1928 from Radechiew, Uwyn, Poland. Molly married Joe Weleschuk in 1953 and they are presently farming in the Wostok area. They have three sons, Ivan, Joseph Jr., and Adrian.

The youngest of the family, Katherine, married Walter Yurkowski of Hilliard. They settled on a farm north of Hilliard where Katherine still resides. They have one daughter, Mary, who is married to Joe Lucyk. Mary and Joe reside in the Mundare area.

At this writing, Katherine is the only surviving member of the immediate family of Peter and Mary Demchuk.

### **Dmetruk, Nick and Kate as told to Hazel Anaka**

Nick was the fourth of five children born to John and Kate (Vageruk) Dmetruk in the village Keizman, Bukowina, Austria. He was born on July 25, 1904. He had three brothers, George, Bill and Kost and a sister Dora. Between 1926 and 1927, Nick served in the Rumanian army.

In May 1928 Nick arrived in Canada. He had left all his family and friends behind to sail on the Empress of Australia to the Port of Quebec. Alone in a strange country with only twenty-five dollars in his pockets, and unable to speak English, Nick remembers sleeping on a bit of straw under a bridge and feeling alone and afraid. From the Port of Quebec, he went by train to Yorkton, Saskatchewan. Between July and November of 1928, he worked as "extra gang" on the railway between The Hudson's Bay Junction and Depaisse, north of Yorkton, earning two dollars a day or twenty-five cents an hour. Nick then used his railway pass to get to Fort William, Ontario where he worked for thirty-five cents an hour as a carpenter building grain elevators. In March, 1929 he went to work at the International Nickel Mine at Sudbury, Ontario. The nickel was used for shells and currency. Nick was earning fifty-five cents an hour until he left that job to seek his fortune in Alberta.

Nick got a job as a laborer at his uncle's farm near Myrnam. All it paid him was his room and board, but in the midst of the Depression, that was plenty.

On November 24, 1934, Nick married Kate Morgan of Willingdon, daughter of Eli and Mary Mor-



Nick and Kate Dmetruk by their home



N. Dmetruk home. An original home in the hamlet of Andrew that has been remodelled.

gan. After their marriage at Boian Church, they went to work for farmers as laborer and household help.

In 1938, Nick and Kate moved to Andrew where Nick worked as a carpenter. They remember the three day Jubilee in 1938 that celebrated the tenth anniversary of the "Coming of Steel". There was a parade, ball games, dances and guest speakers.

Nick worked as a carpenter/foreman on the construction of the Imperial Lumber Store in Andrew. He earned thirty cents an hour. Other workers on that job included Matt Thomas, Roman Brodkiw, and

Steve Kolewoshka. Nick Dmetruk also built the Roxella Theatre, Lastiwka's Garage and Lopatka's Store, and the RCMP Barracks (present Alex Skoreiko residence). In the meantime, Kate worked as a seamstress for women's clothing. She remembers charging five dollars for making a wedding dress. In 1954, Nick got his papers as a Journeyman Carpenter. In 1946, Nick bought a saw sharpening machine.

In his basement he worked at keeping handsaws, saw blades, meat saws, scissors and knives sharp and in good repair. In December of 1978, he sold his business to Roy Anaka. In 1947, Dmetruks' bought the home they still live in. It was built in 1905 and was part of the old village. It has since been remodelled.

Both Nick and Kate have been active members of the Russo Greek Orthodox Church at Sachava. They are now enjoying their retirement in Andrew.

### **Dmytruk, Wasyl and Sophie** by W. Dymtruk

Wasyl and Sophie Dymtruk, with their daughter Olga, moved to Andrew from Smoky Lake on August 1, 1950. We opened a tailor shop on September 2, 1950, and operated it till 1958.

On April 18, 1951 our daughter Anna Maria was born in the Willingdon Hospital.

While in Andrew, we were actively involved with the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church, and helped with the building of the community hall. Both Olga and Anna Maria attended Andrew School until the family moved to Edmonton on August 25, 1958.



W. Dymtruk family in front of their tailor shop in Andrew.

### **The Dolinsky And Yurychuk Family**

Fred Dolinsky was born in the Village of Kanykiw, County of Mostyska, Halychyna, in Austria, on August 8th, 1893. He was the son of Daniel and Irene Dolinsky. They had eight children. Fred had a



Fred and Jennie Dolinsky, 1929.

keen desire to learn and thus absorbed much knowledge in his early years. He completed the eighth grade in his formal schooling and was fluent in writing and speaking several languages, including German. Communication with people came very naturally and easily to him — he radiated friendship and goodwill wherever he went. He was proficient in mathematics and had a great love for literature and music.

This adventurer, at age eighteen in the year 1912, came to Mundare, Alberta, accompanied by a chaperone, Mrs. Kalawsky. His zest for hard work, living and learning, made him most confident of a bright and prosperous future in this new country. He worked diligently for his uncle who farmed north of Mundare and then for Mr. Bill Fedun, at Krakow. He saved his earnings and went into a second-hand store business with his cousin's husband, Herman Block, at Innisfree. A few years later he operated a successful billiard hall at Chipman, then he and two friends built a feed mill in the town. Three days after opening, the feed mill burned down and Fred was forced to begin again. For a few years he worked for John Warshawski selling cattle. In the spring of 1922, he purchased Mundare Hotel in partnership with Mr. Warshawski. It was at this time that Fred met Jennie Semotiuk. She had moved with her mother Yelena from the farm at Molodia and was working to support herself and her mother. Fred and Jennie were married

on May 5th, 1923 and resided in Mundare for a number of years.

The years from 1924-1929 in Mundare were very prosperous for the Dolinskys. Hotel business was booming. Beer parlors were opened by the Liquor Control Board — beer was ten cents a glass. Show-rooms were set up in the hotel where commercial travellers could display their merchandise. Fred and his wife were able to make purchases at wholesale prices. A muskrat coat cost one hundred and seventy-five dollars. A twelve place setting of Limoges fine bone china from France, and a twelve place setting of 1847 Rogers Brothers silverware cost Fred one hundred and twenty-four dollars in all. He acquired a substantial library of books and a set of Britannica Encyclopedia, which were later extensively read and used by his children. Fred also had a dealership for Willis-Knight cars — these sold for four hundred and fifty dollars in 1923.

Mundare was a prosperous growing town and the Dolinskys took an active part in community affairs — church, choir, hospital, school, clubs and associations, and the band. Fred was one of the founders of the Mundare Marching Brass Band and played the tuba and drums. Daughters Irene, Marie, Vickie and Iris were born in Mundare. Fred spent many enjoyable hours with his family, sharing his love of music, dance and song with them. He always stressed the importance of high moral values and ideals to his children.

Fred was an avid hunter. Whitford Lake was a hunters' paradise and he often drove there in the hunting season. With talk of a depression in the near future, Fred had the foresight to purchase two quarter sections of land near Whitford in 1927. The Canadian Pacific Railway came through in 1928. Fred sold a five-acre plot of land that was cut off by the railway to Mr. John Kozlowsky who built a small variety store and living quarters on the property. He lived there until his death. Fred bought his first tractor from Waterloo (Rock Island) in 1929. That year he broke two hundred acres of land. In 1930 he had a bumper crop of wheat. In 1931, wheat went down in price to forty-four cents a bushel, plus six cents per bushel deducted for dockage.

The Dolinsky family and Grandmother Yelena Semotiuk moved to the farms at Whitford in the spring of 1932. They worked hard, as did all their neighbors like Shapkas, Kutchers, Lukowenkos, Mennies, Wiwads and Shewchuks. Fred worked in the sawmill during the winter months and had a good supply of lumber stacked for their planned future home and buildings on the farm. He took a leading role in the life of the community and a great interest in the school. He was a school trustee for the Man-

awan School District and one of the founding members of the Whitford Hall.

Dr. Connolly, from Andrew, became the family physician. Lillian was born in 1933. The children attended Manawan school where Mr. Hugh MacDonald was their first teacher. Mr. P. W. Huculak taught at Manawan for years after and was an inspirational influence on the children. Christmas concerts were a very exciting time. The children were all encouraged to participate and Jennie would sew beautiful new dresses for each of the girls. Christmas also meant walking hand in hand with Daddy over the crunching snow, and stopping at the neighbors' houses to sing the carols he had taught them. Customs of the homeland were very dear to them and, even in the Depression, Fred and Jennie gathered their friends around them to share in the holiday blessings.

Fred's life was snuffed out in an accident with runaway horses on February 5th, 1935. His wife Jennie was left a widow at thirty years of age, with five little girls to care for. Darlene was born in September, 1935. In the months that followed, neighbors, friends and relatives rallied around Jennie. Fred had a vision of the future for his family. In the years that followed, his wife Jennie made many sacrifices and worked very hard so that the girls could obtain either a college or university education.

Jennie married Nick Yurychuk and they had three children — Anne, Clarence and Rosalind. Nick became very ill with rheumatic fever and was not able to farm. Jennie, with the help of neighbors and the older girls, managed to do the farm work. Later, Nick went to work at Ocean Falls, British Columbia, where he was employed by Pacific Mills. He worked there until he suffered a fatal heart attack on April 1st, 1947. After a hailstorm devastated crops and gardens and a very difficult winter followed, Jennie traded one farm for a store in Whitford. She sold the other farm to Frederick Mennie. Jennie married Peter Sadoway and they lived on the farm near Smoky Lake for a short while.

Jennie moved to Edmonton in 1962 where she worked until 1976. In November, 1978 she moved into Pleasantview Place, a senior citizens' apartment. She will be celebrating her seventy-fifth birthday, along with Alberta, in 1980. She now spends her time visiting her family who are spread out across Canada, and keeps her fingers agile by knitting and crocheting for her thirty-seven grandchildren and six great-grandchildren.

Our mother Jennie persevered through many adversities. We are ever grateful for the guidance, friendship, love and devotion that she has given us through the decades. We love her and honor her today. God grant her many, many years.



Nick and Jennie Yurychuk.



Jennie and her family. L. to R.: Marie, Lillian, Irene, Vickie, Iris, Darlene, Anne. Seated: Rose, Jennie, Clarence.

The Dolinsky and Yurychuk children are: Irene and Paul Reecke and son of Vancouver, British Columbia; Marie and Zenon Sadoway, eleven children and two grandchildren, of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; Vickie and Oliver Chernyk and three children of Edmonton, Alberta; Iris and Jack Madore, six children and one grandchild of Ottawa, Ontario; Lillian and Mark Orydzuk and six children of Edmonton, Alberta; Darlene and Walter Brusnuk and three children of Waubamun, Alberta, Anne and John Theroux, four children and three grandchildren of Edmonton; our beloved sister Anne passed away in August, 1979. Her remains are interred beside her father's in a cemetery at Ocean Falls, British Columbia; Clarence Yurychuk of Edmonton, Alberta; Rose and Harry Baker and three children of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

### **Dombowsky, Peter and Nell**

Peter and Nell Dombowsky lived at Wostok, Alberta in the year 1939. Peter Dombowsky was an employee of the Pioneer Grain Elevator at the time. This young couple left their home at Regina, Saskatchewan to fill a need in this hamlet.

In August their first born, a son Jerry, arrived. Four more sons completed the family — Dwight of St. Albert, John of Vilna, Ken of Prince Edward Island and Joe of Bellis. Jerry now lives with his family at Smoky Lake.

Mother, Nell Dombowsky, is retired at Bellis, Alberta.

### **Drebit, Ivan and Maria**

Ivan and Maria Drebit came to Canada from the "cello" of Kisiliw, Bukovena, Austria, with two sons, Theodore and Sam, and settled on a homestead in the Molodia School District in 1900.

Sam Drebit married Rose Ziganash of the Czahar School District and they have two children, Mike and Mary. He farmed in the Molodia School area for a few years and then moved to the city.

In 1903 Theodore Drebit married Nashta Topolnisky, oldest daughter of Ivan and Katerina Topolnisky of Czahar School District, and settled on a homestead in the Zhoda School District. Theodore and Nashta had four daughters: Katherine, Pearl, Mary and Helen. At this time, they sold the homestead and moved to the C. P. R. land in the Czahar School District. Nashta Drebit died in March 1912, leaving Theodore with four small girls. In 1912 Theodore married Katrina Fedorak, daughter of Ivan and Helen Fedorak of Borowitze. They had three more children: John, Lena and Harry.

The oldest daughter, Katherine, married Wasyl Melenka of Sachava and they have George and Maureen.

Pearl Drebit married Sidor Babiuk of Willingdon and they have four children: Lloyd, Marvin, Linda and Sonja.

Mary married Bill Ewasiuk of Sunland and they have: Marvin, Walter, John, Annette and Byron.

Helen married Nick Diachuk of Shepenitz and



Mike, John, Sam, Harry, Bill, John and Todder Drebit.

they have Bill and Rose. Nick passed away and Helen married Bill Topich and they have a daughter Joyce.

The oldest son, John, married Stella Gordichuk: Lena married Peter Timo and they have a daughter Annette; and Harry married Mary Matichuk.

Ivan and Maria Drebit lived all their lives on the original homestead till the end of their days and were laid to rest at the St. John's the Baptist Cemetery south of Andrew.

Theodore and Katrina Drebit farmed in the Czahar School District until their retirement years. In 1946 they moved to the town of Andrew leaving their younger son, Harry and his wife Mary, to take over the family farm. Theodore passed away at the age of seventy-eight in 1954, and Katrina passed away at the age of eighty-two in 1973. They were also laid to rest in the St. John's the Baptist Church Cemetery.

Harry and Mary farmed for eight years before moving into the Village of Andrew in 1952. That year Harry bought a Cockshutt dealership and operated it for two years. In 1954, he sold this dealership and became employed by the N. A. D. P. creamery where he worked for the next fifteen years. During this time his wife, Mary, had been delivering mail on Rural Route 1, Andrew. In 1973 they moved to the town of Lamont where Harry is presently employed by the Archer Memorial Hospital as a steam engineer. Mary had also obtained a job working part-time at Beaverhill Pioneer Lodge.

Theodore and Katrina had eighteen grandchildren: Two of them being the fourth generation of Drebits in Canada — Bob and Ronny, sons of Harry and Mary. Bob graduated from Andrew High School in 1972. In the fall of 1972 he enrolled in the University of Alberta in Medical Science. Bob obtained a Bachelor of Science Degree in Medical Laboratory Science in the year of 1977. He then worked in Medical Research Projects for a year and a half and in the fall of 1978 decided to enroll in the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Alberta.

Ron, the younger son, graduated from Andrew

High School in 1973. Ron had been an Honor Student all through his school years and received Academic awards all through High School. In 1973, Ron enrolled in University of Alberta in the faculty of Business Administration and Commerce. In 1977, he obtained a Bachelor of Commerce Degree. Ron is presently living in Edmonton and is employed by Collins, Barrow, Chartered Accountants.

### **Drebit, John And Stella**

John is the oldest son of Toder and Katerena Drebit. John and Stella Gordichuk were married in 1933 at the St. John's the Baptist Church. Stella was the second daughter of Ostafy and Anna Gordichuk of the Zhoda School District and loved to play a mandolin in her leisure time. John and Stella started farming on C.P.R. land in the East Molodia School District in 1934. Two daughters completed the family. Marion married Victor Bandura and they have two boys, Wesley and Gordon. Lillian married George Lastiwka and has two sons, Milton and Dwayne.

In 1957 John worked part-time at the Alberta Poultry Marketers at Willingdon. In 1958 John worked at the Mundare Seed Cleaning Plant, and was manager for his last four years of work. In 1975 John and Stella sold the land and moved to Andrew where they are now enjoying their retirement years.



Maureen, George, Wasyl and Kathryn Melenka.



John Drebit at age 16.



Stella and John Drebit with daughters Lillian and Marian.

John Drebit was a founding member of the East Molodia School District and also served on the Board for the St. John's the Baptist Church.

### **Dudar, Fedor**

In 1897 Fedor and Marcella Dudar left their village of Bilatoka near the city of Gremalo, Austria and settled on a homestead south of Wostok in the Zawale School area.

They had four children: Kathryn, Metro, Alex and Edokeya who married Nickoli Wasylenchuk in 1903.

As their family grew up and decided to leave the farm, Fedor and Marcella took in their grandson John Wasylenchuk to help with farm labors. John stayed here till his retirement years.

Fedor was born in 1849 and passed away in 1932.

Marcella was born in 1852 and passed away in 1940.

Their eternal resting place is at St. Nickolas Russian Church at Wostok.



Martha Dudar.



George and Zunahera Dugger and family.



## The Dugger Family

by Kathrine (Semeniuk) Dugger

“O Canada our Home and Native Land!”

Yes, to me it is a great and vast country. I was born here, enjoy its freedom, its beauty and marvel at the courage and stamina of our great pioneers. They came to Canada from different continents and different backgrounds. They are like the colors of a rainbow that give us a beautiful mosaic in a Canadian culture.

One such pioneer family came from Bukovina, Austria, George and Zunahera Dugger, bringing with them their four children: Steve, John, Maria and Helen, and a few relatives and friends. They settled near Andrew in 1898; their first home in Canada was only a hollow dugout. The following year, they moved to their homestead where an Indian family had built a small hut. They had a dispute over the ownership of the land, each claimed it was his. But the immigrants proved they had ownership to this land, and the saddened native family had to leave and find a new home.

Life was a challenge in this wild and isolated country. Striving to make a living on a homestead involved the whole family. Usually the wife and children were left to manage the farm, while the father had to seek employment elsewhere to earn enough money to buy their meager necessities or trade his labor in exchange for farm animals and tools.

As the family matured, they married. Maria married Nick Melnyk of Edwand and they raised three children: Lena, Fred and Helen.

Helen married Bill Andrichuk of Andrew; they raised four children: Metro, Alec, Stan and Victoria.

John and his wife lived at Willingdon; they raised one daughter Leona.

Steve married Zunahera (Rose) Grewul and they lived on the original homestead. They raised three children: Alice, George and Bill. Helen died in early childhood.

These pioneers brought a great heritage with them — talents, culture and spiritual values. The Duggers, with their pioneering neighbors, built a church called Kysylew. Today, their markers stand in the quiet and peaceful cemetery overlooking their homestead. Both were gone by 1926.

The next generation progressed; they had a comfortable home, machinery to work with, more land, better roads and finally a car — the most pleasurable vehicle. Now they could visit their families and relatives and still be back in time to do chores. What a luxury!

Steve and Rose farmed with their son George and that is when I joined the clan, marrying him on a fine



Steve Dugger and family, Alice, George and Bill.

spring day in May, 1941. On my arrival, Alice was married to Martin Fedow and they had a family of three sons: Metro, Steve and William. They farmed in the Andrew area at the time, later moving to Blackfoot and then relocating in Vancouver. Bill was overseas with the Royal Canadian Air Force, returning home at the end of the war. In 1945 Bill married Karol Rozankoski of Vancouver where they live. They raised two children, Lloyd and Darlene.

The following years brought new changes into our generation, a new horizon, with new farming techniques. Horse drawn machinery gave way to mechanized power machinery. We had to make new decisions and we chose to lease our land and go into hog raising and chickens. In 1945 George bought a building in Andrew and with my sister we operated a



George and Katherine Dugger and family.

dress-making shop. Within a year, we sold that building and I returned to the farm. In 1947 we moved to Edmonton to operate a coffeeshop called "Doc's Lunch".

Steve and Rose left the farm in 1952, spent a year in Vancouver, and resettled in Edmonton. Steve worked for the Federal Government in office maintenance and Rose worked in different cafeterias as a helper, till their retirement. Steve passed away in September 1970 and Rose now resides in Kelowna with her widowed daughter.

We had made a few moves within the city. We raise five children — one daughter Elizabeth now in Ottawa, and four sons: Richard and Kathy and their two children residing in Edmonton; Jerry and Jackie and their two children and Kenneth of Burnaby, British Columbia; and Garrett, at home.

Within each generation there are builders. The first Canadian pioneers, with their picks and axes, cleared the land, built railroads and bridges and then cities, making a better way for the following generation — each one improving and unifying the past with the present.

Our children are today's generation of builders. Some of our farm fields are disappearing and a mass of houses and urban cities are replacing the grain fields of yesterday. They are building towering skyscrapers where the dazzling night lights obscure the stars in the heavens and super highways and airways that have reached other planets, creating a different world for our grandchildren and the generations to come. Let us stop and remember to take time out to discover our place in this generation; we only pass this way but once.

God help us!

### **The Isidore Eustafiewich Family**

Isidore was born on August 3, 1896, in the village of Barbiwtsi, now Brusnytsia, then in the county of Washkiwtsi, Bukovyna, then Austria and now the Ukraine. He sailed the Montezuma from Antwerp arriving in Canada in August, 1913, having attempted to use the same passport that his brother had used a year previously, but which was taken away from him in Vienna. He was able to proceed, however, both from Antwerp and from Halifax without too many questions asked, simply because he already had relatives in Canada, one of whom was a brother, Elias, practicing religion.

Arriving in Canada twelve days later, with one dollar in his pocket, he found his way to Stony Mountain, Manitoba, where the rest of the family had temporarily settled. It didn't take long to become a laborer in a quarry where limestone was mined for building and road construction. Pay was a meagre



Isidore and Annie Eustafiewich on their wedding day, Sept. 26, 1925.

twenty-five cents an hour. This job did not last too long, and from 1914 to 1916 Isidore and Melity worked on the railroad at fifteen cents an hour. In that year the men went on strike in their demand for twenty-five cents an hour, so consequently they were all discharged. Work was not readily available, so they journeyed to Regina for the harvest.

After the New Year in 1917, Isidore came to the Chernowci area and bought a farm for one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars, the money coming from a loan being aided by his brother Elias who was then a Presbyterian minister in Andrew. In the fall of that year his brother Melity moved in to live in the Zawale area.

Isidore married Annie Tomashewsky in 1925—the Tomashewskys having come to Canada in 1900, settling on a homestead at Royal Park where Annie was born. Annie was the daughter of Ivan and Kateryna Tomashewsky. In 1927 they moved to the farm where they still reside presently. They have three



Isodore and Annie Eustafiewich on their 50th anniversary. L. to R. Back Row: Shirley, Milton, Harley, Douglas, Erroll, Cathy, Julian, Barbara, Jeffery. Center Row: Carla, Annie, Isodore, Lynn. Front: Larissa and Jody.

children: the oldest, Anelia, married to Metro Topolnisky, a school teacher; the second, Helen, married to Ralph Profitt of Edmonton, a chartered accountant; the third, Octavia, married to Nick Koshman of Edmonton, a professional truck driver and licensed motor vehicle mechanic.

Anelia and Metro have two sons, Julian Bert and Milton James, both school teachers.

Julian married Barbara Starko; they have two children — Larissa Lee, age eight, and Jeffrey Blaine, age five. Milton married Shirley Mashmeyer and they, too, have two children — Jody Corol, age seven; and Harley Reed, age five.

Octavia and Nick have two sons — Erroll, a male nurse at Augusta, Georgia, married to Catherine Stacy; and Douglas, a postal letter carrier, married to Jane Thomsen.

Isidore retired from full farming in 1968, though now at the age of eighty-three he still enjoys working on the tractor on the field. The Eustafiewiches live with the Topolniskys, a life they have lived together for over thirty years.

### **Eustafiewich, Melety and Mary**

Melety Eustafiewich was born on October 14, 1894 in the village of Barbiewsti, in the Province of Bukovina. He attended school for six years. Melety then apprenticed as a blacksmith for two years before returning home to assist his mother with the working of the land as his father had died when he was a small boy. Melety also helped his brother-in-law, who was a master plasterer and bricklayer.

With the sale of the land, Melety's mother, Katherine, was able to send her two oldest daughters and their husbands to Canada. When Elias, the oldest son, returned from the army, he was given the same



Melety and Mary Eustafiewich.

opportunity. The youngest married daughter chose to remain in Ukraine but Katherine and her two youngest sons made the trip to Canada to join the rest of the family.

Melety arrived in Canada at St. John, New Brunswick on March 3, 1913 at the age of nineteen, without a cent in his pocket. He recalled the generosity of an immigration officer who "loaned" him fifty cents. With this he bought some bread and sausage to see him through on his journey to Winnipeg.

Melety worked in Stony Mountain, Manitoba for the next four years in a limestone quarry and later with the Winnipeg Electric Railway. During this time he organized an English class for young immigrants to be taught the language.

On November 8, 1916 Melety and his brother Isidore bought a farm in the Zawale District at twenty dollars an acre.

In 1917, he married Mary Tomashewsky, daughter of John and Katerine Tomashewsky. Mary was born in Zaluche before her family had immigrated to Canada from Zaluche in Halychyna.

Melety and Mary had three daughters. Victoria married Mike Blashko. They make their home in Andrew.

Olympia, now Mrs. Corbett, resides in White Rock, British Columbia and is now retired.

The youngest daughter, Olga, married George Rosychuk and is living in Edmonton.

Melety and Mary had retired from farming and resided in the Village of Andrew. Here they both enjoyed looking after a large garden and looked forward to the visits from their eleven grandchildren and six great-grandchildren.

Mary passed away on August 23, 1975 and Melety on October 19, 1976. Both are buried at the United Church cemetery at Zawale.

## Ewanchuk, Nikifor and Yelena

Nikifor Ewanchuk came to Canada with his wife, Yelena, and family of four boys in the spring of 1899. The four boys were Sidor, age fourteen, Peter, Steve and the baby — Nick. They came from the village of Baneliw in the province of Bukovena in Austria. A year before, his two brothers, Ostafiw and Jacob, who arrived in Canada in 1898, settled near Andrew and Whitford. Nikifor settled near Whitford, also. On the ship were more than three hundred people from their village and surrounding district. At this date, Steve is the only survivor of that trip.

Nikifor paid for his homestead, built a sod covered dugout, "Boorday", for a shelter and walked to



Jacob and Mary Ewanchuk (brother of Nikifor).



Pete Babiuk, Mary Babiuk, Nick Ewanchuk, Lena Wygera, Sam Wygera.

Red Deer to work on the railroad section gang. He worked there all summer and bought two horses, a harness and a wagon. Yelena grubbed three acres of land and planted wheat and vegetables with seed brought from the Old Country. She, also, worked for neighbours and earned half a steer, flour, sugar, salt, tea and coffee.

A baby, Mike, was born the first year and died in infancy. Sidor was taken to Bremner where he worked for a farmer for two dollars a month.

In 1900 he worked together with a neighbour. Each had two horses. A few years later they went to Edmonton to buy a binder. It took a week to have it floated home on a large scow (raft) down the North Saskatchewan River.

In 1908 he started a store business and took over Whitford Post Office from Mr. Stewart and kept it until 1912. Then Walter Hughson took over and Nikifor went farming.

Four more children were born — Mary, Lena, Rosie and Tom. They were members of Shandro Russian Greek Orthodox Church.

Steve is now eighty-six and is at the Southgate Good Samaritan Nursing Home. Mary is living with her two sons at Hairy Hill on the same farm she moved to when she married Peter Babiuk. Lena Wygera is at Vegreville and Rosie lives at Sylvan Lake with her husband, Percy Dare.

## Ewanchuk, Ostafy and Maria by Family Members

Ostafy Ewanchuk, at the age of twenty-six years, left all his family and friends behind and decided to come to Canada to seek his fortune. He was born February 1, 1872 in Banylew, Bukowina, Austria. On May 6, 1898 he arrived at Strathcona, now south Edmonton. From Strathcona he went on to Old Wostok. He was welcomed by K. Nemirsky. Here he rested, was fed, got cleaned up and received information as to what to do next. A month later, on June 12, he married Maria Andriuk, daughter of Yakiw and Magdeline Andriuk who had immigrated to Canada on the same ship. Maria had been orphaned at the age of one year. Magdeline was her stepmother. They were married at Old Wostok. Although their wedding bands were made of wax, their vows lasted a lifetime. Because there were no churches or ministers at that time, one minister had to serve people for miles around.

In the fall of 1898, Ostafy and his wife settled in the Andrew district. They wasted no time in filing for their homestead — one hundred and sixty acres for only ten dollars. They built sturdy log buildings that were plastered with a clay mixture. Ostafy was away from home frequently and for long periods of time.



Mrs. Maria Ewanchuk.

He worked in a Lethbridge mine in order to save as much money as he could to buy whatever was needed most on the farm. His wife was left in charge of the homestead and the small children.

Later, Ostafy took great interest in the Russo Greek Orthodox Church of Kysylew. He helped build it, and served on the board until his passing. He was one of the first members of the Alberta Wheat Pool and later a member of the Andrew Co-operative Store.

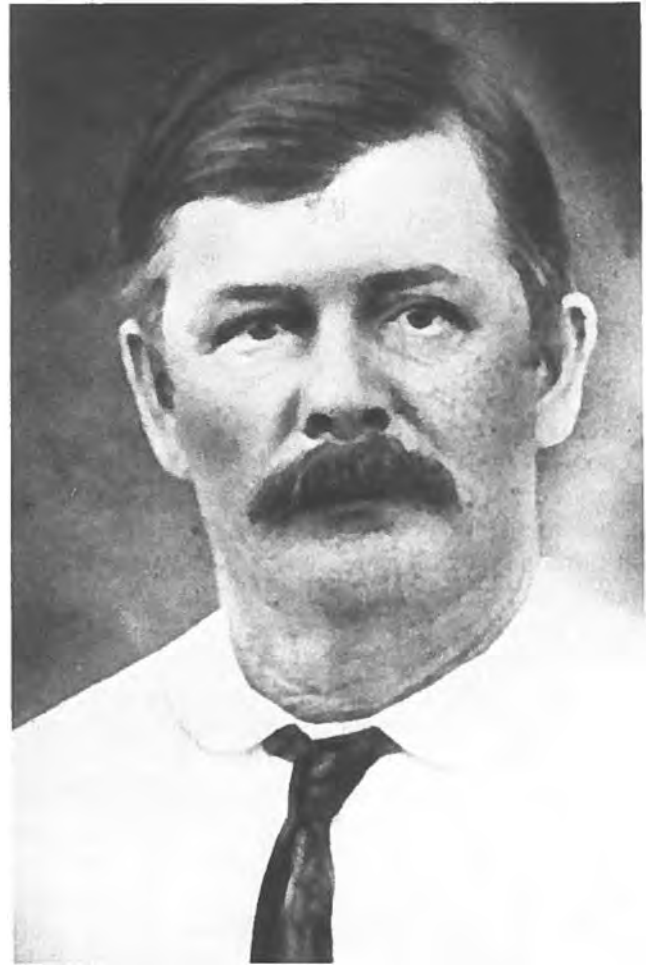
Ostafy Ewanchuk passed away on October 27, 1943 and his wife Maria passed away four years later on September 6, 1947.

Ostafy and Maria raised four daughters and three sons — Pearl, Lena, Kate, Elena, Bill, Mike and Nick.

Pearl married Metro S. Hawreliak and they have six children. They farmed in the Willingdon district before moving to Edmonton. Pearl, a widow, is now retired in Edmonton.

Lena started to work for the Alberta Government on February 28, 1932. She joined the RCAF, Women's Division, on March 1, 1943 and was discharged in May, 1946. After her discharge, she re-joined the Provincial Government and in 1950 became a secretary to a Deputy Minister. In 1960 she became secretary to a government Minister, and worked until her retirement in June, 1973. She has been a member of the Royal Canadian Legion (Women's Branch No. 215) since 1947.

Kate and her husband John Shalka raised two children. They farmed in the Fort Kent area, near Bonnyville before buying the hotel at Vermilion. After operating it for several years, they moved to Edmonton and became partners in the Strathcona



Mr. Ostafy Ewanchuk.

Hotel. Kate had begun teaching in rural schools before her marriage and continued doing so until she retired from a school in Edmonton. They are now retired in Kelowna, British Columbia.

Elena has always lived on the farm. She has one son.

Bill married Nancy Melnychuk, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Melnychuk of Edwand. They have five children. They farmed in the Andrew area until 1950, at which time the family moved to Edmonton and Bill began working for Cessco. He is now retired.

Mike married Mary Danyluk, daughter of Metro and Maria Danyluk. They had seventeen children, but lost an infant daughter. They farmed in the Andrew area. In 1960 the family moved to Edmonton. Mike is employed as a Civil Maintenance Supervisor, Canadian Forces Base at Lancaster Park.

Nick married Mary Straticchuk, daughter of John and Anna Straticchuk of the Sniatyn area. They and their four children have farmed on the original homestead. All the children graduated from Andrew School. June is employed as an executive secretary for Imperial Oil in Calgary. Dick is farming with his

parents. Ted is a computer consultant (or systems analyst) for Quasar Systems Ltd. in Edmonton. Cindy, a registered nurse, is presently employed at the General Hospital in Edmonton. In addition to belonging to other community organizations, Nick and Mary have been active for over twenty years on the board of the Russo Greek Orthodox Church of Kysylew, mainly, as secretary.

### **Ewanowich Family by Victor Ewanowich**

In the year 1900, Wasyl and Maria (Bodnaruk) Ewanowich and their three children: Metro, John and Anne left their homeland in Slobidka, Ukraine and ventured out thousands of miles across the water to Canada, a land very unknown to them. Upon arrival in Edmonton, they were met by the Doda Frunchak family and taken to the Frunchak home where they spent the winter. In the spring of 1901 they purchased their first homestead, NW - 20 - 56 - 16 - W4, which had been given up twice previously because it was covered with dense bush and the settlers were afraid to tackle it.

Hardworking and brave, Wasyl and Maria tackled the bush and cleared enough to build their first home — a sod house. Their beginnings were very difficult. They mostly worked around the neighborhood earning and saving the little money they could to build other buildings, a better house, as well as acquiring other necessities which were essential to help provide for their family.

In Canada they were blessed with another three children: Nancy, Nick and Dan. As time went by, the three younger children attended school, while the three older ones did not because they had to go out working to help provide for the rest of the family. Their wages were very small, eight dollars per year for the first year, twelve dollars per year for the second, and twenty dollars per year for the third. However small the wage was, it meant a lot because every penny was saved and bought some necessity towards the establishment of the farm.

John, being the second oldest of the sons, at the age of fourteen decided he would like to go to school to learn to write and read. He attended school for only one year during the summer months because he was embarrassed to be in grade one at his age while others were much younger. Being quite a brilliant student he learned to read, to write and do mathematics as well, in such a short time.

In 1918 John borrowed ten dollars from a neighbor, Mr. Trefanenko and walked to Mundare to get on a train to go to Saskatoon because he heard prospects for work there were good.

His train fare was nine dollars. Upon arrival in

Saskatoon he was left with one dollar with which he bought a loaf of bread for ten cents and a quart of milk for ten cents leaving him with eighty cents to live on until he could get a job. Fortunately, he knew some friends who lived in bunk houses and he managed to stay with them.

He got a job on the railroad. His wages were twenty-two cents an hour for ten hours a day and a very strict foreman. John found the railroad job very hard, so after two months he began work at Pepin, Saskatchewan at a farmer's helping with harvest. Here, he started off with sixty-five dollars a month, then four dollars per day during the threshing season. When he earned two hundred and eighty dollars he came back home. With his hard earned money he bought a horse. Eventually he rented some land from his neighbor and began thinking of a future for himself. His father was getting on in age by this time and passed over his land, one half quarter section, to his son John, and one half quarter section to his son Nick, which later John bought from Nick.

In February of 1925 John married Agnes Shorhan, daughter of Anton and Irene Shorhan of the Zawale District. Their beginnings, too, were still quite hard, but at least they had land to sow crops on and they had a few animals around to provide for the future. In 1928 they bought another quarter section of land N.E. 20-56-16-W4th for five thousand dollars. As time went by they had four children: Mary, Helen, Victor and Marvin.

As the children grew up they too worked hard to help their parents get established. In 1935 they started on a new, modern home on N.E. 20-56-16-W4th. This was completed by 1936 into which the family moved. From here the children all attended Andrew School, received their education, and went out to further their studies. Mary went into nursing, married Robert Montgomery, and is presently a Supervisor of Nursing at the Royal Jubilee Hospital in Victoria, British Columbia. They have two children, a son Robert and a daughter Dianne — Mrs. Marvin Diericks.

Helen attended the University of Alberta, enrolling in the field of Laboratory Technician. She married Bill Mohylis, who is an engineer employed with Bechtel, and they are presently living in Saudi Arabia. They have two children, David and Carol.

Upon completing one year of grade twelve in Andrew, Victor attended and graduated from the Vermilion School of Agriculture. He married Sophie Lamash and is presently farming on land taken over from his father John. They have three children: Reggie, Barry and Donna.

Marvin completed part of his high school and went out working for a while. He returned to the farm

later. He married Pauline Palahniuk. At present they have no children and are farming in the Andrew district.

On the 12th of June 1937, Maria Ewanowich passed away, followed by her husband Wasyl on the 20th of October of the same year.

In 1963 John and Agnes retired to the Village of Andrew, where they are living at present.

### **Ewasuik Family**

Alexander and Aksanna Ewasuik were the parents of Trifony and Crison Ewasuik.

Trifony Ewasuik married Maraphta Gordichuk, daughter of Nicoli Gordichuk. They settled on a homestead south of Whitford Lake in the Czahar School District. Czahar was located on their homestead. Trifony Ewasuik operated a dance hall for a short while, till it burned; and also ran the Luzan Post Office.

Their family was: John (Selena Basaraba), Andrew (Pearl Sorochan), Rose (Strifler), Nick (Mary Worobets), Domka (Woroschuk), Maria (Leo Sarafinchan), Martha (George Alexandriuk), Peter and Tom.

Crison Ewasuik married Vaselena Farrus and also took a homestead in the Czahar area. Their family were: Alex, Jennie, Anne, John and Alice.

### **John W. Farris Family**

When he was twenty years of age, John W. Farris came to Canada with his parents Wasyl and Anna Farris and his brother Maxim. His two sisters had left their native Bukowina, Austria in 1899 with their husbands, so the rest of the family decided, in 1900, to occupy land in the same vicinity, southeast of what is now Andrew, Alberta. In the early years, John W. helped build the railroad through Swift Current and Moose Jaw in Saskatchewan and down the line into southern Alberta. After a day's work with the crew, he was able to make extra money by repairing shoes and clothing for the workers. He was the proud owner of a full length sheepskin coat and often, in later years, related how he would be pelted with snowballs by Edmonton teenagers, whom he suspected did not like his mode of dress. In 1904 John W. married Martha Rechlo of the Zawale district and settled on their homestead, now owned by Mrs. Norma Farris. They raised nine children; all attended Zhoda school except for the two younger girls.

Mary, the eldest, married William M. Ferris. They have three children: Andrew, Laura and Roy. Mary and Bill farmed for several years before moving to Edmonton in 1944.

John J. married Jenny Zalitach. They raised four children: Josephine, Albert, Norman and Julie. Jen-



John W. and Martha Farris.

ny passed away in 1947. John married Anne Gubersky Knysh in 1948. They still farm in the Andrew area.

Bill married Mary Pipella (Constantine's daughter). They have two children, Donald and Richard.

They farmed until moving to Calgary in 1946, and are now retired in Aldergrove, British Columbia since 1974.

Nick married Mary Chorney. They have two children, Ronald and Diane. After farming a few years, they moved to Edmonton where they still reside.

Steve operated a Cockshutt Implement Agency and Imperial Oil dealership in Andrew for a few years. He passed away in 1943.

Peter married Rose Zukiwsky. Both taught school in several districts around Andrew before moving to Edmonton in 1949. They have now retired from teaching.

Sam enlisted and served overseas in the Canadian Army for the duration of the war. In 1948 Sam married Norma Morken, who was a member of the Canadian Women's Army Corps, and settled on the family farm (homestead) where he resided until his death in 1966. They raised three children: Robert, Faye and Patricia.

Michael married Lee Fedorak of Willingdon and they have resided in Edmonton since 1947.

Anne married Peter Makarowski and they live in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. They have two sons, Miles and Bruce.



Farris Family. L. to R.: Martha, Ellen, Anne, Mary, John, Bill, Nick, Peter, Sam and Michael.

Ellen married Matt Polichka and they, also, reside in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

John W. and Martha Farris lived on the farm until 1950 when they moved to Edmonton where John W. died in October, 1957 and Martha in March, 1958.

### **Farus, Maxim by Sid Farus**

For eight families during the first week of September, 1900, in the village of Borowsti, Ukraine, there was excitement and mixed emotions. They had already sold their land and livestock; and their household utensils, tools, and small valuable possessions were packed into heavy constructed boxes and cases. They were ready to leave on what, in the end, would be a one way journey to Canada, a country they had only read about. What they heard was quite favorable; but the problems and hardships they were to endure, even if they had realized at the time, did not appear to concern them.

One of the families was that of Maxim Farus, a stalwart man of forty; his wife Maria, son John, daughters Wasylena and Annie, his twenty year old brother John, his sister Sophia, and her son Nick Fedorek. Her husband John Fedorek had passed away and she was now married into the Romanko family. Maxim's parents, Wasyl and Anna, were quite skeptical; but they were making the migration with the rest of the family.

Theodore Gordey who was married to Maxim's sister Helen, with their family, had moved in the previous year of 1899 and settled on a homestead eleven miles southeast of Andrew. Maxim had corresponded with them and heard of the one hundred and sixty acres they had claimed, good fertile soil, and an abundance of logs and firewood. His holdings in the village were above the average, but there was little opportunity to increase the acreage. A quarter section which was tenfold of what he owned and all for ten dollars, seemed like too good a venture to pass, and it did not take him long to decide as to what he had to do.

The journey was routine for most of the migrants of the time, the train from Cherniwsti to Hamburg, then not too pleasant a voyage to Montreal. Here, a two day wait for immigration clearance and train accommodation, and then the start of the long ride west. It was when they had passed through parts of the rocky terrain in Ontario, that some of them were beginning to wonder whether all of this country was not similar to this and worried them about the sanity of their move. As they rode further west into Manitoba, their hopes again were restored.

At Winnipeg some of the difficulties were beginning to surface. Some were getting to be short of

money for food, and one family had come to the end of their paid fare. The prospect of having to leave behind and separate from their friends in an unknown land seemed to overwhelm them. The pioneer spirit of sharing, that helped many survive those harsh beginnings, came to the forefront. The hat was passed around and the family once again joined their fellow passengers on the train. They were a bit con-



Maxim's mother Anna on 85th birthday, 1920.



cerned as they passed through the Saskatchewan prairie, but quite relieved when they finally stopped in Edmonton. A two-day trip by hired wagons to haul their belongings, while most walked, and they reached their destination, the homestead of Theodore Gordy.

It was an emotional reunion with the Gordey family, but probably more the fact that they were used to living in a village, and now being isolated as they were, was lonely and a bit frightening. A few days after their arrival while sitting around a campfire in the evening, they heard what sounded like a distress call of a lost traveller on a trail a mile away. They enthusiastically answered the call that repeated about three times at short intervals, then quit. They all hoped the fellow found his trail and would be all right. Later they were to learn that all it was was a forlorn coyote.

"There would be more immigrants coming and neighbors moving in soon", Maxim said, "and the best cure for worry and loneliness is work." He returned to Edmonton to file on the adjoining homestead and bring in supplies. They then constructed a large log and sod covered dugout, and with a bit of use of Theodore's log cabin, were prepared to spend the first winter. His son John, who was thirteen years old at the time, later recalled, that Dad could not get over the fact that all those trees belonged to them, and just did not know when to quit cutting. Before the winter was over, we had logs for next summer's building and a two year wood supply all skidded and bucked by hand.

In the early spring, Dad had closed in their own log house, and begun work on the homestead. He had bought a team of oxen from a farmer in the Bruderheim district, whose advice was, "start off with oxen, they'll work all day for you on hay or just grazing, while horses need good hay and oats if you expect them to put in a day's work." After plowing several acres that were not wooded for his spring seeding, he had done an acre or two for several neighbors who moved in during the early spring. The pay was a few bags of potatoes that were grown on those plots that fall.

He was pleased with his team of oxen but for road travel they were slow, and on several occasions that summer he became quite annoyed with them. When left unattended for a moment, they would gallop off into the nearest pond, plow and all, to get away from the mosquitoes and flies; and Maxim would have to go wading into the water to drive them out. He had been used to working with horses and preferred them and that fall did purchase a team.

His trips to Edmonton had become more frequent to bring supplies for himself and for the neighbors

that were moving in. His brother John had come of age and filed on his own homestead, the quarter to the north, and accompanied him on quite a few of the trips to set his farm into operation.

There were countless numbers of instances they had to adapt to the ways of their new country. One such incident happened on their trip to Edmonton. It was a cold day in the fall, and with their wagon loaded they decided a hot meal would be well in order before they started for home. In a cafe, their orders were served and Maxim had begun on his, while John looked at his critically and waited. The waiter noticed this and asked if anything was wrong. "Yes", said John, "I ordered the Pork and Beans. You brought the beans, but where's the pork?" "It's there, yes, it's there," said the waiter and left. He had been used to beans with good generous helpings of pork, but he did finish the plate, with a lot of verbal additives, and took his leave. It was a long standing subject of humor; and when John was to be married, Maxim warned that he make certain his wife-to-be could bake a plate of beans to match the one he enjoyed in Edmonton.

With horses it was still a five day trip into Edmonton, allowing one day in town for shopping and loading. The rutted trail led northwest towards where St. Michael is situated today, then turned towards Bruderheim and on to Edmonton. A clearing on the bank of a bridged creek east of the Bruderheim settlement was the camping spot for the night for the wagons leaving or returning to Shandro, Willingdon, and settlers from further east. It was not unusual to see fifteen or more teams and a couple of large campfires in that clearing almost every night of the week. It was a favorite and convenient night stop and soon became known as Galician Hotel.

Vegreville and Mundare had begun to build up (1905). This made their shopping more convenient and their mail regular.

Maxim, besides his own language, had a good understanding of German and Romanian languages, and he realized that in this newly adopted country he would have to learn English to a working use. His regular visits to town and association with the English-speaking settlers was to his advantage, and learn it he did. This also led to new friendships. One that became a close friend of the family was Bob Stewart, who operated a store and post office where later the hamlet of Whitford was to be situated.

It was in his later years that Maxim was to reflect with humor that all he possessed came with hard work and perseverance, except for one piece of paper that he treasured. It had come to him with no effort at all and that was his Canadian Citizenship Certificate. Alberta was moving into confederation



Maxim and Maria Farus with son George, 1923.

and politicians were scrambling for support. When they found that he did not have the right to vote, it was a matter of a few short weeks that he had his document.

Because he did know English, as limited as it was, the candidates could communicate with him. It was noted that the neighbors had developed a trust in Maxim's advice and judgement, and they asked that the neighbors apply for their citizenship, too, and that he speak to them on the candidate's behalf. He did develop an interest in politics but was never actively involved. He had taken a keener interest in the affairs of his community.

New neighbors kept moving in, and with each, the child population increased. Soon came the realization that not only his family, but all others were in need of a school. With the help of a representative from Edmonton, a district was formed and organized with Maxim and Andrew Lakusta serving on the first school board. A carpenter, Rudolf Hennig, was hired, and with volunteer help from the ratepayers, the building was completed. Then came, what appeared to be the difficult part, naming the magnificent structure.

The school board had met, and as the evening passed into the late hours, with countless names mentioned and discussed, it was Maxim who finally suggested that it was late; that they should come to some "Zhoda" and go home. To this Andrew Lakusta replied, "then let it be Zhoda," which is the Ukrainian meaning for agreement. It was in the spring of 1906 that the new school Zhoda No. 1498, with Gregory Woycenko, opened its doors for classes. Because of the poor roads and distance for some, the school was open during the summer months only for several years to come.

Maxim and his parents had been fairly regular

church parishioners in their village. Here in their new home they found it quite inconvenient to attend, with the Shandro Church being the closest, and that was twenty miles away. They had missed the consolation in the confines of their church, especially holiday services for Easter and Whit or Green Sunday that seemed to hold great importance to them. He had discussed this with his relatives and neighbors. The idea finally enthused him to the point that he volunteered the duties of his son John and convinced his nephew Nick Gordey to do most of the log cutting, sawing, and hauling for the church, just to get the project begun. With a carpenter and enthusiastic neighbors volunteering, the building was completed; and in 1909 the church was opened for services.

It was a great day of satisfaction for Maxim when on January 12, 1910 his son John and Anna Shewchuk were married, the first couple to take their vows in the new church. (Anna's family, that of Peter Shewchuk, had also come from Borowsti in 1901, and settled on a homestead approximately a mile and one-half east of Willingdon.) The church was named in honor of St. John the Baptist; but as was quite customary in those days, because of the number of members and proximity of the families involved, where the church is located, it was known, and is often still referred to, as the Farus Church.

It is interesting to note that the name Farus is of Greek influence and origin, and means lighthouse.

Two years after completion, a bit of discord had come to pass, with the suggestion from several of the members that the church group join a diocese. It was his son John and Nick Gordey that took a stand against this move. It was the recollection of incidents that some considered domineering by the hierarchy of the church in the Ukraine that distressed a few of the members who gave John and Nick their support. Maxim was caught in a bind, but chose to take an arbitrary role just to see harmony restored. After a brisk meeting of pros and cons, the problem was resolved. The church follows the Russian Orthodox faith, but to this day still remains the property and in the jurisdiction of the local community. There had been a great change in the district in just a few years. The settlers had cleared considerable land in a short time, and with the increased acreage they had to wait, way into winter, with their stocked grain to be threshed. It was the purchase of a steam threshing outfit by Theodore and Nick Gordey in 1909 that solved this problem for the family, but they, too, had the machine operating into winter to get all the threshing done for the neighbors. Maxim's father passed away in 1911. The Great War had passed as did the terrible influenza of 1919, and his mother passed on in 1922. His parents had been the most skeptical of

the family about his decision to leave the Ukraine, but they had changed their minds and agreed with him, after several years here, that he had made the right choice in moving to Canada.

With the coming of the twenties, the district had evolved even more significantly. There were now farmers owning every available quarter or half section of land, and there was already discussion of a much needed larger, two room school. Much to his delight, the community had grown and his son John was involved in the district, as he had been, and was to serve on the school board as chairman for ten years, as well as councillor of the Eagle Municipality for twelve, with half the time as reeve.

During the middle twenties Maxim had received enquiries from acquaintances from his village in Ukraine about immigration for their sons, and during the next couple of years he had arranged and advanced passage fare for five young men to come to Canada. They had repaid him with labor or from earnings of employment after their arrival. Today, though quite elderly, they are still grateful for his kind generosity that gave them the opportunity to start a new life here.

In the latter twenties he would recall and discuss with his friends the crucial choice he had made in 1900, and he was pleased he had made the right decision. His family was prospering and his neighbors had done well.

His daughters (Wasylena, Annie, Sadie and Nellie) were married. "Helen would be in time, too," he would chuckle. "She's got more suitors than I can keep count of." John had a good claim to three quarters and Bill was well set on his. Maxim had, by now, moved into the newly constructed large home. It was quite modern for its day for a farm home: complete with painted fir siding, large windows and hardwood floors, and very comfortable compared to the large thatched roofed one, and almost unbelievable, when he would recall the first winter and the sod covered dugout he lived in.

George would take over his property, and who now is retired and still holds claim to the original homestead.

By 1930 the economic disaster of the previous year was developing into what was to be later known as the "dirty thirties" or by a half dozen other fitting names. Maxim reflects on the depressing situation with optimism. We had survived under more trying conditions on our arrival with less. Things will improve, and this, too, we shall endure.

His prediction had come to pass. The Depression dealt a blow to his family as it had to most Canadians, but in time, did improve. The ten devastating years left them scathed, worn and depressed, but they had endured.

For Maxim fate had taken a turn. Working his land into the chilly last days of October, a cold that was bothering him, developed into pneumonia and he was laid to rest in November of 1930.

There are now several hundred descendants, with a large number of sixth generation Canadians of that grand couple Wasy and Anna Farus, and all are respectfully grateful to their ambitious son, who had the foresight to see Canada as a land of freedom and opportunity.

On a summer afternoon drive through the district today, one can see well maintained roads, power lines following driveways into modern farmyards, with rows of tall standing windbreaks and shrubbery and field after field of grain. One can just vaguely imagine the hardships and often harsh times of the eighty year history that it took to transform what was once an uninviting, inhospitable bushland into this tranquil scene.

There were those, too, that had contributed to this progress, and after years of toil forced by the depression years, worn and disheartened, to move to the north to another homestead and a new beginning. A visit to the well kept cemetery near that little community church may help one perceive it all. The crosses and headstones stand there, witness in solemn testimony to the truly great pioneers of their time and their community, to Maxim, his neighbors and their friends.

### **Fedorak, William and Lena**

William and Lena Fedorak operated a small grocery store and post office in the Hamlet of Whitford, Alberta. After gaining some experience in business, they decided to build a new store in Andrew. The one-story structure with living quarters at the back was built on a site next to Nick's Cafe. The location became available after a fire swept through several buildings in 1945. The store named "Fedorak General Store" was opened in October, 1946. William started his store with only a small amount of cash he received from the sale of his previous business. In order to keep costs down he had to do all the interior and exterior painting.

The early business years were very difficult. The whole family had to work between the business hours of 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. on week days and 9 a.m. to 11 p.m. on Saturdays. Also, work was done in the evenings cleaning and stocking shelves. Success was there if they worked for it. Profits were limited because of competition from three or four other stores in town, but the family was happy.

They carried a wide variety of items in the store which made it sort of a one-stop shopping centre. Some of the items sold were as follows:

1. groceries
2. meats (garlic-sausage sold for 45¢ a pound)
3. fruits and vegetables (MacIntosh apples — 3 pounds for 25¢)
4. shoes were priced between \$4.95 and \$9.00
5. dry goods (blue jeans cost \$2.25 each)
6. poultry feed

Sales were increasing steadily and expansion seemed inevitable. Therefore, it was decided to remove the partition of the living quarters and expand the store to include that area. They then built a new home across from the M.D. of Wostok building. Each part of the business was expanded to give better variety and more display area.

Fedorak's Store was the first store in Andrew to introduce a self service marketing system. This was started with half a dozen baskets and half a dozen carts. Most customers enjoyed choosing purchases personally.

The Fedorak family operated, with some outside help, successfully until 1958. Mrs. Lena Fedorak died of cancer in August, 1958; and the store was sold in November, 1958. William and family moved to Edmonton.

William and Lena had four children; the three older children all graduated from Andrew High School. The youngest completed high school in Edmonton. Humphrey, the eldest son, attended the University of Alberta and graduated in Electrical Engineering in 1954. He became the Chief Engineer in the Dupont Factory in Seaford, Delaware. He married Joan Pounder of Stratford, Ontario. They have two daughters.



William Fedorak family.

Florence, their only daughter, graduated in nursing from the General Hospital, Edmonton. She later married Felix Hewko of Grassland. They have three sons and two daughters and live in Edmonton.

George graduated in Dentistry from the University of Alberta in 1960. He married Vivian Pobran, and they have a son and two daughters and live in Edmonton.

Russell the youngest, took Business Administration in Calgary at the Southern Alberta Institute of Technology. He is working for Safeway as an assistant manager. He married Doris Lesiuk of Calmar, and they have two sons.

The Fedorak family spent the most important and enjoyable part of their lives in Andrew. The people were very friendly and could be compared to a big happy family. Bilingualism, Ukrainian and English, is not new — we had it in Andrew years ago.

### **Fedun, Alexander and Anne**

Alexander Fedun was born March 16, 1912 at Mundare, Alberta, the only son of William and Molly (Witiuk) Fedun. In 1915, when he was three years old, his parents sold their general store in Mundare and Alexander, his parents and sisters Annie and Jessie, moved to their farm located fifteen miles northwest of Mundare in the Huwen District. This original homestead is still the home of Alexander and Anne Fedun and their family.

Alexander attended Huwen school in his early years and finished his education at Alberta College in Edmonton.

Alexander's wife Anne, second daughter of Dmytro and Pearl (Onyschuk) Small, was born August 25, 1914 in the Peno area. She attended Lucan school up to grade nine and finished her high school at Warspite and Radway.

Alexander Fedun and Anne Small were married on October 10, 1936 at the Huwen United Church.

Alexander farmed with his father until 1941 when his parents and sister Jessie moved to Lamont where they opened a new general store. At this time, Alexander began expanding and improving his farming operation. Through hard work and with careful planning, his mixed farming operation prospered.

During these years, Alexander served on various community organizations. He was secretary of the Huwen School District for many years. He was a firm believer and supporter of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

In 1954, the Huwen Baseball Club was formed and for many years was one of the most successful ball clubs in the area. Alexander was one of the original organizers of this club.

He was a strong supporter of local co-op associations and for many years served as president and then



Back Row: Robert, Walter, David. Front: Anne, Alexander and Grace Fedun.

secretary of the Huwen Local Farmer's Union of Alberta. In 1964, he served as a delegate to the United Farmers of Alberta.

Alex and Anne are lifetime members of the Andrew Community Centre Association and Andrew Agricultural Society. They are also enthusiastic supporters of all sports activities in and around Andrew.

They have a family of four children and nine grandchildren. they are: a daughter Grace (Krywulak) and sons David, Walter and Robert.

Their eldest son David and his wife Iris (Ulan) began farming with them in 1960. The farming operations, using modern techniques and equipment, continues to be successful.

### **Fedun, John and Anna by Eugenia Kroetsch**

On January 25, 1882, Philip and Anna were blessed with their second son, John. He received early schooling in Zavydche, completing a class four, this being the only schooling available in the village. From an early age he displayed an aptitude for singing, and at age ten won a local competition with a friend which eventually gave them the honour of participating in a recital in the city of Lvov.

John was sixteen when he arrived in Canada with his family in 1898. As with most children of the early homesteading days, hard physical work started at a tender age. He was a hard worker and by this time had developed a keen fascination for steam powered engines. Much of his early experience with steamers was gained by working for neighbors who owned such equipment.

On February 25, 1903, at Star Russo-Orthodox Church he married Anna Ulan, daughter of Wasyl

and Eva Ulan of Mundare area. Anna too, had originally come from Zavydche with her parents.

Having filed for his homestead in 1901, John had received title in 1904 for his own homestead in the same section as his father's land (NE-18-55-16). During these early years he found it necessary to work out of home as a labourer in Fort Saskatchewan. Gradually times improved and he continued to cultivate and expand his homestead. By this time much practical experience and diligent study had gained him a third class steam boilers licence (1909). Additional income was now earned by operating steamers for others in the area. In 1923, in partnership with his younger brother, Harry, a "Case" steam outfit was purchased at Mundare. Some four thousand dollars was paid for the steamer and separator. In 1928, the partnership was dissolved and the much worked machinery was traded in and a new "Case" gas tractor was purchased.

During the next twenty-five years, John and Anna were blessed with eleven children; seven sons and four daughters. Foresight, hard work, and sons to provide much of the physical labour resulted in a fairly successful farming operation. In total John had, through his lifetime, acquired some twenty quarters of land, several purchased at rock-bottom prices during those desperate depression years. Many times several extra workers were hired to help with the brushing and clearing of land, and of course, during the busy seeding and harvesting seasons. Room and board for a large number of men meant that Anna and the girls had to work steadily. Daily chores included hand milking of twenty-two cows and looking after at least thirty horses, plus all other livestock associated with mixed farming. Young couples or girls were employed during peak work seasons to assist with these endless daily chores.

John and his family were active church people. He was one of the original members of the St. John's Molodia Church (1903) and later an active member of St. Jacob's (Mundare). John cantored in many churches from an early age and continued doing so throughout his lifespan.

As the sons and daughters married, they were bequeathed some land and livestock with which to begin their own domiciles. It was customary in those days for the young married couple to live with the parents for the first few years while preparations were made for establishing a home of their own.

After a lengthy illness, Anna passed away on February 1, 1943 at age fifty-seven. With Anna gone and most of the children on their own, John contemplated retirement. In 1944, he purchased two and a half quarters of land bordering the southeast corner of the town of Andrew. His second youngest son,

Steve, remained on the homeplace and John, together with his youngest son, Metro, moved to the newly acquired property near Andrew. Here he again set up a fairly substantial farming operation. Unfortunately, his years here were short as he passed away suddenly on May 19, 1947 at age sixty-four. John and Anna rest in St. Jacob's cemetery near Mundare. They had thirty-six grandchildren. Following is a brief summary of each of their children, oldest to youngest:

#### ANASTASIA (Achtemichuk)

The firstborn was Anastasia in 1903. From an early age the family preferred a shorter name, that of Jessie, and it has remained such to this date. Being the oldest in a rapidly growing family did not leave time for formal schooling. In her mid-teens she married a young farmer, Carl Buchkowski. They farmed first in the Hilliard area and then in the Paraskevia district. Five children were born to them; Philip, Bohdan, Orest, Anne (Wasney), and Olga (Timmons). Jessie later married William Achtemichuk, moved to Edmonton, and resides there today. There are twenty-one grandchildren.

#### WILLIAM FEDUN

William, the first son, born in 1905, received early schooling at Molodia. He married Olga Lopushinsky and farmed approximately nine miles north of Mundare for a number of years. Here four children were born to them; Vera (Siracky), Victor, Barbara (Novak) and Faye (LaBuick). In time they sold this farm and purchased another adjacent to the north end of Mundare. Shortly thereafter William took ill and passed away in his forty-eighth year, 1954. Olga and the children maintained the farm for a number of years to come. As retirement approached, Olga left the farm and spent much of her time with her daughter in Toronto. In more recent years, she has taken up residence in Edmonton. The farm still remains in the family, taken over by a daughter and son-in-law, and their children. There are thirteen grandchildren.

#### ANDREW FEDUN

The second son Andrew was born in 1907. He, too, attended Molodia School up until the seventh grade. He married Elizabeth Serediak and set up farming a mile north of his brother William. Andrew and Elizabeth had four sons; Lawrence, Ambrose, Donald, and Johnny. After a brief illness, Andrew passed away at age fifty-seven in 1965. Elizabeth resides in Fort Saskatchewan and the farm is maintained by the sons. There are three grandchildren.

#### VERNA FEDUN

Verna was born in 1909. Her life was brief as she succumbed to illness and passed away at age five, in 1914.

#### CASSIE (SOROCHAN)

Cassie was born in 1912. She attended Molodia School up to the seventh grade. Cassie married Steve Sorochan of Zawale District and they farmed in the area. Some years later they moved to Willingdon where Steve ran the local butcher shop. In a few years they once again purchased a farm located six miles south of Andrew and returned to farming for a livelihood. They had four children; John, Eugene, Virginia (McNeill) and Ernest. In 1969, they sold the land and moved to Edmonton. Steve passed away February 14, 1976, at age seventy-one. There are seven grandchildren.

#### MICHAEL (MIKE) FEDUN

Mike was born in 1914 and attended Molodia, completing the ninth grade. He married Mary Tymchyshyn, of the Molodia District and within a few years they set up farming close to brothers William and Andrew. Three children were born to them here; Victoria (Powers), Eugenia (Kroetsch), and Edward. In 1951, Mike purchased another farm bordering the west end of the town of Andrew, and the family homeplace was re-established here. Formerly registered as Highlands Farm, it was re-registered as "Prairie Pride". Mike ran a mixed farm and expanded in raising hogs. In subsequent years he was also involved with several business ventures, namely Resina Industries, and Loon Lake Hotels Incorporated. On December 17, 1975, he passed away very suddenly. Mary divides her time between her home in the town of Andrew and her home on the farm. She continues to farm the land with her children. There are three grandchildren.

#### SAM FEDUN

Sam was born in 1917. He, too, completed the eighth grade at Molodia. Later he married Helen Pipella, also of Molodia District. They remained with the Feduns for awhile and then established on their own land. After two years of farming they moved to the town of Andrew where Sam had bought into the Imperial Esso Agency. He worked at this and the Alberta Pacific Elevator for some two and a half years. The business was sold and Sam once again returned to farming the land. They had three children; Judith (Siebenforcher), Herbert and Perry. In 1973, Sam sold several quarters of land and moved to the town of Andrew. The farmyard itself was not sold and is now the home and headquarters of Sam's daughter, Judith, and her husband, Bob, editors of the local weekly paper, "The Elk Island Triangle". There is one grandchild.

#### JOHN (JACK) (JJ) FEDUN

John was born in 1919. He attended Molodia up until the tenth grade, completed his grade twelve at Victoria Composite, and was also enrolled in a com-

mercial program at Alberta College. In 1942, he enlisted in the army and eventually attained the rank of staff sergeant. While posted in Newfoundland he met his future wife, Gladys Proctor of Vancouver. Gladys, at the time, was a WAC in the armed forces. They were married in Vancouver and after the war returned to live at the family farm for awhile. In a short while they moved to the town of Andrew where John ran an insurance business. One daughter, Sheila (Brochu) was born to them here. A number of years later they purchased land six miles south of Andrew and established their home here. Several years later John passed away suddenly, at age forty-eight, in 1967. Thereafter, the farm was sold and the family moved to Edmonton. In 1973, Gladys too, passed away suddenly.

#### STEVE FEDUN

Steve was born in 1922, and he, too, took his schooling at Molodia up until the ninth grade. After marrying Anne Zalitach of the Czahar District, they settled and continued the mixed farming operation on the homeplace. Steve and Anne had four children; Arlene (Watson), Rodney (deceased at age two), Valerie (Hyde) and Gail (Yasinski). After a brief illness, Anne passed away in September 1965, at age forty-one. Steve continued to farm and raise his family until schooling was completed in Andrew. In the fall of 1974, he sold the land and moved to Edmonton where he now resides.

#### PEARL (LOPUSHINSKY)

Born in 1924, Pearl was the second youngest. She completed grade eight at Molodia. In 1944, she married Nick Lopushinsky of Skaro and they farmed in the Skaro area some twenty miles west of Andrew on highway forty-five. Here they raised a family of six children: Lillian (Borys), Roman, Kim, Sylvia (Pullishy), Betty (Zokotuk) and Kathy (Starko). In 1972, the farm was sold and Nick and Pearl moved to Edmonton. There are eight grandchildren.

#### METRO FEDUN

The youngest child, Metro, was born in 1928. He attended the schools in Molodia and Lamont. He married Elsie Hamaliuk of Andrew and farmed with his father on the land bordering Andrew. They had three children; Ronald, Debbie and Wendy. In the mid-sixties, Metro sold the farm and went into business in the town. He had the Massey Ferguson dealership and Elsie ran a dress shop. After a few years, they again sold out and moved to Edmonton. In 1975, Elsie passed away. Metro spends time in and out of the city depending on where his jobs take him. There are three grandchildren.

### **Fedun, Philip and Hanka** by Eugenia Kroetsch

On March 25, 1898, the family of Philip Fedun,

along with a number of neighboring families from the village of Zavydche, County of Brody, province of Halychyna, Austria (later Western Ukraine), boarded the ship "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse" on a voyage to a new life in a new land — Canada. Theirs was a flight from oppression in the homeland and an infatuation with the freedoms and vastness of a much publicized undeveloped Western Canada. Among this emigrating group of twenty-two families were familiar names such as Basisty, Lamash, Holowaychuk, Koroluk, Samboruk, Kuchera, Stelmach, Zamograd, Fedun, Buchkowski, etc. Most had been resigned to a life of servitude, having precious little with which to procure sufficient funds for passage abroad. As a result many arrived almost destitute, with little more than their few bags and boxes.

Philip Fedun was born in 1850 in the village of Zavydche. He was one of eight children born to Luke Fedun. Five of these were step-family to Philip, as his father remarried after his first wife passed on. Little else is known about the brothers and sisters, with the exception that he did have two real sisters, and that his stepbrother Fred also immigrated to Canada a year after him, in 1899. In 1878, Philip married Hanka Macaborsky, a young girl from his village. In the years that followed the children born to them were: William (1879), John (1882), Harry (1888) and Eva (1894). For Philip and his family the future looked bleak under Austrian rule. Already some of his friends and relatives had immigrated to Canada. And so it was that on May 10, 1898, after an exhausting six weeks of travel by ship and train, they arrived at the train depot at Strathcona (South Edmonton). The ship had docked in New York, and the train trip out west took them through the larger centers of Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary and finally, Strathcona. Here they had prearranged to be met by relatives who had emigrated a few years earlier and were somewhat established in the Edna area. Philip's



Philip Fedun (R) and son Harry, daughter-in-law and their children.



John Fedun family, 1921. L. to R. Cassie, Sam, Mrs. Anna Fedun, John Fedun, Bill, Mike, John on father's knee. (missing, oldest daughter Jessie)

family was greeted by a relative, Metro Macaborsky. It took them almost another week to get to the Macaborsky homestead. Only baggage and small children were afforded the luxury of riding in the one wagon. All others had to walk the sixty miles which was really nothing more than a rough buffalo path through a dense mosquito-ridden wilderness. Even the five cents required for the Fort Saskatchewan ferry crossing proved to be a very real hardship for some. Philip's family remained with the Macaborskys for a few years and during this time he, too, filed a claim for a homestead. The hard earned ten dollars bought one hundred and sixty acres of dense bush some ten miles north and two miles west of the already thriving village of Mundare. (The quarter SW-18-55-16-4 is presently farmed by one of Philip's



Fedun family gathering, 1943. L. to R. Back Row: Metro Fedun, Steve Sorochan, Sam Fedun, Andrew Fedun, Mike Fedun, Orest Buchkowsky, Steve Fedun, John J. Fedun. Middle Row: John Sorochan, Lena Buchkowsky, Pearl Lopushinsky, William Fedun, Anne Wosney, Vera Fedun. Front Row: Elizabeth Fedun and Donald Fedun, Cassie Sorochan and Virginia, John Fedun Sr., Jessie Buchkowsky, Olga Fedun and Faye, Mary Fedun and Eugenia. On grass: Victoria Fedun and Barbara (Verna) Fedun.

grandsons, Alex Fedun of the Huwen area.) Here they settled, worked hard, and carried on a fair livelihood. His children too, in time, became adept farmers. William, the oldest, married Molly Witiuk of the Huwen area. They farmed and ran a general store business in Mundare and later in Lamont. John married Anna Ulan, also from a neighboring family, and farmed in the area. Harry, the youngest son, married Yustyna Koroluk, a neighbor. He took over the original homestead from his father and farmed briefly until his untimely death at the age of thirty-five. Eva married Luke Witiuk of Huwen and they farmed as well. Philip passed away in 1923 at age seventy-three. He was predeceased by his wife, Hanka, in 1918 at the age of sixty-one. Both were laid to rest in the Huwen cemetery.

### Fedun, Zachary and Annie by Nancy (Fedun) Cholak

Zachary Fedun, third oldest son of Fred and Mary Fedun, was born, in Mundare, Alberta in 1906. He grew up with his parents and four brothers and two sisters: Bill, Pearl, Prokop, Eva, Luke and Jack on the family homestead near Andrew.

He obtained his education at Molodia School.



Zachary and Annie Fedun, 1977.



His father Fred died in 1929 at which time Zachary was twenty-three years old and laden with the responsibility of the family farm, his widowed, aging mother and his younger brothers. This was also the early beginning of the depression years. Money was scarce, there were debts and there were no medical insurances nor pensions.

Zachary had a threshing machine and with his crew they went threshing for many of the neighbors around the district, from fall up to freeze-up and sometimes even after snowfall if the farmer had his sheaves of grain stacked. The young men on the crew did not mind the hard work and long hours for they got to know where all the good cooks and nice hard working girls were as they always got fed where they threshed.

After twenty-seven years of single life, in 1933, Zachary married Annie Kleparchuk from Hilliard who was recommended to him by his cousin, Pearl (Laschuk) Maiko, a neighbor of the Mike Kleparchuk family.

Zachary's mother lived with them and so did his single brothers Luke and Jack. The following year Jack married and left.

In the second year of Zachary and Annie's marriage a son, Mike, was born but died after nine days. Their next child, a daughter, Nancy was born in 1935. Also, that was the year they built their new house. Two years later, in 1937, a son Albert was born. In 1942, their fourth child, a daughter, Emily was born but died at four and one-half months of age from pneumonia.

The popular mode of transportation in the 1940's was still the horse drawn democrat which Zachary used on many occasions, like to haul cream to the Andrew Creamery, bring home groceries, haul the children to school — East Huwen and then Huwen, and even go visiting, until a car was purchased.

Luke moved on his own quarter section across the road and Zachary's mother lived back and forth between the two places until later when she became diabetic and came back with Zachary permanently. There were no nursing homes and he had to nurse his mother including the sterilization of the needles and giving her the insulin shots.

Zachary's mother died in 1946. His life centered mainly around his home and family, his numerous relatives, neighbors, church and the schools which his children attended. Holidays, weddings, funerals, church and school were occasions when all the family got together. Ukrainian weddings with the quality and quantity of fancy traditional food, music and the ceremony lasted for several days and are still talked about.

Immediate neighbors included the families of



Nancy and Albert Fedun.



Roger, Angie, Albert holding Jamie. Front: Charlotte and Berneice Fedun.

Nick Fedun, Steve Fedun, John Koroluk, Tom Andreychuk, Joe Lamash and James Yakimishyn, just to mention a few. Some of the activities which were done with the neighbors were sharing the chopper in making chop, sawing wood, working on the road maintenance crews, threshing and many more.

As farming became more mechanized and as the children became older, Zachary was able to carry on the farming operation quite independently and so the hired hand which was getting scarcer was no longer required.

In 1956, Nancy married Harry Cholak and they gave them the first four grandchildren — Donald, Elaine, Glenn and Norman.

Brother Luke died in 1961 at fifty-three years of age and sister Mrs. Adam (Pearl) Holowaychuk in 1963.

Albert married Angie Sarafinchan in 1967 and took over the family farm. Zachary, in 1967, after sixty-one years on the family homestead, retired and made his home in Edmonton, close to his daughter. Albert and Angie over the years gave them another four grandchildren — Roger, Charlotte, Berneice and Jamie.

Brother Wasyl (Bill) died in 1973.

Zachary was very talented. He learned to play the violin and mouth organ by ear as there were no lessons in those days; also, he was hard to beat in a game of checkers except, maybe, by a professional.

The church and its values were very important to Zachary. A member of Uwin United Church all his life, Zachary seldom missed a church service.

Zachary died of a stroke in 1978. His wife continues to live in her own home in Edmonton.

### **Fediuk, Metro**

Metro Fediuk was born in 1881 in the village of Boriwztzie in the province of Bukovina, Austria. He came to Canada in 1900, at the age of nineteen. He was among the first going to work in building the railroad tracks around Medicine Hat. He then settled in the Cadron District on a homestead. In 1905 he married Nastasia Zukiwsky, who came from the same province. She came with her parents in the year of 1899. They had four children at that time. Mike, John, Mary and Alex. Then he moved to a C.P.R. farm at Whitford in 1912. They had two more children who died shortly after birth. Metro farmed all his life until retirement. His first wife died in 1918; he then remarried Maria Daneliuk in 1921, and they had five children: Peter, Wesley, Nick, Mack and Harry. He passed away in 1968.

Mike farmed at Whitford. He married Mary Koshman; they had three children: Lawrence, Elmar and Donald. Mary married Tom Hawrelak. They had three children: Nataalka, Russel and Kenneth.



L. to R.: Metro Fediuk, William Shewchuk, Mike Tkachuk, Mike Fediuk.

At one time, Metro had three sons in the army. Alex, Peter and Wesley were all in the army in 1943. His son, Alex, died overseas in the army in 1944. John died in the 1930's.

### **Ferbey, Lena**

In the year 1890, a young pioneer was born in the western region of Ukraine to Mr. and Mrs. Schurhan. Her name was Lena. Mr. Schurhan passed away in 1892 and Mrs. Schurhan married in 1894 to Mr. Alec Semotiuk.

Mr. Semotiuk (Lena's stepfather) was a farmer by trade. During this period, things were difficult and with no hope of a better future, they decided to try to make a better life for their children. They left Ukraine in the year 1900 to the land of Canada, hoping for a better life.

They sailed on the ship Arcadia to Halifax. The boat ride took two weeks. From there they went by rail to Edmonton, which took them another ten days. Arriving in Edmonton they were informed that their destination was approximately another sixty miles to the District of Zawale. The latter trip took another ten days over rough trails, through mud holes and downed logs, all making travel tiring and almost dangerous.

Arriving there, they purchased a homestead for ten dollars, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres of sloughs and heavy timbers. These homesteads had to meet the requirements of improvements before the homesteaders received the title to the land.

Lena, being eleven years of age then, left home to seek a job in Edmonton. Here she got her first job as a baby sitter for a well known doctor, for a wage of two dollars a month.

She later went to Calgary and worked as a maid. After being away for a period of five years, (just



Ferby Family. Back Row: William, John and Steve. Center: Mary, Kay, and Irene. Front: Peter, Pearl, Mother and Bessie.

occasionally returning for a visit, as the trip by foot was nearly impossible because of the distance) she was needed at home, as her mother had suddenly become ill.

Here she helped clear the land and tend to her brother and sisters, and also helped a neighboring family with the children while the parents cleared their homestead.

Here she met her future husband, Metro Ferbey, who came to Canada with his parents from Ukraine in the year 1903. Working on railways and sawmills, he saved enough money to buy a homestead with his parents in the District of Kahwin, ten miles north of Andrew.

Within a year they were married, having a Ukrainian wedding that lasted for two days.

They decided to settle on the homestead where his parents lived while their home was being built. It was initially a two-room house built of logs and plastered with clay and straw. The roof was made of slabs. The inside walls were plastered with a mixture of sand and clay, then white-washed with lime.

In order that a living might be provided for, Metro sought work away from the homestead. In between jobs they both cleared the heavy bush to provide some land for a garden. They also grew barley, oats and wheat which was later used for making flour.

Another main source of food came from the river valley which supplied fish and berries.

For the next forty years they lived on this land in their two-room house and were blessed with eleven children, six girls and five boys. (One girl, named Barbara, died at the age of one month.)

In the year 1948 they sold their property and moved to the District of Hilliard, where more land was purchased.

Here they decided to grow grain and raise cattle.

Mrs. Ferbey's greatest hardship was in 1951 when she lost a son, at the age of twenty-seven, in an unfortunate accident in a lumber camp, and later when she lost her husband, at the age of seventy-two, in 1952.

By this time most of her children were away from home making a life of their own.

Mrs. Ferbey lived on this land with a son till 1966 when she decided to retire as her age was creeping on.

Moving to the northeast part of Edmonton, life was pretty quiet as she was used to hard work. She took up cross-stitching table cloths. She also babysat for the next few years.

Now, at the age of eighty-nine, she still is in good health and is blessed with eighteen grandchildren and thirteen great-grandchildren whom she cherishes very much.

Bessie married Dan Kaspro (1942) and they have Peter and Philip.

Mary married John Kochanowsky and they have Michael.

William married Jessie Crombie.

Kay married Harry Korbet (deceased) and has Eugene, Alex, Fred and Dick. She later married George Couttrelle.

Pearl married Bill Marynuik (deceased) and they have Carline, Olga, Walter and Audrey. She later married Mike Onyschuk.

John.

Harry deceased in 1951.

Irene married Gordon DuGray and has a son Terrance. She married Taylor.

Peter married Josephine Martinuik and they have Craig, Calvin and Jeffrey.

Steve married Nancy Martinuik and they have Trudi, Randy and Tracey.

### **Frunchak, George and Pearl by George Frunchak**

George, the youngest son of Wasył and Frozina Frunchak, married Pearl Worobets and they have raised a family of three — Josephine, Orest and Gloria.

Josephine married Douglas R. Wilson, and they have two children, Lori and Alan.

Gloria married Ignazio Marino and they, too, have a family of two, Tina and Jason.

Orest was nineteen years old when he passed away May 18, 1960.

George and Pearl lived on the homestead that his father purchased on June 7, 1898. When his father passed away April 1, 1939, George and Pearl remained on the farm with his mother until she passed away January 15, 1947. Then he made an auction sale and bought a house in Andrew. George worked for



George and Pearl Frunchak, 1961.



Orest Frunchak.

the Andrew Co-op store for three years. In 1950 he sold the house and moved to Edmonton where he bought an apartment block and lived in the city for one year. Then they decided to sell the block and buy a hotel in Evansburg. They lived there for fourteen years and between operating the hotel and the gravel business they were kept quite busy.

In 1961 they sold the hotel and gravel business and moved to Edmonton where they still reside.

Pearl and George are very active members in the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church of St. John's at

Sachava, and have contributed many hours towards the restoration and upkeep of this church.

### **Frunchak, John and Sophie** by Nick and Anne Frunchak

John Frunchak, son of Wasyl and Frozina Frunchak, was born in Edmonton on December 29, 1903. He started school in Edmonton but was unable to continue because the family moved to the homestead at Andrew. He homesteaded with his family and received his Steam Operators Certificate in 1926 to operate his father's Steam Engine.

He married Sophie Topolnitsky in 1928 and shortly after started his blacksmith shop in Andrew. He worked from early dawn to dusk — shoeing horses, fixing wagons and buggies, sleighs and cutters for everyone in the surrounding area. They could always tell when the blacksmith was in the shop by the rhythmic sound of the trip hammer which could be heard across town. Later on, he taught himself gas



John and Sophie Frunchak.

and electric welding and even acquired a Certificate of Proficiency from the Province of Alberta. This enabled him to repair and weld farm equipment.

He was fire chief and town constable from 1941 to 1951.

John and Sophie raised four children — all of whom live in Edmonton. The eldest son, Nick, married Anne Sokolik, and they have five children. Nick had followed his father's footsteps and is in the heavy fabrication industry in Edmonton.

David married Eileen Ryan and they have two children. David is in the Real Estate business.

Vera married Nickon Shandro, and they have one son. Vera is a nurse at the Edmonton General Hospital.

The youngest daughter Rose is married to George Rae. She is a receptionist with Northern Alberta Dairy Pool and has been with them for many years.

John and Sophie enjoyed curling and bowling and John was especially fond of fishing and hunting. They both were active members of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church of St. John's at Sachava and have contributed towards the restoration of this church.

Sophie passed away May 21, 1966 at the age of fifty-eight.

John has since married Nellie Stolarchuk and they still live at Andrew where John, at the age of seventy-six, can still be found in his Blacksmith Shop.

### **Frunchak, Nick and Kate** by Nick Frunchak

Nick Wilbert Frunchak was born in Edmonton in the year 1907, son of Wasyl and Frozina Frunchak.



Ed, Donald, with parents, Nick and Kate Frunchak.

Shortly after, the family moved to Andrew where Nick grew up with his brothers and sisters.

At the age of fourteen he went to Grande Prairie to work on the railway and on the Ford farm for four to five years. He later worked for Dick Houston who had a farm near Rushie Lake. It was here that he met Kate Kokotailo, and they were married on November 4, 1934 and settled in Andrew.

Nick worked at the Andrew Flour Mill for approximately six years and Kate sewed dresses for other people to make some extra money. In 1950 they moved to Edmonton where Nick worked as a carpenter and Kate continued to be a seamstress.

They have two sons — Donald married Yvonne Cherniawsky. They have four children and make their home in Edmonton.

Edward married Jeanette Chrapko. They have three children, and make their home on an acreage near Stony Plain.

Nick and Kate are enjoying their retirement in Edmonton, Alberta.

### **Frunchak, Wasyl And Frozina** by George Frunchak

Wasyl Frunchak was born on January 11, 1870 in the village of Shyriwchi, District of Bukovina, Western Ukraine. His wife Frozina, was born on January 15, 1875 in the village of Rohyzna. They were married in 1895 and came to Canada on June 10, 1897, settling in Edmonton, Alberta.

In 1898, Mr. Frunchak bought a homestead for ten dollars in the Andrew District, working there so he could receive the title. In 1900, he moved to Edmonton and started his own draying business, using horses to haul coal and move all kinds of buildings and materials. He remained in this business for eleven years and then moved back to his homestead in 1911. Shortly after, he acquired 650 acres of land. In 1915, he bought a Case Steam Engine and a thirty-two inch Case Threshing Machine, the first



Frozina and Wasyl Frunchak.



Frunchak family. L. to R.: Lena, John, Laura, Nick, Nancy, Doris, Eva, George, (missing — William).

one in the Andrew area. He did a lot of custom work for the farmers around the area. Later on, in 1929, he purchased a caterpillar tractor which enabled him to farm his land more adequately.

Mr. and Mrs. Frunchak raised a family of four boys and six girls.

William, the eldest son, married Rose Kozakawich and they raised eight children — Mary, Peter, Laura, Walter, Kate, Leon, Pearl and Edward. William and Rose farmed in the Andrew district for many years until William passed away August 19, 1964, at the age of sixty-five.

Lena, the eldest daughter, married Peter Smashnuk, and moved to Grande Prairie where they farmed and raised a family of ten children: Nick, William, George, Paul, Eli, Donald, Leon, Mary, Dorothy and Doreen. Peter passed away on January 29, 1975, at the age of eighty-six years, and his wife Lena is still living in Grande Prairie.

John married Sophie Topolnitsky and they had a family of four children: Nick, David, Vera and Rose. He operated the Blacksmith shop in Andrew for fifty years and still resides there. Mrs. Sophie Frunchak passed away on May 21, 1966, at the age of fifty-eight.

Mary married John Hunchak. They had one daughter, Helen. They farmed next to her father's farm for a very short time. Mary passed away at an early age in the year 1924.

Nick married Kate Kokotailo, and they have a family of two sons, Donald and Edward. In his early years he worked in the Grande Prairie area and after his marriage he settled in Andrew working in the Andrew Flour Mill. In 1950, he moved his family to Edmonton where he worked as a carpenter. Nick and Kate are enjoying their retirement in Edmonton.

Laura married Harry Shandro and they had one son Nicholas. Later she remarried Alex Powell and they moved to Nelson, British Columbia where they



Frunchak house on the farm — built in 1912.

lived for thirty-one years. Alex passed away April 23, 1967, at the age of sixty-five, and Laura moved back to Edmonton in 1970 where she still resides.

Nancy married George Hilton and they had one son, Paul. They resided in London, Ontario. George passed away on September 19, 1972, and Nancy still makes her home in London, Ontario.

Doris married Walter Erickson and they live in Edmonton. Doris has been an active member of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church of St. John's, Sachava, and other organizations.

Eva married Sam Danyluk and they had five daughters: Anne, Jenny, Julia, Rose and Mary. Sam passed away in 1970 and their daughter Julia passed away in the year 1976.

George married Pearl Worobets and they had three children, Josephine, Orest and Gloria. George farmed the homestead after his father's death and now they live in Edmonton. Their only son, Orest, passed away on May 18, 1960.

Mr. and Mrs. Wasyl Frunchak were among the original founders of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church of St. John's, Sachava, the first Ukrainian church to be built in Alberta. Wasyl Frunchak passed away in 1939 and Mrs. Frozina Frunchak passed away in 1947.

### **Frunchak, William** by Mary Kretzul

The oldest son of Wasyl Frunchak was born in 1898.

William walked four miles to Chernowci School through thick bush, meeting cougars and other wild animals. In grade four he had to quit school to help Dad with farming operations.



Bill and Rose Frunchak.

In 1916 William was called to serve in the first World War; his troop was ready to go overseas when the war stopped. In 1918 he came back to the farm.

In 1920 he married Rose Kozakewich, daughter of Ivan and Maria Kozakewich also of Chernowci School area. Rose was born in 1900 and attended Chernowci School for only six years because she, too, had to help on the family farm.

William and Rose settled on C.P.R. land purchased by Ivan Kozakewich next to her dad's homestead.

Their first son, George, passed away at one and one half years due to an outbreak of diphtheria.

Mary married Bill Kretzul.

Peter married Angeline Koroliuk.

Laura married Peter Chichak.

Katie (1931-1971) married Mike Kotyk.

Nick passed away at four years of age due to pleurisy.

Walter married Natalka Hawreliuk.

Leo married Edna.

Pearl married Walter Chilko.

Edward married Venice.

William, with his father-in-law Ivan Kozakewich, helped with the upkeep of Bukowina Church. He worked for many years for the Lamont Municipality.

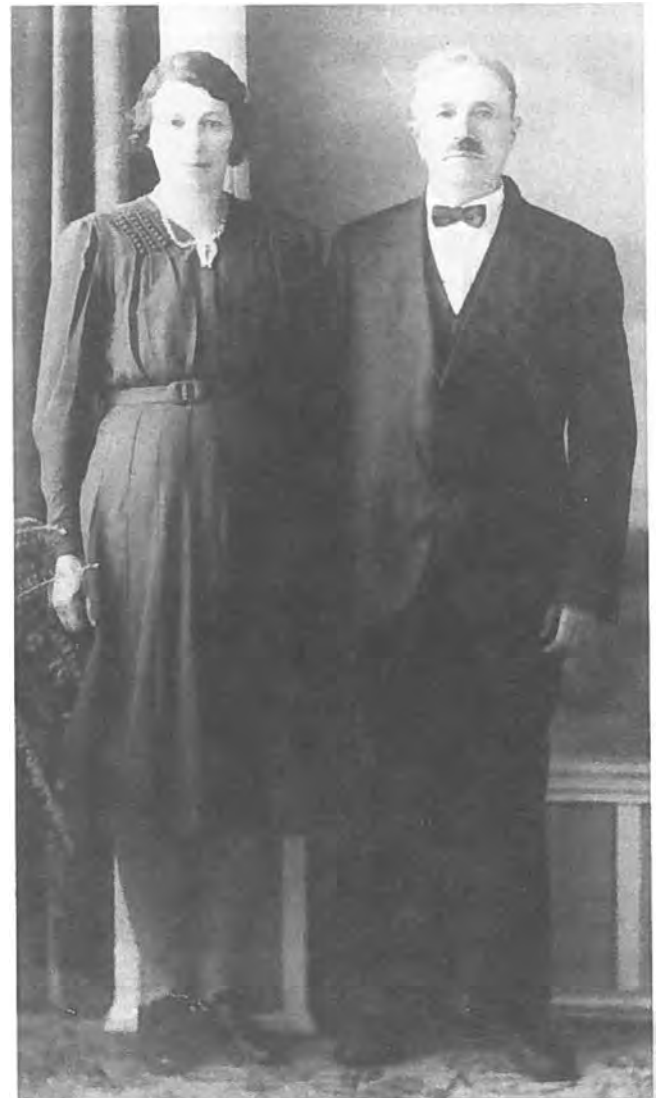
They spent all their years on the farm in the Wostok area. William was laid to rest in 1964.

### Gargus, Joseph and Tekla

by Stan and Rose Gargus

Joseph Gargus was born in 1912 on his parents' homestead in the Rodef District near the North Saskatchewan River. His parents were Frank and Michalena (Weleschuk). Frank was born in Tarnopol, Poland. Joseph is the oldest of nine sons and five daughters born to Frank and Michalena. His brothers and sisters are: Kazmir, Walter, Adam, Helen, John, Peter, Jenny, Adolph, Anton, Mary, Mike, Rose and Victoria.

In 1919, the family moved to the Wostok area. Joseph went to Wostok school till grade five. During



Frank and Myhalena Gargus.

these years, he had to help with the farm work during spring planting and fall harvesting.

Joseph married Tekla Semashkewich, in 1931, who had immigrated to Canada from Poland and had worked at the family farm. Joseph and Tekla moved to a farm in the Highway District. They purchased this farm (S. E. 1-58-18-W4) from John Andruchow who had homesteaded on this land. There were some buildings that were in need of repair. They toiled hard to make improvements. Joseph bought their first car in 1938, their first tractor (an Ottmantaylor) and threshing machine for \$500.00 in 1943. He spent many years using his machine helping neighbors thresh their crops. In the winter, he helped the neighbors cut fire wood.

In 1950, they moved into their new home which was not as yet completely finished. In 1952, they got electricity on the farm.

Joseph and Tekla have two children: Stanley and Elizabeth.

Stanley attended agricultural college in Ver-



Tekla and Joseph Gargus.



Donna, Rosalie, Carol, Stanley and Gerald Gargus.

million in 1950. In 1959, Stanley married Rosalie Chudyk, daughter of Anton and Tekla Chudyk of St. Michael. Stan and Rose lived together with Stan's parents on the farm. New buildings were being added to the farmstead. In 1964, Joseph and Tekla sold the farm to Stanley and Rosalie and bought a home in Edmonton where Joseph worked as a carpenter until his retirement. Stanley and Rosalie carried on with the farming operations, expanding into dairy farming in 1976. They have one son and two daughters, all of whom attended Andrew School.

Gerald was a member of the 4-H Club. He went to Oregon, then to Expo World Fair at Seattle, U.S.A. with the 4-H beef club. While attending Andrew High School, Gerald visited Leningrad and Moscow with a high school tour. After graduating from high school in 1978, Gerald attended Olds Agricultural College for one year and at present is employed in Edmonton.

Carol was also a member of the 4-H beef club. Carol will be completing High School this year.

Donna is presently attending Junior High School and is enjoying her third year of figure skating lessons.

Elizabeth, second child of Joseph and Tekla was born in 1940. She attended New Highway School, where field trips included trips to Edmonton in the back of Joseph's truck. In 1951, New Highway was closed and Elizabeth along with her classmates went by bus to Andrew. She belonged to the 4-H beef club as did her brother Stanley. She graduated from Andrew School in 1957.

Elizabeth married Reginald Albrecht, son of Sam and Hedwig Albrecht from Camox, British Columbia. Reginald and Elizabeth have lived in Whitehorse, Denver, Colorado and Edmonton before their



present home near Fort Saskatchewan. Elizabeth works as a traffic agent for Pacific Western Airlines. Elizabeth and Reginald have two children, Cornelia Jill and James Mitchell. They are both attending high school.

## **Gargus, Walter and Jennie**

**by Walter Gargus**

I was born in the Wostok area in 1915. As I was growing up in the area, I was involved in agriculture and with an orchestra. During those years neither farming nor music proved to be profitable. In the depression years in the "Dirty thirties", the orchestra fees were twelve dollars for a wedding. In 1940 prices were slightly higher, from twenty-five to forty dollars; and in 1979 the prices rocketed up to three to four hundred dollars.

Late in 1944 I married a most sophisticated, beautiful young lady, Miss Jennie Andruchow. For our future, I then decided to take up a trade. In the early part of 1945, I enrolled in the barbering trade with the National Barber Training School in Edmonton. Within six months I qualified with a diploma for apprenticeship. I took up apprenticeship in Andrew with the late John Ewasuik, who was the barber in Andrew in those days.

In 1946 I went for a practical interview inspection and was qualified with a Class "A" Barber Proficiency Certificate. A few months later I established my own place of business in Andrew on the main street location where the Treasury Branch is at present. Brother Kazmer joined me in the barbering business a few years later. He resided in Andrew for about ten years before selling out and moving to Edmonton. He is now residing in Kelowna, British Columbia.

Between 1946 and 1948, haircuts were thirty-five cents for adults and twenty-five cents for children. Over the years prices have increased gradually to the present three and four dollars. Due to the longer hairstyles, the barbering business has dropped off tremendously. For self-support, I am almost on full-time farming. In 1970 we built a new modern barbershop. The funds for this particular project came from farming; partly from barbering; and partly from the family orchestra The Tempo Tones. The band then consisted of myself and my wife and our three loving children; David, Judith, and Lucille. Thanks to the family band which has existed for "Ten Golden Years".

## **Garred Family**

**by Laura Zabrick**

Mr. William Garred, son of John and Relepha (Knowles) Garred (originally from London, England) was born May 13, 1868 in Michigan, United

States. In 1901, he married Amelia Johnson, daughter of Olaf and Christine Johnson (originally from Sweden).

William and Amelia settled in Chicago, United States where William worked as a street car operator. They later had a son William Lavrene born October 31, 1910. In 1911 William Garred, anxious for a better life, set out to Canada in search of work. He arrived in Edmonton where he obtained work as a carpenter. They lived in Edmonton for three years. In 1914, a friend, Florence Simpson, told them of the vast opportunity of farming approximately seventy miles north-east of Edmonton in an area called Pakan. William Garred and family moved in an area on the outskirts of the North Saskatchewan River where he cleared the land for farming and worked as a carpenter. In those days, anyone wishing to settle on a homestead paid a ten dollar homestead fee.

Another son, John Edmond, was born January 20, 1921. Both sons started school in Pakan. However, due to the difficulties in crossing the river during the spring and late fall, they attended Riverside School.

In 1921 William Garred's was one of the first families to operate a toll office for Alberta Government Telephones called "Garreds". William worked as a game warden from 1914 to 1938. He also was a Commissioner for Oaths from 1932 to 1951. He helped build the Pakan Church, which is still standing, and the Pakan School.

Both sons, Lavrene and John, worked with their father farming. On February 26, 1941, Amelia Garred passed away at the age of fifty-nine.

In December, 1942, John married Jennie (Zanahia) Hrehorets, daughter of Tom and Mary Hrehorets. Lavrene married a widow, Katie Yakiwchuk, daughter of Tom and Mary Hrehorets and sister to Jennie, in 1944. Both families lived in the same house until 1948. Due to the increase in the family, another house was built approximately two hundred yards away for Lavrene and Katie.

On February 16, 1951 William Garred passed away at the age of eighty-two. Both brothers continued farming together until 1977 at which time John sold his share of the farm to the eldest daughter and moved to Vegreville. John was one of the last men to operate the Pakan Ferry.

John and Jennie had nine children — seven girls and two boys. The first born in 1945, Amelia married Lawrence Tychkowsky and now operates the home farm on a part-time basis. They are presently living in Edmonton. The eldest son, Allan, married Rita Hamaliuk and is living in Sherwood Park and works as a City Policeman. Laura, the second oldest daughter, married John Zabrick and is farming in the An-

drew area. Susan married John Kastelen and works as a hairstylist. She helps John operate a Super A store in Glendon as well. Joanne married Eugene Perepeletza and is farming in the Andrew area. Gary, married to Linda Trefanenko, lives in Edmonton where he works as a mechanic. Colleen and Karen both live in Edmonton where Colleen works as a hairstylist and Karen as a secretary. The youngest daughter Audrey, still goes to school.

Lavrene and Katie had two children, Eunice Yakiwchuk daughter of Katie before her marriage to Lavrene, passed away at the age of nineteen in an automobile accident. They have one son Ernest William, born in 1948. Ernest married Joanne Wenzell and is presently living in Edmonton. Lavrene, now retired, still lives on and operates the farm. It is hoped that Ernest will take over the farm someday.

### Nick Gawryluk Family

In the year 1898, because of severe hardship created by possession struggles involving the Ukraine, brothers Partemy and Metro Gawryluk left their homeland, which was under Austrian rule at the time. Their hearts were full of hopes and dreams of a brighter future in Canada. Besides their mother and father (a Ukrainian Greek Orthodox priest), five brothers and a sister, both men left behind young wives and children in Stauchin, Bukowina. Partemy's wife Mafta, three year old son Nekolay (Nick) and infant daughter Annie planned to travel with Metro's wife Martha, small son and daughter, Toder and Mary, to join the men once they had established themselves in the new land.

For one long year, Partemy and Metro Gawryluk worked their way from Halifax to Limestone Lake, west of Andrew, Alberta. Most of the distance was covered on foot, packing their most worldly possession and a ten pound bag of sugar along with them.

Following the men one and one-half years later, the wives and children embarked on an extremely stormy thirty-nine day voyage which was to end in tragedy. As soon as the ship docked, Martha, who had been seasick most of the trip, was taken to hospital and during the confusion her children were separated from the rest of the party. Little Mary apparently fell overboard and was drowned in Halifax harbour and they were unable to locate Toder. A few days later, after a frantic but unsuccessful search for Toder, who was only five or six years old, the sad little group boarded a train for the final leg of their journey. Miraculously, after a month and a half of despair, young Toder was reunited with his parents. Another family that had crossed the ocean with



Partamey and Mafta Gawryluk.



Nick and Helen Gawryluk.

the Gawryluk women and children, found the youngster in Halifax and brought him west with them.

Partemy, Metro and their families homesteaded at Limestone Lake, clearing the land by hand and living in a dugout covered only by logs and peat moss, until such time as they were able to build their first home. In 1906 Partemy and Mafta's third child, William, was born followed by another son, Fred, in 1908. Metro and Martha were never blessed with any more children.

Another disaster occurred in 1910 when the thatched roof of the joint home caught fire. Martha, in an attempt to save some precious possessions, was badly burnt and died shortly afterwards. Besides farming and rebuilding their home, the Gawryluk brothers tanned leather and made footwear by hand for sale and for their own use.

Metro Gawryluk married for the second time to Ustana Semeniuk and moved to Smoky Lake where he resided until his passing in 1924. Toder Gawryluk and Domka Pawlenchuk were married in September of 1914. Their family consisted of two daughters, Mary (John Chahley) and Katie (Bill Teslyk), both of Smoky Lake. In February of 1957 Domka passed away, followed by Toder in January of 1974.

Partemy and Mafta farmed the original homestead for the remainder of their years, Mafta passing away in 1927 at the age of sixty-eight years and Partemy in 1931 at seventy-four years. Their youngest son Fred, married Edith Matiaszow in 1929, moved to the Spirit River district in 1931. The couple have four daughters: Olga, Shirley, Elsie and Ruby, as well as a son Gordon, and still reside in Spirit River, Alberta. William Gawryluk and Mary Prokopchuk were married in 1930, leaving the Andrew district with their only daughter, Eileen, in 1936 to take up residence in Edmonton. Daughter Annie married Alex Tomasky in 1914. The union resulted in two daughters, Pearl and Marion, and two sons, John who died at the age of six years, and Bill who passed away in 1976. The family farmed in the area for many years, Annie moving to Toronto with Marion several years after her husband's death.

In 1924, Nick Gawryluk, the only member of the family to remain in the Andrew district, married Helen Skoreyko (nee Melnyk), a young widow with two small children, Mike and Sadie. In addition to farming north of Andrew, Nick ran one of the few threshing machines in the area to supplement the family income. Each fall he travelled many miles assisting neighbors with their harvesting. All of the couple's three children, Mary, Lena and Wasyl (William) were born during this period. Around 1941, in order to make schools more accessible, Nick and Helen moved to the town of Andrew where he

operated a blacksmith shop and worked for the C.P.R. The family was increased by one when the Gawryluks became guardians for one and one-half year old Patricia Gidyk, whom they were to raise until adulthood.

After about eight years in town, Nick and Helen Gawryluk once again moved to their farm in the Ukalta district, returning to Andrew to retire in 1961. Nick passed away in July of 1969, at the age of seventy-four years. Helen still resides in Andrew where she keeps active with her gardening, feather bees and assisting at the community hall.

Mary Gawryluk married John Kuchera and now lives in Wetaskiwin, Alberta. In addition to their married daughter Esther Lynn (Peter Yarmak), Mary and John have three sons, Theodore (Ted), Robert and Douglas as well as a grandson, Christopher Yarmak. Lena and husband Bill Kuchera reside in Edmonton and have five sons and two daughters—William (Bill), Brian, Bradley, Brent, Lorelei, Burton and Lynnette. Wasyl (William) Gawryluk, also of Edmonton, married Lenore Salminen and has two daughters, Marcy and Kimberly, and a son, Kendall.

### **Gelech, William and Family by Elsie Serediak**

My father, William, arrived in 1898 at the age of two with his parents, George and Sarah Gelech. They settled on a homestead at the north-east quarter of Sec. 28-55-16-W4, seven miles south of Andrew. They came to Canada from Toporoutz to escape poverty and to be able to own their own land.

William married Anne Demchuk, who came to Canada in 1898 with her parents when she was only a few months old. Her parents, Peter and Mary Demchuk came from Chornowitz and settled near the Krakow area on Secondary Highway 637.

My parents had three sons — Nick, Michael and Bill; and six daughters — Elana, Mary, Helen, Kay, Lillian and Elsie. They also had nineteen grandchildren.

Nick is unmarried and still lives at the original homestead. Michael married Alice Swabb and resides in Edmonton. Bill married Florence Domet and also resides in Edmonton. Marie married Richard Baycroft and they are living in Evansburg. Helen married the late Julian Franche and now lives in Hinton. Kay married Joseph Laprade and lives in Edmonton. Lillian married Arnold Bucholz and resides in Evansburg. I, Elsie married Lawrence Serediak and live in Red Deer.

My father, Willam Gelech, died in February of 1969. My mother, Anne, passed away in July of 1975. Both of them were predeceased by their first daughter, Elana, who died in early childhood.



Penteley Gordichuk.

### **Gordichuk, Nickoli**

Around 1900 Nickoli and Eudokia (Babiuk) left their village of Oshichlib, Bukovena, Austria for lands in Canada.

They settled on a homestead south east of Whitford Lake in the Czahar School District.

Six children completed the family. Marafta married Trifony Ewasiuk. Pentelay married Calena Ewaniuk. Vaselena married John Kalancha. Maria married John Vegera. Bill married Sandra Kachuk and Metro was the youngest son.

At the end of their days, Nickoli and Eudokia Gordichuk were buried at the St. Michael's Russo-Greek Orthodox Church at Sachava, south of Andrew.

### **Gordichuk, Ostafy And Anna**

Ostafy and Anna Gordichuk homesteaded in the Zhoda School District. Anna Gordichuk is the daughter of John and Helen Ewaniuk of Luzan cello, Bukovena, Austria. Ostafy came as a young lad from the cello "Oshichlib". Ostafy and Anna Gordichuk have a family of two boys and five girls: Rosie married John Ziganash and they have Judy, Marion, Diana and Margie; Stella married John Drebit and they have Marion and Lillian; Mark Gordichuk married Mary Boychuk and they have Evelyn and Carol;



Ostafy and Anna Gordichuk.

Mary married Metro Cholak and they have Margie, Jeanette and Linda; Bill Gordichuk married Rose Charuk and they have Betty, Robert, Leonard and Debbie; Sylvia married Jack Walters and they have Michael, Gloria, Donna and Joanie; Kate married Charles Henderson and has Don and Pam.

Later, Ostafy and Anna Gordichuk sold their homestead and moved to C.P.R. land in the Soda Lake District. They stayed here till their retirement years, then moved to Willingdon. Ostafy Gordichuk passed away in 1964 and was laid to rest at the Luzan Orthodox Church Cemetery at Pruth. Anna Gordichuk is now at the Auxiliary Hospital at Vegreville. Ostafy Gordichuk spent many hours on his hobby of photography.

### **John Christie Gordon Family**

Mr. Gordon was born in Banchory, Scotland. He attended the Glasgow and Edinburgh Universities. He came to Canada as a young man and joined the North West Mounted Police.

Mr. Gordon married Rhoda Anderson of Regina. There were two boys born to them: Harry Blakie in Regina, and John William in Fort Saskatchewan.



Rhoda Anderson (married John Christie Gordon).



John Christie Gordon and two friends, 1888.

Mr. Gordon received a back injury as a result of being thrown off a horse. When he resigned from the force, he was given a post office position in the area of Egg Lake, which became known as Whitford. When the government telegraph was opened at Pakan, Mr. Gordon was sent there to operate it. He was also the postmaster and weatherman at Pakan.

At a time when his back got worse, Mrs. Gordon went to Edmonton to learn the Morse Code from Mr. Alex Taylor. Mr. Gordon passed away in 1905 and was buried in the Victoria Cemetery.

Harry Gordon joined the army in 1914 and returned home in 1918.

John William Gordon was a noted athlete. He played ball, rugby and hockey. He received gold, silver and bronze medals in Dominion marksmanship, boxing, running and jumping. John William married Catherine M. Killoran and they had four children: Margaret lives in Grimshaw; Donald lives in Seattle; Francis Erwin, better known as Tim, lives in Edmonton; and John Laurie lives in Fort Saskatchewan. John William passed away in May, 1960.

### **Goroniuk, William And Mary by Melanie Goroniuk**

If it were possible to transport yourself back in time, only then could you fully understand the thoughts and fears of a thirteen-year-old boy who was setting foot for the first time in a new land. This young boy was William Goroniuk whose journey to this country began several weeks earlier and was not yet over, for this was Quebec, and for him home was to be "The West". William, who was born March 10, 1899, came to Canada in 1912 along with his mother, Zanaxira, and his two brothers, George and Alex. His only sister remained in the small village of Toporovitz, Bukowina, Austria (Ukraine), a place that formerly had been home to them all. The aim of these four travellers was to reach East Cooley, in south-central Alberta, for this was where Andrew Goroniuk, William's father, had settled and was awaiting their arrival. The journey's end would bring about a reunion of a family that had been separated several years earlier when Andrew had made a similar trip alone, venturing into a new land with the hope of bettering conditions for himself and his family.

Arrival in East Cooley was not be the end of travel for William, however, for he soon left home to work in Edmonton. There he worked for several years, eventually obtaining a job with the railroad. This work led him to the Cadron area where he went to work as a farm labourer for Alex and Katherine Lastiwka. It was here that he met Mary Malayko, Katherine's younger sister.



William and Mary Goroniuk.

Mary had come to Canada from the village of Laszkowka, Bukowina, Austria (Ukraine) with her parents Joseph and Anna (Makovichuk) in February, 1902. Mary was only a few months old when she was brought to Canada along with two of her sisters, Katherine (who was to marry Alex Lastiwka), and Barbara (who was to marry George Woychuk), and her brother John (who married Kate Moshuk). Joseph and Anna chose to make their home in the Cadron area, where their family soon increased in size with the birth of twins, Jennie and George. Jennie later married John Stefiuk, and George married Katie Wirstiuk. This was followed by the birth of a son, William (who married Sophie Pelechytik), and three daughters: Dora (who married Nick Mekechuk), Rita (who married Dan Sorochan), and Bessie (who married Nicholas Melnyk).

William and Mary were married on October 28, 1919, in the Russo-Greek Orthodox Holy Trinity

Church of Sunland. They spent the first few years of married life living with Mary's parents, after which time William and Mary decided to make Cadron their permanent home also. Once this decision was made in 1922, they purchased a quarter section of land from Metro Fediuk. Their new farm was conveniently located across the road from Mary's former home, and the two families worked together to make "a go of it" from the land. Together, William and Mary raised five children: Betty, George, Jean, Andrew and Rose. In addition to making a living from the farm, William also sought outside employment working as a foreman for roadway construction in what was then the Municipal District of Wostok, as well as construction of the first bridge from the Cadron District to the Shandro District. This, naturally left Mary and the children to run the farm. Since the nearest store was several miles away, it became a time consuming task to take the farm produce to the store in exchange for necessary items that could not be grown at home. Even so, this was often considered a break for the lucky person who was assigned the job since it often meant having a few cents left over with which to buy a special treat. William was also actively involved in community and church affairs, having served on the executive for Sunland Russo-Greek Orthodox Church for several years, as well as being a trustee for Cadron School.

Life on the farm may have had more than its share of hardships, but there were many good times also. Fond memories were both woven and shared, especially during the holiday season, since the family always gathered together at these times. Christmas Eve was always an important time for the family, and even after the children had left home they were always sure to return for this night. Another holiday that had special significance was Green Holidays. At this time family and friends from far and near gathered at William and Mary's home for a celebration. The driveway to the yard was always lined with



Betty, George, Bill, Gracie, and Jean Goroniuk.

green branches. A special job of the children was to gather leaves with which to decorate the windows of the house. It was also a job of the children to go berry picking. These berries often ended up in Mary's pies, which never seemed to last very long after they had cooled.

The year 1967 brought about a time of retirement from farming for William and Mary, for at that point in time they rented out their land and moved to a home in the Village of Andrew. This land was later sold to their son-in-law, George Kapitski. The move to town did not curb William's involvement in community affairs, however, as he served as President of the Andrew Museum, as well as participating in many of the Senior Citizen's Club activities.

At the time of his death on November 29, 1979, at the age of 80 years, William Goroniuk had five children, fourteen grandchildren, and six great-grandchildren.

Betty married John Ostapowich in 1944, and settled in the Village of Andrew where John owned and operated a trucking company, Andrew Transport, which began operation in 1939. They have four children: Ronald, Audrey, Irvin, and William. Ron and his wife Helen (Zelenko) now reside in Edmonton. Audrey and her husband Ernie Matan have now returned "home" to Andrew after living in Edmonton for several years. They have two daughters, Elohnice and Melahna. Irvin and his wife Heather (Slemko) have made their home in Andrew where they are raising their two daughters, Christina and Stephanie. William is currently living in Andrew. And what of Andrew Transport? It is now operated by John and Betty's sons.

George married Lucy Presizniuk in 1948 and moved to Edmonton where he worked for the City of Edmonton. He has just recently retired after twenty-five years of service with the city, and he and Lucy are now living in Kelowna, British Columbia. Their eldest daughter Debbie, along with her husband Allan Alcock and their children Jason and Deanne also reside in Kelowna. Their youngest daughter Joanne and her husband John Hanson live in Edmonton.

Jean married George Kapitski in 1947 and settled on the farm (George's home place) in the Sunland area. They have three children: Lawrence, Gloria, and Ruby. Lawrence and his wife Georgina (Dary) are making their home on the farm where they are involved, not only with farming but also with photography since Lawrence is operating his own photography business. Gloria is presently living in Edmonton, and Ruby is living at home.

Andrew married Doreen (Gawreliuk) in 1954 and settled in the Village of Andrew which they have made their permanent home. Andrew had taught for



Christmas at the Goroniuk home.

several years in the surrounding school districts of Sniatyn and Riverside before settling down to teach in Andrew School, where he is now the Principal. They have two children: Melanie, who now resides in Edmonton, and Daryl, who is living at home while attending school in Andrew.

Rose married Peter Ponich in 1950 and moved to the Smoky Lake area where they resided until her death in 1969. They had three children: Douglas, David, and Joanna. Douglas and David are currently living in Edmonton, and Joanna is living at home while attending school.

### **Gregoraschuk, Metro and Lena**

In 1898, Metro Gregoraschuk and his wife Lena (Popowich) came to Canada from Austria, to settle in



Mike, Nihay, Metro and Grace Gregoraschuk, Bill Sorochan in front.

the Kahwin area to farm. Metro received his land patent on July 17, 1916. On this homestead, they both worked very hard as did all the other pioneers. They raised five children. Nihay, the oldest son, married Grace (Dvernichuk); they had two sons and three daughters. Anastasia married William Puchalsy; they had three daughters and five sons. Elia married Pearl Fedorak; they had nine daughters. Irene married Tom Brendzan, and they had two daughters and six sons. Bill left home at the age of seventeen and his whereabouts are unknown.

Nihay and Grace Gregoraschuk were married in 1903 and settled on NW 2-58-16-4. He received his land patent on January 28, 1909. Their oldest daughter Bella married George Koshman. Both are deceased now; they had three sons. Rosie married Nick Danyluk (deceased); they had three sons and three daughters. Doris married Andrew Balla; they had four sons and three daughters. Mike married Sadie Boyko, they had one son and three daughters. Metro (deceased) never married. Nihay and Grace also raised Bill Sorochan from infancy, since his mother died when he was born. Nihay and his family farmed in this area till he passed away in 1942. Grace later moved to Edmonton, where she lived till her passing in 1961.

### **Gregoraschuk, Mike and Sadie**

In 1936 Mike Gregoraschuk and Sadie Boyko were married in Edmonton. They farmed with his parents on the homestead at Sunland. In 1943 Mike quit farming and they moved to Mundare, where he worked for Imperial Lumber. He was later transferred to Willingdon. He then went working for Pioneer Grain first at Kaleland and then at Norma. From there, he went back to work for Imperial Lumber at Willingdon, Chauvin and Glendon. In 1956, they moved to Andrew where Mike worked for Reve-



Mike Gregoraschuk by his father, Nihay Gregoraschuk's original homestead home, 1979.

Istoke Lumber. Here Sadie started working in the cafe business, first in the hotel cafe and then at the Royal Cafe which they bought. She worked for twelve years in this business.

In 1959, Mike bought Shell Service Station with Peter Wiwad, which they operate for four years. Later, they sold the service station. Mike went to work for Andrew Co-op Service Centre. Then they moved to Bonnyville in 1967, where he was a grain buyer for Federal Grain.

On November 8, 1968, "A & M Service" was formed with Mike and his son-in-law Allan Mulek as owner. Due to illness Mike, sold his share of the business to Allan in 1972. After living in Elk Point and Two Hills, they came back to Andrew where they are now retired.

Mike and Sadie have four children: Ed married Annette Zaparniuk, has two sons; he is living at Lindberg.

Joan married Ed Babiuk and has one son. She is living in Edmonton.

Edna married Allan Mulek and has one son and one daughter and is living in Andrew.

Joyce married Ed Hawreliuk has one daughter and one son and is living in Edmonton.

### **Grosul, William**

William Grosul was born in Rarancha, Bukowina in the Ukraine on November 10th, 1898. He immigrated to Canada in 1924. Following his brother who settled in the Lethbridge area, he too, decided to make this his home for the next twelve years. He worked in the coal mines and also farmed. In 1930, he met and married the former Pearl Makarenko who earlier that year had arrived in Lethbridge. Pearl was born in Sloboda, Bukowina on February 9th, 1909.

On March 26, 1936 William and Pearl Grosul and Alex Makarenko moved to Andrew. Farming and Hereford cattle in particular were to become the trademark of the Grosul farm near the Whitford Lake.

From a humble beginning of showing cattle at local fairs to exhibits and sales in places like Lloydminster, Edmonton, Lacombe, Calgary and Lethbridge, William Grosul's greatest honour was when he was selected to exhibit a few of his fine stock at the Toronto Royal Winter Fair in 1966.

That single event unquestionably was the highlight of his thirty years of farming.

Although very active in farming, he also found time to get involved in community affairs. In 1948-49, he assisted in organizing a rural electrification program which was to become a welcome relief to the many burdens of farming.

The Andrew Co-op Store beginning was another





William Grosul and Prize-winning bull at the spring sale in Edmonton about 1967.

project that he was very active in by serving on the board of directors.

He also was on the original committee of the Andrew Savings and Credit Union.

In 1954, the Whitford Lake flooded thousands of acres of prime farm land in the immediate Andrew Area. The flood almost totally isolated the village of Andrew from the farming community. It was at this time that William Grosul showed his organizing abilities by working with his neighbors, the town, the county, and the Provincial Government to raise enough money to finance a project of draining the flooded area to the North Saskatchewan River. The total cost of \$78,000.00 was shared equally by the town, farmers, the municipality and by the Provincial Government.

The Andrew Community Centre location was indeed his pride and joy. This land, he and Alex Makarenko purchased soon after coming to this area. The rows of trees that beautify this location now, were planted, cultivated and watered faithfully by the previous owners for many years so that we can enjoy their comfort, shade and beauty.

The Grosuls had three children, John, who resides and farms in the Andrew area, Fred of Edmonton, also Mary Woloshniuk of Edmonton. They also had six grandchildren. William and Pearl Grosul retired in Andrew and lived there until their passing in 1968 and 1979 respectively.

### **Gryszkewich, D'metro**

D'metro Gryszkewich was born on August 8, 1902 in the village of Rosine, district Proszany in White Russia, the youngest of eight children of Peter and Agatha Gryszkewich. He was orphaned in 1918 at the age of sixteen; he lost both parents within a week of each other to the flu. The Polish army seized his village shortly after and burned his home — he



Dorothy and D'metro Gryskewich.

escaped with two shirts and two pairs of pants. D'metro was forced to work as a farm hand for the lords from 1918-1920, earning two hundred zloti per year.

In 1920, D'metro married Olga Holkovich, and a year later, their son Alexander was born. In 1922, D'metro was conscripted into the Polish army, earning one cent per day. After nineteen months, he was discharged and he and his wife hired out as farm hands again. Seeking a better living, D'metro immigrated to Canada in 1930, leaving his family to follow later. His wife Olga died in 1943.

From his village Rosine, he travelled by train to Warsaw, Poland; then to Port Gdynia; then crossed the Baltic Sea on the ship "Matagama" to Liverpool, England. He landed in Halifax and came by train to Edmonton. D'metro's trip was sponsored by his brother Alexander, who came to Canada in 1927 (who later returned to his family in Russia in 1934 and died shortly after in 1936). The cost of the trip was three hundred and fifty dollars.

D'metro and Alexander started work in Nevis (east of Lacombe, Alberta) as section men for the CPR. Starting wage was forty-three cents per hour, eight hours per day, six days per week. During the winter months D'metro sawed logs in lumber camps across Alberta, earning fifty dollars per month.

D'metro enlisted in the army in 1941. Base training was provided for two hundred and fifty recruits in Grande Prairie at a wage of forty-five dollars per month. After three months, they were sent to Brandon, Manitoba for artillery training, then to Oldishaw, England. Under the direction of Commanding Officer Major Bill Randall (originally from

Brighton, England) the First Division, First Battalion was in action for nine months in Sicily, Ortona and Cassino, Italy. The war ended in 1944 and Private Gryszkewich was discharged in Calgary in 1946 after four and a half years service.

Through Ben Kastelen, D'metro obtained a position on the CPR's section crew at Willingdon, earning forty-five cents per hour. He met Dorothy Wikaryk (nee Lazariuk) in John Kalanchuk's grocery store in Willingdon and they wed on September 18, 1947. They bought a house in Norma for seven hundred dollars (and had twenty dollars left for a bed-spread), where they resided for four years.

In 1951, they bought two lots (one hundred feet by two hundred feet) for three hundred and fifty dollars in Andrew. They moved their house onto the property. D'Metro continued working for the CPR and Dorothy raised fifty laying hens and kept a cow. When their home was incorporated into Andrew's town limits, they sold their livestock. In 1952, half their lot was sold to Nikolai and Anna Lazariuk (parents of Dorothy).

D'metro retired on August 8, 1967. His retirement activities included a six-week trip to Russia in 1973. His visit took him to his home village to see his son and a daughter-in-law, Annie, his three grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren.

### **Gubersky, Paul And Maria**

Pioneers of the Old Wostok and Wostok area, Paul and Maria Gubersky (nee Szczerbiak) were among the first wave of Ukrainian immigrants who came to Canada from Galicia. Paul was born on February 26, 1859 in the vicinity of the villages of Lazu and Vetlin, Yaroslavsky county, in the province of Halychyna (Galicia) in the Ukraine. Maria was born on April 5, 1869 in the same region.

When Paul's first wife, Taklia (Tillie), had died in 1886, their only child, Maxiam, was two years old. Shortly after, Paul had married Maria Szczerbiak.



Paul and Maria Gubersky (approx. 1925).

They were blessed with fourteen children: Katie (died at age thirteen), Timko (died at age nine), John (died at age seven, with all three dying within a week of diphtheria), Barbara, Mary, Mikita, John, Walter, Annie, Steve, Katie, twins Nick and Metro who both died at birth, and Nancy.

Maxiam married Maria Klapatiuk and they had eleven children: Paul, Metro, Nick (died in infancy), Katie (Mrs. Carl Weleschuk), Pearl (died in infancy), William, Michael, Helen (Mrs. Joe Lesko), Annie (Mrs. Alex Kozakewich), Mary (Mrs. Peter Starko), and Harry.

Barbara married Wasyl Tanasichuk and they had five children: John, Mary (Mrs. Nick Hancheruk), Anne (Mrs. Mike Kucy), Alex and Pearl (Mrs. William Palamarchuk).

Mary married Hrehory Terenko and they had seven children: Katie (Mrs. Mike Roshko), John, Alexander (died in infancy), Mike, Ann (Mrs. Steve Lopatynski), Alex, and Wasie (Mrs. Nick Elaschuk).

Mikita married Mary Krish and they had seven children: Barbara (died at age of two months), Annie (killed at age of four years by a horse), Mike, Nancy (Mrs. Henry Goyan), John, Joe and Edward.

John married Mary Romaniuk and they had four children: Russel, Olga (Mrs. William Pawluk), Victor and Jim.

Walter married Margaret Hrehirchuk and they had only one child, Gracie (Mrs. Victor Sawchuk).

Annie married Nick Knysh and they had three children: Mary (Mrs. Walter Starko), Verna (Mrs. Warren Rosenthal), and Nestor. After her husband Nick died, Annie had married John J. Farris.

Katie married Steve Knysh (Nick's brother) and they had three children: Mary (Mrs. Gordon Pike), Grace (Mrs. Alan Smith), and Olga (Mrs. Phil Oben).

Nancy married Alex W. Topolnisky and they had four children: Rosemarie (died at age five), Donald, Eugene, and Olga (Mrs. Michael Alexandruk).

When news of available land in Canada reached the Ukraine, Paul Gubersky and his friend, Ignatz Samborsky, had joined the many Galicians who wanted to escape the Austrian and Polish rule to find religious, cultural, and economic freedom in the new world. On May 1, 1896, Paul and Ignatz arrived at Quebec on the ship S.S. "Christiania" from Hamburg. With only fifty dollars between the two, they travelled west to Edna, Alberta.

Paul Gubersky had first homesteaded northwest from Old Wostok on the NE Section 28, Township 56, Range 18, West of the 4th Meridian. In the fall of 1898, Maria and six children arrived in Canada to join Paul in their new home. During World War 1, Paul moved to homestead southwest of Wostok on

NE Section 6 and SE Section 7, Township 56, Range 17, West of the 4th Meridian. With the help of his wife and children, Paul had worked hard to become a successful farmer. As with many of the Ukrainians, religion was very important in their daily lives. Although Paul was illiterate, he was a very knowledgeable man and was able to quote from memory verses and chapters from the Holy Bible. Paul and Maria continued to farm in the Wostok area until their deaths. Maria Gubersky passed away on February 14, 1941 and Paul on October 13 of the same year.

### **Gushaty, George and Maria as told to Hazel Anaka**

On April 15, 1884, in the village of Kysylew in Bukowina, Austria, George Gushaty was born to Todor Gushaty. Later in the same year, on December 27, in the village of Borowsti, Maria was born to Nick and Nancy (Martyniuk) Hunchak. Both families earned their living as farmers.

In 1900 Todor Gushaty and his two sons William and George came to Canada. They homesteaded on

NW 6-56-15-4. Nancy and Nick Hunchak homesteaded at Cucumber Lake, north of Willingdon.

In 1905 George Gushaty and Maria Hunchak were married. Before Todor's death in 1906, he gave half of his quarter-section to each of his sons. George and Maria lived on and farmed the east half of NW 6-55-15-4. They lived in a two-room shingled log house. George and Maria had four children: Nick (died as a child), Nancy (born in 1909), Sarah (born in 1913), and John. The family later moved one half mile south and began farming two quarters just across from Czahar School. George always farmed for a living, except in 1926 which was a very dry year. Then, in order to survive, George got a job as a farm laborer at Stony Plain.

Nancy married Dmetro Worobets and they have five children. They farmed in the Andrew area until their retirement.

Sarah married George McInnes. She worked as a school teacher in Vancouver until her death.



George and Maria Gushaty.



Sarah, John and Nancy Gushaty.

John and his wife, Helen Andriashek, and their two children farmed in the Czahar area, south of Andrew for two years. John served in the army during WW II. He farmed for a few more years until they moved to Edmonton, where John worked in the post office until his retirement.

On June 8, 1940 George Gushaty died. Maria later retired to Andrew where she married Ivan Kapitski. She was widowed again four years later. On April 19, 1972 Maria died at the Vegreville Old Age Home.

### Hackman, Dimitry (1850-1934)

Dimitry Hackman, with wife Ihtema (Esepanko) and four children, John, Bill, Wasylena and George, arrived in Canada July 28, 1898.

Driven by extreme poverty and oppression, they left the village of Rohizna, county of Chernovetz, in Bukowena, Austria, for land enough for themselves and for their children. They settled on a homestead two miles east of Wostok in the Chernowci School District, and the St. Nickolas Russo-Greek Orthodox Parish area.

Their son Nicholas was born on the homestead in 1901. Mother Ihtema passed away in 1904, and was laid to rest at Sachava cemetery.

John Hackman (deceased 1948) married Domka Makowichuk of Pruth and had eight children.

Bill Hackman (deceased 1957) married Mathilda Pauliuk, and was blessed with six children. Mathilda died and then Bill married Pauline Roshko and they had two daughters.

Wasylena (deceased) married Steve Cebuliak and had eight children.



Dimitry Hackman, 1934.



Hackman family: Pearl, Victoria, Mary, George, Eva, Helen and Metro.

George (deceased 1968) married Christina Skintay and had seven children.

The youngest son Nickolas (1901-1956) married Rose Palamarchuk in 1925. Rose is the oldest daughter of Peter and Elana Palamarchuk of Kysiliw. Nickolas and Rose remained on the original homestead for many years. Nickolas worked at a lumber camp in British Columbia to earn enough money to build a new house. A total of four hundred dollars was earned and his dream came true.

They were blessed with eight children, two sons and six daughters.

Metro married Olga Topolnisky of Czahar. Their children are Hal and Gale.

Helen married Metro Tanasiuk of Sachava, and their children are Margaret, Michael, Lori and Grace.

Eva married Peter Ostapowich, and they have two daughters, Patsy and Valerie.



Helen, Pearl, Victoria. Front: Nick, Joan and Rose Hackman.

Mary is married to Steve Olinek of Zhoda. Their family consists of Jane, Myrna and Terry.

Victoria is married to Leo Lupaschuk, and they have three daughters and two sons: Debra, Doreen, Robert, Karen and Ronald.

Pearl is married to Victor Melenka, and their five daughters are Janice, Donna, Wendy, Carol and Amanda.

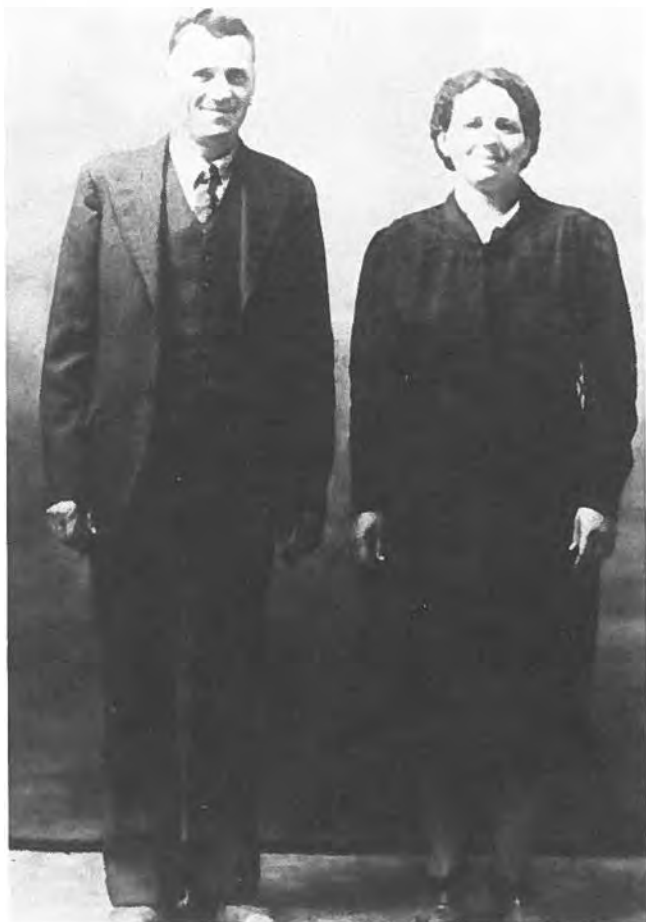
George married Adeline Charchuk and they have two sons, Richard and Darryl.

Joan married Valerian Lopatka, and their children are Leslie and Evan.

Nickolas Hackman was a founding member of the Andrew Co-operative Association, and worked in the store for a few years. He took an active part in school and church affairs. After a lengthy illness, he passed away on May 28, 1956. Rose Hackman lives in the village of Andrew where she helps keep the spirits alive in the kitchen of the Andrew Community Centre. Son George lives in Andrew and is on the Andrew School Staff.

Metro Hackman operates the original homestead.

The surname Hackman appears to be occupational in origin, and is believed to be associated with the German meaning, "one who chopped wood".



Tom and Katherine Halicki.

## **Halicki, Tom And Katharine**

**by S. T. Halicki**

Tom and Katharine settled on a homestead located on NW-¼-Sec.10-Twnshp.57-Rge.17-W4 in the County of Lamont in the Wostok District (Kysylew) west of Andrew, after they were married in June 1929.

Tom was born in Borowcy, Bukowina, Romania in 1898. He came to Canada with his parents, John and Eudokia, who settled in the old Wostok area.

Katharine was born in Slobitka, Galecia, Austria, in 1910 and came to Canada with her parents, Roman and Telkia Andruchow, at the age of six months. They settled in the Rodef District in 1911.

They worked hard during those years, clearing and furrowing land for planting grain and vegetables. The wheat was milled into flour and used for baking bread. Wood had to be cut and stored for the winter. All the clothes had to be sewn by hand, till Katharine purchased a sewing machine. This carried them through the cold winter nights.

Tom passed away October, 1944. Katharine continued to grain farm and to raise cattle and poultry. Alone, she brought up her three children; Ann (Mrs. Marshall Jordan), Edward and Steven, all living in Edmonton.

Katharine is a proud grandmother of one granddaughter, Sandra, daughter of Steven.

In May of 1971 Katharine married George Depak. George passed away October 1976.

Katharine is still farming five miles west of Andrew.

## **Halkow, Iwan and Anna**

Iwan Halkow, with his wife Anna and four small children, came to Canada in May, 1896 and settled in old Wostok District on a homestead. Later, in years of hardship, they had two more children. They were blessed with two daughters and four sons: Marena, Paza, Harry, Fred, Nick and John.

The oldest daughter Paza married Peter Andruchow. They had a family of six daughters and five sons: Katerena (deceased) was married to Mr. Florcko; Mary (deceased) was married to Mr. Kachur; Annie (deceased) was married to Peter Hunchak; Jennie (deceased) was married to Harry Wasylynchuk; Frances; Olga married Mr. Ostafew; John; Wasyl; Joe; and Fred (deceased).

The second daughter Marena married Nykolaj Kozakewich and they were blessed with three children: Annie, John and Wasyl.

Son Harry married Jennie Feledichuk in 1912. The wedding took place at Wostok in the first Russo Greek Orthodox Church built in Canada. They homesteaded in Delph Area till 1916. Later they lived

at Limestone Lake and were blessed with two daughters, Mary and Helen, and four sons: John, Mike, Wasyl (deceased) and Peter. Mary married John Dolynchuk. They have a family of three daughters; Helen married Chris Lundgren; John married Victoria Boyda and has a family of three; Peter married Ann Fedorak and they have a family of four daughters. Later Harry and Jennie left for Rio Grande where they farmed before retiring to Edmonton in 1947. They are living at the Lamont Nursing Home at present. Harry and Jennie Halkow celebrated their 67th wedding anniversary on November 20, 1979.

Son Nick married Eustuna Marianicz of Sniatyn. They have one son, Paul, married to Kay Yurkiw, and they have a family of two daughters.

The second son Fred lost his life while serving in the army (first world war).

The youngest son John took over the farming on the original homestead till his passing. John was married to Maria Hunchak and had a family of two sons, Fred and Wasyl; and two daughters, Katerina and Maria.

### Hall, Thomas

Thomas Hall was educated in an Episcopalian school in Northern England. He went to the U.S.A. and worked in the livery business for one year in Dakota. Then, hearing about Sunny Alberta, he came north and took up a homestead in the Whitford District in 1892. In 1894 he visited Seattle and Alaska but returned again to Whitford where he helped to get the Manawan School built on his land and was for twenty years secretary-treasurer of the school.

He liked to talk of the early days when he used to drive to Edmonton for supplies, when land in the Norwood District of Edmonton sold for ten dollars an acre and South Edmonton was mostly bush. He went over to England but the call of the west was still too strong and back he came. His health failed him and after six months in the Vegreville Hospital he came to the home of Percy Johnston, son of his old friend George Johnston, who came to the Whitford District by pack horse from Washington just one year later than Mr. Hall, after hearing from him glowing reports of the Land of Promise in the Whitford District: there Mr. Hall had remained ever since.

Cheerful and showing a keen interest in politics, Mr. Hall received newspapers from his old home in England and spent much of his time reading the daily papers.

A homesteader and farmer from the early days, he was keenly interested in everything connected with farming and attended the Willingdon annual horse show every year, where he enjoyed meeting

other old timers such as Pat Bolan, Bob Littlechild and Si Richardson.

### Hamaliuk, George and Mary

George Hamaliuk came from Molodia, Austria. Widowed after two children Nick and Pakina, George married Mary Deletzoe. They both worked in Molodia before leaving for Canada, George as a shepherd and Mary as a housekeeper for a local priest. In 1909 they left for Canada leaving George's mother, the only known living relative.

During the fourteen day trip by ship Mary gave birth to their first son Mike Hamaliuk. In Canada George moved in with his sister's family (Mr. and Mrs. John Maga) of Wostok. Within a year George moved his family to a homestead in the Pakan district later known as Pakan-Highway.

Through the many hardships George and Mary had thirteen children of which three died (John, Bill, Sam). Both George and Mary were very hardy people. While they worked outside during the cold winter weather, they never wore gloves. Mary, on top all her own work at home, would go out plastering other people's homes, cook at weddings and was also a midwife.

Alex Hamaliuk, George's third oldest son, took over from his father. At present Alex's third oldest son Andrew resides on the original homestead.

Mary Hamliuk died at a fairly young age in 1951 and George died soon after his fourth son's death in 1953. Old country or new, there were many hardships



George Hamaliuk.

but through sheer courage and hard work they made it.

Nick Hamaliuk, born in Molodia, Austria, is now deceased.

Pauline married Nick Sakowski. They had one son Bill — born 1917, deceased 1931. Pauline was well known for her lovely cross-stitch work. She passed away in 1979.

John, Sam and Bill died in their early years.

Mike married Rose Ferby. They farmed in the Highway area. Mike passed away in 1953. Mike and Rose had two sons and four daughters: Evelyn married Andy Demchuk and their children are Glenn, Wayne, and Lynette; Walter Ken married Maryann Uglanica and their children are Kenny and Randall; Ruth; Maxine was married and has a son, Shawn; Elmer died in a tragic farm accident in 1961; and Elaine. Rose lives in Andrew.

Metro and Olga are now retired and are living in Edmonton.

Elia (Alex) married Isabel Wynnychuk. Alex and Isabel farmed in the Highway district on the George Hamaliuk homestead. They had four sons and two daughters. John is a bank manager with the Bank of Commerce. He married Audrey Ivey and they have two children, Stephen and Heather. Ed is general manager at Facto Homes. He married Diane Leslie and they have two children, Wade and Craig. Andrew married Elizabeth Ulanicki. Andrew and Elizabeth still farm the family homestead. They have two children, Melvin and Corine. Albert is a foreman for New West Construction. Susie married Ed Walchuk and they farm in the Cadron district. Susie worked at the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce for a number of years. Ed and Susie have two daughters, Jessica and Shelley. Betty married Bradley Tymchuk

and is at the Bank of Commerce in Vegreville. Betty and Bradley have one son Cory. Alex passed away in June, 1973. Isabel lives in the village of Andrew.

Fred and Mary are retired and are living in Edmonton. Fred has one daughter, Elizabeth Tacey, living in England and two grandchildren, David and Susan. Fred was with communications during World War II and was stationed in England.

Steve is also a war veteran. He married Margaret McClellan and they have two daughters and one son: Stephanie married Eugene Rogliano and has a son Anthony. They make their home in New York. Mary married Ken Stevenson and has a daughter Hanna. They make their home at Calahoo. Hugh resides in Vancouver.

John married Mary Eliuk. John and Mary farm in the Hairy Hill area. They have two sons and four daughters: Terry married Vivian Basaraba and their children are Toddy, Cheryl and Wesley. Shirley married Walter Severen and their children are Ricki (deceased), Glenny, Charlie, Jerry, Debbie and Sheila. They farm in the Two Hills area. Olivia married Norm Walcheske and they have two children, Carla and Cindy. Olivia and Norm make their home in Willingdon where Norm is manager of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce. Marlene married Mike Jones and they make their home in Toronto. Marlene and Mike have three children; Jimmie, Tommy and Marlene. Stanley married Sylvia Thomas and they have two children, Lorne and Jason. Stanley is presently teaching at Willingdon. Elizabeth is married to Marvin Shewchuk and has a son Neil.

Harry married Pearl Melnyk and farmed in the Sniatyn district. They had two daughters: Geraldine married Ernie Hrushka and they have two sons, Cory and Troy; Harriet passed away at the age of two.



On the occasion of Alex and Isabel Hamaliuk's 25th wedding anniversary. (1959) L. to R.: Andy Hamaliuk, John Hamaliuk, Steve Klapatiuk, Mike Dziwenko, Alex Hamaliuk, John Bodnarek. Isabel Hamaliuk, Pauline McNiece, Louise Wynnychuk, Katie Klompas, Albert Hamaliuk, Eddie Hamaliuk. In front: Betty and Susie Hamaliuk.



Baba Hamaliuk.

William married Helen Tulick and presently makes his home in Summerland, British Columbia. William and Helen have four sons and two daughters: Peter Jerry married Lasha Petrash; Lawrence Michael is in Red Deer; John Allan teaches and is the traveller of the family; William Donald is in St. Albert; Clarinda Judith married James Keto and has a son, Jesse; Mary Susan married Bill May and is presently in northern British Columbia.

### **Hamaluk, Gawrylo and Annie by Eugene and Gertie Hamaluk**

Gawrylo Hamaluk married Annie Melenka at Chernivtsi, Bukovina, migrated to Canada in the late 1890's, and settled one and one-half miles east of the present town of Wostok. Their first home was in the bank of a hill. When they first found a water well they cribbed the eight by eight well with stone. Later, they moved on to the Zawale area and built a home and a large barn, approximately one hundred feet in length, which later was to house the first oil press in the area. Here they raised a family of five boys and three girls: William, John, Metro, Mike, Nick, Rose, Helen and Lena.

John spent most of his time working as a logger in

British Columbia. Metro was a welder in the ship yards in British Columbia. Mike was a farmer north of Andrew. Nick farmed the homestead and later moved to Rochester, Alberta to farm there. Rose married Nick Radesh and farmed in the Willingdon area. Helen married Alex Melenka and farmed in the Andrew district; and Lena resided in Lytton, British Columbia where she operated a cafe and pool hall with her husband Paul Shorsky. William, oldest of the sons, married Annie Sharhan in 1926. Annie lived two miles south of the Hamaluk farm. There, she grew up with seven brothers and three sisters: Mike, John, Metro, Alex, Joe, Harry, Bill, Agnes Ewanovich, Helen Holomay and Mary Kozakewich.

Gawrylo Hamaluk took on the responsibility of building and operating an oil press. Cooking oil was extracted from the seeds of home grown hemp, poppies and sunflower. Oil was used liberally during the lenten period, which came frequently for these religious people. People from as far as St. Paul came to have oil extracted for them. As each customer brought his sacks of seed, Gawrylo put them through a crusher which was powered by a "keerat". The crushed seed was then mixed with warm water and heated on the stove, wrapped in cloth and set in the



Annie Hamaliuk.



Mr. Gawrylo Hamaliuk.



press directly under two wedges. Later, the oil press was refined by using a screw jack instead of wedges to extract the oil which came pouring out of a hole in the press into buckets below. During the cold spell, horses were housed in the long one hundred foot barn. Their son William charged ten cents a night for keeping the horses. He did not have too much luck in collecting. Gawrylo had to travel a long distance to Bruderheim to make flour. The trip was so long that sometimes the snow would melt before they were able to get home.

William Hamaluk was born in 1900. After marrying Annie Sharhan in 1926, they first lived on the homestead. From the farm, they moved to Willingdon and William operated a feed mill for eight months. From there, they moved to Andrew and William did custom sawing for the area people. The sawmill was operated on the north-west side of the present Pakan bridge. Then William went into the transport business and also operated a feed mill with Steve Lesick. He sold his share of the feed mill to Paul Koroluk who later went into partnership with his brother Bill. During his trucking operation, William Hamaluk owned a Rugby one-ton truck, manufactured by Durante. With this Rugby truck he moved the first bowling lane to Andrew from Edmonton. For this he had to build a special trailer. These bowling lanes are still in Andrew. After this, he went into woodworking where he built doors, windows, threshing machine parts and even coffins when the need arose.

Later, he purchased an Automantailor tractor and did custom threshing for two seasons. This tractor



Annie Hamaliuk and Helen Melenka as young girls.

was to be used in his first venture with road construction. Then he purchased his first caterpillar tractor — a gas 60. The first contract of road work was south of Andrew on a stretch of one mile for the Municipal District of Wostok. During this period his largest project was the Zawale road before the Municipal District of Wostok came to be a large unit known as Municipal District of Lamont. He was road construction supervisor for M.D. of Lamont for four years. He expanded his company to breaking new land, strip coal mining and, in 1959, went to British Columbia into the sawmill business. When he returned to Andrew, he did maintenance work for the local residents. William retired to the City of Edmonton in 1974. The children of William and Annie Hamaluk are:

Peter married Jean Tkachuk and has two daughters, Debbie and Lonnie.

Eugene, married to Gertie Halun, with four boys: Adrian married to Diane Drewe and they have two girls, Rachele and Leah (fifth generation); Ellery; Miles; and Sheldon and two girls Kimberly and Shauna.

Elsie married to Metro Fedun with one son Ronald and two daughters Debbie and Wendy.

Orest married to Deanna Shandro.

Ted married Elizabeth Buckhowsky, has two sons, Terry and Darrell.

Pauline married George Toma. They have one son, Bruce and a daughter Heather.

Judy married Howard Christensen and has a son Bradley.

Virginia married to Mac Danyluk. They have a son Cameron and a daughter Carrie.

### **Hancheruk, Ewan and Katherine** by Ewan Hancheruk

In 1899, Nykolai Pelechosky, his second wife (Wasył Soloniuk's sister) and his children came to Canada from Chernowci, Bukowina, Austria.

One daughter, Katherine, married Ewan Hancheruk in Austria. Her sister Helen (Nick Worobets) and step brothers and sisters, Metro (Tannie Gosling), Anton (married a Galician girl), Jennie (George Lupul), Rosie (George Luchko), Annie (Sam Bahley) all came to Canada. The rest of the children: Elias, Mike, Jennie, Vera and Pearl were all born in Canada.

Katherine and her husband Ewan Hancheruk raised a family of eight — seven boys and one girl. The children were: John (Waslena Tomyn), Peter (Sadie Fedoruk), Mary (Mike Boychuk), Harry (Nancy Cherniak), Nick (Mary Tanasichuk), Mike (Pearl Michaelchuk), George (Olga Marteniuk), and Alex.



John and Bessie Hancheruk and daughter Ann.

In 1910, when King George took over the throne, he made an offer to the citizens of Canada to take a free round trip to the Old Country for a visit. Tanasko Dwernichuk of Smoky Lake and Andrie Shandro, a farmer from our district went to the Old Country. Mr. Dwernichuk, the first Smoky Lake storekeeper, operated a store, south, across the highway from the Old Smoky Lake Church (about one-half mile north of the present townsite).

About 1903, the first Wostok appeared about three and one half miles west of the present location. It included E. Knowlton's store, Theodore Nemirsky's post office, a two storey hotel with about sixteen rooms and all kinds of drinks, and an R.C.M.P. barracks. The hotel and R.C.M.P. barracks burned down in about 1906.

Metro Pelechovsky then built a store about one mile east of Wostok Lake. In about 1918, Theodore Nemirsky entered into a partnership for the store and moved the post office to Pelechovsky's store. In 1921, Nemirsky and Pelechovsky opened a machinery shop

in Vegreville. In 1928, when the C.P.R. built the railway, Pelechovsky left Vegreville and opened a store at Andrew. When Pelechovsky left Wostok he turned the post office over to Mr. Thomas who later turned it over to his daughter Anne Wozney. In 1928, Nick and Anne Wozney built the post office at New Wostok.

Life in the district in those days was quite a bit different from what it is now. In about 1908, John Weleschuk owned a threshing machine and did a lot of custom work. The separator was operated with a rig called a kirat. It was a low, flat deck on a four-wheel wagon. Under the deck was a gear six feet in diameter geared to the shafts that were pulled by two horses.

Around 1908, Ewan Hancheruk, Alex Chipiuk and Theodore Kushniriuk used to make rye sheave shingles and thatched roofs in the area. In 1903, Chipiuk and Hancheruk went to Edmonton with two small horses. On the way back, because it was very cold, they walked some of the way to keep warm. Along the way Chipiuk lost one of his homemade cowhide moccasins and had to finish the trip with that foot wrapped in a sack. Until about 1917-18 when eight or twelve horses were used to grade the roads, all the transportation was on winding trails.

Farmers from Smoky Lake, Edward, Pakan, and Shandro used to do their shopping at Lamont and get their flour ground at Bruderheim. It was a long trip so many spent the night at Hunchak's, Toponitsky's, Chipiuk's, Hancheruk's and Tkachuk's. Farmers from Smoky Lake used to haul telephone poles to Lamont for one dollar and twenty-five cents each.

A couple of the early musicians in the area (from about 1906 until 1916) were Steve Panich and his sons Dan and Mike. After Mr. Panich's death Ewan Maga and his sons were musicians.

Most of the pioneers who came to Canada from Austria until the first World War were tradesmen. Nykolai Topolnicky was a black-smith and benchman. Theodore Kushniriuk was experienced in thatching roofs with rye sheaves, and Ewan Hancheruk could tan sheep pelts for men and women's coats. Others were good plastermen, the kind of plaster made of straw and clay for use on barns and granaries.

Between 1900 and 1910, the Federal government gave grants to farmers to help with road building. Surveyors staked the land for road allowances and marked them with pegs. In winter farmers would cut poplar, willows and other brush into sixteen foot lengths. These would be spread on the road allowance, sometimes as deep as three feet in low spots, in an effort to build it up. In spring waste wet straw was then added. Finally, in summer dirt was

used to cover the road. That was road building in 1900 — no caterpillars, no graders, just poor horses.

## **Hancheruk, Harry and Nancy** by Nancy Hancheruk

My father, Myron Cherniak, was born on August 18, 1886 and came to Canada in 1896 from Brodile, Radichow, Austria. His parents were Klem Cherniak and Melanie Onyschuk. In addition to my father there were two other boys and three girls, one of whom is deceased. They settled on a homestead at Peno which is seven miles northeast of St. Michael. When my Dad was twenty-one he got his own homestead near Delph. Because it was poor land he cancelled it.

Until he became twelve, my Father helped his parents clear some land and put up a small house. At twelve he went to work for some German farmers near Stony Plain and received twelve dollars a month. Each month he walked home with his money and then walked back. At age seventeen he went to work at the brick factory in Edmonton for twenty-five dollars a month. He worked there for ten years. He was offered the job of foreman at one hundred and twenty-five dollars a month, but chose to farm instead.

After cancelling his homestead, he bought a farm from F. Pullishy for five hundred dollars. He lived there until 1930 at which time he sold it to C. Dynayski. Sam Maciuk is the present owner.

On October 11, 1909, at the age of twenty-three Father married Anna Holowaychuk, daughter of Harry and Nancy (Ulan) Holowaychuk. Mother's family came to Canada in 1895 from Bradiw, Lashkiw, Austria and settled in the Chipman area. There were three brothers and three sisters in Mother's family, but they are now all deceased.

I had four sisters and one brother. Mary died in 1928 at the age of eighteen. Evelyn married Bill Lakusta. Julia married David Whiteford and all four of them live in Edmonton. One sister died of influenza at the age of two and one-half years. My brother Alexander married Emilie Balla and they have lived in Vancouver since 1949.

We went to Proswita School. I started in 1921. My teachers were Mr. Tilson, Miss Christine Dahle, John Humeniuk, John Nikiforuk, and Miss Magera who introduced Ukrainian concerts. I finished grade eight with a diploma in 1929.

We were blessed with some very good neighbors — the Kaminskys who later moved to Delph, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Laskey, Letawskys right by the school, and Mr. and Mrs. Charoton Dunayski, who were childhood pals of dad's, from Austria.

Mr. Panko Michalchuk owned Peno post office as



Harry and Nancy Hancheruk with their children, Kathy, Jim and Ed. (Sept., 1953)

far as I can remember. It was dad and he who got that name for the post office. He also owned a country store which he closed in about 1925.

In 1929, my father decided that he needed more land and closer to town or elevators. So he sold his land and bought two hundred acres from Andrew Achtymychuk. The land had Limestone Lake on it and is right against Highway 45. Mr. Bryks later bought it from my brother.

Although it was the Great Depression, things were not too bad for us young people. We had lots of friends whom we walked to to visit. We walked to dances in summer and had sleighrides in winter. My sisters and brother attended Chernowci School.

Harry Hancheruk and I met at a friend's place. We were married on November 19, 1932. Lots of couples got married even though wheat was twenty-five cents a bushel and cows were between seven and ten dollars a head. My husband's parents had a very nice wedding for us. Harry was born on February 23,

1908 to Ewan and Katherina Hancheruk. He was one of eight children, seven boys and one girl.

Harry worked in coal mines in 1926. After we were married we lived with his parents until 1939 at which time they moved to Wostok. Between 1948 and 1950 Harry worked on roads as a grader operator, both in summer and winter. In 1951 and 1952 he worked as a garage mechanic for Imperial Oil in Redwater before he was transferred to Edmonton.

We wanted our children to finish school on the farm, so we kept a lot of milk cows and turkeys and rented Harry's brother's farm. When all three children finished school at Andrew, we moved to Edmonton.

We have three children: Edward, James and Kathleen. They began school at Wostok, then Cheronowi and finally in Andrew when bussing started in 1951.

Edward was born on January 4, 1940 and attended the University of Alberta after graduating from Andrew School. He became a Phys. Ed. teacher in 1961 and has since then gotten two more degrees. In 1967, he married Josephine Gozelny, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Gozelny of Edmonton. Edward, Josephine, and their two daughters Sandra, nine, and Karen, four all live in Edmonton.

James was born on November 13, 1942 and attended the U. of A. and received a teaching degree. He took more training and is now a guidance counsellor. In 1966, he married Rose Firmaniuk, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nick Firmaniuk of Hilliard. James and Rose live in Sherwood Park with their two sons, Jason, five and Shane, two.

Kathleen was born on May 31, 1945. After graduation, she attended the U. of A. She met Don Sorochan in 1968 while they were both at University. She worked as a student counsellor interviewing students for attending the University of British Columbia, for a year. On May 9, 1970, she married Don, son of Reverend and Mrs. John Sorochan of North Vancouver. Kathleen and sons Neil, Kevin and Craig all live in North Vancouver where Don is practising law.

Harry and I are now retired and live in Lamont. We enjoy visiting and babysitting our grandchildren.

## **Valentine Hennig Family** **by Rita Hennig**

Valentine and Anna Hennig immigrated to Canada in 1899. They came from Austria with a family of six children: Carl, Caroline, Adolph, Emil, John and Herman. Ambrose and Marie were born in Canada. Valentine and Anna took up a homestead in the Good Hope area south of Bruderheim and east of Josephburg. Carl and Caroline were grown up and



L. to R.: John and Emil. Front: Marie, Mrs. Hennig, Herman, Adolf and Ambrose.

struck out on their own. Valentine, a miller by trade, was also an accomplished carpenter. He could fluently speak four languages, so got along well with the different ethnic settlers.

Shortly after settling at Good Hope, he was called into the Wostok area to build a flour mill and became interested in the land here. In 1904 he purchased a quarter section of land in the Zawale district and in 1905 the family moved up here.

During these years Valentine was instrumental in building several buildings in the surrounding districts such as schools, teacherages, churches and mills.

In 1909 Valentine became ill and passed away in July of 1910. The farming was left to Anna and the older boys Adolph, Emil and John. During the following years the boys acquired more land and a steam threshing outfit. They did custom threshing and custom breaking. They prospered and soon the boys began going out on their own.

In 1917 Adolph married Helen Schole of Chipman. They moved out on their own farm, which is now farmed by their son Harold. They farmed in the Zawale district till 1928, then they bought land in the Hilliard district and moved.

Emil married Ludi Krause of Bruderheim in 1919. They farmed in the Zawale district and raised a family of five. In 1944 they sold their land to Sam Fedun and purchased land in the Bruderheim area.

Herman married Antonia Wagner of Bruderheim in 1926. They lived on a farm in the Zawale district with their four children. In 1930 they moved to Wostok where Herman managed the Alberta Pacific elevator until 1942. The next move was to Andrew where he managed Kroenings garage. Mike Kroening also owned a garage in Lamont. The one in Andrew was located in the building that is now Fedun's Welding. They moved back to the farm and in 1953 Herman sold his land to the Lapniski family and semi-retired to Bruderheim.



Ambrose and Elsie Hennig.

Ambrose married Elsie Wagner of Bruderheim in 1930. Elsie was a graduate of the Archer Memorial School of Nursing at Lamont. Together they farmed in the Zawale district and raised a family of six. Ambrose was an active community worker and was instrumental in starting up the Co-op movement in this area. He was director of the Andrew Co-op Association, Andrew Credit Union, Zawale R.E.A. and Canadian Co-operative Implements Limited. In 1974 they retired to Bruderheim.

Marie, a registered nurse, was a 1925 graduate of the Archer Memorial School of Nursing at Lamont. She later went to work at the Hannah Hospital where she met her husband Cecil Boulter. They moved to Interior British Columbia.

John married Erna Schole of Chipman in 1925. They raised a family of four girls and one boy. They farmed in the Zawale area until 1969 when they sold their land to their son Milton and retired to Bruderheim. John was a community minded man and helped with the Co-op movement, the R.E.A. and the Alberta Livestock Co-op. He was instrumental in founding the Andrew-Willington Feeders Association which still exists in this area. He also did a lot of Veterinary work as the nearest Vet was in Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan.

In 1945, John purchased a purebred Shorthorn heifer calf from Alex Melenka. This was the beginning of Winalot Shorthorns which still exist on this



John and Erna Hennig on their 20th wedding anniversary, 1945.

farm. In 1946, he bought several cows from William Melenka Townsview Shorthorns, Andrew. In 1949, John had a yearling bull selected to go to the Toronto Royal Winter Fair. These excursions were subsidized by Alberta Agriculture and selectors were sent to pick out cattle. Over the years, Winalot Shorthorns were shown at all Alberta major shows also the B Fair Circuit, and John and Milton acquired many trophies and ribbons. In 1953, Milton, married and he and his wife Rita took over the show cattle. As our family grew, they also became involved with the show cattle and the 4H Beef Club.

In 1964, Milton had three head selected for the Toronto Royal Winter Fair. In 1967, the Andrew Chamber of Commerce recognized our efforts and those of a neighbor Hereford Breeder, Mr. Wm Grosul and sons, and honored us at a Banquet at the Andrew Community Centre.



A child faces reality. Some things aren't easy for a little girl to understand. That is how it was on Monday, March 22, 1966 for nine-year-old Carol Hennig when her pet steer went to the auction block at the Canadian Western Stock Show in Edmonton. Carol gives her pet a last hug before the bidding.

In 1969, Milton bought the family farm, and with the help of his family, hoped to continue the cattle operation. But lady luck was not with him and in December 1970 Winalot Shorthorns were dispersed due to Milton's ill health. At this time he kept four heifer calves too young to sell and four cows, also Carol's, John's, and Joan's 4H calves. The children each bought a female in their Dad's dispersal. After three bouts of surgery, and two and a half years later, Milton and his family began to rebuild the Winalot Shorthorn Herd. With the few head on the farm and a few purchases the long climb back was begun. The herd at present exceeds the numbers at the time of dispersal, and is now being shown at some fairs and sales as time permits.

John, now finished with school, is part owner of the Winalot Shorthorns and helps when he can, as he is employed full time as an operator at Esso Fertilizer Plant at Redwater.

March 1977 saw Milton's and John's efforts re-

warded by having the Grand Champion Shorthorn Bull at the Canadian Western Stock Show and Sale in Edmonton. They have also shown at the Edmonton Northland Farm Fair and have managed to bring home a few ribbons.

Carol, Joan and John were actively involved with 4-H with John spending twelve years as an active member. The family involvement still continues in 4-H as Reece has been a Pee-Wee 4H Member for two years. Carol and John were accomplished public speakers, each winning the 4-H public speaking trophy several times. Carol was also Alberta Shorthorn Lassie Queen in 1976, the Lassie Queen being a Public relations ambassador for the breed. Milton and I, along with John and the rest of the family, had a hard struggle to re-establish the Winalot Shorthorn Herd and with the help of God, young John will be able to carry on what Grandpa John started.

### Reverend T. A. Horbay

Reverend T. A. Horbay served the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Parish of St. John at Sachava and surrounding district churches from 1933 to 1939. Reverend and Mrs. Horbay and their family moved to Sachava in the summer of 1933 to replace Reverend Kisiliuk who was transferred to Ontario. Reverend and Mrs. Horbay had three children: Peter, Caroline and Grace. Both Caroline and Grace attended schools at Sachava and Andrew.

During the six years of Reverend Horbay's stay at Sachava the congregation was large and very active.



Reverend Horbay.

Reverend Horbay was a very kind person and was well liked by all the people of the district. After retirement Reverend and Mrs. Horbay settled in Vegreville. Mrs. Horbay passed away in 1962 and Reverend Horbay passed away in 1969.

His son, Peter, settled in Roblin, Manitoba where he farmed till his retirement. He has two sons and one daughter. Gerald is a business man in Roblin; Terry is with the Manitoba Government in Winnipeg and Zenovia married a dentist and now lives in Thunder Bay, Ontario.

His daughter, Caroline, who married G. W. Shewchuk, now lives in Edmonton. They have three sons: Dr. G. R. Shewchuk of Edmonton, Captain S. A. Shewchuk of Ottawa and Dr. W. C. Shewchuk of St. Albert.

His youngest daughter, Grace Melnyk, lives in Edmonton and is the Vice-Principal of W. P. Wagner High School. She has one son who is a pharmacist in Edmonton.

### **Hrudey Family by Steve Hrudey**

The following is a brief outline of the lives of the members of the Hrudey family, their children, their grandchildren and their great-grandchildren dating from 1898 to October 30, 1979. In most cases the members of the family have moved away from the Andrew district and have settled throughout the western provinces.

My Parents, Peter Hrudey and Mary Hrudey immigrated to Canada in 1898, from a district known as Sniatyn in Galicia. At the time this part of the country was under the Austrian Empire rule. My parents were accompanied by Grandfather Peter Myroniuk and Grandmother Magdeline Myroniuk, their son Wasyl Myroniuk and their daughter Pearl Myroniuk leaving behind our great-great-grandparents. My grandfather Peter Myroniuk was the son of Jacob and Mary (nee Fodczuk). My grandmother, Magdeline Myroniuk, was the daughter of George Orobec and Pelogia (nee Dudczak), local farmers.

When my parents, grandparents and other members of the family arrived in Canada, they settled on the homestead southwest of Andrew. My grandparents and my uncle purchased a homestead on the south west corner of the intersection two miles directly west of Sachawa church corner. Our homestead was situated immediately south of the grandparents' quarter-section of land.

Upon arrival, a temporary housing accommodation was erected to house the whole clan and later a more permanent two-room log house with straw roof was built. A few years later a fire destroyed the straw roof but the rest of the structure was saved. The

saving of the rest of the structure was attributed to heavy mud plastering of the walls and the attic floor. The floor plan of the house consisted of two large rooms and an entry hall. In the room to the left of the entry hall and on the righthand side of the room there was a homemade mud plastered bake oven. On the left hand side of the room, towards the back wall, they built a cooking stove made of mud and stones. All children slept on the top of the bake oven. On the right hand side of the entrance hall there was a large room which was used as a dining room, bedroom, and living room. This house was razed in about 1920. A new and more modern house was built in 1913, which is still standing.

My mother married Peter Hrudey who was a widower; the marriage took place in the old country. Peter Hrudey had a son from his previous marriage; his name was Sam. At the turn of the century Sam got married and moved to a homestead one mile west and one mile south of Andrew. They raised eight children, four boys and four girls in order as follows — Demetro, Katherine, Janice (deceased), Helen (deceased), Steve (deceased), Anne and John (deceased).

My dad passed away in 1912 on the homestead.

There were twelve children born in the Hrudey family, seven boys and five girls.

We will give a brief outline of the life of the children in the order of their birth.

Elsie Hrudey was born in Europe and immigrated to Canada as a child. She married Fred Goyan in 1913. They had five children, two boys and three girls. They were born in the following order — Edward (born in 1915), Julia, Victor, Anne and Lillian. Elsie passed away in 1952 in Abbotsford, British Columbia. Fred Goyan passed away in Edmonton in 1978. The children are still all alive and there are nine grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren.

Bill Hrudey was born in the Zawale District, Canada, and got married in 1927. He passed away in 1928 and later that year his son Ray Hrudey was born. Ray married Olga Hrapenski in 1955. They now have three boys and one girl. The oldest boy just got married. Bill Hrudey was engaged in farming at Kahwin about twelve miles north of Andrew, at the time of his death.

Pearl Hrudey was born with a disability and finally passed away in 1916.

Nick Hrudey was born at the homestead in 1902 and attended a Missionary School in Vegreville for seven years. He later worked on the farm near Ribstone, Alberta. He spent a short time in a logging camp in Ontario. In 1926, he moved to Edmonton and worked for M. D. Muttart Lumber. Later, he



W. Dorosh and P. Hrudehy at the Carvel Church building site.

became a part owner of the lumber business. In 1935 to 1937 he attended the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art during the winter months. In 1937 he and C. J. Ferguson farmed a lumber yard and Millwork business called "Ferguson and Hrudehy Limited". In 1942 Nick joined the Canadian Air Force and served till 1945. In 1956, the firm of "Ferguson and Hrudehy Limited" was dissolved. Nick immediately formed a new lumber and Millwork business known as Abby Millwork Limited in partnership with Steve Hrudehy. That business was sold out in 1975 and the Company dissolved. Nick has since retired and is still single.

Demetro Hrudehy was born on the homestead in 1904. He attended Missionary School in Vegreville with Nick. He worked on the farm around Provost, Alberta. In 1924, he came back home and took over the management of the farm located one mile west and half-mile south of Zawale church. This farm was acquired in 1918 by the family and managed by Fred Goyan.

In 1944, Demetro sold his farm and moved to the city of Edmonton. He worked for Standard Iron for two years and in 1946 joined S. Hrudehy construction. In 1951, the Construction business was incorporated in the name of Hrudehy Construction Limited and Demetro became a shareholder. Demetro married Molly O'Donell in 1954. They have one son named Demmy who is still single. He graduated from University of Alberta in computer science.

Lena Hrudehy was born on the homestead in 1906.

She attended Zawale public school and later worked as a housemaid for some local farm families. She got married in 1924 to Dan Semiotiuk from Hillcrest, Alberta. Dan worked in the Hillcrest Coal mines till 1943. In 1941 he purchased forty acres of land in Langley, British Columbia. Lena and their daughter Alice, who was born in 1932, moved to Langley to look after the farm till 1943, when Dan quit the coal mining and rejoined his family. Dan passed away in 1967. Alice got married to Douglas McCann and they have two daughters and one son in their family. Lena still resides in Langley in addition to all the world travelling she works in.

John Hrudehy was born on the homestead in 1907. He attended Zawale public school and later worked for local farmers. In 1929, he got involved in carpentry work and continued in this trade till retiring in 1966. He served overseas in the army from 1942 to 1945. Upon release from the army, he rejoined Steve in the building Construction business. He passed away in March of 1977.

Steve Hrudehy was born on the homestead in 1908. He attended the Zawale Public School for two and one-half years. In 1917, the family decided to sell the homestead and purchased a quarter-section of land in Rodef, Alberta. We later nick-named the place "Siberia". All you could see around you was jack pines, sand, and swamps. There was no public school in the district. After staying in "Siberia" for about one and a half years, the family moved back to Zawale to farm, south of the Zawale church. There was a two-room house with a livable attic on the farm.

After spending a year and a half in "Siberia", all three of us school children: Lena, John and myself, forgot almost all we learned in Zawale School before leaving. All three of us started from grade one once again and progressed nicely to reach our grade three standing. Then one morning we headed for our old one-class room school as usual but when we got there, we found a big surprise. Our old school was destroyed by fire that night. Again, we had another unscheduled holiday.

In the next few years, the family made several moves with brother Demetro finally taking over the management of the farm.

Our social life was playing baseball in the summer and skating in the winter. In the evenings, when there was nothing else to do, some of us boys would meet in one of the homes and play musical instruments to pass the time away, and we all enjoyed it. The three of us, Nick Romaniuk, Peter Sorochan and I were instrumental in providing the spark needed to organize our Zawale baseball team. After some preliminary work, we managed to get our older brothers in the district interested in the sports and eventually they



took over the task of organizing and managing the team. This ball team was known as Zawale baseball team. Later on, in the twenties it was moved to Andrew and was very active for some time. I still have the original Andrew baseball suit with Andrew written across the shirt.

Besides sports and music my prime interest was to become a carpenter. During these years I acquired an extensive library on all phases of building construction. I continued to read these books and study the building trade during my spare time and in the evenings. Eventually it all paid off. In the fall of 1929, our school teacher, Wasyl Dorosh, managed to talk the local Ukrainian Orthodox parish to build a new church building. Dorosh was a good Architectural draftsman besides being a teacher. He completed the plans and entered into a contract with the parish to build a new church. The next step was to get some one to carry out the construction part and that is where the opportunity I was waiting for became a reality. Dorosh gave me the honor and responsibility to be a foreman on the job. With my brother John and Onufry Matichuk we started the project late in 1929. Our remuneration for the task of constructing this church was: Steve Hrudey one hundred and twenty-five dollars, John Hrudey and O. Matichuk one hundred dollars each. For this massive sum we each received, we did all the work required to complete the building. This work included all the excavation, mixing and placing the concrete, all carpentry work, all sheet metal work, and a complete painting job. We finally completed the project in late spring of 1930.

After completing the construction of the Carvel church, I enrolled in the old Edmonton Technical school for the winter classes taking a two-year course in vocational electrical work and drafting. In the spring of 1932, again Dorosh obtained a contract to build the two-classroom Prosvishenia school in Wahstao, Alberta. This building was not completed in time for the regular school opening date. While we



Hrudey House.

were busily working overtime to complete the project, the two teachers hired by the school board to take over the duties of teaching in the new school were standing by. They were John Decore, now Judge Decore, hired as principal of the school and Jack Repka, a local boy out of Normal School to start his career in teaching.

The next two winters I spent at the Technical School taking courses in building construction and architectural drafting.

In the spring of 1934, I was lucky to get a job as a carpenter for Harry Holowaychuk working on a two-classroom school in Bukovina. Two weeks later I was promoted to foreman on the job. For the next couple of years, I worked during the summer building schools and churches and went to technical school during the winter.

In the fall of 1935, I enrolled in a building construction and Architectural drafting class at the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art in Calgary. I graduated from this course in spring of 1937. In December of this term I was put on the Institutes' teaching staff for two months, teaching a short course in building construction to a class of about thirty-five to forty boys. The following six years I was employed by the Institute to teach the short two-month course in building construction to young boys.

In the spring of 1937, I came back to Edmonton and got involved in designing and building a house for Nick Todoruk in Edmonton. In the late fall of this year, after my teaching assignment in Calgary, I enrolled in a class at the Alberta College taking grade eleven academic courses. The following spring, after completing my school term at the Alberta College, I drew plans for a house for Paul Koroliuk, south of Zawale, and did the building. In the fall of 1938, I enrolled in a grade twelve class at the old Edmonton Technical School. Mr. McFarland was my class teacher. He has since passed away. After graduating in the following spring, I obtained my entry to the Normal School in Camrose. In the latter part of 1939 the Second World War broke out, and this caused me to change my plans; so I decided to pursue a career in building construction. During the latter part of the thirties I also enrolled in a correspondence course in Architecture Engineering with the International Correspondence School. I completed the course in 1943.

On May 12, 1940 I married Katherine Shapka from Wahstao after being engaged for one year. My wife's parents, Wasyl Shapka and Jeunce Shapka, farmed in Wahstao and in 1945 moved to Vilna. Wasyl Shapka passed away in 1962 and Jeunce passed away in 1979, leaving one son George of St. Paul and one daughter Katherine of Edmonton.

We have three sons in our family: William, Terry and Steven. William was born in 1941. Terry in 1945 and Steven in 1948. All three boys attended public school in Edmonton and the University of Alberta. William graduated in medicine from the University of Alberta in 1968 and has been practicing medicine since. He married Irma Mundt in 1964. They have three children: Carrie, William and Patricia. Terry graduated in Mechanical Engineering with honors and went on to take his Masters degree at the University of Alberta. He worked for National Research in Ottawa for two years and took time out to study for his Ph.D. at the University of Alberta. He graduated in 1971 and then went back to work for the National Research Council in Ottawa. He married Carol Clements from Ottawa, in 1968. They have two boys, David now seven years and Michael four years. Terry accepted a teaching position at the University of Alberta in 1976, in the Department of Civil Engineering. Steven graduated in Mechanical Engineering with honors at the University of Alberta in 1970. He then went on to Imperial College in London, England to take his masters degree in Environmental Engineering. He received his masters degree in 1972 and went to work for the British Columbia Government in the Environmental Department. Upon graduation in 1972, he married Elizabeth Dixon in Ottawa. In 1976, he took on a teaching position at the University of Alberta in the Civil Engineering Department of Environment. During his teaching position he also studied for his Ph.D. degree. That has now been completed and the final oral exams are to be taken in November of this year in London, England. Steven and Elizabeth have one son named Steven and another child is expected next April.

During the latter part of the Forties, I got involved in the house building project for sale. We built from thirty-five to fifty houses per year for five years. Both brothers John and Demetro took part in the building business. In 1951, we incorporated our business under the name of "Hrudey Construction Limited". In our operation we have completed a large number of projects such as schools, nurses' residences, churches, banks, and commercial buildings. The last major project was the Canadian Coachway garage and office building. We ceased our building operation in 1974 and went into retirement.

Katherine, the ninth child of Peter and Mary Hrudey, was born in 1909 and Anne in 1910. They both died shortly after birth.

Mike Hrudey was born in 1911. His vocation was painting and decorating. In his time he has also painted some beautiful oil painting pictures. He married Rose Kish in 1949 and they have one daughter named Gladys and three grandsons.

Harry Hrudey was the last child born in the Hrudey family. He attended Zawale public school. In his young days he played baseball and also formed an orchestra to play music at dances. He worked on the farm with Demetro and, in 1938, moved to Drumheller to work in a coal mine for one year. Then he went back to help Demetro on the farm.

Mother stayed on the farm with Demetro till 1939 and during this year she married Mike Solowan at which time she moved to Solowan's farm at Ukalta, north-west of Andrew. Harry moved with Mother to work on Solowan's farm. In 1941, Harry married Helen Wynnychuk. In 1946, Mike Solowan passed away. A few months later Mother sold the farm and all three, Mother, Helen and Harry, moved to Edmonton. Harry and Helen bought a house in the city and Mother stayed with them till she passed away in 1965. Harry worked for contractors on building construction projects. At one time he ventured into a building business of his own and later sold out and got into a taxi business. Harry and Helen have two daughters. Marilyn was born in 1946 and Sharon was born in 1952. Marilyn married Peter Roszko in 1966 and Sharon married John Pittet in 1970. Harry and Helen do not have any grandchildren yet.

Life on the farm was very interesting and enjoyable, in spite of some hard times where one had to struggle for existence. People tended to help one another in difficult times. In our social life we looked forward to an occasional Saturday night dance which some times would last till dawn. We all enjoyed the numerous concerts in which we also participated. Driving through that part of the country, we can notice a tremendous change that took place in the last forty-eight years since I lived there.

### **Huculak, John W. and Rosalia** by P. W. Huculak

John W. Huculak, eldest son of Wasyl and Maria Huculak, was born June 14, 1908 on his father's farm at Shandro, Alberta. In 1899 his parents had emigrated from Borowtzi, Bukowina in the Ukraine. He attended the Shandro School but took his high school training in Eastwood School, Edmonton. In 1933 he received his B.A. degree, and later he earned his B. Ed. from the University of Alberta. During his high school and university years he lived at the M. Hrushewsky Ukrainian Institute, now the St. John's Institute, of which he had been a perennial member. While here, he took an active interest in the Students' Union affairs, Ukrainian language, history, and drama. In addition, he took his Ukrainian dancing lessons from Wasil Avremenko who introduced them to the American continent. All this participation in Ukrainian culture proved a boon to John in later

years. His interest in the Ukrainian Self-Reliance League and the Ukrainian Orthodox Church (where he was a member of the choir) remained with him throughout his life.

John's wife Rosalia is the only daughter of Fred and Irene Lakusta, who came from the villages of Zawale and Kniaze, Halychyna in Ukraine. She was born in Edward, Alberta, before the family moved to Andrew. Here she attended the Sachawa School and then went on to Victoria High School and attained a Secretarial Diploma from the Alberta College. During her stay in Edmonton; she, too, lived at the M. Hrushewsky Ukrainian Institute where she participated in the Students' Union, sang in the church choir, and attended classes in Ukrainian history and language, music, and drama.

Rosalia and John were married on August 8, 1935 at the Zawale Ukrainian Orthodox Church. He began his teaching career in 1935 in Willingdon, then taught at Chernowci and Zhoda, and in 1940 came to Andrew. During his thirty-one years in Andrew he was principal for five years. His retirement came in 1971.

During his teaching career, John's attendance at summer school rounded out his specialized subjects of Social Studies, French, and Ukrainian. However, his main interest was teaching Ukrainian, which was accepted into the Alberta Curriculum in 1958. "Ridna Shkola" was his favorite avocation in all the schools he taught. His participation with the Ukrainian Youth Association (SUMK) instilled many a young lad or lass with pride to be of Ukrainian ancestry. As an instructor of Ukrainian dancing over a period of many years, he trained hundreds of young folk who appeared before large and small audiences — from a public concert to a group of Senior Citizens in Vegreville, Smoky Lake, or Lamont.

As a teacher of the Ukrainian language, he served as a member on the sub-committee on Ukrainian of the Curriculum Branch and was closely connected with the Ukrainian Language Association and the



John and Rose Huculak, 1963.

Department of Education. Popularizing the teaching of Ukrainian in Andrew was his aim. For five years he sat on the Andrew Village Council, and was a member of the Andrew Lions Club for twenty-eight years. They will remember him as an efficient secretary for years and years. Alberta Teachers' Association affairs also received his attention.

However, his busy schedule came to an end when on December 11, 1978, John unexpectedly passed away. At the time of his death he was secretary of the Willingdon Parochial Committee since its very inception in 1957. His death created another vacuum on the Executive of the Ukrainian Church of St. Peter and St. Paul. For over twenty-five years as President of the Parish, he guided the affairs of the church.

Rosalia has always been a faithful member of the Ukrainian Women's Association of which she is still the local secretary since its inception in 1952. In this branch she has been the "kingpin" of Lasia Ukrainka, attending many a convention. She is still a member of the Lady Lions Club. A few years ago she and John visited the homes of their parents in the Ukraine.

Both John and Rosalia have always been subscribers to the *Ukrainian Voice*, *The Herald*, *Promin* and other Ukrainian publications. They have donated generously to the St. John's Ukrainian Institute (where they are honorary members), St. Andrew's College in Winnipeg, and to other Ukrainian causes.

### **Huculak, Peter** **Autobiography**

I was born July 12, 1911 in the Shandro area just northwest of Willingdon. My parents Wasyl and Maria Huculak farmed in the district for over forty years. They brought up eleven of us and as of today we still number ten.

Rose Hawrelak, daughter of Tom and Rosie Hawrelak (nee Shandro), who later became my wife, was born August 14, 1918. However, during the influenza epidemic when Rose was just three months old, her mother passed away. So Rose was brought up by her grandmother, Milidora, aunts, and finally by her stepmother, Mary (nee Fediuk), who at present resides in Willingdon.

In 1938, Rose and I were married in the Borowtsi Ukrainian Church by Reverend Hykawy. As was the custom in those days there were two weddings going on at the same time — one at the Hawrelak home and the other at the Huculak home. After the church ceremony, Rose returned to her home while I went back to my home. After the wedding dinner with the Zelisko orchestra leading the way, my best man and other guests and I headed down the road to pick up my bride who lived just one-half mile away. When we



Peter and Rose Huculak.

arrived at her gates, the Radomsky orchestra, as well as her guests, welcomed us. Each orchestra tried to outdo the other while the guests did their best at the old traditional Ukrainian songs. We were then invited into the house for another hearty meal. At this time, Rose joined me at the table where we were toasted. After the meal, we all returned to the dance floor. Now it was time to go home. But before Rose could get her quilts and pillows, the "aunties" had placed her little stepsister, Nataalka, right on top of her dowry. My problem was to bribe her. First I offered her a nickel, then a quarter, then a fifty cent piece. All she did was shake her head. When I offered her a whole dollar, the deal was made — my best men carried off the "loot" to the waiting cars. But this was only one hurdle I had to make, for when we were all packed into our autos (arrangements had been made to have cars drive us home), the young men of the Hawrelak clan stopped us at the gates, barring our exit. I really do not know what would have happened if I were not aware of this custom and had no gallon of

wine to offer these young fellows. Away they went with their "trophy" and I was allowed to leave with my bride. Back we went to our home where the wedding was going strong and which, to some guests, lasted another two days.

I attended the Shandro Public School but took most of my high school in Edmonton. My Grade twelve schooling was interrupted in the "Hungry Thirties" when I went clerking in our hotel in Willingdon. A year later a high school was built in Willingdon and so I was able to complete my Grade twelve there. I took some training in a grain elevator but later decided to go back to school, this time, Camrose Normal School.

My teaching career began in the fall of 1934 in Manawan S.D. #382 (built in 1895) just one mile east of Whitford. The word "Manawan" is an Indian name for "the place where eggs are gathered". Believe it or not, that school did not even have a key. It was not even locked during the summer holidays because the United Church held its services there, and children used to drop in anytime, to play the organ which the congregation had supplied. In fact, in August a couple of Saskatchewan teachers, while passing through, walked into the school and left me a note in the desk. Can you imagine an unlocked school today! About twelve years later when a new school was built in the Hamlet of Whitford, the original name was dropped.

This was the era of the mammoth Christmas concerts when everyone of the forty or fifty students was expected to appear on the stage at least once before a



Dian, Peter, Rose and Dennis Huculak.

well-packed audience. Bed sheets served as curtains. Such affairs usually lasted until midnight when Santa Claus made his appearance. Many a teacher was judged by the success of such an annual affair and thus was assured of a position for the following year. My salary for the year was eight hundred and forty dollars and it was two years later before it was increased to nine hundred dollars. For the year 1935, my income tax was three dollars and sixty cents but sometimes the municipality managed to collect an eight-dollar poll tax. This being a two-roomed school, I taught every subject from grade six to grade ten. One year grade eleven was thrown in. I even tried my hand at Latin. Through Summer School sessions, winter courses and correspondence I improved my qualifications so that years later I received my B.Ed. degree from the University of Alberta.

Besides the regular classes, most students remained after hours for Ukrainian lessons. The adults came in for their Ukrainian classes in the evening. With the help of students, bazaars were held so that in time, enough capital was raised to purchase a community hall under the name of Canadian Ukrainian Educational Society. Many a Ukrainian program was staged by local talent, both young and old. After eight years at this school, I decided to move on to Zhoda where we remained for nine years before we were centralized to Andrew in 1951. Here, for twenty-two years, I taught both Junior and Senior High School. To supplement my income I drove a school bus, assessed land and worked at odd jobs. I retired in 1973 after thirty-nine years of continuous service.

Throughout my career, I was involved in the Alberta Teacher's Association. Besides holding various positions on the Sublocal level, I was secretary-treasurer of the Lamont Local for fourteen years. My service on the negotiating committee extended well over fifteen years. I sat on Convention Committee Meetings year after year. During the Easter breaks, attendance at the Alberta General Meeting interrupted many a holiday.

Both Rose and I are members of the Andrew Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church. At present I am secretary-treasurer of the Parish with a number of other responsibilities. Rose is now the President of the Andrew Ukrainian Ladies' Aid. Both of us are members of the Andrew Community Centre Association.

Dennis, our son, is employed by the Edmonton School System in the Bureau of Child Study as a School Social Worker. He is married to Sylvia Danyluk and they have one daughter, Heather.

Diane, our daughter, is employed by the Government of Alberta as a postal clerk in Edmonton. She is married to John Grosul and they have one son, Ted.

Due to my wife's adventurous nature, we have travelled extensively throughout Canada and the United States — Key West, the furthest point in Florida. Even before my retirement we visited Australia, New Zealand, Tahiti and Fiji. Since my retirement six years ago, we have spent four winters in Arizona and our second visit to Australia lasted for six months. While there, we travelled around and through this intriguing continent. We are even familiar with Kalgoorlie in the desert where part of the Skylab was scattered. We have paid short visits to Hawaii, Barbados and Cuba. Iceland! We are on our way.

## **Huculak, Wasyl and Maria** by P. W. Huculak

In 1899 Wasyl Huculak immigrated to Canada from the village of Borowtsi, Bukowina in Ukraine. Along with his parents, Simeon and Kateryna, and brothers and sisters, they settled in the Shandro area. In 1904 Wasyl married Maria, daughter of Mykyta and Anna Fedorak. Both Wasyl and Maria were hard-working homesteaders so that in time their perseverance paid off — Wasyl became a prosperous farmer.

Immediately after their marriage, "their honeymoon" consisted of Wasyl walking to Southern Alberta to a C.P.R. "extra gang". In spring, he would walk back from Medicine Hat to plant his few acres on his homestead which Maria had cleared. After this he was back on the "extra gang" where he earned one dollar a day plus an allowance of thirty-five cents for meals. After earning his first two hundred dollars, Wasyl concentrated his efforts on clearing more land.



Wasyl Huculak family.

Besides bringing up her children, Maria did her share of clearing the land. She recalls a harrowing experience when she left Mary, aged five, to take care of John, aged three, at the house and took along her third born three-month-old, Peter, into the field where she placed him beside a clump of trees and began the back-breaking labor of grubbing the stumps from the broken land. Suddenly, the cries of her infant alerted Maria to the sight of a hawk attempting to carry off her baby. Later when hired help was available, Maria had to feed these workers and do their laundry on a wash board. For months at a time there were four or five of these at the Huculak household. And, of course, when threshing came around there were at least fifteen of them for two or three weeks at a time. Two bakings a week in an outside "pich" oven sometimes did not last. Such was the life of a pioneer woman. Electrical power did not come about till 1946.

Wasył with his foresight acquired more land so that by 1924 he owned sixteen hundred acres of good black soil. This was success beyond his dreams. In 1913 he built a completely modern house and a large barn. By the year 1918, he was the proud owner of a six cylinder McLaughlin Buick.

In 1927 he managed to brush-break and clear one hundred and twenty acres of heavily wooded land. At that time, in that district, that was a record. The boom years of the 1920's encouraged him to look beyond the farming horizon. In 1928, when the C.P.R. built the railroad line through Andrew and Willingdon, Wasył built the New Willingdon Hotel, the most modern hotel on that line. In 1925, Wasył took a three-month European tour to visit his native village of Borowtsi. While there, he placed a marble tombstone on the graves of his grandparents.

Both Maria and Wasył were members of the Russo-Greek Orthodox Church at Shandro. They took time for weddings, "khrams" and other social gatherings. Not only was Wasył a subscriber to several newspapers but he also found time to read books. He was actively involved in politics in his area. He exerted substantial influence in the candidacy of the first Ukrainian M.P., Michael Luchkovich. He worked towards the election of Isadore Goresky, Peter Miskew and Wasył Fedun to the Alberta Legislature.

He, himself, served as trustee of the Shandro School and councillor in the Eagle Municipality.

Naturally, the Hungry Thirties changed and postponed many of his plans. By this time, his health was failing; he passed away November 10, 1946 at the age of sixty-four. Maria outlived him by seventeen years passing away on February 13, 1963, at the age of seventy-six.

They raised a family of seven sons and four daughters. Most of them received a high school education and two of them went on to University. In the spring of 1978, all eleven of them met at the home of William and Arla Huculak for a family reunion. This was their first complete gathering in the last forty-five years.

### **Hudema, Lazor and Barbara by John and Alec Hudema**

Metro Hudema (1844-1919) and his wife Domca, along with their five children; John, Lazor, Peter, Elena and Mary immigrated to Canada in 1900 from Czahar, Bukowina. The family settled on N.W. section 24, township 55, range 16, W of 4 which later became their homestead. Their first home was a "burdey". On September 27, 1904 Metro Hudema applied for a homestead, and on January 19, 1911 he received the patent.

Son John married Nastasia Semenuik. They bought C.P.R. land on which Zhoda School is presently located.

Peter Hudema married Sanda Toma and also set-



Lazar and Barbara Hudema with Anne Hudema.

tled on C.P.R. land but resided there only a few years then moved onto land elsewhere. Mr. John Wykeryk then bought this land from the C.P.R. In 1929 Mr. and Mrs. John Hudema and Mr. and Mrs. Peter Hudema and families, along with Grandmother Domca Hudema, moved to the Peace River Country. They farmed in the North Star and Deadwood areas of Peace River until their retirement.

Elena married John Predy and after a number of years, along with eight of their ten children, returned to their homeland in Europe. The two eldest children, Annie (Mrs. John Kuzyk) and Gregory remained in Canada. Several years later a brother Alex came back to Canada. John and Elena Predy and seven children that returned to Europe are now all deceased. They are survived by their three eldest children in Canada.

Mary married Gregory Paulencu and later purchased and resided on the original Metro Hudema homestead. They had one son, Bill. Mary died in the early 1920s.

Lazor, (1884-1964) our dad found employment with the C.P.R. and in the coal mines in Medicine Hat and Lethbridge, as did many other settlers. He applied for a homestead, N.E. 12,55,16,4, on March 13, 1902 and received the patent on May 21, 1906. In 1907 he married Barbara (Varvara) Demchuk (1892-1952). She immigrated to Canada in 1902 from Mamaietz, Bukowina with her parents Michalo and Lisovata Demchuk, two brothers, George and Marko and one sister Nellie. They homesteaded in the Spring Creek District.

Our ancestors endured countless hardships: the severe winters, the depression in the thirties, the flu epidemic, measles and pneumonia with little or no

medical attention, which resulted in the untimely death of young children. They displayed the courage to continue and strive for a better living. In a community effort, they assisted in building Zhoda school so their children would have the opportunity to acquire an education. Lazor and Barbara Hudema raised seven children, five sons and two daughters.

John married Katie Sawchuk of Paraskevia School District. The farmed land in the Zhoda School District until their retirement in 1968. Presently they reside in Vegreville.

Bill married Vera Radesh of Hairy Hill. They have two sons, Terry and Brian.

Mike married Adeline Narbeske of Manning and they have one daughter Michelle. Mike served with the Canadian Armed Forces overseas during the Second World War.

George married Ethel Mayowski of Nampa. They have two children, Blake and Bonnie. Bill, Mike and George and their families live in Kelowna, British Columbia.

Helen and Albert Engelhardt have five children, Sharon, Fred, Cindy, Rhea and Paula. They reside in Wisconsin, U.S.A.

Anne and Harold Jacober of Edmonton have four children: Penny, Merle, Janet and Jason.

Alec married Katie Soprovich of Hairy Hill. They reside on the Hudema homestead and are still engaged in mixed farming. Their children are Judy, Leonard, Jerry and Linda.

The family enjoyed many happy times; the entire family bundling up in a sleigh and visiting friends and relatives, the family get-togethers at Christmas and other holidays. Father and sons going out to cut logs to be used for buildings, breaking and riding horses and many other jobs that family members participated in. The arrival of the large threshing crew was an exciting time at the farm with Mother and daughters very busy preparing the large meals. The local Midway Store was patronized by young boys who came with the money earned collecting gopher tails which sold for one cent each. Magpie and crows' legs were also in demand; the only drawback was having to explain to our parents how the rip in the trousers came to be.

### **Hughson Family by Donald Stewart**

R. L. Hughson was born December 7, 1865 and his wife Miley Hughson was born June 26, 1867. Both were born in Ontario.

Brothers Dick and Walter came to Calgary in 1892 where they met Dick Fyfe, Scotty Lang, Pat Bolan and Bob Stewart. In 1892 they cut ties for the railroad from Calgary to Edmonton.



Bill, John, Alec, George and Mike Hudema.



Dick and Walter Hughson's horses ready for auction sale.

Mrs. Hughson came to Edmonton in 1897 from Ontario.

Dick and Walter worked for cattle ranchers and panned for gold in the North Saskatchewan River. In 1901 they moved to Whitford. In 1905 both Walter and Dick took homesteads. Dick's homestead was on S.W. 34-56-15-W4 and Walter's was on S.E. 18-56-15-W4th. Dick and Miley had two children, Ritchie and Jean. Ritchie was the first to graduate from Manawan school and later finished his grade twelve in Vegreville. Jean also finished her grade twelve in Vegreville.

Dick and Walter advanced their holdings to seventeen quarters of land. They raised purebred Shire horses and Clydesdale horses. At one time, they had close to a thousand head of horses. They also had about four hundred head of cattle, mostly Shorthorn. In March every year they would have a horse sale of about one hundred and fifty head. They had the post office three different times. From 1912-1916 Walter was a sub-agent for the Land Titles Office. During these four years he registered a total of one thousand, six hundred and ninety-six titles. Walter had a cheese factory on S.E. 18-56-15-W4th. Hughsons were the first to get electricity in 1930 and were the first to have a radio in this district. They were one of the first to have a threshing machine called the Farmer's Friend Waterloo bog. They were the first to have a hay baler. It was a stationary type and hay wire was used to tie bales. The weight of the bales was approximately one hundred and twenty-five pounds each.

They liked to attend church quite regularly and were good neighbors.

Walter passed away in 1926, Dick in March, 1934, and Mrs. Hughson in February, 1949.

Jean passed away in 1977 in St. Albert.

Ritchie is, at present, living in the Lodge in Three Hills.

Neither Jean nor Ritchie were married.

### **Devnezee (Dan) and Maria Humeny**

Devnezee Humeny of the Raranche village, of the province of Bukovina, Ukraine, migrated to Canada in 1904 where he worked for a couple of years and returned to Europe. Upon his return to the home-



Mr. and Mrs. John Humeny.

land, he married Mary Panas in 1907 and in 1908 their son John was born. When John was eight months old, Dan migrated to Canada once again, in 1909, with his brother-in-law, Alec Panas, leaving Maria and the infant in the homeland as there had not been enough money for two voyage fares.

Dan arrived in Calgary in 1909 and worked there for a year. In 1911, he moved to the Sunland area where he wintered with his brother, Nekolai, and where his uncles Vasyl and Georgi Lupul had established themselves. He also had an uncle John Lupul, who homesteaded in the Wostok district. By spring of 1911, Dan located himself in the river flats on eighty acres of the NE ¼-36-58-16 four miles east and twelve miles north of Andrew. His only neighbour down there was a Leonty Kozak who lived on thirty-eight acres of land that were adjacent to the river. Dan had spent only one winter there in a make-



shift log abode and bought an additional eighty acres of SW ¼-29-58-15 where he proceeded to construct all essential farm buildings.

By 1924, he had saved enough money for a ship fare for his wife Mary and son John. They sailed on a ship named Nelita and arrived in Canada in the month of November and arrived in Strathcona after the first snowfall, where they were met by an overjoyed husband and father who brought them to their new domain. Here, the father, mother and son farmed for another ten years. Mary fell sick and passed away in 1934.

On June 23, 1932, John had married Anna Bodnar, daughter of Mike and Sophie Bodnar, who had arrived in Calgary in 1910 and had homesteaded at Lake Eliza in the St. Paul area. Anna had three brothers namely: Nick, Martin, Joe and sister, Stella Stefur. She also had three half-sisters as her widowed mother married Steve Shandro and had three more daughters: Rose Davedovich, Irene Oxhota and Olga Mackoway.

John and Anna Humeny farmed in the Cadron District until 1965 when they retired to a quiet life in the Village of Andrew. They raised a family of one son and two daughters. Their son, Bill, married Pat Bochan and resides in Surrey, British Columbia. Sonia, the second child, married Mike Kolotylo and with their three children, Carl, Cindy and Perry live in Edmonton. Marie, the youngest, married to John Chaladin, also resides in Edmonton.

### **John and Mary Hunchak**

Another settler of the Sachava District was John Hunchak, who hailed from Borowitz, Bukovina, Ukraine. He was born in 1892, immigrated to Canada in 1908 and settled on the SE ¼-36-56-17. In 1920, he married Mary, a daughter of his closet neighbour, Vasyl Frunchak. In 1921, a daughter, Helen, was born to this young couple. In 1923, Mary fell ill and passed away.

In 1925, John married a girl from Hairy Hill, Mary Trabysch. Together they had struggled during the depression years with the rest of their neighbors fighting hard to survive all types of hazardous weather conditions, sickness and rock-bottom prices for produce. Mary, however, always remained cheerful throughout the years as she constantly went about knitting and sewing most of the clothes for their five sons and five daughters. Out of necessity, she had grown massive gardens and had done a large amount of preserving, pickling and cooking of wild fruit jams annually.

John and Mary Hunchak retired from farming in 1962 when they sold their farm to a neighbour and purchased a home in Andrew. They continued being

active in Ukrainian Orthodox church activities and in their large vegetable and flower gardens. Mary took on cooking jobs in the community. In 1968, John passed away and his widow continues her active life. Her cheerfulness is appreciated by her friends and neighbours and her children and grandchildren love her dearly and continue to congregate at her home for festive occasions. Distance is no barrier to Mary as she is constantly travelling to British Columbia to visit with five of her children living in Vancouver, Chilliwack, Kamloops, Vernon and Armstrong.

The Hunchaks had ten children in all. Helen, the eldest, married Max Gluchie and farmed in the Wostok area. They had seven children. In 1970, unfortunately, both of them lost their lives as a result of a tragic two-vehicle collision. Two of the five Hunchak sons, Nick and George, live in British Columbia; also, three daughters, Mary Sawatsky, Isobel Campbell and Vici Pshyk. Little Anne had passed away at the age of three. Bill, Metro and Steve live in Edmonton. There are twenty-six grandchildren and eleven great-grandchildren.

### **Hunchak, William and Mary**

In 1897 William and Mary Hunchak came to Canada and settled on a homestead in the Wostok district.



Mary Hunchak.



Fred and Maria Hunchak with granddaughter Linda.

They had a family of three: Fred, Jessie (Moisey) and Katie (Selinski) when they came to this country. Annie (Oregon), Lilly (Halbouer), Mary (Halkow), Sadie (Kuzek), Peter and John were born in Canada.

Fred Hunchak was four years old when he arrived with his parents to the new homestead. He attended Chernowci School and had Miss Lilly Duke for a teacher in 1907. On February 24, 1916 he married Maria Kozakewich and settled on land across the road from Chernowci School. Here, they worked and prospered till their retirement years. They have a family of eight children: Mary married Peter Patrick, Katie married Walter Rondiak, Annie married Maksymec, Helen married Fred Brodyk, Pearl married Derek Everard, John married Mary Plesko, Elia married Olga Perodyk and Metro, who lives on his dad's homestead.

### **Hunka, Wasyl; Nickola and Mary by Mr. William N. Hunka**

This is just a brief account of two families that came from mid Europe looking for more land. They came to Canada from where came promises of milk and honey.

I will relate how each family came as this did not happen the same year.

As the immigration was almost wide open for Canada, many people sold everything to get enough money for the journey and left their old beloved land. Among them was one Wasyl Hunka, his wife and six children. They started out from Zawale, Galicia, Austria and with their baggage travelled by rail to

Hamburg, Germany then onto the ship with many others and sailed for Canada. The city where they disembarked was Montreal, then again by rail to Edmonton.

By that time, there were many others that came a year or so sooner and settled around what now is Star, Lamont, Bruderheim and a few other places that were already named.

Wasyl Hunka found a man driving a yoke of oxen with a wagon going back home from Edmonton. So upon enquiry, he found out that this farmer could take him and his family along. Thus in May of 1897, he already had his family on a homestead located about two miles north of what was later to be Hunka Post Office which was granted by the department in the year 1902. It was named after him as he was the first settler in that community.

Wasyl Hunka filed for that homestead as it reminded him so much of the old country — with a swift running creek by it.

By this time, he had built a burdey for his family to live in before he built a bigger and better house of logs. In his family were three boys and three girls. The oldest in the family was a boy or rather a young man whose name was Nickola. He left Austria just before he was called to the army as he was twenty years of age.

Now we will leave this family for awhile and give an account of another family and then sort of bring them together later in this writing.

You may have already guessed that these two families were very near and dear to me. In the month of May in the year 1900, another family arrived in Edmonton along with many others coming from Bukowina which also was at that time under Austria. This happened to be a group of four families.

One family that we are more interested in was Oleksa Halitsky, his wife and six girls. The older one was named Mary and was fifteen years of age. They also piled in a farmer's wagon, all baggage and small children, while the four men and women walked behind the wagon. One of these families had a boy who was already sixteen years old.

They passed through the settlement at Star and soon found out that the good land was already taken. So they kept on until they came as far as Wasyl Hunka's and unloaded their families and baggage at his place.

The following day, the children and the wives were left with the Hunkas while the four men and the sixteen year old boy left walking along the Indian trail to Pakan on the north bank of the North Saskatchewan River. As there was no ferry there yet, they all waded through the river and started out walking north-east of Pakan.

They all stopped at what is now called Wahstao Post Office. There, while looking over the land for awhile, each of the four men found a homestead for himself.

They then agreed among themselves that three men could stay right there and start building a house — on one homestead, for the time being, while Oleksa Halitsky and the sixteen year old son of the family, named Repka, would go back to Hunka's place and bring the families to their homesteads.

Mr. Halitsky bought one horse and another man bought one from an already settled farmer in that district and borrowed a wagon and started out to Pakan and on to Hunka's homestead.

When they came there, they found out that they had a lot of baggage. It made the whole thing very high. So on top of it, they put Mrs. Halitsky with a baby who was just born on the boat. Starting out on the trail to Pakan, Mr. Halitsky and the Repka boy were sitting directly in the back of the team on top of this load. The boy drove for awhile and then Halitsky took over, thinking he could make a better job of driving. All the children and the wives were walking behind the wagon.

It was a hot day, and as the older girls wore their sheepskin coats, they were becoming too warm to walk. So this oldest girl of Mr. Halitsky's took her coat off and, with a heave, threw it up and it landed on top of the wagon. However, this the horses saw, and being frightened, they bolted and galloped as fast as they could go. Halitsky did all he could to stop them; but he could not. And finally, he fell right down behind the team and the wagon passed over him, leaving him lying flat on the road.

While the team was still running at top speed, there suddenly appeared a wagon load of Indians driving to Andrew from Pakan. As soon as they saw the run-away team, they stopped suddenly, and two men quickly stripped their horses of the harness and were on the backs of their horses. They raced after the run-away team.

When they caught up to them, they spread out, one on each side of the horses and caught them by the bridles and finally brought them to a halt. Mrs. Halitsky said later that she was ready to throw the baby down and to jump off herself after the baby, which, of course, could have meant death to both.

Mr. Halitsky was picked up and taken to Pakan, battered and sick and transferred to the hospital in Edmonton where he lay for three weeks before he finally got home.

The load of baggage with the boy driving kept plugging along and wading through the river and kept on going to the four homesteads that were chosen a few days before. Needless to say that this

ordeal took a few days, so when the wagon load and the children and mothers got to their destination, the three men had the log house ready, covering it with sod.

For the first winter this house, which had two rooms, one smaller and one larger, housed the four families. The two horses stayed in the smaller room, while the families all wintered in the larger room. The following year, there was a house built in the same fashion on each of the remaining three homesteads.

Now let's go back to Wasyl Hunka's homestead again. The oldest son Nickola, being the oldest in the family, walked to Edmonton in search of work the following spring. He met up with hundreds of others being from the same places in Europe, and without money, who were also looking for jobs.

Now, again, it is needless to say that the biggest hindrance coming to a new country is the language. It seems no one knew any language except Ukrainian, Polish, Roumanian and Russian — all of which was useless in an English speaking country.

Finally about fifty of them started to walk south to Calgary, two hundred miles away. When they got there, they were informed that another thirty miles south was a so called "extra gang" taking many men to build a road bed over which the rails will be laid as far south as what is now Fort MacLeod.

Nickola Hunka worked there until freeze up. Each of them boarded himself. When all the men were laid off, each was preparing to walk back home. For Nickola the distance was now about three hundred and twenty miles. He got a bag ready and he still had half of a twenty-five pound pail of syrup. He could have easily left that as it proved to be too cumbersome to carry. But he remembered his younger sisters and a brother who were at home going half hungry. So he took the syrup along.

Then the following spring, he went to work again, walking the three hundred and twenty miles to where they left off the fall before. Again, when the freeze up came the following fall, he started the long trek back home. This time he stopped at a small rancher's farm and bought two horses: one mare and one gelding. The rancher assured him that the mare was good for horseback riding.

So after walking a number of miles, he stopped at a farmer's place and bought some old harness straps and made himself an improvised saddle. It even had stirrups to put his feet in.

After leading the two horses out on the road, he managed to get on the mare's back, figuring this will take him off his feet for a while. However, the mare happened to be very ticklish. All was well for a short while but she suddenly started to balk and kick and

that sent him down on the road with one foot still stuck in the stirrup. The mare was running and kicking at the same time, kicking Nickola on one of his hips. While she dragged him for quite awhile, he managed to use his other foot, which was loose from the other stirrup, to kick the stirrup off of his other foot. While he lay on the road for awhile, the horses ran only a short distance and stopped as though waiting for him to get up and claim them. This he did, and after walking painfully to the next farmer, he got lodging there for a few days before he was able to go on again.

The hip was very painful. That pain in the hip stayed with him off and on for the rest of his days. He then tried the saddle on the gelding who proved to be better for horseback riding than the mare. It took many days to get home. A few miles walking and then a few miles riding.

During the winter, Nickola got logs and dragged them with horses to the place he intended to build a house on his own homestead, which he picked out for himself about two miles southeast from his father's as the crow flies. In the early spring, he built the house, making a high pitched roof, lining it with long poles and covering it with sod.

After awhile, his father told him to get married now that he had his own farm and a house. To which he answered that he knew no girls whom he would marry. The father again said to Nickola — why not go over across the river and ask for that oldest girl who stayed with us for awhile when her father went to look for a homestead.

So it was agreed and he took another man with him and went to Oleksa Halitsky asking him for his daughter, Mary, who was now seventeen years old. It worked; he got married and lived on his own homestead.

Nickola Hunka and Mary Halitsky were my father and mother.

Through the next few years, my Dad opened up some new land every year; he still went to work to have some cash, but not for long periods.

It was during such periods that mother was outside watering the cattle and horses and we children would stay in the house. In the spring of 1908 there were already four of us: I had two sisters older than me and one smaller brother.

It was the beginning of April and very mild outside. I was only three. The girls told me to run over to the barn and ask mother whether we should let the chickens go outside, as it was warm enough. As I ran out, running straight for the barn, I saw mother was pitching manure out with a fork through the door, but did not know enough to watch myself. So I ran into the doorway just as mother pitched a fork full of

manure straight into my face not seeing me come. One fork tine stuck straight into my right ear. Mother, suddenly realizing what happened, started crying and had quite a time pulling the tine out of my ear. She rushed me to the house and washed me and bandaged me up to stop the bleeding. She then rushed out crying and running to Grandfather's place across the fields, which was two miles away.

More and more land was broken but the needs also grew with the family getting larger. So then Dad decided to make some extra money and signed a contract to haul mail. The trip started from home to Andrew, three miles away, then from Andrew to Hunka Post Office another five miles, and another seven miles to Pakan. After which he returned along the same route. It took the best part of the day to do it. He did this three days a week.

After awhile, Dad saw that he did not do justice to his farm by being away three days a week! So he accepted another farmer who hauled the mail one week and he the next. That contract was signed for three years. When that was up, he did not take it anymore.

Later on he bought a quarter section of C.P.R. land across the road which proved to be very good soil. As it was opened, a lot of grain was threshed from it. The big drawback was that Dad kept drilling wells for water but never got a good well. Pretty soon, everyone knew our farm as a dry farm.

In 1926, I bought a farm and the following year started to build and dug a well with a lot of water. In 1928, my Dad sold his whole place for cash and moved to a whole section of land all under cultivation. It was located four miles south of Lavoy, Alberta.

In the same year, I got married in the month of August. We were the only ones that were left behind.

Let us go back to 1920. By this time there were ten of us in the family: three girls and seven boys. That year, my oldest sister got married and the other older sister married a year later. So when they moved to Lavoy in the fall of 1928, there were six boys and one girl who also got married a year later.

The land that Dad bought in Lavoy cost much more per acre than the land he sold here. He sold all his land for ten thousand dollars cash, and even then, he could have gotten easily two thousand more; only the place was known far and wide that it is without good water. In Lavoy, he made a deal for twenty-eight thousand dollars for a section. He paid eight thousand dollars cash and also bought a four furrow tractor and plow.

Now we all remember so well that late in 1929 started an economic crash. The first ones that got hit by it were the farmers. The things they had for sale

were coming down in price very fast. So for the next two years, Dad was able to pay his "half crop share" to the owner. Dad had a difficult time meeting his payments and eventually sold the farms. He then bought a house in Vegreville.

The youngest boy was still going to high school. Once he got out of school and got a job, Dad sold the house and came back to Andrew where he built a house for mother and himself to live their last days.

For a number of years they lived together. Then in March of 1956 mother died; and Dad died late in the fall of 1957.

### **Hupchak, Petro and Irene** by Doris Sokolotsky

This is a short life history of the late Petro and Irene Hupchak of Andrew. They were born and married in the village of Toporoutz, Austria. Life in their country was very depressing on account of a shortage of land and wood, so they decided to leave for Canada and be close to Irene Hupchak's father, Gorgie Gelech.

Mr. and Mrs. Petro Hupchak and their only child six year old Mary (Mrs. Mary J. Kozub) immigrated to Canada in the spring of 1899. They travelled by train from the village of Toporoutz to Hamburg, Germany and then by boat to Halifax.

Many adult passengers on this ship were very sick and the trip took forty days to reach Halifax.

The majority of these immigrants travelled across Canada by train to Edmonton where they were greeted by some of the earlier settlers. Petro and Irene Hupchak and daughter Mary were met by Mr. Melenka who was kind enough to give them a ride to Gorgie Gelech's homestead at Andrew. When they

arrived at the Gelech homestead, they felt very sad because Mr. Gelech was in Edmonton hospital (on Fraser Flats) recovering from severe frostbite to both of his feet. Mr. Petro Hupchak felt that there was no way out but return that same day with Mr. Melenka to Edmonton and see his father-in-law in the hospital; then try to get a job on a railway at one dollar and fifty cents per day. Fifty cents was deducted per day for hospital care if necessary. All the men on this job did their own cooking, even took turns baking bread. He worked on this railway until Christmas.

Gorgie Gelech had the toes amputated on both feet and was discharged from the hospital before Christmas. Both Petro Hupchak and Gorgie Gelech came at the same time and were pleased to be reunited with their families.

Petro and Irene and Mary spent the first winter with Mr. and Mrs. Gorgie Gelech and family who had immigrated to Canada in 1898. During the winter they cut some logs and built a house in the spring of 1900. This house had a lean-to, from the ground to the roof on the east and west side. The roof and sides were covered with grass sod overlapping, like shingles. The roof on the house was an ideal lookout spot for their daughter, Mary, to see where the cow and the horses were grazing.

Petro and Irene Hupchak were very hard working people as well as being neat and particular. They pined for a better home and hired a carpenter to build a larger new home. However, this carpenter was used to building wagon wheels and made a mistake on the roof. After it was thatched, they claimed it looked like a small man wearing a straw hat that was too big. So they came to the conclusion that their only way out was to use the new house for a granary and storage.



Mrs. Irene Hupchak, 1935.



Neighbor, John Kozub — son-in-law, Irene Hupchak, Mary Kozub, Doris Sokolotsky. Front: Paul Kozub, Peter Kozub.



Note the design in the ceiling joists.

They renovated the original homestead house. The sod roof was taken down, both lean-tos removed, the house lifted up and a row of logs inserted at the bottom and two rows added on the top. A new lean-to was built on the west side of the house and then shingled, plastered and white-washed. This same house still stands after eighty years on NW Sec 28-T55-R15-W4, seven miles south of Andrew along the present secondary Highway 855.

They worked very hard during the summer breaking new land from the heavy bush and trees, burying big rocks, erecting new buildings, making hay and working out whenever possible. Mr. and Mrs. Petro Hupchak were very conscientious about their Orthodox belief and with their new neighbors built a small Russo-Greek Orthodox Church which still stands two miles away. Mary also helped by the sawmill to cut the lumber for this church.

Petro and Irene loved their neighborhood and were godparents to many children in the vicinity.

Petro Hupchak met an untimely death in 1924 at the age of fifty-two. He was kicked by his favorite horse. Irene Hupchak continued farming. She passed away at the age of seventy years in 1938. They were both laid to rest in the cemetery by the little church that they helped to build.

### Hushulak, Wasyl

Wasyl Hushulak (HUS HU' LUK) was born in Bukovina, Austria in 1874. In 1897, he married Anna Tokaruk, the oldest daughter of Stephan and Sanxira Tokaruk. Anna was born in 1879 and was eighteen years old at the time of her marriage. A few weeks after her wedding, Wasyl and Anna, also her father and mother Tokaruk, left their home-land to settle in Alberta, Canada. They arrived in the early fall of

1897. Wasyl and Anna immediately settled on a homestead two and one-half miles south of the present town of Andrew on north-west quarter of section 16 township 56 range 16 west of 4 Meridian which is the present residence of their son Alex.

To obtain a title to their chosen homestead they were required to cultivate ten acres of land, build a house and a barn. Since their land was very heavily forested, building a house and a barn was no problem but cultivating ten acres of heavy forested land by pickaxe was another matter. It took them five years to clear the ten acres in order to procure the title to their homestead.

The first winter was spent in their temporary sod house which comprised of one room with no windows, roughly shaped doors and a roof covered with sod. Since they were blessed with a very heavy snowfall that year, this helped to keep their snow covered sod house quite warm during the cold winter months. When the spring thaw arrived, they had to abandon their sod home since it turned into a miniature covered pond. That summer they slept mostly under the stars before they were able to complete their livable home. This was a mud-plastered structure with a vestibule between two large rooms, and covered with a thatched roof. One room was a kitchen-bedroom affair. It had a "shparhut", a clay stove with a plate iron top and three eight-inch lids. Back of this pioneer stove was a "peech" — a sort of mud or clay oven that was domed inside but flat on top. It served a dual purpose: as an oven for baking bread in



Anna Hushulak.

the daytime, and as a "sona bed" after the structure cooled off. Outside of being on the hard side to sleep on, it certainly was a cosy and warm place during cold winter nights.

The other room across the vestibule ("chorome") was a combination dining-living room and master bedroom. It was furnished with a home-made wooden bed including wooden boards as a sleeping surface, a hanging clothes closet, two ten-foot benches placed along the south and east wall, a hand made table and the seaman's chest which was brought when they crossed the Atlantic Ocean. In spite of the humble nature, this house was very comfortable. The thatched roof was an excellent insulator, and it also did a remarkable job of shedding rain. The mud-plastered log walls, over eight inches in thickness, certainly kept the place warm in winter and cool in summer. The outside walls were neatly white-washed with lime and sand. The doors and windows were artistically trimmed with blue clay. The outside south wall had a sun deck ("prespa") where we often sat in the evening to enjoy cool summer sunsets.

All of us seven children were born and raised during infancy in this home. Mary (Paskar), brother Nick, Rose (Pesaruk), Doris (Holden), Helen (Schenk), Alice (Miller), and myself (Alex) at one time or another slept on the warm "peech" if for no other reason than to cure a bad chest cold.

Since some of us kids were growing up, and especially since sister Mary and sister Rose did acquire boy friends, Dad and Mother foresaw a need for a new home to accommodate family weddings which were a must in the early days; and sure enough one was looming around the corner. In 1916 Dad and Mother, after many hours of hard work, did finish their last home. By the standards of 1916 it was a mansion. It had a huge lean-to kitchen, a mammoth dining-room and another large bedroom. The interior was finished with commercial cedar on the ceiling and oak boards on the floor. Each room had three large windows. This house is a log structure roofed with cedar shakes and sporting concrete verandas on the south and west side. The house was furnished in typical pioneer style: a large cast-iron kitchen stove, kitchen table and chairs but with limited cupboard space. In the living-dining room there was a large brass bed (having a dual purpose of a chesterfield and bed), a twelve by four foot table, eight chairs, and a cast-iron box stove. In the other large room we had two beds, a row of icons along the east wall, two large clothes closets and also another cast-iron box stove. Since this house is not built on a concrete foundation it is surprising the condition it is in at present. It can be seen at the site on Alex Hushlak's residence.

Both Father and Mother loved the farm life, but somehow they did not want us children to follow their steps and farm. In particular, my mother had a very high priority for education and wanted all of us to acquire the best schooling possible.

In spite of their wish, the parents found it necessary to retain my oldest sister Mary, brother Nick and sister Rose to help with the farming enterprise. As a result, this limited their opportunity to acquire specialized training. On the other hand, sister Doris and sister Helen were allowed to leave home at sixteen. With their ingenuity and perseverance, they were able to finish high school on their own.

Doris then enrolled in registered nurse's training at the General Hospital at Edmonton. Three years later, she received her registered nurse's certificate — the first Sachava district girl to acquire that status. She worked for several years at the General Hospital. Then she switched to the Victoria Cross Order. After two years with Victoria Cross, she won a post-graduate scholarship at Seattle, Washington. After completing her post-graduate studies in Seattle, her husband, Mr. Holden, and she were posted to an executive oil job in the Republic of China. When the communist party overran China they were recalled to the United States and were posted in North Carolina, United States, where they are now both on retirement.

Sister Helen decided to enter into the teacher-training program after completing her high school. She graduated from Edmonton Normal School in 1929. Following her graduation, she taught at various rural schools around Smoky Lake. She now has retired in Edmonton, and as a pastime, she writes short articles for the Edmonton Journal.

Sister Alice, the youngest child of our family, decided on an interior decorating career. At eighteen, she left for Nashville, Tennessee where she took her training as an interior decorator. She worked for a number of years in her trade, then married Ray Miller while working in Nashville. She, too, chose to retire in the United States, in the city of Nashville.

Brother Nick farmed for a number of years around Andrew then decided to try his luck in business. He sold his farm enterprise and went into partnership in ownership of the Hardisty Hotel. He sold same after a few years' operation and tried his hand at farming in the Wasyl district. After farming here for two or three years, brother Nick sold his property to his son Eugene and went back into the hotel business at Warspite. He and his wife operated this business until they decided to retire in Edmonton.

Sister Mary passed away this year (1979) after living a retired life at Andrew. Rose (Pesaruk) still is living on her farm.

As for myself (Alex Hushlak), I was born March



Family of Wasyl and Anna Hushulak. Back Row: Mary (Paskar) of Andrew, Helen (Schenk) of Edmonton, Rose (Pesaruk) of Andrew, Alex of Andrew, Doris Holden of South Carolina and Nick of Edmonton.

21, 1910. I am living on the original homestead. I attended Sachava School for my primary and intermediate grades; for the junior high school program I went to Sacred Heart School in Edmonton. My high school courses were taken in Edmonton Separate School and Strathcona High School (Scona High). After high school I enrolled in the teacher-training program at Edmonton Normal School (present Corbet Hall). In 1930, I received my first teaching certificate. In the fall of 1930, I commenced my forty-nine year teaching career, during which time I also attended numerous summer sessions at the University of Alberta to procure a Bachelor of Education degree and other specialized teaching diplomas as were required by various diversified educational programs in the Alberta School system. In Alberta, at the time I started to teach, rural education was offered in either a one-room school, where grades one to eight were taught, or in a two-room school, where the senior room had instructions in grades six to ten or eleven and the junior room took care of the elementary program. In our county, this system of education disappeared in the fifties when rural students were vanned to central schools.

My first teaching job was at Stanislawow junior room where I taught for four years. The next six years were spent at Sachava junior room. Following Sachava's assignment I was transferred to Wostok



Alex and Bessie Hushulak.

senior room where I conducted classes for nine years. As rural class-rooms were closed, I was assigned to Andrew Central School staff. During my twenty-two years (until my retirement in 1972) at Andrew School I worked in three main areas; Math and Science in Junior high, the industrial arts program for both junior and senior high students and administration, in the capacity of vice-principal. There were also a spattering of other courses such as Ukrainian, physical education and guidance when clashes in the school program occurred. In 1972 I retired from fulltime teaching and left the Andrew school system. Since then, I occasionally take substitute teaching assignments at Smoky Lake, Willingdon and Hairy Hill Schools. I find involvement with a young teaching staff and students is an excellent catalyst for staying young, at least in spirit.

As a teacher's earnings in the early thirties and forties were very limited (eight hundred and forty dollars per year) I was forced to do some moonlighting. I farmed my two hundred acre farm for over twenty years, operated a school bus route for fifteen, played the saxophone in a dance band for five, and even tried my luck in politics (not to make extra money for I am sure no politician ever broke even in those days but to voice my disenchantment with the Social Credit legislation) when I accepted the Progressive Conservative (P.C) nomination for the legislative assembly member for our constituency. Our provincial P.C. leader, Mr. Kerby, did eventually realize that the people of Alberta were not ready for a (P.C.) change. It took another twelve years before the Progressive Conservative trend, provincially, was established.

My family life commenced when Bessie Wagil and I took our marriage vows, officiated by Reverend E. Hritsenka at the Ukrainian Orthodox church in



Edmonton on November 7, 1936. We were blessed with a family of four. We encountered many financial and other problems raising our children, but at the end everything turns out alright. Now that all the children are on their own, we can look back in retrospect, and if we had to repeat raising the kids we would do it all over and love it.

Patricia (Shanahan), our oldest daughter, and her two children Keven and Tricia make their home in Calgary. After completing her Master of Education degree in Early Childhood and enrolling in doctorate studies, she is now working in Calgary and Banff as Consultant in Early Childhood with the Department of Education. During the summer she usually lectures at the University in her field of work.

Gerald, our only son, makes his home in Calgary also. After completing his Bachelor of Education degree from the University of Alberta, Bachelor of Fine Arts (B.F.A.) from Berkley California and a Master of Fine Arts (M.F.A.) from Royal College of Art in London, England he returned to Alberta. During the past four years he is an instructor in the fine arts faculty at University of Calgary. He also works in his own art studio booking exhibits throughout Canada and the United States. His latest field of research is in the use of the computer in the art world. His wife Lynn is of great assistance in this work, since she holds a masters degree in computer science.

Mary Anne (Asadchuk), after graduating with honours in Political Science from the University of Alberta, worked for a couple of years as a civil servant in Ottawa. Then she took her masters degree from Delhousie University. Now she and her husband reside in London, England. She enrolled in graduate doctorate studies and, on a part time basis, does editing for a book publisher.

Betty, our youngest daughter, is living in Edmonton. After leaving high school she chose to work for a while before she decided on a career for the future.

I have always taken an active part in sports. While at school, I pitched for the Zawale Senior baseball team; played on the Edmonton Strathcona High School basketball, football and hockey team; at University I played for the Edmonton Normal School team. That year we won the provincial playoffs in basketball.

When I went out teaching, I pitched during the summer for a number of years for the Vegreville baseball team, while in winter I kept goal for the Mundare senior hockey team. I also played with the Sachava fastball club. Later in life, I took up curling, volleyball, golfing and cross-country skiing. At sixty-nine years of age I find golfing in summer, curling and cross-country skiing in winter, certainly limbers

up the aching joints. I always enjoyed actually participating in a specific sport rather than just watching it. I, at sixty-nine, and my wife, at sixty-five, are enjoying our retirement. Since life is so good we do not intend to leave this planet until we reach a hundred.

Both Father and Mother were very much attached to the Sachava Greek Orthodox church from its very inception. As both were part of the original founders of this church, they worked hard in the parish to their last day.

My father, Wasyl Hushulak, died at Willingdon hospital in 1952, four days after he was struck by a car as he was walking home. His resting place is in the Sachava Greek Orthodox Cemetery.

My mother passed away on Good Friday in 1967 at Lamont Auxillary Hospital at the age of eighty-eight. Her resting place is also at the family cemetery of Sachava Greek Orthodox Church.

### **Jeremy (Yaremie), Wasyl And Sophie**

Wasyl Jeremy was born in Galicia, Ukraine in 1856. He and his wife Sophie (nee Kopchuk) and their four children: Steve, Mary, Harry and Barbara arrived in Canada from Austria in May, 1898. They purchased a quarter of land (their homestead) near Andrew for ten dollars. They received the title to the homestead in August, 1904. Wasyl received the Certificate of Naturalization March 16, 1904. The couple had an additional three children in Canada: Mike (Metro), Nick and Annie. Life on the homestead was a hardship. Sophie had to carry two pails of eggs sixteen miles to Mundare on foot in order to make a few dollars. The couple had to get most of their supplies from Edmonton. Wasyl owned a team of horses and a wagon which he used to transport supplies for his family as well as for neighbors. They



Sophie Jeremy and her children, Mike, Annie, and Nick.



Yaremie family. L. to R.: Steve, Wilfred, Mrs. Anna Yaremie, Mr. Nicolai Yaremie, Shirley, and Leonard.

helped other people who were less fortunate by giving them food plus labor when required.

Wasy passed away November 24, 1934 at the age of seventy-eight years; and Sophie passed away June 18, 1939 at the age of seventy-two years. The sons and daughters have all passed away leaving twenty-two grandchildren and forty-seven great-grandchildren. The homestead was passed on to their youngest son Nick and his wife Anna (nee Buzak). The couple had four children: Shirley, Wilfred, Leonard and Steve. Nick Yaremie passed away April 9, 1975 at the age of seventy-three years. The homestead has been passed on to his oldest son Wilfred; however, the three sons are farming together.

Shirley is married to Myron Wozimirsky, formerly of Radway. The couple has two sons, Taras and Zenon. Leonard Yaremie married Helen Fersovitch of Iron River (Bonnyville) Alberta. The couple has two daughters, Joycelyn and Janean. Steve Yaremie married Linda Loy of Edmonton. The couple has two sons, Chad and Corey.

Wasyl Jaremy was a founding member of the first Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church "Parish of St. John's" in the Province of Alberta at Sachava south of Andrew. The first service was held at Sachava March 22, 1920 in the Ukrainian language.

### Johnston Family

George Johnston, known to all of us as "Grandpa Johnston" was born at Winchester, Ontario in 1865, where he lived until his early twenties. Then he moved to Pendleton, Oregon to farm. After a few years, he went back to Ontario to marry Alice Collins of Grantley, Ontario. In the summer of 1894, he made plans to move to the Whiteford District in Alberta. George sent his wife Alice and two small children, Pearl Anna (seventeen months) and William James (two months), by train with some other families. He came later by wagon bringing some horses. He took



Mr. and Mrs. George Johnston, 1948.

three months and four days to make the trip, arriving in October. There were four more children added to the family: Glen in 1896, Percy in 1899, Stella in 1901 and Ernest in 1903.

Pearl married Norman Burgess in 1914. They farmed in the Willingdon District and retired to Edmonton (Pearl and Norman are deceased). They had one daughter, Dorothy, who married Frank Dorward of Minburn. They have three children: Leigh, Sheryl and Keith.

William James married Marguerite Prowse and they had one daughter, Ethel Mae. His second marriage was to Mary Skirka and they have a family of four: Edward, Kenneth, Alice and James.

Glen married Glenna Richardson in 1925, and they have four children: Margaret, Robert, Ronald and Evelyn. He farmed at Willingdon till 1960, when he returned to St. Albert where he died in 1972.

Percy married Gladys Van Riper and have a family of four: Gordon, Winnifred, Della and Doris.



Johnston family.

Winnifred died as an infant. Percy and Gladys retired to Red Deer in 1959.

Stella married Peter McNee (both deceased) and had a family of four: Lloyd, Jean, Allen and Donald.

Ernest married Mabel Van Riper and had a family of four: Cecil (deceased), Edna, Lorna and Raymond. Edna married Gordon Ziegler, and they have five children: Becky, Arden, Gwen, Colleen and Blair. Lorna married Oscar Plouffe, and they had two children: Wayne (deceased) and Judy. Raymond married Joyce Aselstine and they have two children, Colin and Sherry. Ernie farmed the old homestead till 1949, when he moved near Vegreville. They sold the farm in 1977.

### **Kapicki, Ivan and Mary**

Ivan Kapicki came to Canada in 1898 leaving his wife Mary and sons William and Nick in Chernovets, Ukraine. His brother Eli and sister Maria were already in Canada settled on homesteads of their own — Eli on a homestead north of Mundare, and Maria Chorney on one in the Brosseau area. Ivan worked on the railroad near Calgary. He filed for their homestead on SW-30-57-15-W4 on March 15, 1899. Mary and their two sons joined Ivan in Canada in 1900. They received title to their homestead on April 8, 1904.

Ivan wanted his children to receive an education. He donated two acres of his homestead for a school site. Ivan served as a board member of the first school board for Bukowina School. He knew carpentry and had the contract for building the school. With the help of the neighboring homesteaders, the school became a credit to the district.

Ivan was a very active church member and helped in the construction of Shandro Church.

Ivan enjoyed farming and was able to acquire more land. When his youngest son Michael and his



Ivan and Maria Kapicki.

wife Katherine took over the farm operations, Ivan and Maria moved to Willingdon. They lived there for five years, then moved to Andrew. Maria died on April 1, 1948 and Ivan on January 1, 1951. Both are buried at the Shandro Church.

Ivan and Maria had nine children — five sons and four daughters.

William married Mary Palahniuk. They have one son George and one daughter Mary.

Nick married Irene Hawreliak. They had one son George and two daughters, Edna and Olga.



Ivan and Maria Kapicki home built about 1905.

Kate married Philip Lukowanko (deceased) and they have eight children: Mike, Mary (deceased 1979), Annie, George, Helen, Olga, Victor and Elizabeth.

Steve and wife Lucy make their home in Detroit. They have two children, James and Carol.

George married Betty Taschuk. They have two sons, Ronald and John, and one daughter Alice.

Annie married Joseph Cole and they have a daughter Joyce.

Jean married Bill Strynadka and they have four children: Olga, Alex, John and Dianne.

Michael married Katherine Demchuk. Their children are: Evelyn, Jeanette, John, Ernie, Norman, Melvin, Donna and Cynthia.

Louise died at the age of four years of diphtheria during the flu of 1918.

### **Kapicki, Michael and Katherine**

Michael Kapicki (son of Ivan and Mary) and Katherine Demchuk (daughter of Joe and Doris) were married in 1939. They farmed with Ivan and Mary for three years before taking over the Kapicki family homestead on S.W. 30-57-15-4. Michael and Katherine expanded on the farming operation by raising purebred Hereford cattle in 1957 and went into hog raising from 1962 to 1972. In 1977 Michael and Katherine won the farm family award presented by the Department of Agriculture, Government of Alberta.

Michael has been an active member of the community. He served as a church trustee from 1946 to 1962; from 1962 to the present he has served as Shandro Church secretary-treasurer.

The Willingdon Agricultural Society has always been of interest to Michael. He was one of the founding members that signed the original charter. He has served as an executive member for most of the years and now is a life member.

Michael has also served as regional representative for the Willingdon seed cleaning plant of which he was still a director; he was an original member of the Willingdon rural electrification experimental project in 1947.

Michael served for six years as school trustee for Bukowina School. He was elected in 1974 as Municipal Councillor to the County of Lamont and a member of the Board of Education; he has served as a member of the board of the Archer Memorial Hospital and the Auxiliary hospital at Lamont.

Michael was one of the early instructors of the local 4-H club. The family participated in the Willingdon fairs. They sold purebred Hereford stock at Calgary and Edmonton shows and sales. They won numerous prizes and ribbons for show cattle.



M. Kapicki family receive the Farm Family Award: L. to R.: Member of the R.C.M.P., Michael, Jim Brownlee, Cynthia, Katherine, Ernie, Jeannette, Gloria (E) Kapicki, Premier P. Lougheed, Mrs. Isobel Steinhauer and Lt. Gov. Steinhauer.

Michael and Katherine have eight children — four sons and four daughters.

Evelyn, a registered nurse, married in Vancouver and lives there with her son Nolan.

Jeannette married Jim Brownlee. They are farming in the Hairy Hill District raising purebred Yorkshire hogs. They have been shipping breeding stock



Whitford Pioneer elevator moved to the Mike Kapicki farm.

to Japan, United States, Mexico and South America. They have three sons: Trevor, Leroy and Norman.

John married Mary Peters. John and Mary farm near the family farm. John enjoys flying his own plane. They have three children: Linsey, Johnny and Shannon.

Ernie married Gloria Esopenko. They have two sons, Darrell and Shane. Ernie is trucking and makes his home in Edmonton.

Norman helps with the family farming operation and is trucking.

Melvin and wife Judy have two sons Jay and Jeremy.

Donna is presently in Whitehorse. She was employed in the construction business during the summer.

Cynthia is attending Grant MacEwan College in Edmonton taking a business law course.

### **Kapitski, William and Mary** **by Jean Kapitski**

In 1895, the future in Ukraine appeared very grim. Land was scarce and there were no employment positions available. In the same year, this quarrel inspired John Kapitski to venture from Chernowci to Canada leaving his family behind, until he prepared a place for them to live in the "new country".

John arrived in Halifax in the fall of the same year and from there he travelled by train to Calgary. He worked here for one and a half years with the railroad company, after which he journeyed on foot to Edmonton and further east to the land he would homestead: the land later to be a part of the so-named Bukowina District. He chose this particular piece of land because it was in the first Ukrainian settlement that he came upon on his journey from Calgary.

In the fall of 1897 his wife and two sons: William, age two and a half, and Nick, aged one and a half, arrived in Montreal. At this time they were able to come by train as far as Edmonton. From Edmonton they caught a ride to their "new home" with Mr. Puhalsky. He was with a team of horses.

After settling his family in their new house made of sod, John went back to work with the railway gang for another year, as it was a struggle to get established on the farm. Nevertheless, John found time to help with the construction of Shandro Church in the early part of the 1900's. William still recalls shingling the church roof with William N. Shandro.

John Kapitski, Steve Kucher and Mr. Lazaruk were on the first school board at Bukowina.

John Kapitski raised a family of five boys and three girls: William, Nick, Steve, George, Mike, Kate (Lukawenko), Anne (Cole) and Jean (Strynadka).

William, the oldest of the family, remembers the hardships and the struggles to survive. He used to hunt blackbirds and trap rabbits for food. He would dig a deep hole and cover it with leaves, then wait and hope the rabbits would fall in.

He recalls his mother having to carry fifty pounds of flour on her back for six miles from Whitford where the first store and post office were located. Later, as time went on, they were able to improvise a wheat grinder which was up to William to turn by hand. He says the faster he would spin the wheel, the finer the flour would be.

Because of the hard time, the necessity of having to scrounge for an existence, his formal schooling suffered and over a period of two and a half years he attended school only on and off. The cultural prejudice between the English teacher and the Ukrainian students, also, had a negative influence on William, convincing him to finally quit permanently and seek employment.

So, at the age of thirteen, William Kapitski began his first job at Swift's for fourteen cents an hour. This lasted for only three months and then he went to work for a railway section gang at Edson for seventeen cents an hour. For one week he carried jacks, but to his advantage, the foreman felt sorry for him, as the jacks were too heavy for a young boy, so he placed him on a railway hand-car. His job was to direct the workers, as they used some sort of level, as to how much to raise or lower the ties when laying the track. However, once again, this time influenced by work mates, he left this job to look for something better, but to this day he regrets leaving when he realizes the opportunities the job had to offer.

From Edson he went to Calgary where he became a cowboy tending cattle. One day he made the mis-



William Kapitski family, 1964. Back Row: Jean, Ruby, George, Allan, Mary and John. Center: William and Mary. Front: Gloria, Lawrence and Dianne.

take of offering to milk cows and became stuck with the job thereafter. His hands became very sore, so his stay in Calgary lasted only two months!

He now decided to return to the farm and, with the aid of one horse, he began to cut brush and clear the land.

Co-operation in those days was the stepping stone to success! Neighbors would pool their horses and functional equipment together to complete the field work. This was the start of progress!

For entertainment this generation would get together and form a "Malanka" group that would visit the homes on Ukrainian New Year's Eve. This is where he met Mary Palahniuk and from then on was invited to attend dances that were held regularly at the Palahniuk home. As a result, William Kapitski and Mary Palahniuk were married in the summer of 1917.

They lived and farmed together with William's parents for a few years. In 1922, William ventured to Lamont and opened a livery stable. This lasted for two and a half years, at which time they returned to the farm.

In 1922, William and his family moved to their own farm which was a mile north of the original homestead, now owned and still farmed by his son, George Kapitski.

In addition to farming, William had various other business ventures in the years that followed.

From 1925 to 1928, he was part-owner of the first shoe shop in Andrew. From 1929-1931, he had a John Deere Shop, but due to the Depression he had to give it up.

The Depression caused a great disruption in daily life. Hogs sold for only two dollars each. Money was scarce and farmers found that purchasing machinery was impossible.

As a result of the turmoil, William worked in the lumber camps during the winter. While working there, he managed to cut enough lumber to build a new home and other necessary buildings for the farm.

In the 1940's, he delivered mail for two and a half years, from Andrew to different post offices in the area. In 1948, he opened the Case Machinery Shop in partnership with John Wynnychuk. A year later, he built a new home in Andrew and moved off the farm to live in town. In 1953 William sold his share to Peter Hunka.

Following this, he went carpentering with Bill Skladan for one and a half years. Together, they built homes in neighboring towns. One landmark they built is the theatre in Vilna.

Then for another year and a half he helped John Kucher plaster homes.

For three months, in 1950, William began a career as a ferryman at "Pakan Crossing". He continued working on the ferry until 1955. In 1956 the "Pakan Crossing" was discontinued and William was transferred to Eldorin a ferry where he worked for another five years until his retirement in 1961. His ill health forced him to this decision.

But, being an active man all his life, William found it impossible to stay idle, so he took a part-time job. He began helping the "Two Hills Milk Man" delivering milk to the residents of Andrew. Later, whenever health permitted, he helped with the construction of the Andrew Community Centre.

After recalling the past years and many different jobs, William regrets not having attained a formal education. He believes his life would have been much easier had he gone to school more than he did.

William and Mary Kapitski raised a family of two: one daughter Mary (Mrs. John Zukiwsky), of the Cadron District; and George, residing at their home-place.

George farmed with his father from an early age and in 1948 was well-able to take over the farming business. In 1947, George married Jean Goroniuk, later to raise a family of three: Lawrence, Gloria and Ruby.

Lawrence took his schooling in Andrew and went on to obtain a Bachelor of Education degree at the University of Alberta. He taught school for two years in Glendon and two years in St. Albert, but the desire to farm brought him back to work with his father. Now that farming has become a life-time occupation, his minimal leisure time is devoted to photography. In 1979, he married Georgina Dary.

Gloria went to school in Andrew and upon completion went to Northern Alberta Institute of Technology for one year. Then she became employed as a cashier at a pizza outlet in Edmonton and from there was transferred to Fort McMurray. At present, she is employed at the University of Alberta as a data technician.

Ruby, also, completed her schooling in Andrew, at the age of sixteen. She is presently living at home helping with the family business.

### **Kastelen, Ben R.**

I emigrated from Vysoke near Bereza, Russia (Poland at that time) in 1928. After World War I, I became more aware of the acute shortage of land for such a large family. Increasingly, I felt the urge to try for a better future in Canada. Therefore, on May 20, 1928, I arrived by train in Edmonton having spent two weeks crossing the ocean aboard the Anthony of the Cunard Lines. Since employment was hard to get, I tried various jobs on farms, co-operages, bak-

eries, lumber camps and section work which took me to points in Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia. In Andrew, for several winters, I worked in Joe and Sam Hoffman's General Store.

In November 1937, I married Lily Tannasichuk, daughter of the late Mary and John Tannasichuk. Lily was raised in Chipman by her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John Huley, and her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Kost Huley. Her parents emigrated from Bukovina, Austria, around 1900. Lily and I made Andrew our home where I worked on the CPR and together we operated a small farm. During the next fifteen years there, we had our family, three sons and a daughter.

William Alexander (Bill), professional engineer, married Lorraine Feist, of Unity, Saskatchewan. Lorraine and Bill reside in Vernon, British Columbia with their two sons, Kimball and Jason.

Nicholas Roman (Nic), orthopedic surgeon, married Marianne Palamarchuk, of Andrew, Alberta. They reside in Calgary, Alberta, with their two sons, Clayton and Dale.

Robert John (John), in retail business, married Susan Garred, of Riverside, Alberta. They reside in Glendon, Alberta, with their son, Robert, and their daughter, Carmen.

Margaret Marie (Margaret), working for Canadian Laboratories, is married to Constable Charles Kelba of Willingdon, Alberta. They reside in Leduc with their daughter, Penny Marie.

In 1972, having farmed for thirty-two years, Lily and I retired to Vernon, British Columbia and sold the farm to our son, John.

Although I still feel Andrew is home, we have a good life and good friends in Vernon. I was fortunate enough — after fifty years in Canada — to be able to visit my first home and many relatives in the U.S.S.R. in September, 1978. It made me realize what a full and rewarding life it is with "home" meaning Bereza, Andrew, and Vernon.

### **Ivan Katan Family** by Angeline Pysar

Ivan (John) Katan (1860-1946) was the son of Stefan and Agafia Katan. Ivan and his wife Waselyna (nee Kereliuk) came to Canada in 1898 with their two children Domka and Nick from Romania. They settled in the Sachava area. Ivan and Waselyna applied for a homestead (SW 10-56-16-4) on July 18, 1898 and received title on February 21, 1903.

Ivan and Waselyna had eight children.

Domka Katan (1887-1969) married William Gushaty (1883-1973) in 1907 and farmed in the Czahar District. They had five children — Mary



Ivan and Waselyna Katan.

(1912-1926), Helen (1914-1976), Steve (1921-1953), Neil, Verna, and three grandchildren.

Nick Katan (1888-1979) married Annie Melenka and farmed in the Hamlin area before retiring to Willingdon. There are six children — William, John, George, Mary, Eileen and Elizabeth (deceased February 19, 1979). Nick and Annie also have twenty-one grandchildren and fourteen great-grandchildren.

Mary Katan was married to Mark Delitzoy (now deceased), and farmed in the Breton area where she still resides. Mary and Mark had seven children — Lena, Joyce, Audrey (deceased), Dorothy (deceased), Harry, William, and Roy.

Mike Katan remained single, and farmed in the Czahar area before retiring to Andrew in 1974.

George married Annie Jelleh, daughter of Semion and Yadvika Sopchak who came to Canada in 1928 from Poland. They were married on August 7, 1932 and farmed in the Sachava District. They retired to Andrew in January, 1975. There are three daughters in the family. Angeline married Mike Pysar and they reside on the original homestead; Allie married Paul Chilko of Ardrossan; and Olympia, who resides

in Calgary. George and Annie have four grandchildren: Joyce, James, and Darrell Chilko of Ardrossan; and Darcy Pysar of Andrew.

Rosie married Mike Kryklywitz in 1919. They farmed in the Norma district and retired to Vegreville in 1963. They have two children, Lena and Stan, two grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

Vera (1907-1977) married Elie Humeny (1905-1964) in 1929. They farmed in the Bukowina area until 1945, when they moved to Hairy Hill and operated a store. In 1953 they moved to Edmonton. Vera and Elie have four children: Jean, Elsie, Bill and Roy, eleven grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

Bill remained single and farmed in the Czahar area before retiring to Andrew in 1974.

### **Kereychuk, Nick and Eftyma** by Grace Topolnitsky

Nick Kereychuk married Eftyma Klem. Together they came to Canada around 1900, from Rarantsi, Bukowina in Austria. Upon arriving in Canada they stayed temporarily with the George Bidniak family in the Cadron district. Soon after, they bought a homestead of their own not far from Bidniaks. Later they sold that and bought another homestead located SW 2-16-58-W4.

They had seven children, four girls and three boys. Mary, the eldest, married George Keriachuk of Canmore. They had two sons and two daughters. Mary died in 1952.

Their eldest son George married Lena Serediak. They had no children. George trucked and farmed most of his life in the Kahwin and Andrew districts. George died on November 4, 1970 at the age of sixty-six.

Helen married John Popowich and had one son Nick and one daughter Mary. Later they were divorced and Helen married John Belieski. She died September 7, 1973 at sixty-six years.



Kereychuk family: George, Nick, Metro, Eftyma holding John, Mary, Dora, and Helen.



Anne and Metro Kereychuk.



Wilfred and Lillian Kereychuk.

Dora married Alec Stratichuk. They had three sons and two daughters. Dora died September 6, 1972 at age sixty-three.

John married Sadie Kupina. They had two daughters, Florence and Leona. John died May 16, 1970 at fifty-four years of age.

Annie was born February 15, 1918. She married Nick G. Lastiwka. They have five children.

Metro was born November 6, 1911. By the age of thirteen he lost his mother. She died May 24, 1924 at the age of forty-two, leaving his father to farm and



bring up the younger children. Nick died at the age of fifty-seven in 1931. Metro married Anne Martiniuk, widow of William Martiniuk. They were blessed with one daughter Lillian and one son Wilfred. Lillian married Pete Carriere. They had three sons, Melburne, Raymond and Randy and four daughters, Ruby, Lynne, Valerie and Joanne. Wilfred married Irene Brodie and has one daughter, Lisa. Anne and Metro farmed on NE30-15-57-W4 for eight years after which they sold and bought SE-2-16-58-W4. Because of ill health they sold out in the spring of 1956 and moved to Edmonton. Metro worked for Dominion Bridge Company till his retirement. After thirty-three years of marriage Metro was widowed. He then married Annie Wiwad, widow of Paul Wiwad. They are residing in Andrew presently.

### The Kishpan Family

Michael Kishpan, his wife Achilina (Kalina), their two sons, Gabriel and George and three daughters, Mary, Margaret and Alexandra arrived at their homestead in the Sachava district, four miles south of



Michael and Achilina Kishpan, 1929.

the village of Andrew in 1898. They left behind in the Cosmin community of Romania their parents and relatives. Michael Kishpan was fifty-three years old when he arrived in Canada, Achilina was thirty-five years old and their children were adolescents and early teens. Achilina was the daughter of Gheorgi and Alexandra (nee Morariu) Ciolac.

Upon arrival at their homestead, they set about establishing a new life. In the first year they lived in an underground house. They also cleared and cultivated two acres of land. The next year they built a twenty by twenty-one foot log house with a thatched roof and added some barns to house the horse and two cows that they obtained. An additional acre of land was cleared and they harvested their first crop in the new land. In 1900, a sixth child, a daughter, Angelina was born.

By 1903, they family had cleared and cultivated fifteen acres of their land; had added five cows and five pigs to their livestock. They also obtained title to their homestead.

In the succeeding years, the family continued a normal routine of family living by cropping the land and adding slowly to their possessions. During this time, the original log house burned and a new house was built. The family got together with relatives and friends on special occasions and attended church at the St. Michael's Russo Greek Orthodox Church located in the district. Every St. Michael's Day (November 21) people from the Sachava area would invite friends and relatives to a "Khram". The Kishpan family celebrated "Khram" on that date each year. Their house had a large spare room which was used on special occasions. The Romanian translation for this room is "the big house". It extended the length of the house with a long oil-cloth covered table against the east wall which was flanked by benches equally as long. Above the table hung a brass coal-oil chandelier and on the east, south and west walls hung religious pictures. On the north wall hung a wine-coloured tapestry in a Romanian design which stretched across the entire wall to a depth of three feet. This room was aired and made ready to receive the guests. A hog was butchered so various pork dishes could be cooked. The cabbage rolls, cornmeal, and other traditional dishes were also prepared. Barns were made ready to accommodate the visiting teams. The "Khram" was preceded by a church service at St. Michael's Russo Greek Orthodox Church at Sachava. Guests came from the Sachava, Molodia, and as far as the Boian District travelling by horsedrawn wagons and buggies. The feast was followed by singing and dancing at which the local musicians played. Some guests would leave early to make the rounds of the "Khrams" in the

Sachava area while others danced on into the wee hours of the morning.

In 1911, Gabriel died at the age of twenty-five years. Then in 1921, George died at the age of twenty-six years leaving a widow, the former Mary Huculak.

The eldest daughter married Nick Serediak and moved to live on a farm in the Pruth district. She was widowed during the influenza epidemic and was left with three young children. Subsequently she married Samuel Serediak, who was not related to Nick, and had two more children. Mary died in 1932.

The second oldest daughter Margaret moved to Edmonton, met Mr. Winkler, married, and moved to Vancouver where she had six children. She also died relatively young in the late 1920's.

Alexandra married Metro Dilezoy and moved to a farm at Luzan, a community west of Willingdon. She and Metro had fourteen children. She later divorced Metro and subsequently married William Mandzuk and moved to a farm near Smoky Lake. After retirement she and her husband moved to Edmonton, where they lived. She died in Camrose in 1969.

The youngest daughter Angelina married Myron Lupul and moved to a rented farm in the Soda Lake district, about three miles west of the present village of Hairy Hill. They returned to her father's homestead in 1925 to assist in the operation of the farm. The rest of her ten children were born at the Sachava district farm. In the early 1970's, Angelina moved from the Andrew district to live with her daughter Anne near Ardrossan. She died in 1977 in the Lamont Hospital.

Mike Kishpan died in 1929 at the age of eighty-four. Achilina Kishpan died in 1945 at the age of eighty-two. Both are buried in the St. Michael's Russo Greek Orthodox Church cemetery at Sachava.

### **Klapatiuk, George and Pearl**

George and Pearl (Yeremchuk) Klapatiuk lived in Slobedka, Bukovena, Austria. George, as a young man, served three years in the Austrian Army — Cavalry (Woolany) horsemen division. The training was intense.

George and Pearl had three sons and one daughter: John, Bill, Metro and Mary. Living conditions were that of extreme poverty and oppression. George heard news of a new land and spent about six weeks walking to different sections of Czechoslovakia, Basarabia, to get more detailed information, but to no avail, till he came upon an old Jew of about eighty years of age. He told him that this land is Canada, a great wilderness to be developed.

George returned to his village of Slobedka with



George and Paraska Klapatiuk.

this news and more people decided to move. The lords and mighty landowners tried to discourage this migration, but there was great determination and no turning back. George then worked for fifty cents a day, and Pearl had to take lunch at noon to where he worked.

In 1897 George and Pearl sailed for six weeks from Hamburg to New York. They went by train to Calgary and by covered wagon drawn by oxen to Edmonton. Their meagre possessions were a few clothes, tools, seeds and matches. Another oxen-drawn wagon owned by Mr. Pelepowsky took them to Mr. Nemirsky's place at Wostok. From here Mr. Nemirsky drove the family on to the appointed homestead — S.E. 16-16-17, W4 south of Wostok.

Here a dugout on the slope of the hill was the first home. Three years later, a new house was built of logs, a thatched roof, with not a nail or a hinge in its construction. A root cellar was also built next to the house with an inside entrance.

A few acres of land were cleared for a crop of barley and a vegetable garden. George was a great fence weaver of soft damp willows.

There was news of a railroad being built to Fort MacLeod, so George, with fifteen cents in the pocket, and with friends, Mr. Scraba, Mr. Ballan and Mr. Melenka, who each had two dollars, went to look for jobs. On their way, near Horse Hill camping grounds, George found a dollar bill so this made a total of one dollar and fifteen cents in his pocket. He was so happy he thought he was in heaven.

Pearl and the children stayed back to plaster the house and look after the garden.

George and his friends walked to Suffield with homemade barley flour bread for lunch, and found many other men waiting for work. They waited two weeks and found no employment — then on to Calgary, waited one week, there was no employment here, then through no choice of their own came back



William Klapatiuk and Angeline, 1920.

to Edmonton. In a few days they were digging ditches for fifty cents a day from sun up till sun down. Here they stayed till freeze-up. They earned forty dollars each and George bought a horse for fifteen dollars, salt, coal oil and flour to take back to the homestead.

George and Pearl were happy to have a horse to help with labor on the farm, so George built a stoneboat to hitch the horse to, to haul the vegetable crop to the root cellar. They loaded the stoneboat and had to cross a wet boggy valley to get to the new house. The horse went half way, refused to budge, so George and Pearl still carried the vegetables by hand to the root cellar! Such was life on the homestead.

George also had a brother Yakiw who stayed in the old country.

Three more children were born in Canada: Stephen, Helen and Nick.

John and Metro passed away at five and six years of age and were laid to rest at the St. Nickolas Church cemetery.



Nick Klapatiuk's daughters, Katherine and Elsie.

In 1910 Mary married Maxim Kubersky of Wostok and lived on a homestead north of St. Michael. A few years later they moved south of Wostok and had a family of ten.

Paul married Emma Mitanchuk and they have three children.

Metro married Anne Hancheruk and they have two children.

Mike married Toni Boychuk and they have three children.

Harry married Rose Gargus.

Katrina married Carl Weleschuk.

Helen married Joe Laskow.

Anne married Alex Kozakawich.

Maria married Peter Starko.

Nick and Pearl passed away in 1922.

In 1911 Bill Klapatiuk married Angeline Timinsky, daughter of George Timinsky of Wostok. They lived on a homestead north of St. Michael, then a few years later moved to C.P.R. land S.E. 9-56-17-4 south of Wostok in the Zawale School district. In 1920 they went ranching in the Calling Lake area forty miles north of Athabasca, and lived there for seven years. Then they took their children: John,

Alex, Mary, George and Nick to farm at Kamsack, Saskatchewan.

George and Pearl's second daughter, Helen, married Alex Tanasiuk and they have three girls and one son.

The youngest son Nick married Domka Hawreschuk and they have two daughters. Stephen married Anne Maga of Zawale and they have three children.

George Klapatiuk was a founding member of the St. Nickolas Orthodox Church at Wostok where he served as secretary for many years. He was also a school trustee for the Chernowci School.

George (1860-1948) and Pearl (1864-1951) spent their retirement years at Wostok.

### **Klapatiuk, Nick**

Nick Klapatiuk, the youngest son of George and Paraska Klapatiuk of Wostok, married Domka Hawreschuk of Mundare in November 1928. Domka was the oldest daughter of George and Maria Hawreschuk. George Hawreschuk migrated to Canada in 1908, a fully qualified steam engineer. He apprenticed at a sugar refinery in Chernowci, Austria. In 1909 he married Maria Prosteby of Mundare and settled in the Bellis area. He passed away suddenly in 1917, and left to mourn four daughters: Domka, Anne, Kathryn and Eva.

Nick and Domka Klapatiuk settled on the original homestead of George and Paraska Klapatiuk at Wostok and have two daughters.

Kathryn settled in Vancouver, British Columbia.

Elsie married Dennis Hurley of Victoria, British Columbia and they have one daughter Gail and one son Robert.

Years later Nick sold the land and worked in logging camps in British Columbia. He passed away on July 16, 1961 at the age of fifty-three years.

### **Klapatiuk, Stephen**

Stephen Klapatiuk is the fourth son of George and Pearl Klapatiuk of Wostok. He went to Chernowci School for a few months. To get to school he had to go around a lake and then wilderness for more than four miles. There were cattle on the range land. Miss Duke was the teacher and came to school by horse and buggy from Old Wostok.

One fall when the lake began to freeze, Stephen decided to follow a rail fence through it, when a rail loosened and he fell in through ice, clinging to the bottom rail. He got so chilled he was sick for the following four years, and that was the end of school.

Stephen enjoyed trapping and hunting to earn extra money to buy a farm, one horse, one cow, and one ox to pull the stumps to clear more land. He



Stephen and Ann Klapatiuk, 50th Wedding Anniversary, 1975.

always dreamed of a higher education, but this didn't materialize.

On February 14, 1925 Stephen married Anne Maga, daughter of John and Angeline Maga of Zawale at the Shandro Church with Reverend Pizza attending.

They settled on C.P.R. land in the Zawale district. In 1926 Stephen with George Maga, his brother-in-law, moved north of Smoky Lake to cut logs for lumber. Stephen built his own sawmill, one of three that he built in his lifetime. He also built a swather which worked for seven years without a problem: it only needed a belt replacement. Anne spent many hours in the blacksmith shop as an able assistant.

Stephen and Anne have three children, one son and two daughters.

Mary married Arthur MacWilliam and they have three children: Jack, Sharon and June.

John married Dennise Watts and they have three children: Kenneth, Lorraine and Barbara.

Eunice married Jack Couet and they, too, have three children: Patricia, Margie and Colleen.

Stephen and Anne took part in community affairs. Stephen was president of the Alberta Farmers' Union, Wostok Local for twelve years and attended annual conventions at the Masonic Temple in Edmonton. He served many years on the Zawale School Board and was one of the founding members of the Andrew Co-operative Association at Andrew. Stephen also served on the board of directors. He was contractor for the building of the new Hall at Wostok with Mr. Onifriw assisting. He was a board member of the Ukrainian Educational Society at Wostok and Anne was an active member of the Ladies Aid Club.

Stephen and Anne spent all the years on the land

till 1973 when they sold out and retired to Andrew. Now they have more time to enjoy the great outdoors including hunting, fishing, gardening and carpentry.

Anne enjoys playing her dad's (John Maga) dulcimer which he made in 1891 in Molodia, Bukovina, Austria; also the violin, accordion and the electric organ.

A unique diploma hangs on their living room wall which reads — "Stephen and Anne Klapatiuk have accomplished the ascent to Sulphur Mountain Chalet — altitude 7350 feet — and arrived under their own power in good form the fourteenth day of July, 1950."

Long before her marriage in 1925, Anne kept a diary which she still treasures today.

### **Klewchuk, Metro and Agafia**

The story of the Klewchuk family begins in the small village of Stawcin, Bukowina. Metro Klewchuk, son of Timoff and Anna Klewchuk, was married to Agafia Greff in 1882.



Mr. and Mrs. Klewchuk.

By the year 1898, they had a family of four girls; their second child, a son, had died at the age of two years.

Opportunities in the heavily populated pre-war Russia were few and the distant country of America seemed like a dreamland for a young man with a large family. Metro Klewchuk, his wife, three little girls and a six-week old baby soon joined another five families from the area who made the decision to immigrate to Canada.

After a two-week ocean voyage, they landed in Halifax in May, 1898. From Halifax, it was a long journey by train to Calgary. From Calgary to Edmonton was by stage coach; and from Edmonton to his homestead, five miles northwest of Andrew, was by wagon, over Indian trails and primitive muddy roads, winding around lakes and sloughs which teemed with mosquitos.

Metro Klewchuk and his family finally stopped travelling when they came to the N.W. ¼ 57-15-W4th which was to be his new home in the new land.

The first step was to build a mud hut, "a burday"; the next step being to earn some money as there was little or no food left.

Metro Klewchuk's first job in Canada was working on the gang that built the Edmonton to Calgary railway at ten cents an hour. When he earned enough money, he walked to Medicine Hat and bought two horses for five dollars a pair. He also took some time off from work to clear some land and to fence his quarter section with poplar rails.

Metro and Agafia Klewchuk were blessed with three more girls so that their family consisted of seven girls:

Magdalena who married John Filipchuk,

Paraska (Pearl) who married Mike Yarowslawski,

Anaastasia (Nancy) who married William Hrehyrchuk,

Martha who married Paul Andriuk.

Anna who married John Mykitiuk,

Mary who married John Andriatz,

Elena (Helen) who married Mike Romanchuk (now Mike Tymchyshyn).

Agafia Klewchuk passed on at the age of seventy-six.

Metro Klewchuk passed on at the age of eighty. His eyes were still clear, his mind still sharp and his hair still black. Both he and his wife and two daughters rest in peace in the family plot at Kysylew Church northwest of Andrew, Alberta.

Today there are many direct descendants of the Klewchuks living in every part of Alberta and North America.

## **Klompas, Stefan and Anna by Elie and Katie Klompas**

Stefan Klompas, son of Bill and Anna Klompas, married Anna Yaremchuk. Stefan had a brother John. Stefan's wife had three sisters: Pearl (Klapatiuk) in Canada, Domka and Eunice in Europe.

Stefan and Anna came to Canada in 1903 from Servichi Dolishni, Chernovichi, Bukowina in order to make a better life for themselves and their children. Stefan, Anna and their children Metro and Annie went to Wostok and stayed with Anna's sister and brother-in-law George and Pearl Klapatiuk, who had come to Canada in 1897. They stayed until they got their own homestead and built a two-room house with earthen floor and thatched roof.

Stephan and Anna farmed all their lives on the homestead SW 36-56-17-4, just west of Andrew, that they obtained on March 12, 1906.

The soil was a rich black loam and had a lot of trees which they chopped down. The roots were removed by hand. They worked hard and loved it because it was their own. Stefan and Anna worked together before the children were big enough to help



Stefan and Anna Klompas.

make the soil workable enough to plant some vegetables and grain. They caught rabbits with snares and shot partridges and prairie chickens for meat. In 1912, they built a new house that is still standing.

Stefan (1871 — October 31, 1928) and Anna (January 25, 1870 — August 14, 1960) were married in Europe. Metro, a son, was eight years old when the family came to Canada. Annie was born on the ship in 1903. Evangeline and two Georges died in Europe. Five more children were born in Canada — William (1904-1905), Elie (July 15, 1906- ), Nicholas (1908-1913), John (May 10, 1911-August 4, 1976) and Mary (September 13, 1913).

Metro married Zona Radomsky (1903-1955) and they farmed all their lives. They had seven children. William (b. April 17, 1919) married Pearl Wiebe and they have a son Kenneth who married Cathy Adamson. They have a son born in December 1978. William is an engineering technician with C.P. Air. John (b. July 2, 1921 - d. August 4, 1978) married Margie Flaathen and they had four children: Dwayne, Stephan, Julie, and Richard. John and Margie farmed in the Andrew area. Nicholas (b. December 13, 1924) married Beatrice Humphrey and they have three children: Paul, Kathy and Mark. Nicholas B. Sc., M. Sc., is a conceptual design engineer with General Electric. Peter (b. January 12, 1927) married Merrillyn Morgan and they have four children: Randy (Pat Reffling, 1976), Scott, Jacqueline and Debbie. Peter is a director with Municipal Affairs. Ellen Angela (b. April 18, 1940) married Bill Gushaty and they are now divorced. Ellen, B. Ed. is a junior high school teacher.

Annie (b. 1903) married Metro Kucher and they have five children: John, Peter, Mary, Steve and Rosie.

John married Cassie Wolanick on February 6, 1936. They have one daughter Lasha. Lasha married Dr. Jerald Savage and they have two children, Judy who works at her father's clinic and Billy who just finished school.



Tractor that Elie Klompas built in 1940.

Mary Klompas married Nick Bodnarek and they had four children: William, Ernest, Evangeline and Richard. William married Emma Freudlich (b. February 27, 1939 - D. July 27, 1978) and they had two sons, Raymond and Clayton. Ernest married Joyce Stasko and they have four sons: Randy, Jason, Carey and Joel. Evangeline married Billy Kozakewich and they have four sons: Elias (Tammy Petras), Jimmy, Ralph and Michael. Richard married Kathy Nevrauter.

Elie married Emily Stepa (b. 1914 - d. 1934) in February 1930 and they had one son Steve (b. October 24, 1932) who is a locomotive engineer for C.N.R. Steve married Shirley Mikkleson in 1953 and they were divorced in 1979. They have two daughters, Terri Lynn and Barbara Ann. Terri Lynn married Mike Giroux and they have three sons: Christopher, Anthony and Mickey. They live in Penticton, British Columbia. Barbara Ann and her husband Allan Wartenbe and their children Joel and Jehnel all live in Edmonton.

On June 22, 1935, Elie married Katie Wynnychuk and they have two sons, George Richard and Nicholas Marshall. George (b. July 21, 1937) married Chris Nuthack on April 29, 1961. George is a pharmacist and they live in Edmonton. Nicholas married Elaine McCoy in 1966 and they were divorced in 1969. Elaine is a practising lawyer. Nicholas remarried Sudi Nassiri on May 14, 1970 and they have two sons, Neil Amir (1971) and Dean Ali (1974). They live in Victoria, British Columbia where Nicholas works as a chartered accountant.

Elie built a tractor in 1940. It had an overland car motor and parts from two different trucks and some tractor parts. It pulled a three bottom plow; it crushed grain and sawed wood, too.

Elie and Katie farmed until moving to Edmonton. Elie in April 1946, and Mother Anna, Katie, Steve, George and Nicholas in November 1946. Elie went ahead to help build the Edmonton Bowlodrome. Philip Wynnychuk was the contractor.

After the building was finished, John Klompas managed it and Cassie managed the bowling leagues and was bookkeeper. Elie was the maintenance man for the poolroom and bowling alley. He was a finishing carpenter for Steve Hrudey Construction Company. Kate was a cleaning lady at the Empress Theatre and the Capitol Theatre for fourteen years. They are now retired.

### **Knysh, John and Tancy** **by Judy (Knysh) Hennig**

Mike and Katherine Knysh were born in the Village of Zvynych, in the County of Chortko in Ukraine, and came to Canada in 1901, homesteading



Clara and William Knysh.

in the Limestone Lake area. They raised five children and then both died between 1928-1932. The family farm is still held within the family three generations later.

Clara and William Knysh, son of Mike Knysh, were both born in Ukraine — Village of Zvynych, County of Chortko, coming to Canada in 1901, and also homesteading at Limestone Lake. They raised eight children. Both William and Clara died between 1965-1975 and were laid to rest at the Limestone Lake Cemetery. William was a school trustee for the Kysylew School District for ten years and served on the Council of Wostok Municipal District for about nineteen years.

John is the oldest son of William and Clara Knysh of Limestone. He attended Kysylew School completing the eighth grade, and until his marriage, John helped his parents on the family farm. Occasionally, he would work away from home for wages which were a mere five cents an hour. In 1938, John married Tatiana (Tancy), daughter of Nickoli and Eudokeya Wasylynychuk of Wostok. As a child, Tancy attended Chernowci School until completing her ninth grade, after which she stayed home on the farm to help her widowed mother. Later, Tancy took on baby-sitting jobs locally and then found work in Edmonton, both jobs paying five dollars a month.



Mike and Katharine Knysh.

After their marriage, John and Tancy settled in the Wostok-Andrew area and had their first three children: Edward, Christine and Diana. Times were hard and they tried everything possible to make a dime; producing their own food and sewing their own clothing, much made from sheep's wool. After a few years, they temporarily gave up farming to seek better fortune in the "big city".

John, his wife and children sold all their belongings and moved to Edmonton in 1943 with \$150 in their pockets and a car to their name. Fortunately, they had a large enough food supply to carry them a long way. Tancy was lucky and quickly found employment, first as a dishwasher and cook and then as a seamstress at G. W. G. Her wages were only seventeen dollars per week but that was all they had. It was scarcely enough, but with plenty of love and hope in their hearts, they were happy. Jobs were scarce and eight long months passed before John found work, first, with "Canada Packers" and then with "Edmonton Iron and Wire Works" where, after a while, he



John Knysh family.

became the shop foreman. He worked hard here, often, through holidays and Sundays. After six years of careful budgeting, John and Tancy had saved enough to purchase farmland in the Smoky Lake (Pakan) District. Here their last two children; Judy and Linda, were born.

Music was always a part of John's life and at this time he formed a family orchestra. They were all very musically talented and many a foot was set a-tapping to their beat.

In 1960, John and Tancy left farming for good and went into business in the village of Andrew. Aside from managing the business "Andrew Billiards and Bowling", John quickly became well known as the local jeweller and opened a shop, "John's Jewellery and Watch Repair". This had been a boyhood fantasy come true. For even in his youth he enjoyed tinkering with clocks and finding out what made them tick. He admits that, at that time, after putting them back together, he often had "extra" parts left over! John and Tancy were quite successful in both operations until their retirement in 1976. They now reside in Keremeas, British Columbia, where they are pursuing a musical pastime.

Their children: Edward married Jeanette Zawadiuk of Vilna and has two sons — Leslie and Shane; Christine married Peter Shulko of Andrew and has three children — Barry, Kenneth and Cindy; Diana married John Pilip of Two Hills and has three children — Vivian, Wayne and Cynthia; Judy married Colin Hennig of Andrew and has three children — Trina, Jason and Jolyne; Linda married Michael Lorente of Edmonton and, at the time of this writing, has one son Paul.

### **Knysh, William** by Mrs. Sylvia Pacholek

William's father, Michael Knysh was born and raised in the Ukraine, where he got married and had one son, William. William was born on January 17, 1888 in the County of Chortkiw, in the Village of Zvyniach in the Province of Halychyna, Ukraine. About one year after William's birth, his mother died and he was left an orphan. Michael then remarried to Catherine Hallas, so William would have a mother to care for him. Even though she was his stepmother, Catherine was very good to him.

When William was five years old, he was left to care for two small children for one whole day at a time because his parents had to work in the fields. He started school at the age of six, but during the summer he had to help at home, which was a hindrance to his learning. When he was about eight or nine years old, he had one main chore at home. Before he went to school, he was awakened really early with the





Sam Stelmaschuk and William Knysh, 1955.

rising sun, to take one cow to graze to a certain field, across some narrow roads. There he would wait a while, then bring her back home, eat something himself, then change his dew-wet clothes for dry ones and finally proceed quickly to school. This lasted for about two more years. Then his father, Michael, sold the cow and made his life a bit easier but now he had to care for more small children. At school, he reached grade four, where he was taught Ukrainian and Polish.

When William was eleven, a few families were planning to immigrate to Canada, but for Michael and his family, it was not that easy because there was not enough money for their fare. Michael had a little money saved up because he worked with masonry in the Ukraine. They also had one piece (morg) of land, which he also sold to add to their fare. They also had one and one half morgs (European land measure), a house and a garden, but they could not sell this because this was William's legacy from his deceased mother. He would receive this property when he would reach the age of twenty-four years.

William's uncle (Mother's brother) learned of the shortage of money for Michael and his family's trip, so he gave them money with such an agreement between them that William's property was to be the uncle's in return. William's grandmother was left to care for the house and garden.

Michael Knysh's family received letters from other families who went to Canada a year earlier, so

they knew what type of country and hardships would befall them.

In the beginning of April, the whole family spent their last Easter together before they sailed to the new land.

In 1900, Michael and his family (William being twelve years old) arrived in Canada and settled in the Old Wostok district.

During those early years, Old Wostok was a trading post where the settlers came and sold eggs and other farm products or traded these products for goods that they needed such as flour, rice, etc.

Michael and Catherine's first house had no windows and the walls were plastered with straw and mud. They both passed away here in Canada. Michael and Catherine raised a family of five children: William, Nick, Steve, Annie and Nancy.

William met and married Tillie Stelmaschuk in 1912. At their wedding they received a donation of seventy-five dollars, which was a lot of money at this time. Tillie was also born in the Ukraine in 1895. In 1900, when Tillie was five years old, she and her family came to Canada and settled in the Star-Edna district, not far from Michael Knysh's family.

William and Tillie's first home also was a log house with plastered walls and no windows. They settled on NE Section 5 — Township 57 — Range 17 — W4 Meridian. In order to pay for the house that he built, William had to walk to Edmonton to work. They ploughed their fields with oxen and seeded the fields by hand (broadcasting). They managed to build a newer and larger house many years later on the same yard. He also owned the land across the road to the east of home-place (NW ¼ Section 4, Township 57, Range 17, W4 Meridian).

During the years on the farm, William was elected as a councillor for the Municipality of Lamont and served for sixteen years. When he was away at council meetings or on municipal business, his wife Tillie and children managed the farm. He was secretary-treasurer for the Kysylew School, the same school that his children were attending. They walked across the fields to school because this way was closer.

William and Tillie were faithful members of the Wostok St. Michael's Catholic Church (Limestone) a few miles west of their place. He was also among one of the first people that helped build the church.

He started building a store in Wostok when some of his children were still at home. Later, he moved to Wostok and opened up his business "Wostok Hardware". They had their living quarters in the back of the store. At first, it was just a hardware and gas station but a few years later he included the sale of groceries also. They seemed to enjoy this type of



Mrs. Sam Stelmaschuk, Tillie Knysh and daughter Nancy, 1955.

living, but as time went on, it became somewhat hard and tiring work. As they were getting on in age, they planned to retire to the old home farm for a quiet and peaceful life where no one would bother them. He operated the hardware business for twenty years. They lived on the farm, with their son August and his wife Albina, for about two to three years. This was when Tillie suffered a stroke, was taken to a hospital, and by morning she passed away at the age of seventy-one years. This was in April, 1966.

William stayed on the farm by himself for a few more months, but his health was not the best, so in the fall of the same year, he moved to Edmonton and bought a house next to his daughter Jennie. But at this age he could not live alone, so his younger daughter Victoria, lived at his house and looked after him for nine years. After a brief illness, he passed away in June, 1975 at the age of eighty-seven years, in Royal Alexandra Hospital in Edmonton.

William and Tillie raised a family of eight children: Nancy, John, Walter, Jennie, Olga, August, Victoria and Eugene. There was also another girl, Albina, that died as a baby.

Nancy married John J. Semaniuk and they raised a family of three children: Sylvia, Ernest and Marion. Sylvia is married to Harry Pacholek and they have a family of six children. Ernest married Blanch Letawsky and they have two children. Marion mar-

ried Joanne Stapely. Nancy is widowed and lives in Lamont.

John married Tancy Wasylynchuk and raised a family of five children: Eddie, Christine, Dianne, Judy and Linda. Eddie is married and has a family of two boys, and resides in Spruce Grove. Christine is married to Peter Shulko and they have a family of three children. They live on a farm near Andrew. Dianne, a graduate Nursing Aide, is married to John Pilip. They have a family of three children and make their home in Hinton. Judy is married to Colin Hennig and has a family of three children. they also live on a farm near Andrew. Linda is also married and lives with her husband in Edmonton. John and Tancy are spending their retirement years in British Columbia.

Walter married Annie Kozakewich and they have only one son, Delmar. Walter worked and lived in Edmonton for many years, but later moved to Vancouver, British Columbia where they make their home today.

Jennie married Nick Ewasuik and had a family of two girls: Elizabeth and Shirley. In July, 1945 Jennie was widowed. She then moved from Wostok to Edmonton, bought a house and a few years later, met and married Joe Zarowney. In this marriage they have two children: Gary and Valerie. Elizabeth, a registered nurse, is married to Joe Kalynchuk and live in Edmonton. Shirley, also a registered nurse, is married to Orville Marudiak and make their home in Calgary. Gary is still single and working in Edmonton. Valerie is married and lives with her husband in Toronto.

Olga is married to Steve Schur and they reside on a farm near St. Michael. They raised a family of four children: Marshall, Lorraine, David and Rodney. Marshall is in school at Red Deer. Lorraine is married to Ron Sorochan and they have a family of two girls. They make their home in Edmonton. David is married and lives in Edmonton. He is in Real Estate for Melton's. David and Sandy have one little girl. Rodney, the youngest, is still single and is working in Edmonton.

August is married to Albina Oshust and has a family of three sons: Dennis, Darrel and Terry. Dennis is married to Gerry Andruchow and has a family of two children. Darrel is presently attending the Northern Alberta Institute of Technology in Edmonton. Terry is in grade eight in Andrew Junior High School. August and Albina managed the home-farm until 1966, when he bought a farm from his cousin, Mike Balla, located at NE ¼ Section 4, Township 57, Range 17, W4 Meridian. They moved there, and at present still live on that farm.

Victoria is married and lives in Edmonton. She

attended school at Wostok for a while and then attended Alberta College for a year or two. She is presently employed at Safeway's as a cashier.

Eugene, graduate of the Andrew High School, is married and lives in Edmonton. Eugene and Eleanor have one little girl, Joanne. In his earlier years he attended the Wostok School. He attended the School of Broadcasting in Edmonton and received his certificate, but did not pursue this career any further because it meant going to British Columbia or Saskatchewan to practice as a beginner. He worked at Great West Saddlery until the Company closed down. He then attended the Northern Alberta Institute of Technology for a year or two in the field of electronics.

### **Koroluk, Nickolas and Molly** by Marge Danelesko and Bob Koroluk

In April, 1898, Nickolas and Molly (nee Danchuk) Koroluk and their five children left their birthplace of Zavydche, district of Brody, western Ukraine to come to Canada. The children ranging in age from ten years to six months were: Maria, John, Tillie, Pearl and Mike. They came across on the ship "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse" and the ocean journey took approximately three weeks. Tymko and Tillie (nee Ulan) Koroluk, parents of Nickolas, accompanied their son. Thirteen other families left the same district in Ukraine to immigrate to Canada.

Upon their arrival in Strathcona by train the family proceeded to the Uwin district. Both Nickolas and Tymko settled on homesteads N.E. 14-55-17-W4 and S.E. 14-55-17-W4 respectively. Nick worked in a brick making factory in Edmonton for about six years in order to supplement the family income. Work in the brick factory was seasonal, from May to late fall and then he would return to carry on the farming operations. Tymko stayed on the farm and helped out on Nick's farm.

Tymko, born in 1844, passed away in 1914. Tillie was born in 1946, and after Tymko passed away she lived with Nick and Molly until her passing in 1935.

Seven more children were born in Canada and the family now consisted of six boys and six girls.

Maria, the oldest, was born in 1888 and married Joseph Sokolski of New Kiew in 1906. They had a family of one boy and four girls. Maria passed away in 1918. Three of her daughters have since passed away.

John, born 1890, married Justina Nikiforuk and lived in the Molodia district. His only child, a boy, died at the age of six months in 1920. John passed away in 1920, too.

Tillie, born July 28, 1892 married John Holo-waychuk of Chipman on February 7, 1910. They had



Matthew and Mary Koroluk.

a family of five boys and two girls. Their son Luke, a pilot, who was commissioned to Officer two weeks before his last flight in France, was killed in 1945. After leaving the farm, John and Tillie retired to Chipman. Their son Steve, born August 11, 1916 passed away November 16, 1967. Tillie passed away April 6, 1969.

Pearl, only three years old when coming over to Canada, married Prokop Tymchyshyn. They homesteaded in the Smoky Lake area before moving to the Andrew district in 1924. After raising a family of two girls and three boys they retired in Andrew. Prokop passed away on February 5, 1967 and Pearl in 1972.

Mike, born November 21, 1897, married Annie Basisty of the Uwin district on January 28, 1917 and had a family of two girls and one boy. Mike passed away July 21, 1969. Their son Walter and his wife Jean, and their two children are farming on the home-place. Annie is living at the Lodge in Lamont.

Dmetro born November 6, 1899 married Tillie Kurasewich in 1925. They had two daughters. At the present time they are enjoying retirement at Lamont although they still go back to the farm in the Uwin district.

Annie married Mike Yakimishyn and had one son James. Mike passed away while James was only a small boy. Anne then married Harry Paley and they have one daughter Nancy. They farmed in the Zawale district, then retired in the city of Edmonton. Harry passed away in 1973.

Paul, the second youngest of the sons, married Mary Small of the Penno district. They farmed on the

original homestead until 1973, when Paul passed away. Paul and Mary had a family of three daughters: Pearl, Lucy and Nadie. Lucy and her husband Tom Evans are carrying on the farming operations. Mary moved to Lamont in 1974.

William, the youngest of the boys, married Pearl Stogrin of Plain Lake, and raised a family of two, Albert and Gail. Bill and Pearl are living in the city of Edmonton. Albert, his wife Steffie and their two children are farming in the Zawale district.

Helen, a twin of Bill's, married Wm. Demchuk and had one daughter, Molly. Bill passed away in 1937. Later, Helen married John Shlechta. They farmed in the Wostok area until 1969 then retired to Lamont.

Jessie, the youngest, married Mike Stelmach, son of Nick and Dora Stelmach of Krakow. Mike and Jessie farmed in the Zawale district raising a family of one girl and four boys. Two of their sons are living on the farm. Mike and Jessie have retired to Lamont.

My father, Matthew Koroluk, was born August 11th, 1901 and married Mary Holowaychuk, daughter of Steven and Xenia Holowaychuk of Chipman in 1928. Dad purchased a quarter of School land in 1926 — S.W. 11-55-17 and started farming.

They had a family of three children. I, Marjorie, married Fred Danelesko and live in Lamont. We have a family of two, Robert and Sandra.

Borden married Sophie Kuchera, daughter of the late Harry and Marcy Kuchera and have one daughter, Donna. Bob and his family are carrying on the farm operation.

Alexander, a Petroleum Engineer, married Patricia Makor, daughter of John and Anne Makor of Edmonton, and is presently living in Medon, Indonesia. They have a family of two girls, Nicoli Andrea and Jodi.

Mom and Dad retired to Vegreville in 1969. Dad passed away on September 4, 1970. Mother continues to reside in Vegreville.

We all have many happy memories of the farm especially at threshing time. Since the Koroluk Brothers had a Case Steam Engine to run the threshing machine, that first whistle of the Steam Engine was the start of threshing. The second whistle was the finish.

### **Koshman, Andrew and Alexandra** by Pearl Decore

Andrew Koshman, now ninety-one and still reading, gardening, and homemaking, has seen many changes. His generation experienced the transition from oxen to jet travel and from pathways through the woods to super highways. They worked, they built, they laid the foundation for their children to keep building onto.



Andrew Koshman Family, 1937.

Andrew Koshman was born November 27, 1887, in Rarancha, Bukowina. Troubled times and tradition kept people poor and uneducated, compelling many young men to seek freedom and land elsewhere. Many migrated to Canada. Dad did too. He arrived in St. John, New Brunswick, April 23, 1908, ready for the opportunity to have land and no landlord to share it with.

But land purchasing took money, and money he did not have! So, like others, he worked. He worked in shipyards, in telegraph line-building, and as a railroad brakeman (which he was most proud to be).

Those were the good old days. Rent was three dollars a month, wages were fifteen cents an hour, with ten-hour days. With bread at six cents a loaf, one could only buy two loaves for an hour's work; today about twenty. Yet people like my dad managed to save about twenty-two dollars a month to buy travel fare for his parents so that they, too, could come to Canada.

There were funny times too, like the time the working crew bought a can of tomatoes, which they tasted and threw away, because it was not the delicious fruit that the label picture suggested.

The unfamiliar English language was learned bit by bit. One day, several young men went to a store to buy a sieve. Not knowing what to call it, they asked for: "macaroni stop, and water go ahead". They had determination, no help, and a great deal of "trial and error" that eventually paid off. It paid off, only because each wanted so much to have his own property, his own place to raise a family, his own home.

On May 27, 1912, Mother (Alexandra Felopovich), came to Canada, to a marriage pre-arranged by Dad's mother. By this time, Dad had bought a homestead near Bellis, Alberta; built a sod

house where he lived with his parents; and had begun to build a real house. The log walls were up and three slabs were nailed on for roofing when a shower came down. Dad stood beneath the slab protection and thanked the Lord for a roof of his own.

Mother was a dedicated, people-loving person. She was educated, very capable, yet gentle. She had a beautiful singing voice. Yet, here she was, walking a trail frequented by coyotes and snakes — seven miles — just to get the mail! And seeing lowly blueberries and rhubarb for fruit, rather than the fine plums and pears she had left in the old country.

Andrew and Alexandra Koshman moved from Bellis in 1928, to farm on better land at Sunland, ten miles from Andrew. They retired in Andrew in 1954, where they had many happy years of being with people they knew and liked, and many years of belonging to a community that works together enjoying great fellowship.

Mother died January 28, 1968, and we still miss her terribly. Dad is very independent. He keeps an orderly home, and, together with some of his family, grows a great garden. This is his home.

There were eight children in the family. John, the oldest, died of pneumonia at age eight. The others are as follows: Mary (married Mike Fediuk), Doris (Nick Fediuk), Pearl (Mike Decore), Harry (Mary Pancheshyn), Elaine (Bill Tkachuk), Edward (Doris Fedoretz), Anne (Victor Matiaszow).

We, the children, have had a strong and righteous upbringing. We were taught how to work, how to fix, and how to build. We are strong family people because our strength comes from those who came before us.

## **Koshman, Kerika Family by Family Members**

Kerika Koshman and his wife Elena, nee Zapletny, lived in the village of Ridkiutsi, district of Chernivtsi, in Ukraine. One day he came home from the village and told his wife about the great news he had heard — a wonderful new country far across the ocean — promising great opportunities for those who would go there. Plenty of free land, wide open spaces, many jobs — all a person had to do was to go and be willing to work. Kerika, who was thirty-two, and Elena, thirty, and their three children: Rose ten, Peter seven and Maria three, sold their home, bid their relatives and friends farewell then set off for the new country with hope in their hearts and a prayer on their lips — looking towards a better life for themselves and their children.

They joined other Ukrainian immigrants who sailed on the “Brazilia” which left Hamburg in the spring of April 27, 1899. The ocean journey was slow

and uncomfortable — food was unpalatable especially to the seasick passengers and the children. Many became ill, some even died. After the long journey, which lasted two weeks, the boat finally docked at Halifax on May 9. After immigration formalities, it was on to the prairies by the Canadian Pacific Railway. It took about another week to get to Calgary and then to Strathcona, now South Edmonton. At this time Edmonton was only a very small settlement — there was no bridge across the river; conveniences were few. As the only team available was not capable of transporting all the supplies and the family, they had to split up. They had brought their “Zhorná”, an apparatus used for grinding grain into flour. Elena and the children rode to their new home by team while the men built a raft on which they transported the supplies by floating them down the North Saskatchewan River until they reached a point near Shandro.

Kerika and Elena chose their homestead in the vicinity where their friends had settled the year before. The Koshman family lived with their friends, the Skenteys, for two weeks then they moved to their own homestead where Kerika had built a “bourdai”, a partly dug-in area covered with a sod roof. While they were living in the “bourdai”, Kerika hauled logs from his own land and built a log house with a thatched roof. As there were no crops yet, instead of straw, he used the tall grasses and reeds growing wild around nearby Whitford Lake. Their homestead was N. W. ¼-section 6 - township 57 - range 15 - west of the 4th Meridian about seventy miles northeast of Fort Edmonton.

True to the rumors, there was plenty of free land, wide open spaces and lots of hard work. The wide open prairies afforded few comforts except rich soil, tall grass which, when set on fire, burned uncontrolled for miles. The nearest store was in Whitford, two and one-half miles south-east, — a general store and post office run by Archie Whitford. During the summer season, Kerika, along with some of his neighbor men, sought employment on the C.P. railroad camps in southern Alberta. This enabled the new settlers to earn money with which to purchase supplies and a few conveniences for the home, for example: windows, doors, implements, livestock or whatever was extremely necessary. However, after freeze-up the construction would shut down for the winter and the men would come home to improve their farms. When Kerika was at work Elena and the children worked at home. Elena was an avid gardener. She would utilize the sunny side of buildings in spring as soon as the snow melted thus giving the vegetables an early start. The oldest child, Rose, eleven, was working in Edmonton, doing housework



Kirika Koshman.

and looking after a baby for a family and attending school half days. When Peter was ten he worked a whole year for ten dollars, however, he did get his food and lived with the neighbor where he worked. Times were hard. Elena and the children would pick berries and mushrooms and collect wild duck eggs in spring. As yet, there was no stove for cooking. They made a "Peech" which heated the home and was used for cooking and baking bread. Every year, as soon as the snow melted and the thick grasses dried out, there was always danger of prairie fires. The settlers had to burn out the grass around their buildings and plough around them so as to be safe. Elena walked six miles to get milk for a sick baby. Rose, who was about twelve at the time, was working in Edmonton when she felt that something was wrong at home. She cried and, finally, her mistress inquired what was wrong. Rose blurted out, "I don't know, I just want to go home". The lady understood the situation, bid Rose farewell, wished her luck, and asked her to return after she had visited with her family. As this was during the spring thaw the trails were muddy and wet with patches of ice and snow. Travelling by either sleigh or wagon was not possible yet. Rose walked most of the way home. It took three days, spending the nights at whatever place she could. One night she slept in a teepee with an Indian family. They noticed that she was afraid so they made her bed of furs near the door of the teepee. The last day was the longest. It was dark when she reached Whitford area. As exhausted and weary as she was, she knew she was nearing her parents home. She saw

a lighted house and went to inquire the way to her home. The people in the house recognized her and asked her to come in as they were neighbors. They gave her food and warmth by the fire and said, "you are just a little too late, we just buried your baby brother this afternoon". Rose wept — she was tired and weary, her feet were chapped and swollen and she had just lost her baby brother. They soaked and tended her feet and in the morning the family drove Rose to her parent's place. It was a tearful but happy re-union with her family; however, her father was working in southern Alberta. It took Rose a week to recover from the long cold walk. Times were still tough on the homestead. No money, no doctors, no churches, no telephones, few conveniences and work was scarce. The Koshmans lost three children in infancy. Kerika once walked from Lethbridge to Edmonton looking for work and carried a sack of flour on his back on his way home from Edmonton. He built a travois-like conveyance to help him ease the load. One year Elena saved two dozen eggs so that Kerika could sell them and have the money for the ferry crossing at Fort Saskatchewan. The fare was five cents one way. In 1902, Miron was born, and, in 1904, his sister Pearl. Elena often walked to the store carrying groceries under one arm and a baby under the other. However, by now the Koshman family had acquired chickens, two cows and a few acres of cultivated land.

Peter remembers an incident one winter after they had acquired oxen. Peter, Rose and Maria had hitched the oxen to a sleigh and set off to the store in Andrew, about six miles away. When almost there, the oxen decided to lie down. After they finally coaxed the oxen to get up, the animals quickly turned around, almost turned the sleigh over, and dashed back home. Peter and the others barely had time to scramble back on the sleigh.

Another time Peter hitched the oxen to a sleigh to go to the bush to cut some logs. As it was very early and still dark, Peter decided to give the oxen free reign and have a nap. The oxen were going very nicely. After about half an hour Peter found himself back home. In those days hordes of mosquitoes and horse flies were a constant nuisance. Elena had given some eggs to be sold in Andrew. The oxen had had enough of the pests so they dashed for the bush. The wagon upset and the eggs scattered all over the place.

As the years passed by, conditions improved: food was more plentiful — milk, cream, cheese and eggs. Even chicken dinner sometimes (providing the fox did not get them first.) Peter had set up a windmill to grind the wheat into flour so the family did not have to turn the "zhorna" by hand. The children were growing up. The homestead was taking shape into a real farm.

Rose returned to Edmonton where she worked and attended school. She married Michael John Quinn from Red Deer, formerly from Halifax, Nova Scotia. They ran a hotel for a few years before moving to British Columbia and then on to Spokane, Washington where they ran a berry farm and raised three children. In 1911 Kerika built a new log house with real cedar shingles, and bought windows and doors. He now owned a team of horses. How glad Maria was — now she no longer had to lead the horses as she had to lead the oxen. Peter was out working on his own. Miron and Pearl were at home helping the parents and attending Manawan School which was at least four miles away. Maria married John W. Gordey and they lived on his homestead two and one-half miles south-west of Willingdon. They lived there for many years and raised a family of eight children.

In 1920, Peter married Domka Stefaniuk from Willingdon. Peter and Domka lived in the Whitford district for a few years before moving to Bellis and then spending many years in Willingdon where they operated a trucking service and ran a “Quaker and Ogilvie” flour outlet. They raised a family of four children. Pearl married John Andruchow from Delph in 1921. The couple farmed there and raised a family of six children. They operated a barber shop and beauty parlor in Andrew for a number of years before moving to Edmonton where they operated the “Royal Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor” for many years. Elena and Kerika were left farming by themselves. Miron was away working and came to help his parents when he could.

In 1926, Kerika passed away at the age of sixty-



Baba Koshman, 1938.

two. Elena kept living on the homestead until she moved in with her daughter Maria at Willingdon. Maria was always the devoted member of the family. She visited her mother often when she was still on the homestead and always kept the rest of the family in touch with one another, as they were scattered. Maria's husband John passed away in 1946. She kept on farming until 1954 when she and Elena moved to Edmonton to be near her family and they especially came to visit mother and grandmother often. Maria kept busy raising fruit trees and showing the neighbors how to graft them.

Miron married Vasylina Topolnitsky from Smoky Lake in 1932. Miron and Vasylina farmed near Bruce for a while then moved to the Noral district where they homesteaded until 1949. They raised a family of two children. From Noral, Miron and his family moved to Whitford where they lived for a number of years. Due to Miron's poor health, the family retired in Andrew in 1964. The last few years brought great changes in the life of Elena and her children — radio, television, telephone, electricity, central heating, water and sewer — how different from the old homestead days.

Elena passed away in May, 1956 at the age of eighty-seven. Rose Quinn passed away in 1968 at the age of eighty. Maria passed away in 1971 at the age of seventy-seven. Miron passed away in 1978 at the age of seventy-five.

Peter and Domka still live in quiet retirement in Edmonton and enjoy visiting with their children.

Pearl and her husband John also are living in quiet retirement in Edmonton, near their children.

Vasylina keeps busy with gardening in Andrew in summer and retires to be with her children in Edmonton in winter.

In 1979, Elena's brother, Gregory Zopletny, was visited by Lena Koshman, Peter's daughter — now Mrs. Clifford Carlstrom. Ninety-one year-old Uncle Gregory is well and sends his best wishes. Gregory regrets that Lena was not able to visit with the two younger uncles.

### **Kostashuk, Wasyl**

Mr. and Mrs. Wasyl Kostashuk left their “cello” of Doboztee in Bukovena, Austria and claimed a homestead in the Czahar School District. Bill, Monoly, Metro, Domka, Verona, Jenny and Nick completed the family.

Nick married Maria Dromeratsky and their family consisted of six children: Pearl, Dorothy, Kate, Victoria, Jenny and John.

### **Kostynuik, Andrew D.**

by William Carson

My father, Andrew D. Kostynuik, was born on

May 8, 1869, in the village of Zadubrivka, Bukovina, Ukraine.

My mother's maiden name was Elena Romanchuk. She was born on July 17, 1872, in the village of Sherivtsy, Bukovina, Ukraine.

Like many of their compatriots, my parents came to Canada in response to the offer of "Free-land". they arrived in Edmonton with their two children, Michael and Rose, in July 1898. For a fee of ten dollars they then received title to 160 acres of virgin land in the vicinity of Andrew.

After purchasing needed supplies in Edmonton, they travelled by horse and wagon to their homestead at Andrew where they began to build a log dug-out cabin for shelter. After they had finished building it, they were told to move because they had settled in the wrong location. They then moved to their designated homestead overlooking a large lake or slough, about one and one-half miles east of Suchava.

They lived on their homestead for ten years, from 1898 to 1908, during which time they cleared and cultivated ten acres of land, kept poultry and livestock, helped to build roads, and raised a growing family.



Andrew, Rose, and Elena Kostyniuk (about 1908-09).

In later years our mother recalled to us the struggle to survive on the homestead. The mosquitos, the back-breaking work of clearing the land, the cold winters, the loneliness and isolation, being left to look after the farm and children while Father was away building roads. All of this was part of the pioneering life she and Father endured.

During the years on the homestead, the family included my parents and their five children — Michael, Rose, Lena, John and Mary. In 1908, my parents moved to live in Edmonton where I and my sister, Nelly, were born.

At the present time, there are three survivors from our original family — Rose Paul in Edmonton, Alberta; Mary Argue in Vancouver, British Columbia; and myself, William Carson also in Vancouver.

Rose Paul is a widow. She has four children — Jeanet Springham in Edmonton; Mary Yurko in Edmonton; Helen Livingstone in Vancouver; and William Paul in Edmonton.

Mary Argue is also a widow. She has one son, Dennis Argue in San Francisco.

I, William, and my wife, Kitty, have two sons, Andrew and Peter, who are practicing musicians.



Mary Kostyniuk, W. Carson, Rose Kostyniuk, approx. 1970 beside father's grave at Sachava.



My deceased sister, Lena, had one son, William Lee, who is married and has one son, Derek, and an adopted daughter, Karen. His family resides in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

Father kept his homestead and rented it to various farmers after he moved his family to live in Edmonton. However, in 1929 he decided to return to Andrew in order to be near his original homestead and his old pioneer friends.

Father opened a shoe-repair shop in Andrew where he lived and worked until he died at Lamont Hospital in January 1933. He was buried in the graveyard of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox church at Suchava. Years later, we arranged to have a gravestone placed over his grave with an inscription marking him as one of the first pioneers to settle at Andrew, Alberta. Sadly, the properties he owned in Edmonton and Andrew were practically lost during the Depression, yielding only five hundred dollars to his family survivors after all expenses and debts were paid.

Mother moved to live with her children in Vancouver until she died in May, 1936. She was buried at Ocean View Cemetery.

### **Kowalchuk, Hrehory and Maria**

Hrehory Kowalchuk was born in 1870 in the village of Kysyliw, County of Zastovna, Province of Bukovina, Ukraine. At the age of twenty-one he was conscripted and served in the Austrian Army for three years, after which, at age twenty-four, he returned and married Maria Tarangul. In 1898 their first son George was born. To provide for his family he worked daily on his two acres of land. Being aggressive by nature and wanting to own more of his

own property, the family in 1901 decided to venture to Canada to claim and own their own one hundred and sixty acres of land. After selling all his property and paying fare to Canada, he arrived with his wife, his mother, Anna Kowalchuk (nee Andriatz), his sister and brother-in-law (Mr. and Mrs. Nick Zabrick). He had forty dollars in his pocket. From Edmonton they travelled by team to the home of Elias and Sophia Stashko who had come two years earlier. Here they lived for two years — about six miles south-west of Willingdon, in the Whitford Lake Country. During the first summer here, Hrehory filed a claim on section 22-56-15 W of the 4th meridian. During the first year, Hrehory worked during the summer on the C.N. railroad west of Lethbridge. For the winter, he came home and spent the winter cutting lumber for the buildings on his farm. He had miraculously missed the disastrous Frank slide by only one day. After spending the winter at home, he again returned to the railroad job the next summer. He worked to buy a team of horses, a wagon, a sleigh, a plow and harrows. This enabled him to begin his farming operation. As this progressed, so did his family. Elia was born in 1902, John in 1914, Bill in 1918, Helen in 1910, Nellie in 1912 and Mae in 1918.

George married Wasylena Strynadka in 1920 and together they farmed and raised a family of three girls and two boys.

Elia married Mary Sawchuk in 1924, lived in Willingdon, and in 1941 moved to Edmonton. They had one son and one daughter.

Helen moved to Vancouver and married George Tieghe in 1940.

Nellie married Mike Popowich in 1934 and lived in Edmonton until 1943 at which time she moved to Vancouver. They were blessed with two girls.

John married Irene Hryhorek in 1935 and they farmed until 1951, at which time they moved to Willingdon. In 1955 the family which consisted of two girls and one boy moved to Edmonton.

Bill married Kate Hawreliak in 1939 and in 1941 moved to Stoney Creek, Ontario. They have a family of two girls.

Mae worked in Vancouver and here she married Wilf Batteson in 1940. In 1958 they moved to California. They have two girls and one boy.

Harry Kowalchuk loved farming; and after owning only two acres in the Ukraine, he never passed up the opportunity to buy more land in Canada.

By 1920 he had bought four quarters of land, seventy head of cattle and twenty-six horses. With his son George, in 1919, they bought a steam threshing outfit and for five years they threshed in the Whitford, Boian, Soda Lake and Desjarlais area.



Harry Kowalchuk — second from left.



Mr. and Mrs. George Kowalchuk.

The steam engine required a licensed steam engineer. Mr. Mike Shymko was the first engineer. The next year M. Delitsoy took over. George Hawreshuk took over shortly after, with George Kowalchuk as his apprentice. In 1922 George received his steam engineer papers. In 1924, due to the alkalinity of the water and much trouble with the water pipes, they bought a gas threshing outfit and bought a Case 15-27 tractor and a 28-48 separator and with this they proceeded to thresh for many years. In 1947 Harry Kowalchuk quit farming, sold his land and retired in Vancouver. Maria Kowalchuk died September 21, 1947 and Harry Kowalchuk died September 20, 1957.

### **Kozak, Nickolay and Ustyna** by Michael Kozak

Memories of my early life take me back to a thatched-roofed cottage, consisting of a fair sized room, and a division which served as a porch and a pantry. There was a homemade stove adjacent to a clay bake oven with a flat platform-like top, which served as a warm place to sleep on cold winter nights. There was homemade furniture of sorts, and two large sacred pictures on the east wall. This was my parents' pioneer home.

Aside from two cultivated fields, a large portion of the farm was covered with large poplar and pine trees of which a remnant still remains. Across the north half of the farm, Victoria Trail cut across in the westerly direction. This was no end of interest and curiosity to me, as there was always somebody travelling. A wagon team, a group of natives, people on foot, a smart riding mountie on a likewise smart prancing horse, an oxen team; but what fascinated me most was an occasional auto, motorbike, or even a bicycle rider. I could not understand how something could travel that fast without being pulled.

At the northeast corner of our farm, Kysylew



Nicholai Kozak.

School stood in sharp contrast against the background of heavy woods. It had white siding walls, three windows on each side, and two windows and a door facing west. There was a small white teacherage in the back, and two outhouses, one on each side of the school house.

I had four sisters: Mary, Catherine, and Louise, who were all attending school; and Alice who was still a baby.

In the spring my parents had to be on the alert for prairie fires, as our farm yard was surrounded by an abundance of dry prairie grass. On a dry windy day when somebody would lose control of a blaze, the action was on. It was an eerie sight to watch as the menacing, leaping tongues of orange flame advanced ever closer, leaving a black smoking terrain. The best protection was to burn a fire guard before it came too close.

These were the impressions of my early life, all under the strict discipline of my parents. They were quite religious, and the Lord's Prayer was a must in the morning and evening, plus reverence for Sundays and holidays.

Mother and Dad arrived in this area at the turn of the century when they immigrated together with sev-



Kysylew School, 1915.

eral of their next of kin from the village called Chernosowich, about 15 kilometers from the city of Lwiw, which at that time was Western Galicia under the Austrian rule.

Times were never easy for them, as their property was quite modest in size, and they had to work a sunrise to sunset day for twenty cents. There would be little to divide among the new generations, and their prospects for the future would be much of the same. When the offer of free land in Canada spread throughout that part of Europe; it was the most welcome news as it foreshadowed a future of opportunity and independence for their children, if not for themselves.

Mother's two brothers, Joseph and Dmytro Balla, had immigrated earlier and were already settled on their homestead in Alberta on Sec. 4 Town. 57 Rg. 17 W.4, along the Victoria Trail. They had a house of sorts and offered to share their home with the newcomers until they could establish themselves on their own properties.

Although my parents sold all of their property, the money realized was only enough for a passage for two; and they had to leave two young children from Dad's first wife with the remaining relatives, and it was not until 1905 that they were able to bring them over.

The trip to Canada was quite traumatic being the first experience of that kind. They crossed the Atlantic on a Cunard liner, and it took two weeks of water travel. My sister Mary was born at mid-ocean, and there is little doubt that the continuous travel was an arduous experience for Mother under the circumstances. They arrived in Strathcona and finished the rest of the trip by horses and wagon, via the Victoria Trail, to their temporary home with mother's two brothers.

Their first few years were those of hardship and privation. They were not prepared for the severe Alberta winters or the sixty mile distance travel to Edmonton. They did not expect the endless tracts of dense bush, clouds of vicious flies and mosquitoes, and the isolation; before they had enough money to build churches, community life was almost non-existent. During summer, men had to leave their wives with small children and walk to Edmonton in search of employment as there was no other source of income. Jobs were available on railways and in coal mines, and some were able to get employed on farms in the Bruderheim and Fort Saskatchewan areas, where some earlier arrivals from Germany had already established themselves in farming. The pay was about a dollar a day plus room and board; but to them it was a fortune, as it meant a horse, a cow, clothes, and food for the coming winter. They were, at times, greatly handicapped by their inability to communicate; and this could well have precipitated anger on the part of the employer, and sometimes left them in a hazardous situation. However, their willingness to work was a credit to them, and they contributed to the development of this country in no small measure.

Women thought nothing of working alongside the men. They helped to put up buildings, clear the land, or make hay. In the spring they made sure to put in a substantial garden.

Until Lamont Hospital was built, medical help was no nearer than Edmonton. The families had to make do with home remedies. Women helped each other at childbirth. Several children died from diphtheria, some died from ruptured appendix, and others from farm accidents and blood poisoning. With Lamont Hospital came Dr. Archer. Older people still like to talk about his dedication to the sick. There were times when a patient could not be brought to the hospital; he came out with horse and buggy, and sometimes spent the night sleeping on wide wooden benches which were typical of the Ukrainian pioneer homes.

When my sisters started school, there was a teacher named Miss Mary G. Howard. They still carry warm memories of her ways with the ethnic bunch of beginners. In a few short years she had a class of young Canadians who were fluent in the English language and able to read and write. She taught concerts, baseball, religion, and arranged picnic trips for nature study. One favourite place was at Lake Whitford, where, besides playing games, they had access to gooseberries which grew in abundance, blue, ripe and juicy, almost like small grapes.

In 1915, Dad had a new three room house built, close to the school. It was well constructed by Wasyl

Wynnychuk, nicknamed "Wasył the carpenter", who was quite skillful with hand tools and did wonders with logs and rough sawn lumber. He built several similar houses in our district. When I started school, the terms were from the first of May to the end of December. There was usually a new teacher for every new term. My first teacher was a gentle, elderly lady who taught Sunday School. Next, there was a young Frenchman from St. Paul who played the violin. There was also a Mr. Edgar from Edmonton who was always tinkering with his model T Ford. Peter Miskew, a young man from Mundare, was best remembered for his saskatoon switch, which left many tear-filled eyes and blue streaked hands. There was also one war veteran, George Ogrady, who taught war songs if little else. I still remember "Just Before the Battle Mother" and "Tenting On the Old Camp Grounds."

Patrick White was my last teacher, an Irishman with a family, who had previously taught in North Kotzman School in the Smoky Lake area. I finished grade eight in the same class with his two daughters, Mae and Kathleen. We wrote departmental exams for three and one-half hours, and I still have the diploma. My ambition was to proceed further; but in order to attend the high school in Andrew, it would have cost a small fortune which we did not have. At that time schools were local units, financed by the local taxpayers; and students wishing to attend any outside school were totally responsible for the fees thereof.

The year 1926 was a very dry summer followed by a long winter with a heavy snowfall. Dad suffered a broken arm; and because of the feed shortage, I hauled feed straw from a place some fourteen miles away. The next year, however, made up for it with a bumper crop of such proportions that the elevators could not handle it; and teams of horses sometimes had to wait for hours in line before they could unload.

The year 1928 was a year of rejoicing in Andrew when the C.P.R. came pounding in with the track creeping forward. The new townsite was astir with business buildings and grain elevators springing up overnight. John Frunchak was busy moving buildings from the southside to the new site with his Caterpillar tractor. Jubilation was most noticeable among the farmers, now that they would not have to haul their grain to the C.N. line some twenty miles off.

The year 1930 is remembered as another year of a beautiful crop of wheat; but that autumn the Depression descended like a plague, with the wheat price dropping to twenty cents a bushel. 1931 was another good crop year; but Andrew and district was hit by a devastating hail storm which left the fields in shambles, and also damaged a number of buildings. This

added to the burden on farmers who were already overloaded with taxes in arrears and debts with compounding interests.

In 1935 the Social Credit government replaced the UFA and put a stop to harassment by the sheriff foreclosures and farm evictions which had been allowed. The Liberals replaced the Conservatives in Ottawa and the Wheat Board was born.

In 1938 our old Kysylew School building was torn down and replaced with a more modern structure. It was also the year that I attended a six week course, at the Freer Technical College in Chicago, which finalized a correspondence course in automotive and diesel mechanics. The year 1938 was also the year that I met Josie. Our meeting developed into a romance and within a year we were married. Josie came to Canada with her parents in 1930 from Shwaykiwsti, a region of Chortkow in Western Galicia. She lived in North Battleford and Senlac, Saskatchewan, before coming to Limestone Lake in 1938 and becoming my better half.

The years 1939 to 1946 were overshadowed by the Second World War, and a large number of young men from Andrew and district were inducted into training. A good number were called overseas and some did not come back.

In 1940 Dad passed away, and Mother followed in 1943. Our first born, Sidney, was born just one week before mother died.

In 1944, I went into partnership with my brother-in-law, Theodore (Fred) Swab in the garage business in Andrew but resold it to Alex Serediak six months later. Fred bought a saw mill in the Athabasca region and was killed by a falling tree, cut down by an



Michael Kozak family.

inexperienced worker while the mill was in operation. Livia was born that same fall. For the following three winters I left home to help my widowed sister, Louise, who managed to keep the saw mill going and thus saved the large investment of money that had been put into it.

The year 1948 saw Highway 45 come through, and I was lucky to get a job as a service mechanic for that summer, as crops turned out to be quite poor due to a drought.

In 1950 Elaine was added to our family. Sidney and Livia had started school, but the buses took over and the school was soon closed and sold to Nick Woychuk from Whitford, resulting in the kids attending school in Andrew.

In 1961, Donna was born. Sidney graduated from high school and enrolled at the University of Alberta in education. Livia graduated in 1963 and enrolled in nursing at the Royal Alexandra Hospital in Edmonton. She became an R.N. in 1966 and married Bill Jackson from Pincher Creek and is now employed as a head nurse there. She keeps busy with her job and also with our two granddaughters. In 1966 Sidney started teaching school, taught for three years, then left for England where he took up drama. He spent four years working with shows throughout the British Isles and is now working in Canada with different highly acclaimed theatre companies. He is presently at Niagara-On-The-Lake.

Elaine graduated from Andrew High School in 1968. She got a degree in Psychology from the University of Alberta in Edmonton; and then spent a year working in France, where she became fluent in the French language. She attended the University of London, Ontario where she received her masters degree in Library Sciences. She worked for three years in Ottawa and is now employed with the government in Edmonton. During her many travels she has been to Nepal and Peru.

Donna graduated this year from Andrew High School and is enrolled in the University of Alberta in the Faculty of General Arts. She was one of the students who took the tour of the two Soviet cities, Moscow and Leningrad in 1976 under the guidance of George and Lillian Semeniuk. Donna has also been successful in Ukrainian dancing. After winning a number of awards and trophies for solo dancing, she was accepted into the Ukrainian Shumka Dancers from Edmonton and has participated in their shows in many cities throughout Canada.

Sister Mary was married to Fred Yadowski and farmed in the Andrew District and also in Bonnyville. They retired to Kelowna where she was widowed. Katherine trained for a nurse and is now retired in Edmonton after working as an R.N. for

forty years. Louise was married to Fred Swab and was widowed in 1945. She now makes her home in Athabasca. Alice attended high school in Andrew, then finished in Edmonton. She is married to Myroslaw Krywaniuk, and they have made their home in Andrew.

Josie and I have seen the worse and the better years and will soon have to join the ranks of the retired. We did not make a million dollars, but we are rich with the memories of the years that have slipped away much too fast. I look at the new technology in farming and wish I could start over again. What have we proved? . . . Not much . . . but we do thank God for our great wealth in the love of our good children, and the number of good friends and neighbours.

### **Kozak, Sofrany and Maria**

From the district of Shepenci, Buckowena, Austria came Sofrany and Maria (Ewasuik) Kozak and claimed a homestead in the Czahar School District, south of Whitford Lake, on November 18, 1902, and received title to same on February 17, 1919.

Here their family - Bill, Rose, Anne, Nick and Fred all lived and attended Czahar School.



Fred and Nancy Kozak.



Fred Kozak, Steve Topolnisky, Nick Kozak.

Anne Kozak married Jack Stewart and has two sons, Harry and Robert.

Nick Kozak married Helen Moshuk of Kahwin and has three children: James, Margaret and Joyce.

Fred Kozak married Nancy Hawrelak of Shandro and has seven children: Julia, Lawrence, Iris, Betty, Dwayne, Dennis and Karen. Julia married Ronald Ewoniak and has two children, Douglas and Nadine. Lawrence married Pat Tickner and has one son Robert and one daughter Laura. Iris married John Woychuk and has two children, Brendan and Natasha. Betty married Terry Levicki and has three sons: Kenny and twins Michael and Bradley. Dwayne married Phyllis Svekla and has one daughter Nicole. Dennis married Wendy Ewuc and has one daughter Kerry. The youngest child of Fred and Nancy Kozak, Karen, married George Svekla and has one son Jason.

Sofrany and Maria spent all their years on the homestead and at the end of their days were laid to rest at the Luzan Orthodox Church Cemetery at Pruth.

Fred and Nancy Kozak continued farming the same land, till Fred Kozak's sudden passing. Today, the youngest son, Dennis, is farming on the original homestead.

### **Kozakewich, Ivan and Maria by Bill and Ksenia Kozakewich**

Ivan Kozakewich, with his wife Maria and mother-in-law Anna Husulak, came to Canada in the spring of 1898, from "cello" Chernovitz, Austria. Also, coming with them were sons Nick, Peter, Alex, Metro and George: two daughters, Maria and Rosie were born on the homestead where they settled.



Nicholai and Marena Kozakewich.

Nick, the oldest, attended school in Chernovitz, Austria so he knew how to read and write when all the family arrived in Canada. Nick, being the oldest, had it tough having to look for a job. Nick went to work for a farmer at Bruderheim for twenty-five dollars a year. Later, he left for Edmonton to look for a job without much luck. There was no work because of a strike, so he walked to Calgary. There was no work there either as the strike was there, also. Finally, he got a job near Calgary at a ranch till fall. In the early spring, he came home and started farming on homestead land (N.W. 24-56-17-4). He helped cut and haul logs to build St. Nicholas Church. In early 1900, Nick married Marena Halkow, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Halkow of Old Wostok District.

Second son, Peter, married Dora Sawchuk and settled on C.P.R. land in the same area. They raised a family of seven children: Mike, John, Elie, George, Harry, Lena and Jennie.

The third son, Alex, and his wife Verona, farmed near by and raised five children: Alex, Nick, Metro, Dora and Annie.

The fourth son, Metro, married Zanovia Yakoweshen. They farmed for a few years, then worked in coal mines till his retirement. They raised two children, Andy and Annie.

The fifth son, George, married Maria Sharhan

and farmed on C.P.R. land (S.W. 25-56-17-W4). They were blessed with seven children: Peter, Helen, Annie, Metro, Nick, Joe and Ehor.

Daughter Maria married Fred Hunchak. They farmed at Wostok and raised seven children: Mary, Katie, Annie, John, Metro, Elie, Helen and Pearl.

Daughter Rosie married William Frunchak. They were blessed with ten children and farmed in Chernowci School District. William worked a good number of years for the County of Lamont.

Now my story goes back, to my parents, Nick and Marena Kozakewich. They had three children, one daughter and two sons. Nick bought a thresher in 1919 and spent about three months every fall threshing a large area till 1928, while Marena looked after the farm and babies. She learned to shoot rabbits and prairie chickens for food to the house. She also chopped fire wood to keep the house warm.

Their daughter Anna married John Teminsky of Wostok and raised seven children: George, Peter,



John and Florence Kozakewich.



William and Ksenia Kozakewich family. Back Row: Evangeline, Irene. Centre: Ralph, Bill W., Anne, William, Ksenia, Tom, Marie. Front: Jimmy, Carol, Elias.

Bill, Victor, John, Katie and Waselena. In later years, they retired at Vegreville. Sons John and Bill carried on with the farming operations. John married Florence Boychuk, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wasyl Boychuk of Smoky Lake. They lived with Nick and Marena for a few years, then settled on Stefan Klompas's homestead for a number of years. Later, they retired in Andrew. They have two sons, Eddie and David. Eddie married Iris Tomashewsky. They have three daughters: Naome, Tobi and Tanya. David married Linda Babichuk. They have two daughters, Laurie and Janice.

The youngest son, Bill, married Ksenia Bryks, daughter of Wasyl and Nataalka Bryks of Old Wostok, in 1933 during the depression. A donation of one hundred and twenty dollars was received from the wedding guests, a good start compared to today's standards. We settled on C.P.R. land which was bought at eleven dollars an acre. We started farming with a pair of horses and a walking plow. Later, we traded a turkey tom with Mr. Emsky for a tin stove to cook porridge on. Our seven-hundred-pound heifer was sold for seven dollars. Through determination and hard work, we prospered and brought up four children: Billy, Marie, Irene and Ann.

Billy Junior married Evangeline Bodnarek, daughter of Nick and Mary Bodnarek of Sniatyn, and farms on Peter Kozakewich's quarter in the Chernowci School District. Billy and Evangeline have raised four boys: the oldest, Elias, is married Tammy Petras of Viking. Jimmy, Ralph and Michael are at home.

Marie married Tom Salahub, son of Mr. and Mrs. Bill Salahub of Grand Forks, British Columbia. They have one daughter Carol and are settled on an acreage in the Coronado District.

Irene married Bill Zucht, son of Mr. and Mrs.

Walter Zucht of Edmonton. They have three sons and a daughter: B. J. Keven, Gary and Terry.

Ann married Allan Warshawski, son of Albert and Irene Warshawski of Chipman. They have four daughters: Denise, Sherry, Christina and Tracy.

Bill and I have worked on this land for forty-six years and are looking forward to retirement here. Many a day is spent fishing at different northern lakes.

### **Krezanowsky, Steve and Domka** by Jean Krezanowsky

Steve Krezanowsky came to Canada in the spring of 1924 from Laskivka, Bukovina. He came by ship for one week, then transferred to train in Halifax and rode on to Edmonton, then to Smoky Lake. When he came to Smoky Lake he had relatives waiting for him. So he lived there for a few days, then he went to work at the railroad for C.N.R. at Obed, Alberta, near Hinton. He worked there for four years and earned some money to buy a farm in the Kahwin district. After farming alone for some time, he met Domka Goruk. In a few months they got married.

Domka Goruk came to Canada in 1926, April 20. She came from Valawchie, Bukovina. The ship she came on was named the Conrad Line. She was on the ship for six days to Hamburg, then changing to another ship to Halifax. Then she transferred to a train and came to Edmonton, going on to Smoky Lake. She came to a farmer's place she knew that once lived in Ukraine. After a few days, she found a job at a farmer's place and worked there for two and one half years. This was in the Kahwin district.

Domka married Steve Krezanowsky on February 28, 1929 at Smoky Lake. They had three children: Bill, Jean and Alex. After the children grew up they helped on the farm. Bill went to work in Edmonton. He went to the Northern Alberta Institute of Technology to learn more about welding. Now he has his papers and he's a successful welder. In 1970 he married Nancy Kozak and is living in Edmonton, Alberta.

After working on the farm for forty years, Steve and Domka Krezanowsky decided to retire. They bought a house in Willingdon, leaving Alex on the farm (homeplace). Alex is working the land.

Jean married Alex Megley. They have three children: Sharon, Douglas and Cheryl. Sharon finished school in Andrew and went on for further education to the Northern Alberta Institute of Technology. After she finished N.A.I.T., she worked for awhile, then married Grant Cook, who also attended N.A.I.T., taking up Telecommunications. Douglas also finished school in Andrew, and is presently attending N.A.I.T. in Edmonton, taking up survey-

ing. Cheryl is eleven years old and is going to Andrew School.

Steve Krezanowsky passed away on January 18, 1979, and Mrs. Domka Krezanowsky is still at Willingdon, Alberta.

### **Kuchera, Harry and Mary** by Sophie Koroluk

Harry, age four, together with his parents Theodore and Anna (Koloychuk) Kuchera immigrated to Canada in 1898, from the village of Zavydche in the province of Halychyna, Ukraine. They sailed across the Atlantic Ocean on the ship "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse", landing in New York in May. From there they proceeded by train, arriving at Strathcona (South Edmonton) weeks later, and finally settling on a homestead in the Krakow District.

Born on December 12, 1894, he was the eldest of the boys. He had three brothers and three sisters: Onufrey, Peter, Ambrose, Maria, Nancy and Annie.

His father passed away January 6, 1941, at the age



Theodore and Anna Kuchera.



Harry and Mary Kuchera family. L. to R. Back Row: Olga, Nettie, Elizabeth, Nancy, Pearl, Angela, Sophie. Front Row: John, Mary, Harry and Mike. Missing: Cassie, Morris, Anne and Mary.



of seventy-nine; his mother on November 8, 1948, at the age of eighty-seven.

On January 19, 1915, he was united in marriage to Maria, daughter of Hryhory and Cassie Prokopchuk. They continued to live on the family farm together with his parents. Besides farming, he spent several summers working on the railroad.

Taking part in community affairs played a large role in their lives. Harry served as a school trustee and municipal councillor for the Huwen School District. He also was secretary of the local branch of the United Farmers of Alberta. Both were devoted church members; Harry being secretary of Krakow Ukrainian Catholic Church and Community Hall; Mary taking an active part in the women's organization for the church.

They raised a family of thirteen children, three sons and ten daughters.

John married Mary Gawryluk and is presently residing at Wetaskiwin. Mike married Rose Kwitkowski; they live in Edmonton. Morris died in a train-truck accident in 1953. Anne passed away in 1946; she was married to Peter Sorochan. Cassie was married to John Mischuk and resides at Lamont; Nancy was married to Bill Fedun and lives in Edmonton; Olga married Ken Haywood and resides in Edmonton; Pearl married Steve Andrias and lives in Lamont; Angela Kuchera lives in Edmonton; Sophie married Bob Koroluk and lives at Andrew; Nettie married Nick Sliwkanich and resides in Edmonton; Mary married Les Johnston and resides in Victoria, British Columbia; and Elizabeth was married to Joe Woitas and is now living in Edmonton.

They had twenty-one grandchildren and seventeen great-grandchildren. Retiring from farming in 1963, they moved to Lamont.

Harry passed away May 19, 1964, at the age of seventy. Mary passed away October 1, 1978, at the age of seventy-eight. Both are laid to rest at the Krakow Cemetery.

### **Kyca Family by William Kyca**

My parents, Metro and Annie (Morozewich) Kyca came to Canada in 1894 from Bukowina in the Ukraine. They took a homestead in the Kysylew District four miles west of Andrew. Their first dwelling was a soddy in which they lived while they cleared a bit of land for their log house. My dad had one ox and the neighbor had one. By combining the two, they had a team or a "yoke of oxen" for pulling the stumps and hauling the heavy logs.

My brother Nick, now deceased; my sister Mary, now living in Kenora, Ontario; and my sister Katrina (Holyk), also deceased, were born in the Ukraine.



Bill Kyca.

I was born on the homestead in 1898. Later additions to the family included Lena (Borden) who is now living in Edmonton, Sadie (Reid) who is in Winnipeg, John who resides in Edmonton, Wasylena (Bessie Fagan) who now lives in Australia, and Nancy who lost her life in a farm accident as a child when she fell under a packer. Bessie served overseas as a WAC in World War II. After the war she returned to England to marry a Brit, Eddie Fagan. She has lived in various countries in Europe and in Singapore, Malaysia.

In 1902 the Kysylew School was built. Miss Mary G. Howard taught me from grade one to eight. We lived only one mile from the school. When I was old enough, I took the job of starting the fire in the school stove every morning. On my way to school I used to set rabbit snares. I checked them on my way home and usually caught a few to take home. I kept the family supplied with meat when no other meat was available.

I quit school after I completed grade eight as that was the end of schooling for most of us in those days. I went to Edmonton on January 28, 1915 and joined the army, 194th Battalion. My regimental number was 904301. My older brother, Nick, also signed up as men were needed to serve on the Front. We both served overseas in World War I until the Armistice.

I took my basic training at Sarcee Camp in Calgary where we were billeted in tents as there were no cosy, comfortable barracks in those days. In the fall of 1915, we were transferred to Edmonton to the Prince of Wales Armories. In December, 1915, we were assigned to duty overseas so we travelled by a C.P.R. train to Halifax. The trip took a week. In Halifax we boarded a ship named "Southland". Two battleships escorted us across the North Atlantic to Liverpool. In England we were given four days landing pass. Some of the troops went to Scotland but my gang went to see the sights in London.

As we were to serve on the battlefields on the Continent, we were shipped across the English Channel to La Havre in France. After that we maneuvered across Belgium and France to such places as Ypres, Vimy Ridge and Dicky Bush.

I had been a bugler in Canada; but while overseas, I was assigned a rifle to serve as a Dispatch Rider on a motorcycle. I was also a very good shot and was put on as a sniper. I was on my own then to hide in some old barn, or what have you and watch the enemy. I was to get the enemy officer if I could. That was a very risky job.

When the war ended in 1918; my outfit, the 8 C.R.T., was in a fair-sized town called Mouscron where we stayed until April of 1919.

We sailed home from Liverpool aboard the Aquitania to St. John and then back to Edmonton by train.

I am now getting an army pension of thirty-nine dollars and sixty cents for risking my life and serving my country on the Western Front.

While I was overseas, my dad passed away and Mother was left with the children, struggling to keep them clothed and fed.

After returning from the War, I worked at various jobs, in lumber camps, and as a mechanic. I had a real love for motorcycles and cars. I had to learn to repair them myself so I became a pretty good mechanic.

Later I returned to the farm to take over as my brother, Nick, had his own land to manage.

In 1928 I married Jennie Moshuk. We left on a date and just eloped to Edmonton where we were married. We settled on the farm and raised six children. Marlene Park lives in Comox on Vancouver Island; Lena Bugiak resides in Andrew; Sadie Lowry lives in Duncan, Vancouver Island; Mike; Katherine McKenzie and Connie King both reside in Edmonton. I have ten grandchildren.

In 1964 my son, Mike, took over the farm so my wife and I retired to Andrew. My son passed away in 1970 and Jennie in 1973.

I still live in my own house in Andrew where I am taking life easy. I am a member of the Smoky Lake Canadian Legion and a member of the Orthodox Church at Kysylew.

### **Lakusta, Nick**

Nick and Helen Lakusta from the "cello" Oshichlib left for new lands in Canada in 1904. They settled on a homestead in the Czahar School District with their family of six daughters and one son.

Maraphta married Metro Alexandriuk and had five children: Bill, Nick, Verna, Jenny, and John.

Katrina married Philip Zalitach, and they had thirteen children.

Maria married Mr. Ewasuik.

John married Nancy Skoreyko.

Elizabeth married Bill Kalancha.

Ann married Mike Pipella.

Helen married John Orletsky, and they had three children.

### **Lamash Family by Sophie Ewanowich**

Kozimir and Palohia (Dumka) Lamash immigrated to Canada from Zavecha and Bataya in Austria on September 24, 1895, aboard the "Awsonnia" arriving in Montreal on October 15, 1895. Upon arrival they settled with five of their children: Frank, Andrew, Eva, Katherine and Natalie in the St. Michael area at Kozimir's brother's place. In the spring of 1899 Kozimer bought a homestead in the Molodia area. They worked hard clearing and breaking the land, building a house and other buildings. Money was scarce and every penny was hard earned. In the years that followed they were blessed with another five children: Joseph, Katherine, Jessie, Anne and John. Misfortune struck the family when the flu epidemic took the lives of their four older children: Frank, Andrew, Eva and Katherine. The rest married and each one moved to make a family life for themselves.

Natalia married Roman Tymchak. She passed away in the year 1954.

Jessie married Thomas Andreychuk and passed away in 1954.

Katherine married Emil Skulsky.

Anne married William Koroluk.

John married Sadie Boychuk. He passed away in 1979.

Joseph, the second oldest of the family married Jane Seracky in 1927, who came to Canada on October 24, 1925 from Austria. Upon arriving at Mundare, Alberta she lived with her Uncle Peter Seracky, where she worked hard to pay for her ship fare to Canada. After Joseph's and Jane's marriage they settled on a farm which was also in the Molodia area. Very little land on their farm was cleared and broken so they worked very hard to clear it and sow their crops. Whatever little crop they did sow in 1928 was hailed out. In 1929 the crop was destroyed by drought and in 1930 by frost. After three years of crop failure, they found it very hard to survive; but with prayers and God's help they managed, and in 1931 they harvested their first successful crop.

In the years to follow they had a family of six children: Mike, Anne, Fred, Lawrence, Sophie and Eugene. As the years went by and with the help of God and their children, Joseph and Jane enjoyed life

greatly. They kept some livestock and life was much easier now than in the beginning.

In the year 1945, after the death of Joseph's father Kozimar, Joseph and Jane and their family moved back to the original homestead, from where as a family they kept on farming both quarters of land.

As the years went by, the children married and began lives of their own.

Mike married Jean Zabrick and they have six children: Donald, Raymond (married Karen Cuffe), Mrs. Caroline (Wayne) Andruchow, Theodore, Augustine and Randy.

Anne married Nick Zabrick and they have five children: William, Mrs. Marie (Peter) Andrews, Stanley, Michael and Michele. Marie now has two sons, Trevor and Jason.

Fred married Lillian Charchuk. They have two children: Mrs. Rose (Al) Try and David.

Lawrence (Deceased June, 1948).

Sophie married Victor Ewanowich and they have three children: Reginald, Barry, and Donna.

Eugene married Evelyn Andriuk and they have three children: Jeannette, Lornie, and Carla.

All of Joseph's and Jane's children are presently engaged in farming in the Andrew area close to their parents.

In the spring of 1967 Joseph and Jane passed on their family farm to their youngest son Eugene and retired in the village of Andrew. Here they are enjoying a quiet, restful and easier life than they had till now.

After reminiscing over the years gone by, Joseph and Jane marvel at the changes in their lives, enjoying modern day conveniences such as electricity, water and telephones in the home.

In May of 1977 Jane returned to the Ukraine to visit her dearly loved homeland. She visited with many friends and family, which to her was a dream come true. Because of the hardships she experienced, she never thought she would return to see her original home once again.

Joseph and Jane still enjoy good health.

### **Lazariuk (Lazaryk) Family by Shirley Hall**

Nikolai Lazariuk was born on December 18, 1876, in the village of Hankowce, Sniatyn District, in Austria, the eldest son of Steve and Annie Lazariuk. He had two sisters, Pearl and Anna, and numerous brothers who died in infancy. His parents were farming people, and Nikolai farmed, too, until his conscription into the Austrian Army in 1899. He served two months and ten days in the Twenty-fourth Regiment Infantry, and was discharged on December 11, 1899 in Lemburg.



Nikolai and Anna Lazaruk.

Anna Dzogolyk was born on May 22, 1884, (in the same village as Nikolai) the eldest daughter of Harry and Dorothy Dzogolyk (nee Zhacharuk). She had one sister, Mary, who died at the age of four after a mad dog bit her. Her father died when Anna was five years old, and her mother remarried, bearing two other children, Maxem and little Mary. Orphaned at the age of nine, Anna was forced to earn a living hoeing vegetables earning fifteen cents per day.

Nikolai and Anna married in February or March, 1900 and lived and farmed with his parents for a year before immigrating to Canada in 1901. Passage from their home village to Winnipeg was paid by Nikolai's father. They took the train from Hankowce to Hamburg, Germany where they boarded a ship which sailed for twenty-one days before it docked in Halifax. A train then took them to the Immigration Home in Winnipeg. Because acquaintances they met on the ship were travelling to Edmonton, Nikolai and Anna bought passage, too. They arrived in Edmonton with the clothes on their backs, one wooden box with all their possessions and one dollar in their pockets. The wooden box contained: one white linen tablecloth with red and black cross-stitch embroidery (diamond design), two pillows stuffed with chicken feathers finely chopped with an axe, two pillowcases with an embroidered red and black design in the center, two white linen shirts (mid-calf), two knee-length sheepskin coats with sleeves, two sheepskin vests with black curl embroidered trim, one black

wool cap ("Kutchma"), two woollen kerchiefs — flowered, a six-foot long turban ("Peraminka"), and one sickle.

Nikolai wore white baggy pyjama-type pants called "porkanatsi". In winter he wore black woollen pants ("koloshi") tied at the waist with a belt made of braided thread. Anna wore a white blouse and long skirt. They had matching wedding rings each set with a "black eye" which cost fifty cents a piece in Austria. Anna wore several necklaces — a choker beaded on horsehair ("girdan"), eight strands of pearl beads, a necklace of shiny wine beads, and a necklace of white round beads and red elongated beads. In Austria, Anna sold one chicken egg to buy a necklace. She wore gold hoops in her ears, which were pierced shortly after her birth.

From Edmonton they travelled by oxen-driven wagon to Demyan Lazarenko's farm in Chipman where they resided for six months. Max Farris, a farmer in the Zhoda District, convinced Nikolai and Anna to choose a homestead in his district because of better farming land. They chose a homestead — S.W. ¼-6-55-15-4, approximately one hundred and fifty-two acres with plentiful forest and a fresh water spring. They paid ten dollars for it but had to break twenty acres of land before they could get the title to it.

To pay for his land and to buy farming equipment, Nikolai got a job. He took twenty-five cents of their remaining savings. It took Nikolai three days to walk to Edmonton — his feet wrapped in rags for lack of shoes — where he joined other workers headed for Southern Alberta. He laid tracks for the CPR in Nelson and Fort McLeod for two summers. Anna, too, contributed. She plastered houses with mud in the summer and, during harvest, she hired out as a field hand. She cut wheat with a sickle and made sheaves, earning every fourth or fifth sheave.

Their first home was a cellar-like dugout in the side of a hill. Their beds were hay pallets covered by a sheepskin coat lying on a dirt floor. They covered with thick homespun blankets (white with black stripes). They lived here for two years until they built a one-room house. Then they built a barn large enough to house eight horses. They bought their first beds when they built a new log house (two room) in 1915 which took them five years to build. Annie, their daughter, recalls when Nikolai was shingling the roof of their new house. The children would steam the shingles over a boiling kettle until they were pliable, and then run to their father who bent them while they were still hot to fit the corners of the roof.

A summer house with a "peeche" was built where Anna did her baking. In 1928 a large barn (six stall) was built.

In 1916, from the sale of land Anna owned in Austria (six acres — two and one-half neva), they bought a hay mower, a walking plow and two oxen.

To increase production on his land, Nikolai bought farm equipment from the Cockshutt Company in Mundare.

In 1906 a binder cost fifty-seven dollars.

In 1910 a mower and rake cost one hundred dollars.

In 1910 a sleigh cost thirty-seven dollars.

In 1912 a plow and drill cost one hundred and five dollars.

In 1914 a democrat cost fifty dollars.

In 1916 a prairie breaker cost twenty-six dollars.

A severe drought caused many wells to dry up. People from the neighboring towns of Norma, Warwick and Mundare drove their cattle to Nikolai's homestead to drink from his fresh water spring.

In about 1915, Nikolai caught double pneumonia while trying to catch a runaway team of horses in Mundare. He was taken to Edmonton to see Dr. Harobka by Nikolai's brother-in-law, Bill Manduik who owned a Ford. Nikolai existed on herbs, worm-wood soaked in brandy or whisky, and chicken soup. Because his illness incapacitated him for seven years, his children had to work the farm. Annie, at the age of ten, and her brother Fred, age nine did the field work. Annie handled the four horses which pulled the two-bladed plow while Fred handled three horses which pulled the one-bladed plow.

Four horses pulled the seed drill and two bushels of wheat were seeded per acre. They seeded half the land in two-twenty-two wheat and the other half with Marquis wheat. About twenty acres were seeded with oats.

During harvest, three horses pulled the binder. Annie sat on the binder seat and drove the horses while Fred stood on a board on the back and kept the horses going with a whip.

A typical day for these two children went like this: they rose with the sun, washed and dressed, knelt for family prayers, breakfasted on boiled shredded dough and milk, they started field work at about 10:00 a.m. until the sun went down in the evening, put the horses in the barn — fed, watered and rubbed them down, then went in for supper. After a short rest, Annie and Fred, and their mother Anna stooked the sheaves of grain until midnight (while Nikolai tended to the younger children at home). After prayers, they went to bed.

In January, 1919, Nikolai bought N.W. ¼-31-54-15-4 for the purchased price of two thousand and fifty-seven dollars and fifty cents from the CPR (half-mile south of his homestead) which he used for pasture land. Later, Nikolai gave the north

half of the quarter to Fred and the south half to his other son Steve when they married.

The girls owned one dress each. They walked bare-footed in summer but in winter they wrapped their feet in rags and wore mocassins which Nikolai had made.

Anna made her own tea. She picked the pink petals from Alberta prairie roses and the white petals from an herb called "romanatz". These were thoroughly dried on the windowsill, in the sun, and then carefully blended.

Mushrooms were always plentiful in the forests. Morels (kozari) were picked in the spring and "pipinki" in the fall. These were boiled in soup or cleaned and dried for future use.

Anna always planted a large garden, and stored vegetables for winter use in two root cellars. Peas, string beans and broad beans were dried and kept in the attic. In winter, potatoes and turnips were boiled, mashed, mixed with water and chop and fed to the hogs. Baby geese, ducks and chicks were fed cornmeal or a mixture of cottage cheese, hard-boiled egg and a weed called "natenna". Turkey eggs were hatched by clucking hens, then raised and about two hundred were sold in the fall to produce and grading stations in Willingdon, Mundare or Andrew.

Anna milked cows and sold the cream to the Dairy Pool in Andrew. She kept the cream in large creamers in the well to stay cool until the drivers Art Kopp and John Lakusta came once a week to collect it. Anna bought a cream separator in the 1940's in Edmonton for twenty-nine dollars and fifty cents.

Approximately fifteen sheep were raised for their wool. Each spring they were sheared and the wool was packed in sacks and stored until winter when Anna had time to work it. The wool was washed, dried and carded. Two or three layers of carded wool made one quilt. Remaining carded wool was spun on a spindle to make yarn which Anna knitted into gloves, scarves, sweaters, toques and stockings.

Nikolai's winter projects were numerous, also. He and his sons drove two horses and their sleigh to the Bellis area to cut down trees for fence posts. They were sawed to proper lengths and the ends were sharpened in readiness for spring work.

Nikolai twisted hog gut by hand, dried it in the oven then used it as sewing thread for repairing harnesses and making gloves and shoes.

Hog gut was also used in the making of sausage. It was scraped and washed, filled with ground pork, garlic and spices, tied at both ends, smoked with willow branches, baked in the oven, then stored.

Hats were made of braided wheat straw and sewn together. Gloves and moccasins were made of cow or calf hides.

Anna was very creative. She knitted, embroidered and sewed all clothing by hand until she bought a sewing machine in 1913 for twenty-five dollars.

Nikolai was musically inclined. His father discouraged this because musicians did not make good family men. Nikolai's violins made of corn husks were always destroyed.

During the long winter evenings Nikolai made a violin, a bass, a dulcimer and a flute, with his son Steve's help. As a young man, Steve entertained at dances playing the violin or dulcimer. Katherine played the mouth harp and mandolin. Anna sold twelve ducks to pay for the mandolin she had ordered through the Eaton's catalogue for five dollars and ninety-five cents.

In 1952, Nikolai and Anna bought half a lot in Andrew from their daughter and son-in-law, Dorothy and Dmetro Gryszkewich for two hundred dollars. They bought Zawale school house for four hundred dollars and had it towed onto their lot. It was remodelled and, when they retired from farming in 1962, they moved to Andrew.

Nikolai died on September 19, 1968. Anna died on October 22, 1979.



John and Mary Mandiuk.

## Mary

Nikolai and Anna had twelve children. Mary, their eldest was born on August 13, 1902. She started at Zhoda School at the age of nine. She attended school for one or two days a week for three summers. School started at 9:00 a.m. where one teacher instructed twenty students. Mary married John Mandiuk on March 7, 1918. They had eight children.

## William

In 1904, a son, William, was born. He died nine months later.

## Pearl and Dorothy

On September 18, 1906, a set of twin girls were born — Pearl and Dorothy. Pearl died in 1907 at one year of age. Dorothy started school at the age of five for two months in the summer. She attended school till grade four and two of her teachers were Mr. Novak and Mr. Woycenko. Dorothy recalls getting a ride on her sister Mary's back when she tired of walking to school. On July 24, 1920, at the age of fourteen she married John Wikaryk and continued going to school for three weeks. They lived with her parents for a year before buying a farm of their own. It was four miles south of her parents and cost four hundred dollars. They resided there for four years. In 1924, they bought a farm one-half mile north of her parents' farm from Dorothy's brother-in-law, John Mandiuk, for twenty-one hundred dollars. Because they had no children of their own, Dorothy and John adopted Pearl Dedla in 1930.

In 1943, Dorothy worked at Vegreville General Hospital while Pearl went to school there. She was paid forty dollars per month and paid ten dollars per month for boarding Pearl.

John Wikaryk died in September, 1944. After his death, Dorothy farmed for two years before going back to her job at the hospital. She worked there for two more years, earning sixty dollars per month. During the summer holidays, Pearl worked in the operating room folding bandages.

Dorothy met D'metro Gryszkewich in John Kalanchuk's grocery store in Willingdon and they wed September 18, 1947. (See Gryszkewich Story). They presently reside in Andrew.

## Annie

On July 20, 1908 Annie was born. She went to Zhoda School for two days in July the year she was seven. Because Nikolai wished her to stay home and help clear land by picking roots, he took a live chicken and a jar of cream to her teacher, and bribed him to let Annie stay home. Nikolai did this each year until Annie was fifteen. A law was passed that children had to go to school until they were fifteen or a fine of fifteen dollars was paid. So Annie went back



George and Annie Forchuk.

for three months. She recalls that she got straps on her hands in her last week of school because she could not sing a certain song.

Annie worked on the farm until twenty years of age. She married George Forchuk on March 14, 1929.

George was one of eight children of Alex and Maria Forchuk who came to Canada at the age of thirteen from Zalucha, Sniatyn in Austria. He stayed at Metro and Mary Hruday's in the Zawale District until he got a job in a coal mine in Drumheller. He worked eight hours a day and was paid two dollars a ton for five years. Then he worked as a lifting foreman on the railroad in Alberta and Saskatchewan for sixteen years.

Annie lived with her parents for one and one-half years until George returned from Saskatchewan. They bought a farm from Mr. Popowich, one mile west and two miles south of her parents, for eight thousand dollars in 1931. They bought wheat for seeding for two dollars per bushel and in the fall the price fell to thirty-five cents a bushel. A sow that cost fifty dollars dropped to three dollars that fall. Because they could not make mortgage payments, after four years the Singer Company evicted them.

They rented several places after that: in the Czahar District from Harry Rozitski for seven years, in Sunland from Paul Andriuk for two years and in Warwick from Tom Fedoruk for seven years. They bought a farm SW-28-54-15-4 in 1946 for three thousand dollars from Fred Hlebatsky, where they presently reside.

Because George and Annie had no children of their own, they raised Paul and Pauline Lazaruk (Annie's brother Fred's children) — after the death of their mother in 1957.

### **Fred**

Fred was born on March 10, 1909. He went to school at the age of eight until he was fifteen. He



Fred and Mary Lazariuk, 1931.

worked on his father's farm until his marriage to Mary Kofuk in October, 1931. He farmed his own land NW ¼-31-54-15-4, which was given to him by his father, for two or three years before becoming a foreman on the road crew in the surrounding district for ten years. They had ten children. Mary died in 1957 and Fred died in 1973.

### **Harry**

Harry was born in the summer of 1911 and died three months later.

### **Steve**

On March 3, 1913 Steve was born. School was in session ten months of the year, and Steve attended until he was fifteen. Farm work was his responsibility



Steve and Mary Lazariuk.

at a very early age. His sister Pauline recalls that he stood on a box to reach and harness the horses. He married Mary Chiliback in February, 1937 and lived with his parents for a year before they moved to Metro Homeniuk's farm, one mile east and one mile north of his parents. They rented land east of Warwick for four years, then bought their own farm north of Vegreville. Steve worked with the oil rigs in Whitecourt and owned a restaurant in Fox Creek. They had four children, and presently reside in Ottawa, Ontario.

### Pauline

On October 17, 1937 Metro Zukiwsky and Pauline Lazariuk were married. This was in the days before wedding receptions were held in the community hall. Neighbors and relatives were invited to the house. On the evening before the wedding, guests and musicians would arrive. There was much dancing, singing and merriment that lasted till morning. In the morning, the bride would put on her gown, have breakfast with her bridesmaids and then have her dad and mother put on the veil, all to the singing by the neighborhood ladies. I was then ready to go to church. At that time the mother did not go to church, only the dad went. After the morning service was completed in St. Dimitrius Church, we were married by Reverend Kokolsky who served the church at that time.

After church, the bride's party went to her home for dinner and the groom's party went to his. After several hours, the groom would come to "claim" his bride. The guests presented the couple with gifts, their blessings and best wishes. The same type of festivities took place at the groom's place. This



Pauline Zukiwsky.

would continue until the early morning hours. Metro and I left for Andrew where Metro had rented a two-room building. He had his jewelry repair shop at the front and our living-quarters at the back. All that room contained was a big black stove, a table and two chairs and a couch that made out into a bed. We had gotten a few dishes, towels and glasses as wedding presents. This, along with the trunk from my mother containing pillow cases, a sheet, bedspread, blanket, towels, dishtowels and some odds and ends was all we had to start with.

In 1939 I decided that, in some way, I would have to help bring in some income. We moved into the John G. Huculak building. I contacted Northern Alberta Dairy Pool, and with my husband, made arrangements to buy and grade eggs. I attended lessons in Edmonton on how to grade eggs. Workers from N.A.D.P. came out and insulated the back room for storage of eggs, and made the front room into an office. I graded eggs during the day and cleaned and packed them into storage in the evening. Mr. and Mrs. Steve Lesick and Helen Mandiuk helped out. Twice a week Mr. Strong delivered the eggs to Edmonton.

Shortly after the N.A.D.P. opened their office in Andrew, Western Producers also opened one. This



Walter and Mary Ann Forst with daughters Caroline and Connie.



was in a building in the approximate location of the present-day village office. Steve Kopowski was the manager of that office. I earned one cent a dozen to grade, candle, package and ship the eggs. This was not much, but at that time every bit helped.

In 1940 George Babchuk started training and assisting Metro with the watch repairing. Our two incomes did not provide enough money, so, in the fall, Metro would take his Rumbly tractor and together with, first his brother and then with Mike Feduik, would go out harvesting for the farmers.

In January, 1941 Metro moved his jewelry repair shop to Vegreville. I was left behind long enough to train Metro's brother William and his wife Mary to take over the egg grading. At first we lived back of the jewelry shop in Vegreville before finding a house. By this time both George Babchuk and Metro's brother Walter were helping Metro in the shop and living with us.

In 1950 Metro sold the shop in Vegreville and we moved to Edmonton.

We have a daughter Mary Ann. She married Walter Forst of Zhoda in 1973. They have two daughters, Connie Marie and Caroline Ann.

Our son Adam was born in 1948. After a severe illness at the age of seven months, he was left totally disabled. Adam now lives with me in Andrew.

### Nick

Nick was born in the spring of 1924 but only lived for nine days.

### Katherine

On July 3, 1928 Katherine was born. Sister Pauline took her on her first day of school at the age of seven. Later she joined Alec, Mary, Katie, Rose, Elizabeth, Bill and Helen Kucher, Stanley and Josephine Chorney, and Bill, Katherine, Annie, Mary, Steve and Nick Manduik who all walked past her gate. They picked up Pearl Wikaryk, Sam, Florence, Eddie and June Pipella and Mike, George and Alex Hudema. They walked across Steve Hrehirchuk's farm to school.

Katherine's junior teachers (grades one-five) were Pete Yuhem, Miss Sloboda, Ann Ropchan and Fred Danelesko; grades six to ten were taught by John W. Huculak and Peter Huculak.

A great winter sport was sliding down a hill that was flooded and frozen. Katherine remembers getting a parka and ski pants at the age of nine from the Eaton's Catalogue.

John W. Huculak taught music lessons and Ukrainian dance lessons in Zhoda School to those who wanted to learn. Katherine, Josephine Chorney, Dora Koznuk, Katherine Manduik, Ora and Mary Hawrish and two or three others played the man-



Tichon family: Robert, George. Front: John, Rodney, Katherine, William, Shirley.

dolin. They played at Christmas concerts that were presented to the parents and at festivals in Pruth, Norma and Mundare. She took Ukrainian dance lessons at the age of twelve and participated in dance festivals, too. The school hired Mike Cholak to transport the students to the various towns in his truck.

For the war effort, Jessie Basisty, a junior teacher, asked each student to knit a square which were all sewn together to make an afghan.

Katherine quit school at grade nine to care for her elderly parents until her marriage to George Tichon on September 17, 1950. George and Katherine resided and farmed with his parents in the Sachava District for eight years. In 1958 they purchased two quarters of land from Bill and Eunice Sawchuk (S ½-13-55-16-4), twelve and one-half miles southeast of Andrew in the Zhoda District, where they presently reside. George continues to farm and Katherine works at the Mary Immaculate Hospital in Mundare since 1972. They have five children who were all educated at Andrew School.

### William

In 1932 William was born. He died one and one-half years later of whooping cough.

## Lesick, William and Emily by Emily Lesick Fedorak

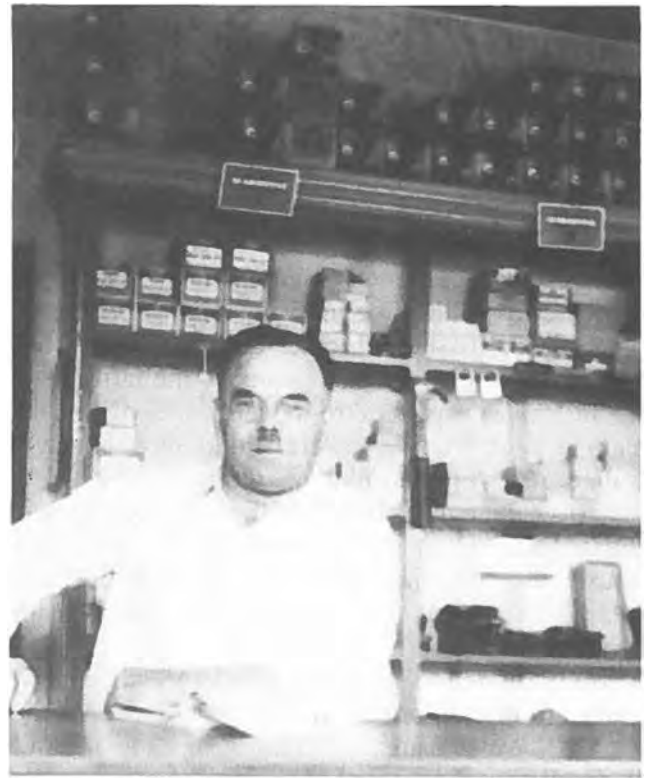
In July 1928, William A. Lesick, his wife Emily and five year old son, William junior, came to Andrew, Alberta. They moved from Egremont, Alberta, where William taught school at Engleside. In Andrew, he managed the Imperial Lumber Company which was located on the south side of the railroad tracks. This property was later purchased by a local grainbuyer, Harry Stepa. Stubble was in evidence in the whole area as the land was gradually surveyed. In 1928, there was a cement shed, on the north side of the railroad, which was owned by Alberta Lumber Company. In the fall of the same year, Mike Jerwak and Andrew Shymko built a hotel on the corner of Main and Railway Avenue. Three general stores were built by Hoffman & Kates, Bolechowsky, and Makarenko.

In 1929, we built a building on Main Street which served as our residence and the official post office. William was postmaster from 1929 to 1936. The mail was hauled by truck from Lamont which was the distributing center. Cleophas Littlechilds was the mail carrier. Later on, we distributed mail twice a week to the north and south of Andrew, serving Sniatyn, Kahwin, Sunland, Shandro, Luzan and Zawale districts.

Some of the south side residents were: Ed Carey, Dr. Connolly, Peter Borwick, Archie Whitford, Edwin Whitford, C. Littlechilds, Mike Jerwak, Joe Hoffman, Max Kates, Mr. Borwick Senior, Nap McGillivray and Joe McGillivray. There was an old Indian cemetery on the southeast side of the present site of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox cemetery. The headstones were purchased from Edmonton with a meagre downpayment arrangement. As money was becoming scarce and there were fewer muskrats to be trapped in Whitford Lake, the suppliers of the headstones came to Andrew to collect payments due. The Indians moved the headstones to a farmsite which was later purchased by Metro Worobets.

Pioneering days were challenging, but a great deal of hard work. Rewards came with perseverance and determination. Many petitions and delegations were sent to various levels of government. On rainy days, we were deluged in a mire of gumbo mud. Wells had to be dug and wooden sidewalks were being built. In 1929, the residents of Andrew rallied when Fred Swab put in an electric plant which was powered by diesel. Lights came on at 4:30 p.m. and were off at 11:30 p.m., then we resumed our use of coal oil lamps and candles. On dance nights the citizens enjoyed an extra half hour of electric lights that was pleasure and progress!

In 1930, the M.D. of Wostok office was moved from the south side to the north side. Mike Sloboda



W. A. Lesick as manager of the Imperial Lumber.

was appointed secretary-treasurer succeeding D. J. Sorochan who was secretary. An historic event for the village of Andrew was its incorporation. Tom Matichuk became the first mayor and William A. Lesick the secretary-treasurer. A pride of progress was felt by all. People were happy as they saw the results of their hard labours. Community socials were organized and many picnics were a treat. Sport events were organized and we all enjoyed the baseball events and the excitement of the Sports Day activities. John Zelisko built a hall on the Main Street which became a gathering place of dances, weddings and political meetings.

Traditionally, all religious holidays were observed. The Easter sunrise services and customs were observed. A fun time was enjoyed on Easter Mondays when the men would douse their spouses with water. The Tuesday followed a revenge brigade by the women who literally soaked every man in sight with a bucket of water. I remember the year 1930, when we delegated Alex Oystrek as waterboy at Fred Woychuk's well and all the ladies ran about with pails and pitchers dowsing every man in sight, even the commercial travellers. Some women took bold liberties and caught some business men during the early morning hours and soaked them in their pyjamas. Easter blessings pleasant memories!

In 1933, we welcomed our second addition to the Lesick family — Walter Michael. In 1939, our third son, named Harry Samuel, was born. All three boys

started school and graduated from grade XII in Andrew. William Jr. started school in the Matt Thomas residence with Mrs. Siebrasse as his teacher. After serving in the Canadian Armed Forces overseas during the Second World War, he returned to the University of Alberta and graduated in Pharmacy in 1951. He married the former Winnie Kovaluk from Bellis, Alberta and they have a son, Tom, who is twenty-three years old and a daughter, Patrice, nineteen years of age. Bill owns and manages Beverly Pharmacy Limited, which is located in northeast Edmonton. Son, Walter, is employed by Colgate-Palmolive Company; He is married to the former Karen Dreger of Kennedy, Saskatchewan and they have a thirteen year old daughter named Shauna. Walter and his family have a home in Sherwood Park, where they enjoy the suburban life. Our son, Harry, graduated as a laboratory technician and serves in a supervisory capacity with the federal government in Calgary. Harry married the former Doris Shemelko of Edmonton and they have three children — Kari, Kurtis and Kelly.

During World War II, the citizens of Andrew were very active in service clubs. We gathered clothes, made pyjamas, bandages, and knitted socks, scarves and gloves for the Red Cross. We also made



William and Emily Lesick family.

jams and jellies from strawberries and raspberries that were picked on the W. Fedun's and Mutual farms. The school children undertook the project of gathering all scrap iron.

In 1940, my husband William opened an insurance, notary public and real estate office. He was mayor of Andrew from 1942 to 1945. On V. E. Day a parade was held on Main Street. Reverend Perich officiated in prayers and thanksgiving. In 1949, Wm. A. Lesick was appointed as secretary-treasurer of the Village of Andrew which position he held until his death in 1952. He served on numerous club executives and board committees. He was the first President of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church and I followed as President of the Ladies Aid. William, commonly called "Bill", was one of the founders of the U.G.O.C. cemetery which was opened in December, 1952. As fate would have it, Bill passed away suddenly and was the first to be buried in it on December 31, 1952.

In summing up the pioneer days of Andrew, I must say we enjoyed the work and as we reflect, we are proud of our contribution. In closing, I congratulate the people of Andrew on their Fiftieth Anniversary. I praise the committee for their foresight and enterprising work — good luck and may you have many more anniversaries!

### **Paul J. Lesiuk Family by the Children**

Paul's parents, John and Mary Lesiuk, immigrated to Canada from Austria in 1895 and became farmers in the Mundare district.

Paul was born in Mundare in 1905. He attended school in Mundare and furthered his education at the Camrose Normal School becoming a teacher. Paul was married in 1926 to Jennie Savich of Mundare, also a teacher. Both Paul and Jennie taught in several rural schools. Paul left teaching to work for the Social Credit Government in Edmonton in 1934 and worked with the Tax Department for two years.



John, Maxine, Patsy, Phyllis, Don, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Lesiuk.

In 1936 Paul was transferred to the Treasury Branch Department in Edmonton and in 1939 was promoted to District Manager, opening the first Treasury Branch in Andrew, Alberta. In his capacity as District Manager, he also travelled to Mundare, Two Hills and other places on Treasury Branch business.

Paul remained with the Treasury Branch in Andrew until 1945 when he decided to go into business for himself and purchased the John Deere Implement Shop in Andrew, which he operated from 1945 until 1951. During this time Paul became interested in civic politics and became mayor of Andrew. He was also very active in the Andrew Lions Club activities, being president for two terms. Jennie had also been president of the Lady Lions Club.

Paul loved to hunt and fish, and both, he and Jennie, enjoyed curling in Andrew.

Jennie Lesiuk retired from teaching in 1938 but resumed teaching from 1960 to 1970 on a part-time basis in Edmonton.

Paul and Jennie have five children who received some of their education in Andrew.

Phyllis, a registered nurse, is married to Carl Miller, lives in Victoria, British Columbia and has four children.

Patsy, a registered nurse, married Marshall Kowalchuk, lives in Willingdon, Alberta and has eight children.

Maxine, a registered nurse, married Harold Kobi, lives in Jasper, Alberta and has two sons.

Don, a pharmacist, married Carolyn Andrew, lives in Kelowna and has two children.

John with the C.N.R., married Phyllis Petersen, lives in Jasper and has two children. Giving Paul and Jennie eighteen grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

The Lesiuks and their children have many pleasant memories of their days spent in Andrew.

A typical summer holiday in those days was to gather together some good friends, such as the families of Bill Scraba, Ken Lott, Lavern Strong and the Lesiuks, pack them all into the back of Strong's canvas covered truck and head out to Boian or Mann Lake for a week of fishing, boating and fellowship with good friends.

Another thought of interest in Andrew in the late 1940's was the "Come to the Big Show starting right away" call of the Town Cryer as he walked up and down the wooden sidewalks of the small village, announcing an event of interest to the townspeople, taking place that evening.

Other lasting and endearing thoughts of the Lesiuk family as they recall their years in Andrew were: the "clip clop" of Worobets' white milk wagon as it made its round every morning; the unique freight

and water delivery of Ewasiuk's and Cholak's Dray Services; the early firefighting equipment that pumped water from manhole covered wells, often too late and too little to help the building in distress. Such was the fire that destroyed nearly half of Andrew's Main Street in the late 1940's. Not too long after this, Paul had made a trip to Medicine Hat to purchase and drive back Andrew's first modern fire truck!

There are many, many more memories of days spent in Andrew.

The Lesiuk family left Andrew in 1953 and moved to Hardisty, Alberta.

Paul and Jennie retired in Edmonton in 1970.

Paul, a loving husband and precious father, passed away in January, 1979. Jennie resides in Edmonton, Alberta.

## **Levicki Family**

### **by Sherry (Topolnitsky) Levicki**

Alex Levicki was born July 13, 1894 in Bojun, Slobozija, Roumania. He came to Canada in 1913 at the age of nineteen. For the next eleven years he worked in a coal mine at Lethbridge and then at Drumheller. In 1921, Alex married Mary Zebrek and they moved to Revelstoke, British Columbia, where Alex worked for the next seven years. Their first child, Pearl was born in 1922, followed by Fred in 1923 and William in 1925. In September of 1928, Alex and Mary and their three small children moved to Andrew where Mary's parents were farming. For two thousand dollars, Alex purchased from Mary's parents a farm just north of Andrew. Two more children were born — Jean in 1930 and Helen in 1932. Alex remained on the farm after his retirement and until his death in 1976.

Alex was predeceased by his son Fred in 1971. Pearl married Ed Howe and they and their three daughters live at Caroline, Alberta. Jean and her husband John Matichuk and their two daughters farm south of Andrew. Helen and her husband, William Kawyuk, live at Morinville, Alberta.

William Levicki attended school at Andrew until grade eight and then at the age of fifteen began to earn a living doing odd jobs. These jobs included stooking at threshing time for ten cents to twenty-five cents an acre, working at the coal mine north of Andrew, cutting wood for the school, cutting ice for the creamery, then working at a lumber camp in Hinton, later picking roots and rocks for the Municipality of Lamont for fifty cents an hour and then operating a caterpillar from 1946-1948 for the municipality's road construction.

In 1948, William married Mary Wiwad. In 1949, he began farming with his father but continued working outside the farm as well. Their first son, Terry,



Alex and Mary Levicki.

was born in 1949. In 1953, William and Mary built a house on the farm. Leonard was born the same year. Between 1954 and 1959, William worked hauling gravel for the Municipality of Lamont. Their third son, Randy, was born in 1957.

Terry Levicki finished school in Andrew, then went on to University where he earned his Bachelor of Science Degree. During that time he met and married Betty Kozak. In 1970, Terry and Betty moved to Elsa, Yukon, where Terry still works as a geologist. They have one son, Kenny and twin boys, Michael and Bradley. They plan to return to Andrew and farm.

Leonard, too, moved to Elsa after finishing school in Andrew. Leonard began as a miner's helper, and today is one of Elsa's top miners. He married a girl from Elsa, Marianne Cuny, and they have two sons, Darcy and Dale.

After finishing school, Randy moved to Edmonton, where he worked in a warehouse for a year. He soon realized city life was not for him so he returned



Pearl, Mary, Helen, Jeanne, Alex, Fred, William Levicki.



Levicki family: Mary, Randy, Leonard and Terry; Wm. Kawyuk, William.

to Andrew to farm with his father. Randy married a local girl, Sherry Topolnitsky, in 1976; and in April 1979, their first son, Jeffrey, was born.

On July 31, 1979, William Levicki passed away suddenly at the age of fifty-four.

### **Lichuk, Alec and Mary by Mary N. Dushenski**

In the summer of 1900, Yakem and Axana Lichuk with their three sons, Alec, Peter and Wasyl settled on a homestead about two miles south-east of what is now known as Andrew. They had immigrated from Statseva (village), Sniatyn (province), Austria be-



Katherine, Mary, Anna, Mary and Alec Lichuk, 1939.

cause they wanted to own their land. The boys helped their father build a sod house. Alec, the oldest, was ten years old. In 1901, Sarah was the last addition to the family. There was no time or chance to go to school. Instead, Alec had to go out working to earn money. At Wasył Lupul's, he was hired at ten dollars for the first year and fifteen dollars for the second one. Most of that money, he gave to his father to pay for the homestead. Then at Wasył Frunchak's farm, he received fifty dollars a year and saved most of that money to buy two heifers.

After working away from home for four years, he came back to help his father cultivate some of their own land. He learned the English language when out working, but did not learn to read and write. He could only sign his name.

At seventeen years of age, he went to work for the C.P.R. Company for a few years. By 1913, he had saved some money so that he bought eighty acres of land at ten dollars an acre. It was all bushland and required clearing before it could be cultivated. Alec's property was situated one mile west and two miles south of Andrew. He cleared a few acres and built a log house.

Mary is the daughter of Peter and Domka Tkachuk. She walked three miles to Bukowina School for three summers as the school season was during the summer only.

Mary reads and writes English as well as Ukrainian. This was to come in very handy in later years in conducting various businesses.

On July 25, 1917, seventeen year old Mary and Alec Lichuk were married in Shandro Church and started their married life with very few possessions. They had four cows with calves, three horses, a walking plow, three harrows, a small seed drill and a mower.

In July of 1918, a heavy frost killed the crops and the poor farmers were very disappointed. However,

they did not give up. Every year they cleared away more bush and grew more grain. By 1924, Alec and Mary were able to buy eighty acres more to have a quarter section of their own. It is sad to say, but in 1926, it was so dry that they got a yield of only three bushels to the acre, and it could only be cut with a mower. All field work was done by horses.

By 1928, with the help of hired men, thirty acres were cleared and Alec hired Fred Swab with a big tractor to break that land. That summer was very busy for them. Alec's five horses "dragged" the field with a root harrow and loosened and pulled out the bigger roots. Mary helped by picking up the roots and piling them up to be burned when dry. She had no babysitter but had to take her two daughters, aged six and four, with her out on the field. Alec, in partnership with his neighbour, John Romaniuk, bought his first tractor and threshing machine. The families hauled sheaves on hayracks and the threshed grain was unloaded with shovels or pails off the wagon boxes. That was a great improvement.

The Depression hit everyone, 1929-1933. The price of wheat was thirty-five cents a bushel, oats fifteen cents a bushel, a two hundred pound hog sold for five dollars and a cow sold for ten dollars.

It was more than a heartbreak when a hailstorm in August 1931 demolished the first thirty acre wheat crop on the "breaking".

Alec and Mary held on, continuing to work and even save some money. However, because of poor health they had to give up farming in 1943. Then, Alec was a janitor at the Andrew Treasury Branch for twelve years. In 1958, Alec and Mary moved to Willingdon, where they retired.

Alec died on December 6, 1960 and did not live to see four of his grandchildren graduate from the University of Alberta. His son, George, at the age of three years, died in January, 1922.

The three daughters are very grateful to their parents because they took them to church, sent them to school and to further education, to become responsible citizens in this world. They also learned to work, be patient and have faith in God.

FAMILIES of the three daughters:

Mary married Bill Semeniuk in 1940. They had a daughter Iris who became a teacher and then a home economist; she married Jack Armfelt and they have a son Danny. Mary taught school in Kysylew 1945-46; then in Andrew 1946-52. In 1952, Mary was married to Nick Dushenski, M.L.A. and teacher at Willingdon. They have a family of seven children.

William is a lawyer in Edmonton; Darlene is an R.N. employed in Victoria, B.C.; Robert is a pharmacist; Delilah is in her fourth year of Commerce and Business Administration, Dawn has just gradu-

ated from Willingdon High School and registered in Commerce at the University of Alberta; Bert is in grade twelve; and Daphne in grade nine. In Willingdon, Mary taught for seven years, but Nick was on the teaching staff for thirty-three consecutive years. He has just retired from teaching in February 1979. They are living on their farm and enjoying it.

Anna was a hairdresser in Willingdon and Andrew. In 1941, she married Walter Tkachuk of Willingdon. Their only daughter, Myrna, obtained degrees from the University of Alberta and the University of British Columbia; and has taught school. She was married to John Bennett and they have a daughter, Jennifer. Walter passed away October 1974.

Katherine (Kitty) was married to Nick Iftody of Willingdon and has four daughters — Rosemary, Peggy, Wendy and Barbara. They are all employed and living in Edmonton. Dennis Brennan is Katherine's second husband.

Though none of our immediate family lives in Andrew anymore, it is still very dear to us. We have some relatives, many friends, and acquaintances with whom we like to keep in touch. We are very proud to say we grew up in the Andrew District.

### **Lichuk, Peter and Rose** by Maria Derenowsky

Mr. Peter Lichuk was ten years of age when he immigrated to Canada with his parents, Mr. Yakim Latchuk — his step-father, mother Xonia and his step-brother Alex in the year 1910. Lured by large scale advertising of "big farming, plenty of land" in Canada, Yakim and Xonia Latchuk took the chance to sell their property in Bukovina and travel across the Atlantic Ocean to Canada to buy a homestead for ten dollars.

The Latchuks arrived in the locality by train some distance from their true destination. The only way that they could get to their "life long dream", a larger piece of property, was to walk; and walk they did. It was early spring; the waters were everywhere, especially in the area that surrounded the homestead. The only way that they could get to their destination was to cross these waters. The mother carried the two boys and the father had to carry half a sack of flour (their only food supply) on his back. While crossing this stretch of water, waist deep and higher, the father stumbled and got the flour wet. It was a great tragedy for that was the only food that they had. Xonia often mentioned that the only belongings they had with them when they arrived on the homestead, were the clothes on their backs and half a sack of flour.

The Latchuks' first few years in Canada were that of extreme hardships. There were no buildings on the land, nor materials close at hand to build any with.



Peter and Rose Latchuk (Lichuk).

The Latchuks had to turn to the neighbors who settled earlier in the locality. There were several English and Ukrainian families, jobs were certainly plentiful at the time, but money was scarce — everyone was poor — materials were to be had but hard-earned. All materials had to be physically earned — with axe, pick and shovel. During these first years, the Latchuks helped the neighbors clear land in exchange for building materials, seed, oxen, and a cow. The boys were hired by the neighbors as farm hands for room and board till their parents got established.

The family built their first home in the earth. It was a five foot deep excavation about seven by seven with a sod covered roof. This was called a "boor-day." They lived here till a log house was built. It was in their sod house that the Latchuks were blessed with a daughter, Sarah. If life was meant to be, it certainly was then. There was no doctor, no midwife, no sanitary ways as we know today. There were no baby nipples, nor baby bottles readily available. When she was born, she became the responsibility of the two boys to feed and swaddle her till the mother was up and able. This was an event the two boys could not forget — they had to feed her tea with sugar the first few days with a spoon, because the mother was sick.

This was often mentioned, how afraid they were to handle her and afraid of losing her.

Mr. Lichuk did a lot of farm labor for the English farmers, who were cattle and horse men mostly. This is where he learned farm management. He learned English from them also, which he used very sparingly, but proudly.

In 1930 Peter met Rose Wasylenchuk, who came to Canada in that same year from Bukovina. She came on the ship "Montcalm", which docked at Montreal. From there she was to proceed by train to her cousin, Bill Wasylenchuk's farm at Wostok, Alberta. Rose came to Canada for the same reason — "money on the ground all over in Canada." Food, clothing, easy living, was the advertising flashed in her countryside in Europe. All was well till she saw her "dream country" from the C.P.R. train window in Ontario as she was being taken to her destination. "The lakes, the rocky hills, the forests, the large cold rocks", was the day scene from the train window. The night came quietly and quickly and no more was seen. "I cried bitterly of loneliness. Fear and homesickness had struck me. Sleep soon rescued me and, at twilight, I saw the prairies with more poverty and loneliness. I wondered and wondered where the dollars were that they told us about".

Life continued on the Lichuk place with brighter, harder ambition. There was a home and with every marriage comes new hope and new goals in life.

Peter and Rose's first child Maria was born in the fall of 1931 at the homestead. Later followed a son which made father glorious — someone to carry the family name and help; help him expand his dream. Then followed three more sons. Each was as dear as the first. The one statement I hold dear to me, as I heard my father say it often — "My happiest moment in my life was when I got a new child in my household". Father did show that he was happy with us.

The greatest gift that mother gave us was that she taught us to "laugh". She always played with us and kept us happy. I always remember her saying — "Laugh! You should always laugh, you are young and this is your time to laugh."

The children are all living, well and married. Maria married Joseph Derenowsky. They have six children.

Dmetro (Peter) married Barbara Clark. They have two children.

Nick married Shirley Dodds. They have five children.

Wasy (Bill) married Audrey Fooks. They have two children and are the third generation living on the original homestead.

Thomas married Karen Winnieande. They have four children.

## **Robert John Littlechilds Family**

by E. M. McBain

Robert, better known by many as Bob Littlechilds, was born in Tadcaster, England, in the year of 1870. His parents were John Robert Littlechilds and Margaret Ann Bell, who were married in England and immigrated to Canada in 1877 on the Allan Line Ship Company when Bob was seven years of age.

On their arrival in Canada, they settled in Ontario at a place named Guelph. The family walked for many days from place to place looking for work and a place to live. Finally, a good-hearted farmer offered them a job cutting cord wood and a small house to live in.

Bob attended school there for four years while his parents saved enough money to purchase a small farm of twenty acres. During his stay in Ontario, a sister, Amelia, was born. Later his parents sold their farm and moved to Fergus, Ontario. From there the family travelled west by train to Calgary, Alberta where they bought a team of horses and a narrow-wheeled wagon, and headed north to Edmonton.

Bob's parents took up a homestead south of Fort Saskatchewan at Agricola, where two brothers and a sister were born.

At the age of eighteen, he filed on his first homestead at Agricola but later gave it up and filed on the S.W. quarter of Sec. 32, 56, 15, which was north-east of Manawan Lake, now known as Whitford Lake. His first dwelling was a log house with a sod roof and poles.

In the year 1895, on January eleventh, he married Jessie Whitford, daughter of Philip and Rachel Whitford. Their marriage took place at Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta. They raised a family of five sons and five daughters.

As time passed, Bob and his wife were never idle a moment. During the summer, when he was not busy clearing and breaking up land on his homestead, he panned for gold on the North Saskatchewan River making good well-earned dollars. Those were the days when a man had to work for every dollar, as many of the old timers will recall. It was called panning for gold with a grizzly, working in water up to your ankles, while mosquitoes and black flies never gave you a moment of peace.

On early, frosty winter mornings, he would head out with a good driving team and sleigh to buy and trade for furs with the settlers, Metis and Indians who lived northeast of his homestead. These trips were cold and hard, as he often spoke of being lost on the big lakes during a snowstorm. However, his horses were always able to follow the trails to safe lodging for the night.





Robert Littlechilds.

Along with other pioneers, he freighted to Athabasca from Edmonton with a team and wagon or sleigh, depending on the season. Today a cairn stands on the bank of the Athabasca River to commemorate the courage and endurance of the early freighters.

While Bob was busy doing his many jobs, his wife Jessie kept up the work at home of raising the family, milking cows, knitting and spinning, and gardening. She was always ready to take on the role of midwife for many of the local neighbor ladies. Many long cold trips were made by her to her daughter, Mrs. Lousia Midwinter, whom she tended as children were born. She enjoyed her family especially when they had family gatherings.

When Bob served as one of the first trustees, they built a log school in the district in 1910. It was named Manawan #382.

Some of his early neighbours were Monkman's, Bibbies, Browns, Whitfords, Gordons and later came Bolans, Stewarts, Johnsons, Tom Hall, Cinnamons, Albistons, Hughsons, Hamiltons, and Mennies and a few early Ukrainian settlers from the Old Country.

Bob and his wife will be remembered as folks who never turned travellers or strangers away from their door. They were always welcomed. In the "Hungry 30's" many transient men coming off the railway boxcars, were given a good lunch and shelter for the night. In their home on many, many occasions, Church services were held to hear the Word of



Jessie Littlechilds of Whitford.

God. To the amazement of many who knew them intimately, neither Bob nor his wife received the old age pension, although they had been eligible. They were always ready to lend a helping hand to the new Ukrainian Settlers who nicknamed him "Bob Charlie".

When Bob and the neighbours had grain to sell in the very early times, they hauled it to Mundare, a distance of twenty-five miles to the south, on the C.N.R. However, in 1928, the C.P.R. was built through the district by dump wagons using horses and mules. This railway started at Lloydminster, coming west through Derwent, Two Hills, Willingdon, Whitford and on to south Edmonton. Can you realize the excitement there was for the local farmers, especially Bob, because a little hamlet of Whitford sprung up on one of his quarters! There, six large grain elevators were built to serve this great grain growing area. What a dream come true! Grain was hauled directly to the elevator from the threshing machines.

In the late 1940's after long illnesses, Bob went to rest following his wife, Jessie. They had contributed, as did the other early pioneers, so much to make our country a better place to live in, with all their hardships and struggling, as well as their good old times.

After the passing away of Jessie and Bob, their farm, known as the Pioneer Farm, was left to Clifford, the youngest son. Clifford farmed for several years, then sold it to Jim Campbell and his sons,

Barry and Cecil. It will always remain a landmark to many, especially the family.

The sons and daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Littlechilds have all left the district of Whitford for other places, mostly in Alberta. The eldest son, Ephraim died as an infant and was buried on a high hill just north of Fort Victoria, now known as Pagan.

Cleophas who married Edith Henderson, lived on the east side of Whitford Lake for several years. They raised a large healthy family. Cleophas delivered mail with a driving team in winter and summer from Lamont to Andrew then on to Shandro and returned to Whitford. Later he and his family moved to McRae where he took the mail route. Cleophas served in the army in World War I, in 1917.

John and his wife, Grace, lived on the Monkman place and had two children, Cecil and Esther Joy. They are now deceased except Cecil, who lives in Northern Manitoba.

Lousia married Jack Midwinter, a returned soldier of World War I and went to live on their home-



Cleophas and Edith Littlechilds.

stead at St. Lina. They worked hard to raise their family on the farm.

Raymond married Olena Erasmus, granddaughter of the late Peter Erasmus who was known widely in Alberta's History.

Lucy and Jim Campbell with their four sons farmed for many years around Lamont, then moved to Whitford after purchasing the Robert Littlechilds' Pioneer Farm. Lucy and Jim are now retired and reside in Lamont.

A little daughter, Cora, died at the age of five with croup.

The youngest son, Clifford, and his wife, Helen Simpson, farmed the home place for a few years, then sold the farm and are now retired and make their home in Vegreville.

Margaret married Arthur Seaby of Stettler. Art was employed for many years as a truck driver for Motor Truck Express while Margaret was employed by the Winnifred Stewart School. They raised a son and a daughter.

Elsie and Truman Kopp live in Edmonton. Their children are all married and settled in various places, mostly in Alberta. Many senior citizens and mental patients in hospitals as well as her own family, brothers and sisters, will remember all the good deeds Elsie has done for them. She never seemed to tire at helping others at any time.

Emma May, the youngest daughter, married Wilfred McBain, who worked as a labourer around Whitford. In 1942, he enlisted in the army during World War II and served in the RCOC overseas. He drove a truck and later was employed as a cook on the McKenzie Winter Road. Emma, who was the first student from the Manawan School #382 to graduate as a school teacher, taught for forty-one years in Alberta schools. She has just retired this summer of 1979 and is making her home at Ardrossan. Wilfred and Emma raised four daughters and one son. In November, 1977, Wilfred passed away in peace with his family by his side.

Also, Mr. and Mrs. Littlechilds raised and educated two of their grandchildren, Betty Ann Fink, a teacher in Toronto, Ontario and Cecil Robert Littlechilds, a miner in Northern Manitoba.

In conclusion, the Littlechilds family, like most other families, appreciate the many good things our parents did for us, especially the example of citizenship they set for us. Many fond memories of our love for our parents will live forever.

### **Lopatka Family**

Wasył and Maria Lopatka emigrated from Zawale, Sniatynske Povit, Galicia, Austria-Hungary in 1897. They settled in a district north of Andrew

first served by a post office called Hunka which was later called Sniatyn. Wasyl and Maria settled on a farm five miles north and one mile west of Andrew. They chose this area in order to be near other settlers from their Ukrainian-Austrian homeland.

Wasyl and Maria (nee Labey) had been married in their homeland and had emigrated with their two children, Elias and Metro, who was then three years old. Subsequently, Annie, Maria, Petro and John were born. In 1904 Wasyl and his family became naturalized citizens of Canada.

Petro died in 1913. Maria had married William Wagilek. Maria and William had one child, John. Maria died in the flu epidemic of 1918.

Wasyl was instrumental in persuading Katrina (his wife Maria's sister) and her husband, Eli Lakusta, to immigrate to Canada. Katrina and Eli settled on a farm four miles north of the homestead of Wasyl and Maria. Wasyl also persuaded his sister, Paraska, and her husband Eli Wakaruk to come to Canada. Paraska and Eli however settled at Wahstao.

Wasyl farmed in the district until the early 1930's, when he retired from farming. He operated a post office at a small store at Sniatyn until the late 1930's when he moved to Andrew. During the period of his retirement at Andrew, Wasyl, a well-read person, was often a chief arbiter of debates held amongst friends who gathered at the old Luzan store, which had been moved to Andrew.

Wasyl died in 1943 at the age of eighty-four. He had been predeceased by his wife Maria who died at the age of seventy-six.

Wasyl and Maria's oldest son, Elias, married Katrina Tomasky and settled in the Kahwin district. They had five daughters: Mary (Mrs. William Palahniuk), Annie (Mrs. Clifford Otto), Jessie (Mrs. John Sokolenko), Belle (Mrs. Leonard Anzalone), Jean (Mrs. Steve Michalow), and one son William. Elias had farmed in the Kahwin District until 1950. Upon his retirement in 1950, he moved to Andrew. Less than a year after retirement, he died. Katrina continued living in Andrew until her death in 1972.

In 1922 Metro Lopatka married Mary Radomsky, the daughter of Porfiry and Martha Radomsky (nee Melnyk). They resided at a few different places in the area prior to moving to Andrew in 1928. They had six children: Sylvester, Raphael, Rosaline, Alvina, Nathaniel and Valerian. Rosaline died in 1935.

Metro completed high school correspondence courses which enabled him to attend the Camrose Normal School. He was one of the first persons of Ukrainian descent from the Andrew area to become a teacher. He taught for eleven years at country schools in the districts of Bukowina, Riverside and Cadron.

After having taught school in the surrounding area, Metro and Mary opened a garage and imple-

ment shop in Andrew in 1928. As well, Metro carried on the business of a notary public. Often he assisted members of the community by preparing correspondence for them. At various times during his stay in Andrew, Metro was the Secretary-Treasurer of the Village of Andrew, the Andrew School District No. 393, the Sachava School District No. 1406, and the Zawale School District. He was one of the founding members of the Andrew and District Savings and Credit Union. In addition to his involvement in church and community activities Metro completed home study courses leading to journeyman's papers in electrical and radio technology. For a number of years, he did electrical work and repaired radios.

For a lengthy period Metro suffered from ill health. After his death in 1950 at the age of fifty-seven, Mary continued living in Andrew where she operated the telephone toll office until 1964. The children were all brought up in Andrew where they took all of their public schooling.

Sylvester married Helen Semeniuk in 1949 after having served in the military forces in World War II. Thereafter they lived in Andrew for the next three years, during which time he assisted Metro in his business as well as having carried on business in the electrical and radio repair fields. In 1952, Sylvester moved to Edmonton with his family which consists of four children: Harold, Donna, Carol and Donald.

Raphael left Andrew in 1947 to further his education. He married Dorothy Box. Raphael and Dorothy have four children: Joan, Doreen, Barbara and Brian. Alvina left Andrew in 1954 to enter nursing at the University of Alberta Hospital in Edmonton. She married Nestor Worobets, and they now have two children, Liane and Allan. Nathaniel left Andrew in 1958 to enrol in the Faculty of Education at the University of Alberta. He married Marianne Elchuk. They now have three children: Laurel, Lynette, and Geoffrey. Valerian left Andrew in 1964 to further his education. He married Joan Hackman. Valerian and Joan now have two children, Leslee and Evan.

In 1964, Mary Lopatka remarried and moved from Andrew to Willingdon, and later to Vegreville.

John Lopatka, born on April 8, 1905, married Anastasia Palahniuk in 1929. For a number of years they farmed in the Sniatyn area prior to moving to Andrew where John operated a general store until 1953. In 1953 they sold their store in Andrew and the family moved to Rosedale, near Drumheller, and later to Edmonton.

John and Anastasia had four children: Walter, Mary (Mrs. Harry Rabick), Virginia (Mrs. Andy Vredik) and Valentine. John Lopatka died in 1979.

No descendants of Wasyl and Maria currently reside within the Village of Andrew, but most live within the province of Alberta. They are engaged in

different fields of endeavor and professions, including medicine, dentistry, law, education and accounting. Currently, there are in excess of seventy — second, third and fourth generation descendants of Wasyl and Maria Lopatka.

### **Lucas, John A. and Florence** by John Lucas

The Lucas family moved to Andrew on August 11, 1953 as a result of being transferred from Lacombe, Alberta as manager of the local Treasury Branch. John remained at this post until being transferred to Head Office in Edmonton on April 30th, 1964.

The family consisted of Florence and John Lucas and their children Sharon and Reg. Reg was born in 1955 and is presently a loan officer for the Edmonton Fire Fighters Credit Union.

Sharon graduated from university in 1974 with a degree in Education, married Tom Machin in 1973 and the Lucas family are presently proud grandparents to David, born January 31, 1977, and Jeffrey, who arrived August 2nd, 1979.

Since being transferred to Edmonton, John has held positions in the Credit department as a Credit officer, Inspection Supervisor, Personal Loans Supervisor, Assistant Director of Credit, and was appointed Director of Instalment Loans during September of 1976, which he holds to the present day. Presently he is in his thirty-second year with the Treasury Branches. Throughout his career he served in Ryley, Wainwright, Lacombe, Andrew and Head Office.

The family now resides in Edmonton.

### **Lundy, Carl and Mary** by Verna Narolsky Wantnuk

My mother was born at Zawale on December 13, 1901. She was baptized at the Russo-Greek Orthodox Church at Wostok. Her childhood was spent in Manitoba and she lived in Wostok in 1918. She was wed in this same church. I was born five miles north of the old Wostok Post Office on November 24, 1919 and baptized in this church.

I stated "Misso-Greek Orthodox Church" in another history and would like to clarify that the error was not that of the historians, or the printers or mine. This was on a document which I believed to be true so I quoted it.

My mother, sister Helen and I came to live with our grandparents at Wostok during 1924 and we lived on our granduncle's farm, (Mr. D. Pelechovsky bought the NW ¼ of 16-56-17-W4 as early as 1915-16). He was Postmaster. In 1925 we moved to Lamont. In 1931 my father moved his business to Andrew and had his shoe repair and harness shop on



Carl and Mary Lundy, 1965.

main street in Andrew's first bank. My brother Alex started school here and my sisters Helen and Annie and I also attended the 1931-32 school session. Again in 1934-35, Helen and I attended school here as we stayed with our grandmother, Mrs. Lena Thomas. It is no wonder we loved Andrew. The people were very friendly and kind and their ways were most interesting.

My parents were divorced in 1935 and by late 1940 Mother moved here with my sisters and stayed about six months before going to Winnipeg. She returned to Andrew in 1952 and then went to Belloy. It was there she met Mr. Carl Lundy and they got married in 1954.

He was born in Cascade, Montana on February 8, 1903. He went to school at Cascade and at Sims, Montana. He came to Canada in 1918 and settled at Conquest, Saskatchewan, then Carman. He has three sisters, Mary, Jean and Mae.

In 1944 he came to Calgary, Alberta and worked running combines and threshing machines for the farmers. In 1945 he rented a farm at Didsbury. In the spring of 1949 he was working on a "cat" clearing land for the Soldier's Project: this consisted of making way for homesteads in the north for the soldiers. It was through somebody's leaving that he was able to get a half section. He had a good farm and did mixed farming.

After his marriage they continued to farm until 1967, when he sold the farm and moved to Andrew in early 1968. They settled on ten acres of land they bought in town. They lived here for five years, then sold out moving to Vernon, British Columbia where they presently reside.

## **Lupaschuk, Constantine and Ravett by Mrs. Sadie (Lupaschuk) Hunka**

I am writing this as it was told to me by my mother and my brother George. My parents lived in Bukowina, Austria in the town of Boyan.

In 1900, my dad and mother, along with some friends and relatives, decided to move to Canada. At the time they started, they had five children.

The trip on the ocean was a long one. It took three weeks to reach the shores of Montreal. Oh, how happy they were to see land again!

They had friends who went to Canada a few years before, and had written telling them that there was a lot of open land which could be bought at ten dollars per one hundred and sixty acres. They said there was a lot of wood, which they did not have back home in Bukowina.

From Montreal they got on the train and finally came to Edmonton. Mother wanted to settle in Edmonton, but Mother's sister who was also coming with her family said, "If you stay here, you wouldn't have a farm".

So they started out east of Edmonton and came to Wostok where Theodore Nemirsky had the Post Office and a blacksmith's shop. He had come from Europe some time before, and already had moved out of his first log house into a new one. The old house served as a stopping place for other newcomers. My parents stayed overnight in this house. Then they travelled east to some land near Whitford. There was a long lake, on the north side of which were settled some half breeds. On the east side of the lake, Archie Whitford had a store, and on the west side, John Borwick had a hotel. A few years later, it was decided to have more post offices as it was too far for some people to go to Wostok, so a post office was opened where Borwick had his store. This post office was named ANDREW after Andrew Whitford. The same year, another post office was opened about six miles north of Andrew and was named Hunka after my husband's father. It was housed in John Whitford's home.

Two miles west of Andrew, my Dad filed a homestead. There were no roads. Everywhere there was thick bush, and lower places were filled with water. Mother told me that when she went out through this bush, she had to leave marks on trees in order to know how to get back.

They came in the late spring of 1900. There was no money left. Dad made arrangements to have Mother stay with the children with some friends that had come earlier and had a sod-covered house. Apparently these people did not have a stove like they had in the old country. Dad had brought ours with us from the old country, so in a pinch, Dad was ready to

give these people his stove for having Mother and children stay there until fall.

Mother did not say anything, for she had no choice here. Dad said, "I'll get a bag of flour and have it mailed to you". With that, he left for Edmonton to find work. When he got there, he got the sack of flour and told them where to send it, just as he had promised. Unfortunately, he met with bad luck. His teeth ached for three weeks, causing him to be unable to work. After this period, he found a job on the railroad near Fort McLeod.

Now let me explain what kind of stove this was that they had used in the old country. It was like one-third of the top of an ordinary coal and wood stove. It had two holes so that two pots could be heated at the same time. It was called "Shparhat".

When Mother was left, she looked around and decided she was not going to part with her "Shparhat". Nor was she going to have mud fall on her head on rainy days.

To the northeast side of the farm, she found a place which she thought suitable for buildings. She started to chop down trees. Then she got the children to help her carry the logs. While she took the heavier end, the children took the thinner end. They started building a log house. When she got the frame and top built, she was not going to have mud on top so it would leak in mud on rainy days. About five hundred feet in front of this house there were about ten acres of hay meadow. This tall grass came as high as Mother's waist. She cut this hay with a scythe and tied it into small sheaves. With these, she thatched the roof of her house.

Then she plastered the house inside and out with clay. The floor itself was plastered. The beds were made of thinner wood; the mattress was filled with hay, and the beds were ready for covering.

The friends were asked to return the Shparhat, now that the foundation for it was made of stones and clay. All she had to do was to put the top on and build a fire under it, and there it was.

The sack of flour did not come as planned. It got lost in the mail somewhere. The situation looked grim. The people who had the Shparhat did not like the idea that Mother took it back. The women said, "Mrs. Lupaschuk is going to eat her Shparhat now, for she has no food".

Mother decided to get out and see if she could find work to feed her children. She went to visit a Romanian family that had lived here a few years. They were one mile north of Andrew where Mories live now.

She told them her sad story that she had five children and that her husband had gone to work. She told them that she had no food for the children. The

man of the house said, "Fear not. If you are not lazy to work, come with me to Andrew." This man could speak some English. He went to Mr. Borwick and told him Mother's story. Mrs. Borwick took a pound of tea, some sugar, salt, flour, and a big slab of bacon and gave them to Mother. She told her to take this food home to the children and to come back tomorrow evening to work. Mother put all these in her big apron and started for home. Oh, how happy she was! When she came home, the children were overjoyed. When they sat around the table, they thanked God for the food and care.

The next morning, she was off to work. She did house cleaning for Mrs. Borwick and when it was time to get home, again Mrs. Borwick filled Mother's apron with food.

Her friend came to see how Mother was eating her Shparhat. She got the surprise of her life when she saw all the food. Prairie chickens were plentiful in those days so Mother got traps and the children caught them so they had chicken to eat. They also ate rabbit meat.

Besides her job, Mother was kept busy making a clay oven where she could bake bread. The family was getting on pretty well.

Let me name the children that came from Bukowina. Theodore, eleven years; Mary, eight years; George, seven years; Dora, five years and Sarah was the youngest.

When the people saw what a good job Mother did with clay and straw on her buildings, they asked her to do the same for them. She brought the boys with her to mix the clay with their feet, and she plastered some of their buildings. In later years, my brother George did a lot of this work. Some of those log buildings were still there in Andrew when I was going to school in 1924-26.

In the fall, news came that the men were returning home from work. Dad was coming home! Mother heard that a neighbour was driving to Edmonton. She asked if she could ride with him to meet Dad, and maybe buy some things. She did not get to Edmonton because she met Dad coming this side of Fort Saskatchewan. Mother got in with Dad in the wagon. Dad had bought some things and was bringing them home. The sack of flour was finally coming home.

As they started to walk, Dad had one big worry — where are we going to winter? Mother assured him they would winter in their own house but Dad thought that was a big joke. They came nearer and saw a light through the trees. Dad said, "Whose light is that?" Mother said, "Ours". Again Dad did not believe. When they approached the house, a dog barked. Mother told him it was our dog. He still did not believe until he opened the door and saw the

children. There was great rejoicing. Dad and Mother were home in their own house with their children and all the food. They had made it for the winter.

The following spring, Mother kept on working. Every spring the water covered the roads for one and three-quarter miles to Andrew. Being cold at night, the water froze and Mother would take her shoes off and carry them in her hands, breaking the ice with her bare feet as she walked. It is no wonder she got rheumatism in her hands and feet in later years.

They lived in this house until the end of 1908. Dad got a yoke of oxen. The boys were bigger now so they got some logs and hauled them to Andrew where Frank Oliver had a sawmill. Mother's brother-in-law, who was a carpenter, built the big three roomed house that still stands on the place.

I was born in 1908, on October the nineteenth.

They had times of great joy and times of sorrow, but the Lord saw them through it all. Into the kitchen they moved the Shparhat and made a clay oven as in the other house.

The work which went on the walls was finished with finer clay. The white-wash put the final touch. It looked so nice.

Now mother was home and Mary went to Edmonton to work. She worked for a Mrs. McDonald. They liked Mary so well that she stayed to work all summer.

My mother had a hobby of making fancy tapestry. She got a stand and a frame. In winter, she would make these beautiful tapestries, about three or four feet wide and eight feet or more long. These she would tack to the wall in both living and bedroom. It looked very colorful against the white walls.

Then Mary came home. She brought with her a bed, dining table, chairs and a beautiful lamp that hung from the ceiling. She also brought a lovely sideboard and a kitchen stove. That is when we said goodbye to the Shparhat and the clay oven. It just had to be thrown out for a new stove had come in.

Now there were more children. There was Nick, Katrina, Alice, Sadie and John. There came a sad year where they had the epidemic of diphtheria. Katrina was twelve years old when she contracted this disease and died. They buried her on the third day; the following day John, age five, died. It was sorrow upon sorrow.

Since my youngest brother died, I was left the baby of the family. George worked in Andrew most of the time, and helped build other buildings on the farm as well as helping Dad clear the land. Sarah went to the city and worked for Mrs. Frazer. Theodore went to Edmonton. Then he went on to the United States and we never heard of him to this day.

Mary had been going to school in the old country

and she learned to read and write. She also taught the rest of the children including myself. Mary also learned to read German but could not speak it. This German language entered their school the last year they left for Canada.

On Saturday all the food was prepared for Sunday. There were no preparations or any kind of work done on Sunday. Everything had to be cleaned on Saturday and all the food prepared in the oven. It was cooked on Sunday, eaten, and the dishes washed. The family really lived close to God, thanking Him for everything. I still remember when Dad went out in the field in spring, harvest, or fall. He would stop the horses, take his hat off, and ask God's help before he made the first step in plowing or cutting grain.

Then the days came that George was old enough to have his own farm. He went to Vilna and got a homestead. He got a farm with a nice creek running through it. This was handy for ducks and pigs and stock. He decided to build a little two-roomed house. Mary went with him and helped him to plaster it. It was supposed to be for the time being. After he started to work on it, he found it was full of stones (the land). He always intended to move away. Therefore, he did not build a bigger house, but lived in this small house with wife and family until Mother passed away in December 1929. In March 1930, he moved the family to Andrew. They had a family of six girls and five boys.

Dad died suddenly of a heart attack about 1916. In 1918, Nick died during the flu epidemic. Mary was married in 1919, lived in Grande Prairie and had a family of five girls and three boys. Mary died in the early '50s. Dora was married but childless and died at an early age. Sarah was married and lived in Port Alberni, was childless and died in the '60s. At this date, the only remaining members of the family are Alice and I.

Alice lives in Vancouver. She has one son; I have one son and two daughters.

My Mother had a younger brother, Peter Kirstia, that lived in Montreal. Of Lupaschuk's grandchildren, one is a minister of the Gospel, two are teachers and two are building contractors, one is a mechanic, and five are farmers. The rest have other occupations. Of the great-grandchildren, there are three teachers and one doctor, up to this date.

### **The Myron Lupul Family**

Myron Lupul was born in Oszecklib, in the county of Bukovina, Romania on August 28, 1888. His father, Peter, and mother farmed in the area. Myron immigrated to Canada in the early 1900's and arrived in the Andrew-Willingdon district where some cousins and uncles had arrived previously. He worked as a



Angelina and Myron Lupul, 1936.

farm labourer for relatives and friends in the Sachava district. Here he met and married Angelina Kishpan in 1916 and they moved to the Soda Lake district, about three miles west of the present village of Hairy Hill where they rented a farm. Five children were born here: Peter, Mary, George, Mike and Anne. Peter died at the age of one and a half during the influenza epidemic of 1918-1919, and George died during infancy.

Because Angelina's father was in his late seventies and had failing health, Angelina and Myron moved to the farm in 1925. They shared their parents' home initially but eventually built a house for themselves just north of the Kishpan home. During this time, Alice and John were born. In 1929, Angelina's father died and was buried in St. Michael's Russo Greek Orthodox Church cemetery at Sachava. As the years passed, the Lupul family grew with the birth of Rose, Veronica, and Silver. The orphaned children of Angelina's sister, Mary Serediak, came to live with them in about 1934. Eventually all of these children



Lupul family: Back Row: Silver, John, Mike. Front: Anne, Mary, Angelina Lupul, Veronica, Alice, Rose, 1974.

left except for George who remained as part of the family.

When Angelina walked cross-country to Whitford to pick up the mail, her mother looked after the children. Boneka Kishpan often took care of the children as Angelina busied herself cooking, sewing, rearing her family, working in the fields with her husband, and attending various "bees" to butcher chickens, card wool, or prepare feathers for quilts and pillows. Myron, with the help of son Mike, and George farmed the Kishpan homestead in addition to a tract of land he had purchased two miles south of the present village of Andrew. Once a year Myron would hitch a team of horses to a wagonload of grain and drive to Mundare. There his grain would be ground into the year's supply of flour and three days later he came home. In the winter, he drove north across the North Saskatchewan River to a sawmill site to chop trees and saw lumber for the year's use. This usually took a week.

Although Myron had limited schooling and Angelina none, they both encouraged their children to go to school and achieve something they themselves were deprived of. Schooling began at the local one or two-room schoolhouse. The children walked to school in the warmer months and rode either horseback or in a horse drawn sleigh during the cold winter. For the older members of the family the local schools provided education up to grade ten. To proceed beyond this level they had to leave home and take room and board for the school year in Lamont.

Myron was active in community affairs in addition to providing for his large family. He and his wife



Lupul farm.

were devoted Christians, attending church regularly with their children. He served as Secretary-Treasurer of the church, devoted some time to being a member of the local school board and helped organize the Andrew Cooperative Association.

In 1943-44, Myron and Angelina sold their land at Sachava and bought another farm three miles east of Andrew on the north shore of Whitford Lake. Myron and Angelina moved to this farm taking with them their four youngest children, George Serediak, and Angelina's mother. Prior to this, Mary married Harry Simonovich and moved to Hinton, Mike moved and settled in Hamilton, and Anne and Alice took up teaching careers. On May 20, 1945, Angelina's mother, Achilina Kishpan died at the age of eighty-two and was buried beside her husband.

In 1946, Myron relocated his family on the northwest corner of the farm where Angelina, their children and George Serediak broke and cleared an area of land. Here he built a "red" barn, chicken coop, and eventually a small house which was later enlarged. He named their farm "Lakeview" because Whitford Lake is adjacent to the south of this property. Myron became ill during the construction of the house and two years later, on July 17, 1949, he died in the Willingdon Hospital.

Angelina remained on the farm. Eventually all the children, but John, left home to marry or further their education. John, George and Silver continued farming as they had when Myron was still living. The home at "Lakeview" was always visited by the children of Myron and Angelina and eventually by their grandchildren from Ardrossan, Sherwood Park, Hamilton and Los Angeles. Angelina was the "Boneka" to twenty-five grandchildren all of whom had spent very many memorable times with her on the farm.

In the early 1970's, Angelina's strength and health began to diminish. She moved to her daughter Anne's farm near Ardrossan, where she still enjoyed the farm and gardening. In 1973, she became ill, and after an intermittent illness, she died on March 28, 1977 in the Lamont Hospital. Angelina is buried in



St. Michael's Russo Greek Orthodox Church cemetery at Sachava next to her husband.

George Serediak bought his own farm and home in the Whitford district, where he lived and farmed for a number of years until his death after a six-month illness on April 18, 1979. He is also buried at Sachava.

The farm is owned and managed by John who resides in Andrew. Mike is married and lives in Hamilton, Ontario. Alice, Mrs. Jesse Corona, lives in Los Angeles, California; Mary, Mrs. Harry Simonovich, and Rose live in Edmonton; Anne, Mrs. Mike Toma, and Silver live near Ardrossan; and Veronica, Mrs. Allan Craig Bell, lives in Sherwood Park.

### **Maga, John and Angeline**

In 1898, John and Angeline (Hamaluik) Maga and their five children: Jim, Mary, Pearl, Axenia and Wasyl left their home in Molodia, Bukowena, Austria and settled on a homestead in the Zawale area south of Wostok. A homemade dulcimer and violin were amongst their few possessions.

Jim Maga married Helen Yaremchuk and they have nine children: John married Rose Dolotsoy, Nick married Ann Prochinsky, Rosie married John Prochinsky, Bill, Mary, Kathryn married Nick Gordy, Anne, Peter married Nellie Zowzirney and Mike.

Mary worked at Knowlton's store at Wostok before she married John Hatley of Medicine Hat. They have one son and four daughters: Jack, Norah, Ellen, Esther and Mabel.

Pearl Maga married Bill Bohanesky and they have seven children: George married Rose Pashney, Mary married Edward Carrie, Kate married Bill Borwick, John married Helen Kinaschuk, Jean married Martin Bodnar, Sophie married Bill Holdt, and the youngest daughter Anne married Art Clark.



Ann, Angeline, Alex, John and George Maga.

The two youngest children - Axenia and Wasyl passed away as young children due to a great longing for their home in Austria.

John and Angeline were blessed with three more children in Canada. Alex was born in Winnipeg on route to Edmonton to the new homestead, and married Eunice Reid of Calgary.

George was born in the "bourdai" on the homestead, and later married Sarah Cucheran of Boian. They have Katie (Berezonsky), Rose (Langert), Mary (Kern), Sophie (Gray) and Marge (Colley).

Ann is the youngest daughter of John and Angeline Maga and married Stephen Klapatuik of Wostok. They have John, Mary and Eunice.

Mrs. Angeline Maga had, amongst her few possessions, fine embroidered articles of homemade linen cloth. These she would exchange for basic necessities like chickens to lay eggs, a rooster to crow to radiate happiness throughout the farmyard, or for a cat to catch the mice and gophers.

John Maga took seriously ill while still living in the "bourdai" so Angeline would walk through dense woods to her neighbour, Simion Worobets' place for fresh dairy products to keep the family fed. She was very thankful for his kindness.

There was never a dull moment in this household as music was always part of the everyday life. This



Alex Maga.



Jack, Mabel, Ester, Ellen, Nora — grandchildren of John Maga. May 23, 1918.



John Megley, John Sorochan and William Malayko taken in 1918.

family provided music at all types of gatherings for miles around. Alex still makes dulcimers and plays nearly all instruments. John Maga was also a carpenter and repaired violins and built picture frames. He also worked with leather, repairing shoes and harnesses. Church played an important part in this family's life, and they were always devoted to the St. Nickolas Orthodox Church needs. John Maga always walked to church and never ate breakfast as he felt this was right with God.

John Maga passed away on May 29, 1924 at age seventy-two and Angeline Maga passed away in 1933 at the age of seventy.

### **Malayko, William and Sophie William's Family**

Josef Malayko was born in 1860 in the village of Lashkiwka in the Province of Bukovina. He had three children from his first marriage. They were as follows: Katrina, married to Elia Lastiwka; Varvara, married to Georgi Woychuk; Ivan, married to Wasylena Gordey and later to Katrina Moshuk.

When Josef's wife died in the old country, he married Anetsa (nee Makowichuk) prior to their immigration into Canada in 1902 where they established a homestead in Cadron. The children born in Canada to Josef and Anetsa were: Maria, married to Wasyl Goroniuk; Raifta, married to Metro Sorochan; Wasyl, married to Sophie Pelechytik; twins Georgi, married to Katrina Werstiuk, and Parasena, married to John Stefiuk; Domka, married to Nick Mekichuk; Wasylena, married to Nicholas Melnyk.

Josef walked many times to Edmonton for needed supplies which were brought to Cadron by sailing a raft down the North Saskatchewan River. He also worked as a laborer for the C.P.R. He often

related to his children the time when he hoed a large potato patch. When his employer shouted "supper"; Josef, because of his unfamiliarity with the English language, interpreted the command to mean "sapateh" and hoed twice as fast. After a few more "supper shouts", he was ready to quit as he could not hoe any faster than he already attempted.

Josef hauled grain to Lamont by horse and wagon over nonexisting roads. He also made several yearly trips to Mundare so that his load of wheat could be ground into flour.

Josef died in 1932 and Anetsa in 1955.

### **Sophie's Family**

Georgi Pelechytik was born in 1883 in the village of Borowtse, Province of Bukovina. He immigrated to Canada at the age of eighteen in 1901. He worked for the C.P.R. in Yak, British Columbia prior to his marriage to Anastasia Melnyk. Once the homestead was established in Cadron, Georgi also worked as a farm laborer in the Camrose area. Like Josef, Georgi also walked to Edmonton for needed supplies or to Mundare for flour milling during his early homestead years.

Anastasia was born in 1888 in the village of Kisilew and arrived in Canada at the age of nine years in 1897 with her parents, Georgi and Zoitsa Melnyk (nee Babala). They settled in the Star (Edna) region near Wostok and experienced numerous hardships. When Anastasia's mother died, infant twin daughters also died shortly after due to lack of maternal care. Georgi walked to Lamont from Wostok to obtain the necessary lumber for his deceased wife's coffin. The surviving children included Anastasia, Maria, Ivan, and Wasyl. Other children were born to Georgi Melnyk when he married Zoitsa (nee Danyiuk).

Georgi and Anastasia were married in 1905 and

settled on a homestead in Cadron before moving to Kahwin in 1928. The children born to Georgi and Anastasia were: John, married to Kay Chayka; Mary, married to Simeon Tanasichuk; Wasylena, died in 1927 at the age of sixteen; William, married to Alexandra Boychuk; Sophie, married to William Malayko; Helen, married to John Wagilek; Nick, married to Mary Franchuk; Catherine, married to Mike Roshko, and later to Richard Sadowski; Mike, married to Ann Mandrusiak.

Georgi and Anastasia often related to their grandchildren the many times when they went hungry. Canadian winters and unfamiliarity with mixed farming procedures did not provide a self-sufficiency that modern farming methods produce in the way of food.

Dependence on the wilderness was often the only source of available food. Wild strawberries, blueberries, mushrooms and available fish or wild game was often all that the family survived on. In later years a garden and root cellar eased the situation considerably. Better care of livestock, chickens and gardening practices gained through experience also helped.

Georgi died in 1971 and Anastasia in 1948.

### **William and Sophie**

Wasył (William) was born in Cadron on November 15, 1905. In 1912 William began attending Cadron School for seven years, although the school year in those days was only five to six months in duration.

Sophie was born in Cadron on November 16, 1913. She also attended Cadron School until 1928



William and Sophie Malayko.

when the family relocated to Kahwin. Here she attended Riverside School for another year.

At the age of fifteen, Sophie walked nine miles to Zachary Sorotsky's farm where she stooked and hauled stacks during harvest, receiving ten dollars per month in payment. During the winter months, she worked for five dollars per month milking cows, doing general housework and farm chores.

In 1933, during the peak of the Depression years, William and Sophie were married. William sold three hogs for sixteen dollars and had enough money for wedding expenses. They commenced farming in Cadron and continued to do so until 1939.

During this time, William and Sophie also operated a country store in Cadron in addition to farming their own land as well as rented farmland. Some of the prices charged to customers for goods received included:

- eggs at 8¢ per dozen.
- cornflakes at 3 boxes for 25¢
- coffee at 45¢ per pound
- sardines at 5¢ per tin
- rice at 3 pounds for 25¢

William also recalls playing dulcimers in an orchestra for John Humeny's wedding during the time when the entire band received three dollars for supplying a full day's music. He also, reluctantly, received two dollars worth of credit for groceries from Joe Hoffman whose store was located on the site of the present Co-op store.

Although these Depression years were difficult ones financially, William and Sophie often recall them with mixed feelings. They claim that people enjoyed one another's company and fellowship more so than today's generation. Country dances, carolling, church attendance and "hrams" which most families observed during special Ukrainian holidays or patron Saints' Day were an important part of that era.

During the winter months, William would cross the North Saskatchewan River to the Volunteer District where he cut fifteen to twenty wagon loads of wood. The wood was then hauled back home, sawed and split for several weeks before the winter's fuel supply was adequate.

During the harvest season, Sophie cut grain with a binder pulled by a team of horses while William stooked. Once the grain was threshed, Sophie and William each hauled a wagon load of grain per day to the Andrew elevators, a distance of thirteen miles each way.

In 1939, William and Sophie moved to Andrew where they purchased the BA Bulk Sales Station from Elana Radomsky. They served the Andrew farming community for twenty-five years before



Taken in the early 1940's. William's earlier business venture. Also included are Mike (left) and Nick (right) Pelechtyk. Nick was home on leave from the army.

selling their business to Alex Roshko. The bulk sales station was operated jointly in that Sophie looked after the warehouse business during William's frequent absences as he made deliveries to farmers in the surrounding area.

Two Andrew school teachers, Miss Anne Osher and Miss Anne Ambrosie, and the local physician, Dr. Valens, boarded at William and Sophie's residence during their tenure years.

When the couple moved to Edmonton in 1965, William obtained employment at Imperial Lumber and Sophie at Klondyke Gardens. Neither refused other employment opportunities as retirement seemed to provide boredom after being accustomed to a lifetime of continued labor.

William and Sophie had no children of their own but numerous nieces and nephews have managed to provide them with a good game of canasta during the winter months. In addition to frequent entertainment of company, William and Sophie enjoy gardening on a level short of professionalism. Their active life style and interests have kept them "young at heart" throughout the years.

### **Marianicz Family** by George Marianicz

Simion Marianicz was born in 1853 in the Zawale District in Austria. He married Mary Wakaruk, who was born in 1856. She also was born in the Zawale District in Austria.

Simion, the eldest son of Elias and Gafetsa Marianicz, left Austria at the age of forty-five, leaving his family of three brothers and one sister in Austria. Mary Wakaruk was the daughter of Wasyl and Annie Wakaruk. She left her parents and two brothers in Austria. Her brother Nick came eighteen years later and John three years later to Canada.

Simion and Mary and family entered Canada at Halifax in the spring of 1898. Their children were



Simion and Mary Marianicz.

Katherine, who was eighteen, Bill aged sixteen, Eli aged fourteen, John was thirteen, Pearl aged eleven, Ann who was six and Nick aged one year.

The Marianicz family spent the first two years in Canada with the family of Kost Nemirsky on a homestead near the Old Wostok Church. This homestead was northeast of the present townsite of St. Michael. The third year was spent on SW 20, 57, 16, where Simion and Mary had their last child born in 1900 and named Jessie. This land later became the homestead of their son Eli.

In 1901, Simion took up a \$10.00 homestead which was SW 32, 57, 16. Here they constructed their first house. The house was made of logs, plastered with mud, and had a thatched roof. This house had three rooms. The house was built by Metro Decore and Theodore Billy. Prior to that, the family lived in a sod house which was a hole dug out in the ground. This type of house had a sod roof and was called a "boorday". It was constructed on the north-east part of SW 32, 57, 16. The eldest son, Bill, took up the next quarter north adjacent to his father's homestead quarter NW 32, 57, 16. John, the second son, took up a quarter along the river SE 17, 58, 16.

In 1924, John sold this land and purchased SW 17, 57, 16.

In 1901, on the Marianicz homestead, about two acres of land was broken and sown into wheat. The family purchased two horses and two cows. In the early 1900's the elder sons worked on the railroad gangs in the Calgary area. They walked to Calgary in the early spring and would work until freeze-up. They then walked back home for the winter with a \$30.00 savings from the season's work.

In 1907, the Sniatyn school was organized. The school was built by Mr. Cromarty. School operated

from May to August, providing education to the grade eight level. The first teacher at Sniatyn was Francis Doze, followed by Miss Potts, Miss Sproule, Edwin James Robothom, Mr. H. M. Ford, Mary Alison Howard, and Miss Kate Lawford. The Superintendent was Mr. Robert Fletcher. It was here that Nick and Jessie received their education. The other members of the family were educated in Austria before coming to Canada.

Simion's children all married except John. Katherine married Theodore Nemirsky in 1898; Bill married Ann Waklech in 1905; Eli married Mary Portnoy in 1908; Pearl married Eli Nekoliczuk in 1910; Anne married John Stratichuk in 1917; Nick married Mary Tomy in 1926. His wife Mary passed away in 1932, then he married Anne Topolnisky in 1933. Jessie married Nick Halkow in 1926.

In 1912, Simion Marianicz and his sons, Bill and Eli, and John Wakaruk (Simion's brother-in-law) bought a steam engine built by American Abel, and a used threshing machine for \$2800.00.

In 1916, the barn was built on Simion's homestead by Gawrelo Gawreluk and Tanasko Hrehoretz. The barn held sixteen racks of hay and could house sixteen horses. It was also in this year that Simion bought the one quarter of land across from his homestead, SW 31, 57, 16 at four dollars an acre. This land was purchased from the CPR. A year later, Simion bought a new Model T Ford - touring car for \$720.00.

Prior to 1920, grain was hauled with two horses and a wagon box to the elevators at Chipman and Lamont. In 1920, the elevators were built at Smoky Lake and grain was then delivered there. It was around these years that Simion Marianicz's homestead was a common stop-over for watering and grazing horses as horse traffic moved to and from Pakan ferry.

In 1925, Simion bought a new 15 - 27 Case tractor



Simion Marianicz home.

(15 meant 15 draw bar horsepower, and the 27 meant belt horsepower), and a new Case threshing machine for \$4000.00. This outfit was used for the family threshing as well as custom threshing that was done. They charged three cents a bushel to thresh wheat and two cents a bushel to thresh oats and barley. The tractor was started using gasoline, but once started it ran on kerosene. Gasoline cost seven dollars for a forty-five gallon barrel and kerosene ten dollars a barrel. The fuel was purchased at Lamont.

On November 24, 1930, Simion Marianicz died at the age of seventy-seven. On August 3, 1931, Simion's wife, Mary, died at the age of seventy-five.

The youngest son, Nick, ran the family farm after his father had died. Prior to running the family farm, Nick served four months in the Canadian Army stationed at Petawawa, Ontario, in the year 1918.

Nick and his wife, Ann, have raised seven children. The children are all married, except one. The eldest, Ann, married Metro Ostafichuk in 1947; Eli is an unmarried mailman in Edmonton; Michael married Marlene Bryks in 1961; Bill married Roma Skrudzs in 1967; Jessie married Clarence Albright in 1960; John married Angela Huculak in 1968; and George married Shirley Hewko in 1967.

There are thirteen grandchildren and one great grand daughter. It is interesting to note that four of the brothers graduated in the Faculty of Education, University of Alberta, and are all serving in the teaching profession in Fort Saskatchewan, Lamont, Edmonton and Andrew.

### **Marianicz, William and Alice** by William Marianicz

My father Elias, was born in Austria in 1882; and mother in Russia. They came to Canada in the year 1898 to discover new prospects and better job opportunities. They settled on a homestead which was located four and one-half miles north of Andrew, in the year 1901, where they farmed. Eventually, they moved to Andrew, where my father managed the Farmers Co-op Store for awhile and then went back on the farm. So it was both business and farming combined.

I married Alice Tannas in 1935, and resided on the farm with my parents for twelve years. We have two daughters. Myrtle married Hans Smith in 1955, and now resides in Edmonton. They have three children, two sons and one daughter — namely, Mark twenty years old, Kelly seventeen and Grant twelve. Our second daughter, Rosemarie married Don Read in 1964, and now resides in Sherwood Park. They also have three children, two daughters and one son — Brent thirteen years old, Lori eleven and Kimberly nine.

My father, Elias, passed away in Edmonton in 1964, at the age of eighty-two years, preceded by my mother who passed away in 1962 at the age of seventy-six.

My wife and I have both retired and have travelled quite extensively since then. We enjoy fishing in the summer months.

### Henry Markewich

Henry Markewich was born on February 7, 1911 at Peno, Alberta. He attended school till grade six at Lucan School which was located on their farm. Henry's mother died when he was twelve years old, making it necessary for Henry to stay home and look after five younger brothers and sisters, the youngest of which was one year old.

In the "hungry thirties" Henry's Dad sold the farm and moved his family to the Peace River Area. He filed for a homestead at Blue-Berry Mountain. Henry worked at cutting brush or stooking for one dollar a day. Threshing time brought \$1.25 per day. Henry spent the winter working for a farmer for ten dollars a month. Here, he was required to get up at six o'clock to milk six cows and tend to twelve horses. During spring and fall he was required to get up at four o'clock in order to get the chores done before going out in the field.

In 1940, Henry sold the homestead and moved to Delph where he married Nellie Tymchak. They farmed at various places before moving to Andrew. In Andrew, Henry worked at the flour mill packing bags of flour for six months and then operating the mill during the night shift for two years, as the mill was running for twenty-four hours a day.

Henry then worked at the Andrew Creamery before taking over the draying business with Art Kopp. Later they operated the North Star and Shell Canada Gas and Oil Bulk Station.



Henry and Nellie Markewich.

For the next seven years he worked at the Cromdale and Lincoln Hotels in Edmonton before retirement.

Henry and Nellie have been active members in the community. They have been members of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church since 1950. Henry served as care-taker at the church; was on the fire brigade for fifteen years; and was a Lions Club member for ten years.

Henry and Nellie are enjoying their retirement years in the Village of Andrew.

### Matichuk, Fred O. (Onufrey)

Fred O. Matichuk was born June 24, 1895 in Ukraine. In 1911 at the age of sixteen years, he left behind his mother and sister and came to Canada. He worked for farmers in the Bruderheim area and later came to the Zawale district. He made his home mostly at John Hnidan's place and continued to work for farmers. He also had a small grocery store at Zawale which he operated for a short time.

In 1921 he married Nellie Ferbey. Nellie was born July 6, 1902 in Ukraine. She came to Canada in 1906 with her parents John and Isabel Ferbey, and other



Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Matichuk.

members of her family. They settled on a homestead in the Kahwin district.

Fred and Nellie Matichuk lived in the Kahwin district for a couple of years. Then in 1923 they purchased eighty acres of land in the Zawale district and farmed there till 1928, when they sold that parcel of land and bought one quarter section from John Trefanenko in the Czahar district.

They raised a family of four. Mary is married to Harry Drebit from the Czahar district. They lived on the farm, then in the Village of Andrew and now at Lamont. They have two sons: Bob and Ron.

John married Jeanne Levicki of Andrew, and they live on the farm which was purchased by his parents in 1928. They have two daughters: Sonia and Karen.

Helen is married to Stanley Andreychuk of the Huwin district and they live on the farm. They have one daughter and three sons: Iris, David, Robert and Larry.

Eugene married Gail Boyko from Andrew. He taught school in Andrew for several years; now lives in Edmonton and teaches school there. They have two daughters and one son: Cheryl, Christine and Lionel.

In 1950 Mr. and Mrs. Matichuk built a home in the Village of Andrew and retired from farming that year. Their son John took over the farm.

Fred Matichuk passed away January 9, 1966 and is buried in the St. Peter and St. Paul Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Andrew cemetery. Nellie Matichuk lives by herself in the Village of Andrew.

### **Thomas J. Matichuk** by Mary Biglow

Thomas J. Matichuk was born in 1893 in Banila, Bukovina, Ukraine to Jacov Matichuk and Todosia (Chornohus), who sailed on the S/S Brasilia from Hamburg and arrived in Canada on June 18, 1899. They settled on SE¼-20-57-15 in the Shandro area. Brothers included Simion, Wasyl, Fred, and a sister, Mary, who was born in Canada.

He married Lena Ostashek and lived for a time with his parents while operating a small grocery store in the Bukowina area. They later farmed briefly in Wahstao, then moved to Bellis where Tom operated a hardware store and a Massey-Harris dealership. The family re-established in Andrew in 1929, where Mr. Matichuk continued in the same line of business until 1960. He was first Mayor of Andrew in 1930, continuing in 1931 and 1932, and was again elected in 1934. He also served as Justice-of-the-Peace for many years.

Children included two sons — Andy and Nick, and four daughters — Roz Henderson of Winnipeg; Jean Pankiw, Mary Biglow, and Kay Davis, all of



T. J. Matichuk.



Lena Matichuk.

Edmonton. There are also five grandchildren. Andy had served in the armed forces and saw action in England, Holland, and Germany. Roz joined the Women's Army Corps and, upon discharge, has worked for the Canadian National Railways in Winnipeg.

Tom passed away at the age of 78 in 1971, and was predeceased by his son Andy six months earlier. His widow, Lena, disposed of the family home in 1977, and now resides at the Andrew Lodge.

Tom's brother Wasyl farmed at Wahstao, a district



Andy and George Matichuk.

across the river north of the Shandro Ferry. He married a Mary Pawluk of the Cadron District. They had three children, namely: George, Lena, and Mary. When Wasyl moved to the Newbrook area, his three children took turns living at Andrew with their Uncle Tom. George operated the business with his uncle while Mary and Lena attended school. Later, the girls moved to Edmonton and George was conscripted into the army where he died of cancer while in service, in May of 1943.

Tom's brother Fred married Pearl Ambrosie and farmed on the original homestead until retirement in Emonton. They had four sons and one daughter: Steve, Frank, Sandy, Bill, and Ann.

Mary, the only sister, married Nick Demchuk who farmed in the Mundare area. They had one son, Andy, who lives in the United States.

Simion had left home at an early age and had never been heard from since.

**McGillivray, Andrew and Isabella  
(Better known as "Allie" and "Ina" McGillivray)  
by Eileen McConnell**

Allie was born at Pakan on March 17th, 1890. He is the son of Simon McGillivray and Harriet Whitford. His grandfather, Edward McGillivray, came from the



Andrew and Isabella McGillivray on 62nd anniversary, March 1, 1979. L. to R.: Kay, Nora, Eileen and Ernest.

Orkney Islands. Grandmother Isabella Fraser was the daughter of Colin Fraser who was piper for Sir George Simpson.

The townsite of Andrew was on his grandfather's farm and was named Andrew Whitford. The Whitfords came from Winnipeg by Red River cart.

Andrew Whitford was married to Liza Inkster.

Allie's dad died from kidney trouble at age sixty-two. His mother later moved to Cork and Ashmont districts and died in 1950 from complications of a broken hip.

Allie had six brothers, one died in infancy, and five sisters: Maggie, Joe, Andrew, Bella, Edward, Herb, Flora, Ethel, Velma, David and Simon. Only Joe, Allie and Ethel are left. Joe lives at Parkland Nursing Home in St. Paul; Allie in St. Paul; and Ethel Henderson, retired in Ashmont.

Allie married Isabella Linklater on March 1st, 1917 in Andrew. They had six children. The first two daughters, Mary and Edna, died in infancy.

Ernest, born at Andrew in 1920, is married to Margaret Allen of Glasgow, Scotland and they live at Fort Saskatchewan. They have six children: David, Margaret, Angus, Donald, Janet and Heather.

Eileen, born at Andrew in 1923, is married to George Alexander McConnell and they have three children: Linda, Brian and Brenda.



Nora was born in 1925 (after Andrew and Isabella moved to Cork) and had ten children: Rodney, Gail, Ronnie, Raymond, Julie, Rocky, Marilyn, Georgia, Shirley and Wanda. Rocky was killed in an auto accident in 1973.

Kay married Stanley Lindberg and they have three children: Dwayne, Trudy and Laverne.

There are twenty-four grandchildren and twenty-five great-grandchildren. One grandson was killed in an auto accident in 1974.

In 1976 Allie and Ina celebrated their sixtieth wedding anniversary.

Ina's father, Peter Linklater, came from Scotland to buy furs for the Hudson Bay Company. Ina is also the great-granddaughter of Colin Fraser as her mother was Elizabeth Gullion, daughter of Flora Fraser and James Gullion.

There were four Linklater children. Peter, the oldest, died overseas October 1st, 1918. James passed away March 23, 1978, at the age eighty-two years. Mrs. Elizabeth Ingram, the youngest, lives in Edmonton.

Mrs. Linklater was widowed in 1903 and she later married William Henderson who came from the Winnipeg area by Red River Cart. He often spoke of being up north with the North West Mounted Police and of travelling by canoe. He also mentioned being on the Coppermine River and the Great Bear Lake.

There were five children: Nellie and Lawrence, twins; Lawrence, passed away as a young boy; Charles; Edward; and Albert.

Nellie, Charles and Ed live in the Ashmont District and Albert at Fort Saskatchewan.

Allie delivered mail for Mr. Frank Stafford from Lamont to Saddle Lake for about four years; and later, again, when Mr. Bob Weder owned the route, he drove for another four or five months. The towns' post offices he went to were Lamont, Star, St. Michael, Wostok, Andrew, Sunland, Shandro, Wasel, Downing, Hamlin, Sacred Heart and Saddle Lake.

He remembers the first mail driver as being Robert Brereton who went from Edmonton to Lac La Biche, stopping in Andrew; then Kennedy, Edmonton to Saddle Lake; others to follow were George Hansen, Frank Stafford, Johnson, Walter Elliott, Bob Weder, Zac Ingram and Cleophus Littlechilds, in that order.

Allie helped haul moose from Andrew to the Park. They were bought while young and hauled in wagons. Others who helped were Zac Ingram and Montrose McGillvray.

He often tells interesting stories of what happened long ago around Andrew, Whitford, Lamont, etc. Many happenings are comical, while some are not so funny especially for the person or persons involved.

## McPherson, Samuel

Samuel McPherson was born on June 5, 1890 in Marycutter, Kincardine, Scotland. He was the fifth child in a family of seven boys and three girls born to Charles and Jane (Brown) McPherson. He was brought to Winnipeg by his brothers, (who had immigrated earlier), at the age of sixteen in 1906. Eight of the children came to Canada leaving only two sisters and the parents in Scotland. In Winnipeg he drove a lumber and coal wagon, was a chauffeur, then joined the Royal North West Mounted Police.

He was first posted to southern Alberta, then to Andrew where he met and married Winnifred Ann Woolley. They were moved to Stettler in 1920, remaining there for eleven years. Leonard and Robert were born in Stettler.

In December 1931 he was sent to Vegreville where he retired from the R.C.M.P. in 1934 after twenty-one years in the R.N.W.M.P., the Alberta Provincial Police and the R.C.M.P. He was a town policeman in Vegreville until 1936.

The family moved to the Sachava district and farmed the Bochanesky farm, where their two boys Len and Bob attended Sachava school, then moved into the town of Andrew farming Borwick's and Connolly's land as well as their own. They farmed in the Andrew area for seven years, then bought land in



Samuel McPherson received Long Service medal Mar. 22, 1935. — 4 stars (five years service each).



Winnifred McPherson, with sons Bob and Len.

the Wye district (seven miles east of Edmonton). They moved there in 1943 while Len was serving overseas in the R.C.A.F. The family built up a dairy herd — dairying for twenty-five years — then switched to beef cattle.

Winnie died in 1971 at the age of seventy-four; Sam died in 1972 at eighty-one. Len and Bob are still farming here but have sold the land and will be farming five miles south of Josephburg in 1980. Len has three children — John, Gail and Nancy; Bob has four — Janine, Sandra, Denise and Reed.

### **Megley, John** by Steve Megley and Marlene Bidniak

A new world, a new life, new hopes . . . These thoughts must have crossed the mind of a young lad setting foot in the new country of Canada. This young lad of seventeen was John Megley (leaving behind in Austria his father and step-mother, Andrew and Elizabeth Megley and one step-brother, Sam) coming to a new country in hope of finding a better life for himself. He came to Canada in 1903 with his sister Nastasia (Mrs. John Hawreliak). Working his way westward in search of some of his relatives, he took on many jobs (railroad work, lumber camps, etc.) along the way just to make enough money to reach his destination. Upon reaching “The West” he



John and Maria Megley with their children Bill, Alex, Steve and Elsie, about 1935.

found himself in the districts of Cadron, Kahwin, Shandro, Bukowina plus others that were named by immigrants for the regions that they emigrated from in the “Old Country”. Here he was met by his aunt and uncle, Mihaylo (Mike) and Anna Megley and their children: Nick, Metro, Harry, Bill, Mary (Boychuk) and Martha (Shandro). It was in these districts that John worked for many other homesteaders for many years before he undertook to operate an already established homestead.

On February 14, 1918 John married a widow, Mrs. Maria Sorochan, who after her husband Tanasko’s death in 1915, was left with seven children. Mrs. Maria Sorochan was the daughter of George and Sophia Melnyk. On May 27, 1897 when Maria was eleven years old she came to Canada from Austria with her parents, two brothers, John and Bill, and sister Nastasia (Pelechytik). That same fall Sophia Melnyk and her new born twins died, leaving her four children to be looked after by her husband aided by the children’s aunt, Mrs. Gawrelo Andriatz. At age fifteen Maria Melnyk was married to Tanasko Sorochan and they settled in the Cadron district where they farmed and had eight children: Metro, Nastasia, Helen, Waselena, John, George, Sadie and Kate. Waselena was two years old when she died in 1915. John and Maria Megley continued farming operations on the existing property about one and one-half miles off the North Saskatchewan River with their seven children. The “Flu of 1918” took its toll and Maria lost her three oldest children - Metro, Nastasia and Helen.

In 1919 John’s first child, Lena, was born but she lived only eight short years before passing away in 1927. Following Lena’s birth, John and Maria had

four more children: Elsie (Nastasia) in September 1921, Bill in October 1923, Alex in March 1926, and their youngest, Steve in August 1929.

As the family grew, a new house was built and more land was purchased. Being a member of the Sunland Russo Greek Orthodox Church, John spent much time with the necessary church operations. The children all went to Cadron School and their father took an active part and interest in their education by being a School Trustee. All this time Maria was not idle as her duties were undoubtedly plentiful. Entertaining guests was a great event for all, and the event that was most awaited was the feast "Green Holidays", which falls in June. (This event is still upheld by the family today.) After attending church, friends and relatives from near and far, forming a parade of horse-drawn carriages and the odd motor vehicle, would make their way to the Megley residence. From the buzzing kitchen, platters of Ukrainian food would be brought out and all would feast to their hearts' content. Many tales were repeated at such functions and some of the great storytellers remembered by the Megley children were Fred Romanko, Nick Makrysky, Fred Chornohus, Steve Krezanowski, John Klompas and others too numerous to mention. Another storyteller remembered especially by the Megley grandchildren was Peter Goyan (deceased), a bachelor who lived with his attic-full of pigeons across the road from the Megleys. Peter spent many a blustering winter day (during times when communication was very limited) at the Megleys "just shooting the breeze" and telling tales.

One by one the children married and left home to start a new life and families of their own, pleasing John and Maria with numerous grandchildren. John



John and Maria Megley at their 70th birthday party with most of their children and grandchildren.

and Maria continued life on the farm with the help of their son Alex, who after working away from home for a short while, came back to help his aging parents. In 1954 John was paralyzed and it took much of Maria's time to look after his needs. Shortly after this time, a seventieth birthday party for both John and Maria was greatly appreciated by them, as they were so pleased to see most of their family and many friends at such a memorable occasion. In 1956 Alex married Jean Krezanowski and they continued to live with his parents. Maria's sudden death on November 2, 1957 left John very distraught. He spent some time with son Alex and his wife on the farm, some time with son Bill and his wife in Edmonton, and as his condition worsened he spent several years at St. Joseph's Hospital in Edmonton and his last year at the Lamont Hospital until his death in October, 1964. Alex still owns some of the original property that John and Maria owned, although he had moved a short distance away to make his permanent home several years after his father's death.

Many fond memories of John and Maria Megley remain with their children and grandchildren.

John Megley's step children (Maria's children): John Sorochan spent many years helping on the farm, spent time in the army, and later went to Edmonton where he worked until retirement in Edmonton. In 1978 he moved to the Smoky Lake Senior Citizens Lodge where he resides today.

George Sorochan also remained on the farm for several years but after his marriage to Kate Roshko in February of 1935, he and Kate moved to Edmonton where he worked and they raised three sons and one daughter; Tony and Vi (Bukvi) and their four children: Derrik, Corey, Kelly and Tammy; Norman and Beth (Winfield) and their three children: Tracy, Wendy and Randy; Chris (deceased May 16, 1979) and Bonnie (Bobier) and their three daughters: Cherise, Gina and Jeanine; and daughter Christine and Larry (Crawford) and their two children Dean and Pamela.

Sadie (Mrs. Wm. G. Woychuk) and her husband Bill brought up four daughters and one son on their farm in the Kahwin District near Andrew where they still reside. Their children: Mary and Alex (Bezovie) and their three children: Bradley, Daphne and Donna; Miss Nettie Woychuk; Barbara and Marshall (Woytasik) and daughter Shelley; Miss Pauline Woychuk; and son Michael and Gayle (Kubersky). Their first child, Katherine, born in 1934 died at birth.

Kate (Mrs. Metro Gawreliak) and her husband Metro raised three daughters and have spent all their life working and farming in the Andrew area. They presently reside in the village of Andrew. Their children: Doreen and Andrew Goroniuk and their chil-

dren Melanie and Daryl; Marian and Andrew Boyda and son Tracy; and Valerie and Bob Billey and children Colette and Clayton.

John and Maria Megley's children: Elsie (Mrs. David Serediak) and David were married on November 25, 1941. Elsie "moved away" from home to live with her husband at his parents' home in the Kahwin District. They lived there for three years after which they purchased some land a short distance from both their parents. They continued to farm this land in the Sunland District and some years later bought some adjacent land and continue to farm there to date. They have raised two daughters and one son and are



"Washday" Maria Megley doing laundry at the North Saskatchewan River.

proud of their two grandsons: Marlene and Harry Bidniak and their sons Gregory and Jason of Andrew; Christine and Isadore Koscielniuk of Redwater; and son Jim who spends much of his time helping at home.

Bill married Victoria Topolnisky in June of 1949 and they made their home in Edmonton. They still reside in Edmonton and Bill has worked his way into owning and operating his own Ceramic Tile business. They have raised two sons and one daughter and have three grandchildren: Brian and Bonnie (Blosser) and their children Tara and Curtis; Marvin and Betty (Tradler) and daughter Amanda; and Miss Amy Megley, all of Edmonton.

Alex married Jean Krezanowski in March 1956 and has continued to farm in the Andrew area still owning some of the original Megley property. They raised two daughters and one son: Sharon and Grant Cook of Edmonton; son Douglas and youngest daughter Cheryl still at home.

Steve married Mary Huculak in 1953 and spent many years in Edmonton employed by C.P. Rail until being transferred to Calgary by the same employer. They presently reside in Calgary with their two daughters Lori and Leslie and son Richard.

### **Mekechuk, Theodore and Katherine**

In 1901, wishing for a better future life, Mr. Theodore Mekechuk came to Canada with his wife Katherine, and daughter, six month old Anna, from Austria, Bukowina, village of Washkiwtsi, and settled down on a homestead near Whitford Lake (Egg Lake). They came together with his wife's parents, Theodore Senko, as well as two brothers and one sister Odokia.

It was not easy to start a new life. They raised three children Mrs. Ann Darry, Mrs. Verona Shapka and a son Nick, who took over the farming. Farming was not easy at that time as everything had to be done by hand and with horses.

Nick later purchased a quarter-section of land from the C.P.R. That added extra work as it was all bush. Nick and his wife Dora worked hard to be able to purchase the desired stock and much-needed machinery. In later years they rented extra land.

Nick and Dora raised five sons: John, Ernie, Bill, Allan and Leonard. The boys helped with farming while attending school. They all completed high school.

### **Melenka, Alex and Helen by Juliana Melenka**

Alex, the youngest son of Odakia and Elias Melenka was only six when his father passed away. In those days, growing up was hard enough with both parents and an even greater hardship with only one.



Alex and Helen Melenka.

This made the family unit much stronger as they were always thinking of how they could help each other out.

In 1924, when Alex was eighteen, he went to the coal mines to work. He worked there for two and one-half years. Then he came back to farm. In 1928 he wed Helen Hamaluk, daughter of George and Anne Hamaluk. They lived together with Odakia and Tom Meronyk. Odakia was Alex's Mother who passed away later in the year. It was here that they farmed for the next few years.

In 1930 Alex went back to work at the coal mine at Princeton, British Columbia. This was indeed a very hard year as Mom was at home, on the farm, alone with infant William. After a few months Dad came back to full time farm. In 1931, their second child arrived, another son — Victor. Then in 1932 twin girls arrived, Laura and Dora. Dora unfortunately did not survive.

They then left the Meronyk homestead and moved to the Highway area where they farmed till 1945. Here two more daughters were born — Jean and Olga.

During these years there were many hardships, breaking land, long hard winters, cutting logs and wood. Mom sewed almost all the family's clothes.

Nothing went to waste. Mom very often sewed clothes out of other clothes. The whole family worked together. With a mixed farm operation everybody had a job.

In 1944 Dad purchased land two miles west and one and one-half miles north of Andrew. In 1945 the family moved to this new land.

Dad was always a silent partner in Uncle Bill Melenka's ventured shares in different hotels. This resulted in a full partnership in 1947 in the Redwater Hotel. Dad moved in 1949 to Redwater to help run the hotel, leaving the family behind on the farm. In 1950 Mom, Jean and Olga moved to Redwater to a new way of life, leaving William and Victor a complete hand in the farm operation.

Mom and Dad lived in Redwater until 1961 when they sold the Hotel. Land was Dad's first love and it was this, he was to return to. He purchased land and a house close to three of their children.

It was at this time that he fulfilled another dream. He wanted some Hereford cattle. He has established a small herd.

They live in the town of Andrew but Dad still comes out to see the cattle. You can take the man



Martin, William, William Jr., Juliana Melenka.



Wendy, Janice, Carol, Donna. Front: Amanda, Pearl and Victor Melenka.

from the farm, but you can not take the farm from the man.

Their children are: William married Juliana Noga, daughter of Stanislaw and Rose Noga, and they have two sons, William Jr. and Martin.

Victor married Pearl Hackman, daughter of Nick and Rose Hackman. They have five daughters: Janice, Donna married to Bernie Kotelko, Wendy, Carol and Amanda.

Both sons are farming in the Andrew area.

Laura married John Melnyk, son of Mike and Anne Melynk, and is farming in the Andrew area. They have two children, Cheryl married to Brian Cain and they have two daughters Christa and Caryl; and Ivan who is married to Holly Kostelny.

Jean married William Luka, a teacher in Edmonton. They have two children, Laurie and William Jr.

Olga married Grant Curtis. They have one son, Darrell.

### **Melenka, Elias and Odakia by Juliana Melenka**

On May 22, 1898, Elias and Odakia, after a long trip on a steamer from Hamburg to Halifax and a long trip west, took up a homestead in the Wostok area. There they dug out a hole ten by twelve feet and built a dug out shack. It was here they made their home with two-year old William. In the very cold of winter their first daughter Annie was born.

In 1901, Elias, who was a handy man, assisted to build a flour mill. It was the earliest of its kind. With the money he made, Elias purchased a steam threshing machine, an "American Able". He also organized a company to have a sawmill.

The years passed with their minor misfortunes. One winter all the horses died of black water disease. The grain prices were at an all time low.

Five more children followed: Laura, Louise, Lena, Alex and Mary. But the family was to have

their biggest misfortune. Elias passed away in 1913, leaving Odakia and seven children to carry on as best they could.

In 1917 Odakia married again, this time to widower Tom Meronyk who had a young son George. The family moved north near the river bank of the North Saskatchewan. Odakia passed away in 1929. Their children are as follows: William married Sarah Soroken. Annie married Steve Tanasiuk, Laura married Andy Sullivan. Louise married John Rooney, Lena married John Radomsky, Alex married Helen Hamaluk. Mary married Steve Koliwash.

### **Melenka, William and Sarah**

William, with his parents, came to Canada in 1898, at the age of two. He worked along with his family, on the homestead until 1917, one year after his marriage to Sarah Sorokan who was the third child of Steve and Katie Sorokan. She was also two years old upon her arrival in 1902. Her family lived seven miles from the Melenka family.

After they quit farming, William worked at Swifts for four years where he was in charge of curing meats. From there he went to the coal mine for



William and Sarah Melenka.

seven years. In 1931 he quit the mines and went to farm with his brother Alex. He farmed another two years.

In 1933 he went into partnership with Nick Pal-amarchuk in Andrew, to own the Andrew Meat Market. They stayed there till 1942.

They went to Fairview for four years, and then he found the place they were to call home, Redwater. There they bought the hotel and retired in 1961 when they sold the hotel.

### **Melnyk, Mike and Annie by Pauline (Melnyk) Kachuk**

In 1898, a young man, his wife and two daughters sailed from their homeland in the Kyslew district of the Ukraine to the new land of Canada. Like most of the new settlers from central Europe, they travelled from Montreal to Winnipeg by train and from Winnipeg west to their prairie homesteads by ox-cart. Nick Melnyk, with his wife Barbara and two daughters Mary and Lena, built their home on 160 acres of land just two and one-half miles north of the present village of Andrew. Eventually, the family grew to number four daughters: Mary, Lena, Sadie, Helen and three sons: Mike, Bill and John.

My father, Mike, was twelve when his mother died. His two brothers, younger than he, were eleven and nine. Mike was able to get four years of formal schooling but before long, while still a teenager, he obtained his own homestead ten miles farther north at Ukalta and there he earnestly applied his efforts to farming. His father remarried, continued farming near Andrew and had two more daughters, Pearl and Rose.

In 1926, at twenty-one years of age, Mike married a young girl of seventeen, Annie Billey, from the district of Shandro north of Willingdon. Together they tackled the prairie land, hewed the trees, pulled the roots, cleared the acres and cultivated the soil. Slowly, they began to reap the rewards of their toils. The years were sometimes unkind; the economics of the country in the thirties barely gave a family sustenance and then came the war. In 1941, Grandfather, Nick Melnyk, died at approximately seventy-eight years of age. Father bought the old homestead and moved his family of five children to the big house that grandfather had built. Now he farmed two quarter sections which later expanded to total four quarters of land. The last move was made in 1948 to the farm on Highway 45, one mile north of Andrew. By now the family of children was complete. There were, from the oldest to the youngest: Nettie, who married Matt Sorochan from Sunland. They have now made their home in Vegreville. Nettie and Matt have two children, Michael and Estelle. Michael

married Arlene Pipella; and Estelle married Corporal Eric Parr-Pearson R.C.M.P., and they have one son Jason. They are now residing at Fort McMurray.

John married Laura Melenka, whose family has lived in the Andrew district for many years as well. John and Laura have two children, Cheryl and Ivan. Cheryl is married to Brian Cain. With their two daughters Christa and Carley, they live in Fort Saskatchewan. Ivan married Holly Kostelny and they both work and live in Edmonton.

Barbara married Michael Shandro from north of Willingdon. They are still living on the Shandro original homestead. They have seven children: Carmen married to Gordon Butcher and living in Edmonton; Rolland, Robin, Patti, Reginald and twins Jennifer and Jewell.

Nick, who married Terry Sadoway, lives on the home place just north of Andrew. Nick and Terry have four children: Marcella, Carla, Kelly and Trina.

Our youngest sister, Olga, lives in St. Paul with her four children: Donna, Dana, Tammy and Derek.

I, Pauline, married Martin Kachuk from the Desjarlais District north of Willingdon. We, with our two daughters Kirsten and Kalyn, live at Namao, near Edmonton. All six of us children attended Andrew School for part or all of twelve years of schooling. We have been part of this community since my grandfather's coming in the early 1900's. My father died September 9, 1957 at fifty-two years; my mother on March 31, 1966 at fifty-seven years of age.

The descendents of Nick Melnyk, the immigrant from the Ukraine, number nine children, twenty-seven grandchildren, eighty-five great-grandchildren and thirty-two great-great-grandchildren for a total of 153 progeny with many more yet to come. Of these 153 descendents, 114 are living and working in Alberta, not very distant from their origins. The remaining 39 live in British Columbia and Ontario. It is with great pride and pleasure that I write this five generation history.

### **Melnyk, Nicholas A. And Bessie**

Nicholas A. Melnyk, a farmer, teacher and Member of the Alberta Legislative Assembly, was born on May 22, 1911, at Kahwin, Alberta. His parents, Achtemi Melnyk and Mary Radomsky came to Canada in 1905, from the village of Maliatyntsi, Bukowina, Ukraine, at the age of fifteen and sixteen respectively. They were married on September 2, 1910 and homesteaded in the Kahwin District, a rural area near Andrew.

Bessie (Wasylina) Melnyk, youngest daughter of Joseph Malayko and Anna (Makowichuk) was born at Cadron, Alberta, where her parents homesteaded. They came from Lashiwka, Bukowina, Ukraine, in 1902.

Nicholas and Bessie had completed most of their schooling — Nicholas at Riverside and Andrew Schools and Bessie at Cadron School and through correspondence courses — when the depression years forced them to interrupt their schooling. Both worked on the farm for their parents. Nick also worked for the B.A. Oil Agency at Andrew until he was able to save some money for further education. In 1934 he enrolled for teacher training at Camrose Normal School. There he became the first student of Ukrainian descent to hold an executive position, Treasurer of the Students Union. In 1935 he became principal of Cadron School, a position he held for twelve years.

On November 7, 1936, Nicholas and Bessie were married, and both being enthusiastic community workers, contributed significantly to the community. Nick had always had a deep love for music, and he taught instrumental music, formed a school orchestra, formed and conducted a church and a community choir, taught Ukrainian dancing, and staged concerts annually. He also directed the youth and 4-H Clubs, and held the position of Secretary-treasurer for the F.U.A. Local. Bessie was active in choirs, drama clubs, garden club and Women's Auxilliary.

In 1947, with the closing of rural schools, the Melnyks moved to Willingdon where Nicholas taught for one year. In September 1948, they moved to Andrew where Nick was appointed to the high school staff in the centralized school. It did not take them long to become involved in various community clubs and projects. Both were active in the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church. Bessie joined the church choir and the Ukrainian Women's Association of which she was president for many years, and taught Sunday School. From 1977-79, she served on the Ukrainian School Committee of the Provincial

Ukrainian Women's Association. Bessie was also active in the Social Credit Women's Auxilliary, as well as in a lot of charitable clubs such as the Red Cross.

Although extremely busy in his profession, Nick was active in many organizations. He was Secretary-treasurer of the Andrew Public Library for eighteen years, the North East Alberta Teachers' Convention for twenty-five years and the Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Church congregation for sixteen years. He was director of the church choir for twenty-seven years, a Sunday School teacher and a community auditor. Nick also held the presidency in the Alberta Teachers' Association Local and Sub Local, in the Andrew Welfare Association, the Andrew Community Center, Lions Club, Federal and Provincial Social Credit Organizations, the Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture.

In 1959, Nicholas was elected Member of the Legislative Assembly for the Willingdon — Two Hills constituency with an overwhelming majority, and was re-elected in 1963 and 1967. He distinguished himself as an able and fluent public speaker in both Ukrainian and English, as Legislator and as debater. He served on several legislative committees and was asked to lead the throne speech debate in the legislature in 1962. As a member of the Legislative Assembly, he worked long hours on behalf of his constituents to solve their problems as well as preparing for daily discussions in the Social Credit Caucus and in the Legislature. In the Legislature, he continually championed the cause of farmers and small businessmen. As the member for the constituency of Willingdon-Two Hills, he was instrumental in having three bridges built on the North Saskatchewan River at Shandro, Waskatenau and Vinca, each costing a million dollars. In 1970, he also obtained approval for the construction of a fourth bridge at Pakan. During his tenure, Highways 45, 15 and 36 were upgraded and paved. He also actively promoted the establishment of a liquor store in Andrew and a Senior Citizens lodge in the town. The Andrew campsite was developed during his term of office. Also he was instrumental in keeping the R.C.M.P. offices in Andrew.

Nick was known as an approachable M.L.A., who always had time for his constituents. He received more than one thousand callers per year and was frequently called on to act as a Master of Ceremonies at various programs and functions. Although he retired from political life in 1971, he continued to be active in his community and busy in his teaching.

Mr. Melnyk was a recipient of the Canadian Centennial Medal in 1967 in recognition of many services rendered to the country, the province, the community, the school, and the church.



Nicholas and Bessie Melnyk.



Nicholas and Bessie Melnyk had two daughters: Geraldine Marie (Mrs. Victor Nakonechny) and Oryssia Jane (Mrs. Malcolm Lennie). Geraldine is a graduate of the University of Alberta with a B.Sc. in Nursing. She is currently studying for her Master's degree at the University of Alberta. She has been employed as a Lecturer at the University of Alberta and at Grant MacEwan Community College. Her husband, Victor, is also a graduate of the University of Alberta. He is a school principal and is presently Principal of Hardisty Junior High School in Edmonton. In addition, he is also President of Edmonton Savings and Credit Union. They have two children: Lorne, eighteen years; and Greg, nine years.

Their other daughter Oryssia is also a graduate of the University of Alberta, having received her B.A. and completing her course work for an M.A. She is currently Executive Director Division of Research and Planning, Department of Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs, Government of Alberta. Her husband, Malcolm, is a partner in the law firm of Lennie, Debow, and Martin in Edmonton. They have one son, David who is two years old.

Nick passed away on November 10, 1973. Bessie now resides in Edmonton. To commemorate his dedication to the school and to the community, two scholarship funds were established. The Northeast Alberta Teachers Convention Association established a scholarship fund for five years to be awarded annually to the grade twelve student in Andrew High School who received the highest marks. The Melnyk Family also established the N.A. Melnyk Scholarship Fund to be awarded in perpetuity to an Andrew High School student who is judged to be the most meritorious in terms of citizenship and marks.

### **Melnyk, Nicholai** by members of the family

In 1898, Nicholai and Barbara Melnyk together with their two children, Mary (seven) and Wasylena (three) left Chernowitz, Bukowina in search for a better way of life.

They homesteaded on N.E. 6-57-16-W4 where he farmed and called home until his death in 1941.

Nicholai and Barbara were the parents of twelve children — five of which died at an early age and seven survived, namely — Mary, Wasylena, Anastasia, Helen, Mike, William and John. All married and left descendents.

Mary married Nick Bochanesky.

Wasylena married Dmetro Zukiwsky. They raised five daughters: Mary Pylypiuk, Helen Borucki, Sadie Boychuk, Anna Kostyk and Sally Speranzini.

Anastasia married John Tanasichuk and they are the parents of Alice Woychuk and Mary Zukiwsky.



M. Melnyk family.



Wasylena Melnyk.

Helen married Fred Skoreyko and their children are Mike Skoreyko and Sadie Yakiwchuk. Helen was widowed and later married Nick Gawryluk. Helen and Nick are parents to Mary Kuchera, Lena Kuchera and William Gawryluk.

Mike married Annie Billey and they had two sons and four daughters: Nettie Sorochan, John Melnyk,

Barbara Shandro, Nick Melnyk, Pauline Kachuk and Olga Belland.

William married Verna Lehun. They raised four children: Mike Melnyk, Mary Zukiwsky, Dr. Elias Melnyk, and Joan Knull.

John married Nancy Humeny. They also raised four children: Helen Deitrich, William Melnyk, Lil MaCay, and Victor Melnyk.

Barbara Melnyk died in 1918 at the age of forty-eight — a victim of the flu.

In 1919, Nicholai married Wasylena Prokopchuk. Wasylena bore him two children — Pearl and Rose — both married. Pearl married Harry Hamaliuk and has one surviving child — namely Geraldine Hrushka.

Rose married Fred Gordon — Rose and Fred were not gifted with any children.

Wasylena Melnyk passed away in 1934, pre-deceasing Nicholai by seven years.

### **Melnyk, William and Verna by Family Members**

William Melnyk is the son of Nicholai and Barbara Melnyk, born in the Andrew district (N.E. 6-57-16-W4).

William was orphaned at the age of eleven when his mother died; and at the age of thirteen he left

home together with his elder brother Mike, aged fifteen and went into farming on S.W. 3-58-17-W4.

This partnership was terminated in 1927 when William purchased S.W. 5-57-16-W4.

In 1929 William married Verna Lehune, daughter of John and Mary Lehune of the Smoky Lake district.

Together they farmed on S.W. 5-57-16-W4 until 1934 at which time they moved to S.W. 7-57-16-W4 where they farmed until 1936 with his sister and brother-in-law, Mary and Nick Bochanesky.

At this time they moved back to S.W. 5-57-16-W4 where they lived until 1945.

In 1945 they moved to Andrew where the family operated the Andrew Chop Mill for one year.

In 1946 William purchased S.W. 34-56-16-W4 where he resided until 1955 at which time the family moved to the Village of Andrew but continued to farm until 1972 when he retired.

William and Verna had five children — Johnny, who died at an early age, Mike, Mary, Elias, and Joan.

Mary married Paul Zukiwski and has four children: Carol, Emily, James, and Lois.

Elias married Marie Eserve and has a daughter Diane.

Joan married Reg. Knull and has two children — Michael and Michelle.

### **Mihalcheon, Alex and Helen by Alex Mihalcheon**

I was born at Soda Lake, Alberta in 1906. My parents are of Romanian descent. They immigrated to Canada in 1896 from the Province of Bukowina, which is now part of Romania. They came to Canada with five children. They settled a few miles north of Pakan. Dad's brother Harry and his family settled here also. My father, (George's family) missed their friends and moved to the Shalka district, left their land to their oldest son Mike, and moved to Soda Lake where I was born.

I received some public school education in Soda Lake; my first teacher was L. G. Bray.

I attended four years of school in Vegreville during which time I worked for Shave Brothers (general store) after school from four to six and all day Saturday. My work was sweeping, unpacking and candling eggs at twenty dollars per month.

I left Vegreville and, through the employment office in Edmonton, found work in Marsden, Saskatchewan. Here I worked for Charles Newport. He farmed three sections of land with horses. He hired eight men in the spring as he had sixty-four work horses. Two men worked here till fall at fifty dollars per month. I decided to try working in a logging camp and spent winter in Whitecourt where I



William and Verna Melnyk family.



Alex and Helen Mihalcheon, 1931.

skidded logs with a team of horses for thirty-five dollars per month and board.

The following spring I helped Dad on the farm at which time the C.P.R. railroad was being built (1927). I worked for Jack Bailey moving earth for the railroad grade. This was done with four horses and a frezno at four dollars per day. The grain elevators were built in 1927-28 in Hairy Hill. I worked with the builders for three months at forty-five cents per hour and went home to our farm for the evenings, but the carpenters (mostly Swedes) lived in tents that winter. They surely worked hard to keep warm.

In the spring of 1928, I went to Detroit and was employed by Dodge Brothers. As a tool grinder, the pay was better here — eighty-five cents per hour. The car plant closed down August 1st for renovation. I got restless and found I could come back west from Windsor to Edmonton for eight dollars on a government farm development program. This I did and landed back home. I had some money saved and made a down payment on a farm which I bought for twenty-eight hundred dollars.

I was twenty-five years of age when I met Helen (Elana) Krawchuk, a Ukrainian Canadian girl whose parents, Petro and Paraska Krawchuk and Paraska's parents Timopley and Elena Wagilek came from Bukovena and homesteaded in the Kahwin district in



Alex Mihalcheon family, 1979.

1898. We were married in 1931 and farmed till 1939. These were the hard times (depression years). We sold five gallons of cream for two dollars and forty cents, a two hundred pound hog for three dollars, one thousand pound steer for eighteen dollars, and wheat dropped to thirty-two cents per bushel.

When I was offered a job in Wostok by the Pioneer Grain Company, I gladly took it at ninety dollars per month. This was in 1939. In 1945, I came to Andrew and worked as a grain buyer for the same company till 1972. I received a gold watch for twenty-five years of continuous service in 1965, which I am still wearing.

My wife Helen was employed by the Andrew post office during the time D. J. Woroschuk was postmaster, and continued for eighteen years as assistant, retiring in 1971.

We had a family of two sons. They both received their elementary and secondary education in Andrew. We were very fortunate to have good teachers. Elmer is a laboratory foreman for Imperial Oil at Redwater and Walter is a teacher (B.Ed., M.Ed.) in Edmonton.

Elmer married Olga Svennes whose parents came from Norway and homesteaded in Macrorie, Saskatchewan in 1913.

Walter married Mary Korchinski whose father emigrated from Poland in 1913. Her mother was Canadian born. They have two children Lynn and Grant.

We have now lived thirty-three years in Andrew. We enjoy curling, and I am a member of the Lions Club. We made many friends that we love and respect, and are thankful to them for having accepted us as we are. Our home is in Andrew.

## Mitansky, Sam and Anne

Sam Mitansky was born in Andrew in 1905. Sam's parents, Nick and Helen Mitansky came to Canada from Banelova, Austria in 1895 and bought a homestead six miles south-east of Andrew. Sam was two and one-half years old when his father died leaving four small boys: Nick, John, Sam and baby George.

Sam was five years old when his mother married Anton Anaka. He had three step-sisters and one step-brother.

When Sam's two older brothers went to work, Sam was left to help out at home. When he was twelve years old, Sam had to haul grain to Mundare by himself and do the chores. He bought his own farm in 1930.

Sam married Anne Shandro in 1932. Anne is the daughter of William and Martha (Megley) Shandro of Shandro, Alberta.

Sam and Anne found farming really difficult at first. Wheat sold at fifteen cents a bushel, a load of oats sold for one dollar, market hogs sold at one dollar a head, milk cows at fifteen dollars or less, and eggs for six cents a dozen. This was at a time when wages were fifty to seventy-five cents a day. Sam recalls hauling wheat to the elevator to be put into storage awaiting a better price. Later, he had to haul more wheat to pay the storage.

Wheat was taken to Mundare to be made into flour. Mr. Eittle was the owner of the flour mill at the time and the flour he milled was excellent.

Sam and his brother George had a threshing machine. Every fall they would thresh for the neighbors to make a little money. Anne helped by pitching sheaves between getting meals and doing chores. Breakfast was served at seven in the morning.

Anne remembers riding through the fields with sleighs during the winter time as the roads were piled high with snow.

From the early years, Anne has been busy with



L. to R.: Anton Anaka, Helen Anaka, Mrs. Ann Cholak, Sam, George, John and Nick Mitansky.



Alexandra holding Eddie (Tiger Matan), Nick and Laura Mitansky.



Ernest, Sam, Anne and Zanovia Mitansky.

handicrafts to earn some money. She would knit mitts, gloves or socks at twenty-five cents a pair. Wool was spun into yarn and made into blankets. In 1933, Anne got a new Singer Sewing machine for sixty-five dollars that took three years to pay out at five dollars a month. There were months that payments could not be made. Now Anne was able to sew clothes of her own as well as for others.

Along with the hard times there were good times. There was more time to visit and for one's self.

In 1940 Anne's Uncle, J. Shandro asked Sam to help him buy livestock for Gainers and Swifts. Sam was very interested as he was raising about one hundred head of cattle of his own. That was the beginning of Sam's being a stock buyer for forty years.

In 1936, Sam went into raising purebred cattle that he took to the spring show in Edmonton and Calgary and to fairs in Vegreville, Lamont and Willingdon winning numerous prizes. In 1970, Sam started the Andrew Auction Market.

Sam and Anne have two children, a daughter Zanovia and a son Ernest.

### **John and Helen Moholityny**

John Moholityny was born in 1890 in the village of Lankowski, Bukovina, Ukraine. He came to Canada in 1908, and worked on various farms, as well as doing odd carpentry work. John frequently sent money home and eventually brought his three sisters, Dora Ungarin, Alice Ungarin, and Jennie Kostiw to Canada. Helen Bandura was born in 1895 in Vaskiwski village in the same province. In 1897, she, one brother John, and three sisters, Mary Olinek, Anne Lastiwka, and Eudocia Melenka emigrated with her parents to the new land. They settled on the Bandura homestead, N. E. ¼-28-57-16-W4, where Helen's two brothers, Metro and Nicolai, and three sisters, Kate Sopka, Sophie Alexandruk, and Dora Wispinski, were born.

It was on this farm where John and Helen met, and were married in 1912. They built a store and poolroom in Sunland which they operated for a few years, and then abandoned to start farming in the Downing district. After selling their farm in Downing, John and Helen lived in Edmonton for a period of time and returned to farming, on land next to Helen's parents. In 1926, they bought their home farm, S. W. ¼-34-57-16-W4, which still remains in the Moholityny family. Here Helen farmed with the growing children, while John went out for hire as a carpenter at thirty-five cents per hour. He had been extremely proficient in his work building many homes and other farm buildings in the area. At one time he completed building a large, quaint, two-storey house on his farm, and when his neighbor Nick Decore saw it, he would not give him peace. John, eventually, gave in and sold it to him for \$100.00 and moved it to the Decore farm, intact, using rolling logs, and twenty horses.

John Moholityny's special love in construction was that of building Ukrainian Orthodox churches. In fifty years, he had erected seventeen such structures, one each in Vernon, B.C.; Auburn, Manitoba; Fort William, Ontario; Roblin, Manitoba; and thir-

teen in Alberta. Many of these churches remain standing today with their circular domes and stained glass windows landscaping the countryside.

John was also a Chanter and Gospel reader in some of these churches, as he had been schooled in Ukraine in his mother language.

John and Helen farmed until 1960. They, then, moved to Andrew where John passed away in 1962. His widow, Helen, continued to live in Andrew, and now resides with her son, Metro, in Edmonton.

John and Helen Moholityny raised a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters: namely, Nick, Metro, Bill, and Mike, of Edmonton; Mary Rychlo and Doris Huckabay of Edmonton; Vera Leverington of Vancouver; and Polly Bochanesky, deceased. There are twenty grandchildren, and twenty-two great-grandchildren to continue the Moholityny family traditions and maintain family ties.

### **Moisey, Alex and Jessie by Wilma (Moisey) Bazian**

Homesteads in Canada were made easily accessible to anyone who could qualify. One hundred and sixty acres of rich land for only ten dollars! The agents did their work well and there were posters everywhere.

Alex Moisey was born in the Bonyliw District in Ukraine. At the age of eighteen or nineteen he had to make a decision. Life in the German-Austrian army did not appeal to him. So, to avoid conscription, he decided to immigrate to Canada. In 1896 Alex and his neighbor, a Mr. Weklych, decided to join Uncle Kuzz (Alex's uncle) and immigrate to Canada.

They sailed on the S.S. Hamburg and arrived in the spring of 1897. The three travellers went west to Winnipeg and then on to Calgary. Alex obtained work in the coal mine at Frank, Alberta.

Alex worked in the mine for three years. He sent money to his father and mother, Stephan and Vaselena Moisey, and helped them to come to Canada. The family emigrated in 1898 and finally homesteaded in the Andrew District.

Jessie Hunchak was born in the Bukowina District in the Ukraine. Her parents, Wasyl and Mary Hunchak, emigrated in 1896 and settled in the Wostok Area. Jessie was six years old at the time.

Alex and Jessie were married in 1906 and farmed their land which was a mile north of the Stephan Moisey place.

To Alex and Jessie were born thirteen children, nine boys and four girls. Jessie, who could not read or write, stressed the importance of education to the children. They all attended Manawan and then Andrew schools for their primary education.

William (1907-1967) had degrees in Agriculture

and in Education. He worked at both professions. In the latter part of his life, he taught school in Edmonton. Bill was very active with the St. John's Institute. He married Ollie Kuchunski in 1937 and they have two children: Eileen has a Bachelor of Education degree. Edward has a degree in Engineering.

Steve (1908-1978) served in the Air Force during the war. After his discharge, he worked for the C.P.R. at Nelson. He married Mary and they have two sons, Robert and Ernie.

Thomas (born 1911) served in the Air Force and after his discharge settled in Vancouver and then at Long Beach, California. Tom and Pinkie retired to Gabriola Island where they make their home now. They have two daughters: Linda who has a PhD in Rhetoric and Communications in Business Administration; and Brenda, who lives in Los Angeles.

Wilma (born 1913) attended school in Edmonton and then Calgary Normal School. She taught school at Premula and Edmonton. She married Daniel Bazian of Heinsburg and they have four children: Donald, Orrie, David and Shirley. All are married and reside in Edmonton.

Marie (born 1914) worked as a secretary in Vancouver where she married Jack Warren. They have retired to Abbotsford where they make their home now.

Nick (born 1916) served with the Navy during the war. He married Lilian Creaser in 1951 and they have made their home in Edmonton. Nick and Lil have four children: Susan; Ronald, who has a degree in Engineering; Jolene; and Bruce.

Anne (born 1918) graduated as a nurse from the Miseracordia School of Nursing. She married Keith Deidman and they make their home in Edmonton. Anne still works at her profession.

George (born 1920) has an interest in the home place and works in Edmonton. He married Jessie Hunka and they have two children: Dr. Clarence Moisey M.D.; and Cheryl, who attends Alberta College.

John (born 1923) has a Masters Degree in Agriculture and also a degree in Education. At present he is teaching in Kelowna, British Columbia. John was a navigator in the Canadian Air Force and was stationed in England and northern Scotland during the war. John and Jean were married and have two children: Barbara and Brian. Jean died in 1959. In 1963 John and Margaret Ritch were married and make their home in Kelowna.

Irene (born 1925) worked as a secretary in Edmonton. She married Douglas Wallis and they have four children: Douglas Jr. — a chartered accountant, Linda, Billie and Keith. At present Irene makes her home in Fort Saskatchewan.

Eugene (born 1928) has a degree in Electrical Engineering. He spent five years with the Canadian Air Force and then joined the United States Air Force for twenty years. Eugene was in the Korean War for two years. At present he is working for the United States Federal Land Reclamation Department. He married Dorothy and they have three children — Judy and Sandra are in college and Eugene Jr. is at home.

Michael (born 1931) married Jeannette Prefontaine and now lives in Vancouver. They have a family of five: Robert, Sandra, Joe, Michael and Marie.

Donald (born 1933) spent five years in the Canadian Air Force and then worked for I.B.M. for twenty years. At present he is associated with Perle Systems Limited in their Advisory, Engineering and Communications Department. He has lived in Montreal, Toronto and Pickering, Ontario. Donald has travelled extensively in his line of work. Don and Joyce were married and have three children: Barbara, Debbie and David.

Jessie had a stroke in 1949 and as a result, suffered partial paralysis. She made her home with her daughter Wilma at the time. She died in November, 1952.

In later years, Alex returned to the farm and operated a gas bar and small confectionery on the farm corner. While the parents were buying gas for their vehicles, the children were treated to candy. Alex died in the Lamont Hospital in November, 1965 at the age of eighty-six.

In October, 1978 when members of the family gathered together for the funeral of Steven at Nelson, British Columbia, regret was expressed that the family got together only for weddings and funerals. From these discussions came the idea of holding a family reunion. A date in July, 1980 was decided upon and Rafter Six Guest Ranch near Banff is the place; the family of Alex and Jessie Moisey will enjoy a holiday together.

### **The Moiseys of Andrew by Zenith Raymond Moisey**

In 1896 Alex (Oleksa) Moisey, second eldest son of Wasylena and Stefan, and his uncle Kuz were said to have ventured to Canada to escape conscription into the army and to investigate the stories of free land with rich soil. He worked at Frank, Alberta in a coal mine.

It is not clear as to whether he returned to Banyliw, Bukovina or wrote the family to sell their land and come to Canada.

According to Ottawa, Canada, Archives (HGR volume 17 — 1898 — 99 75003) Alex (Olexis), single, age 19 (Born 1879) arrived on April 24, 1898



Wasylena and Stefan Moisey.

on the S.S. Bulgaria in the Port at Halifax, along with brother Nick (Nykolai) and his wife Elena and father Stefan (Volume HGR 17 75002). No mention, in the excerpt viewed, was made of the other children — could they have arrived in New York and lived in Chicago for a year like Grandpa Gregory mentioned? This appears to explain his Canadian Citizenship papers as showing him as coming from the United States. The children included Mary, age thirteen; Annie (Rose), age eleven; Gregory, age twelve; and Irene.

Stefan born in 1838, and Nick and wife Elena left Halifax for Winnipeg, on to Calgary, arriving at their destination at Strathcona station June 20, 1898. Some of the members of the family relate that Stefan slipped on a mound of dirt as he stepped from the train that day. His only other slip was to smoke in the presence of Wasylena. She made him go outside or smoke by the stove damper, but never uttered a complaint when in the thick of it at parties.

The family and their only possessions, a plough and some roots and seeds, journeyed by wagon, (transportation was prearranged by the department of immigration) which they later had to pay fourteen dollars for, after reaching their district.

According to Archives Canada (Volume 17 75002) Stefan applied for the homestead January 25, 1899, NW ¼-2-57-16-4.

After the men had prepared the way and earned enough money, could it be that they sent for the family supposed to be living in Chicago for a year?

It was mentioned that a dugout was made for Wasylena and the children to live in upon arrival. The two younger children, Gregory and Irene, were said to have remained home with their mother while Mary (thirteen) and Annie Rose went to work on a farm in Stony Plain for two years.

Gregory attended school (Grade IV) before coming to Canada and continued his education two miles north of Andrew and would come home and teach what he had learned.

On August 20, 1903 Stefan obtained title to the land and his Canadian citizenship papers.

On January 16, 1915 the homestead was purchased by Gregory for two thousand dollars.

After a hard productive life Stefan died at the age of eighty years on June 18, 1918.

Wasylena died at age of seventy-eight years on May 3, 1927 and is buried beside Stefan at Shandro.

“Under this flag we can now look at the Sun.” This made reference to the freedom they obtained.

The children of Stefan and Wasylena:

Nick (Nykolai), eldest son, married Elena Zazulia in Rusko Pravoslavna (Greek Orthodox) Church in Banyliw, Bukovina previous to his exodus to Canada. This was the same church his parents were married in and still stands today. They settled near Shandro and had six daughters and two sons.

Alex (Oleksa) married Jessie Hunchak of Wostok and settled on the north shore of Whitford Lake where he farmed and ran a store. He also spent some years in mines and panning for gold on the North Saskatchewan River. They had four daughters and nine sons.

Mary married Bob Stewart, Justice of the Peace until his death, and settled on the east shore of Whitford Lake. They had two sons and two daughters. Mary died in the 1950's.

Annie (“Rose”) married Bill Caunt and lived in Detroit and Eastern Canada (Windsor). They had one daughter and one son. Both Rose and her husband are buried at the foot of Wasylena and Stefan's graves at Shandro. They have two grandchildren.

Irene, the youngest, married John Shandro and had three sons. She succumbed to the flu in 1919 at twenty or twenty-one years of age and was followed a short time later by her infant son. She was buried at Shandro.

Gregory, second youngest, married Paraska Jean Worobetz (Worobec) on February 19, 1911. He ob-



Gregory and Jean Moisey.



Horse show in Calgary, 1918. First on left — Gregory Moisey with Percheron Stallion "Tommy H" 2300 lbs., imported from Oklahoma.

tained his citizenship papers in September of 1908 and purchased the homestead on January 6, 1915 for two thousand dollars.

Gregory was a man of varied interests. He was a good farmer, with the help of Paraska Jean, became first Ukrainian Justice of the Peace October 29, 1913-28, and was a school teacher at Molodia and a school near Mundare. He was an interpreter for those who needed one, a surveyor's helper, worked on the railroad, and raised registered Percherons and traded horses.

The family worked hard on the farm. On July 5, 1915 a registered Percheron stallion named "Moireur", imported from France the previous year, was obtained by the family. He took great pride in his horses and trained and groomed them till they were second to none. Today, in Andrew, you can still find Percherons at Arnold (Nick) and Madge Moisey's.

From the union of Gregory and Jean came five daughters and five sons.

The Children of Gregory and Paraska Jean were:

Baby Helen deceased at birth and buried at Shandro.

Steve Moisey, now of Red Deer, served time in the army during World War II. He married Joan Rush of Godelming, England and they have three daughters. Their first born, twin boys, died following birth and are buried in Edmonton. He worked for the "Veterans Land Act" under the Department of Veterans Affairs until his retirement.

John Roman married Nellie Palichuk of Smoky Lake on October 14, 1938. They farmed forty acres just east of the new Bukovina School. In 1946 they sold and moved to Lac La Biche, where he was town policeman. John ran a pool hall and cafe in Jasper Place and is presently with Chemcel, in safety and security. He and Nellie have two sons and two daughters and six granddaughters and one grandson.

Angie married Al Bower and they reside in Ed-



Gregory and Paraska (Jean) Moisey, 1974 on their 63rd wedding anniversary with their grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

monton. She was a hairdresser, and most recently worked at Angus McGugan, home for the elderly, where she was employed with the Department of Occupational Therapy. They have one daughter and two sons and three grandchildren.

Alvira married Robert Oatfield, a U.S. merchant marine, and settled in the U.S.A. She was a graduate of Alberta College and worked on staff at the Royal Alexandra Hospital. There were two sons, one living in Los Alamitos, California and one in Texas. Alvira died in 1965 and is buried in California. She has five grandchildren.

Irene is married to Bill Churchill of Campbell River, British Columbia. She spent some time in the air force. She catches and cans some of the best salmon on the coast. They have one daughter and two sons and four grandchildren.

Andy married Anne Tkachuk and they reside in Edmonton. They have two sons. Andy has had a varied business career ranging from oil field hauling to petroleum distribution to mining and farming on a grandiose scale.

Edward Moisey married Irene Noga. They have one son and two daughters. Ed and Irene own Grande Mountain Bus Lines in Grande Cache, Alberta.

Arnold (Nick) Moisey married Madge Halliday of Manitoba. He farmed and purchased the homestead after his parents retired to Andrew in 1963. He now is a gentleman farmer in Andrew. Arnold, known as "Nick", has worked the tobacco fields in Eastern Canada and the mines of the Yukon. He also has the fastest paint brush in Andrew.

Marlene, the youngest, married Russell Daneluk. She obtained her grade twelve in Andrew and worked at the Royal Bank in Edmonton. They reside near Fort St. John where they operate an accounting office and a beautiful ranch. They have three daughters and one son.

After retiring, Gregory and Jean moved to An-



drew for the second time. They had lived in the town for ten years while operating the farm. On April 19, 1974, at age of eighty-nine years, Gregory died and was buried in Andrew Church Cemetery.

Jean still resides in their home near St. Paul Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church of Andrew and is still active. She loves to travel and garden, entertain visitors, and is loved by all. She will be eighty-six years young at the publishing of this book and has forty-three grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

Their homestead was sold in 1977.

### **Monkman, Henry and Nancy**

Henry Monkman was born in Manitoba on June 1, 1834 to James and Mary (Whitford) Monkman, both half-breeds. He married Nancy Whitford, daughter of Peter and Christie (Spence) Whitford.

Henry and his wife lived in Westbourne, Manitoba before deciding to come west. Henry was a veteran of the Riel Rebellion in 1885. The family lived in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan for a while



Henry Monkman.

before coming west to Whitford in an oxen-drawn Red River Cart.

Some of Henry Monkman's family attended Manawan School — Eva (Taylor) Simpson, Mary (Taylor) Nelson, and Robert Watt. One great-granddaughter recalls how Mr. Monkman used to sit on the floor playing a violin as the children danced. She also remembers his team of horses and democrat.

Henry and Nancy had several children.

Alexander, born March 29, 1870 in Manitoba married Anne Tate, daughter of Philip and Nancy Tate. Their children were Fletcher (1901), Elsie (1903), Philip (1904) and Christina (1906).

Charles Richard, born in 1872 at Victoria married Louisa Whitford, daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth (Cook) Whitford.

Christabel, born on January 14, 1874 married a Mr. Taylor.

Margaret Alice was born on October 20, 1874 and died June 19, 1882 at Blind River.

Edward was born on February 20, 1878 at Prince Albert.

Rose, born on November 14, 1880 in Prince Albert married a Mr. Jackson.

Angus born on September 15, 1882 at Prince Albert, died two weeks later on September 30, 1882.

Emma Jane was born on October 15, 1885 at Prince Albert.

There was another daughter Sarah.

Henry Monkman was a special man as evidenced by the following report of his death in the August 31, 1926 issue of the *Edmonton Journal*. Mr. Monkman died quietly in his sleep while visiting friends at Good Fish Lake.

“Henry Monkman, Pioneer  
And Rebellion Veteran,  
Passed Away This Week

Henry Monkman, perhaps the oldest of Alberta's pioneers and well known by most old timers of this part of the province, quietly passed away at Vegreville a few days ago and will be buried today at Whitford.

The late Mr. Monkman, who lived to attain the ripe old age of ninety-seven years, was born and raised in the west, and his career was quite a colorful one. He was a veteran of the Riel rebellion, and won further distinction from the fact that he brought the first load of freight into Edmonton by ox-drawn Red River cart.

At the Edmonton exhibition this year, he was acclaimed 'daddy of them all' by the hundreds of old timers present, and was accorded the honor of heading the old timers' parade, a prominent feature of the opening ceremonies of the exhibition. During the excitement and heat of the parade, the aged man was

seized with a fainting spell on that occasion, when medical aid was summoned. He quickly recovered, however, and insisted on remaining for the rest of the ceremonies.

Deceased passed away quietly in his sleep. He was suffering from no illness, and up to the last was bright and active.”

### **Myroniuk, Wasyl and Wasylena by Julia Chapchuk**

Wasyl (William) Myroniuk was born on April 8, 1883 in Galicia, Austria. He came to Canada with his parents in 1897.

At the age of twenty-one, Wasyl married Wasylena (Violet) Demchuk and settled on a farm in the Zawale District on NE 12-56-16-W4. In addition to farming, Wasyl was a blacksmith by trade and worked at both occupations until 1941 when he moved to a farm at Alder Flats. In 1961, Wasyl retired and moved to Wetaskiwin.

Wasyl and Wasylena had a family of two sons and three daughters. Peter was a school teacher until his retirement. Nick worked in Copper Cliff, Ontario for a number of years and now resides in Creston, British Columbia. The three daughters are Pearl Stashko of Vernon, British Columbia; Mai Furciak of Hawkstone, Ontario; and Julia Chapchuk of Alder Flats.



Wasyl and Wasylena Myroniuk, daughter Julia and Niece Katie Demchuk.

### **Theodore Nemirsky Family**

Theodore Nemirsky was born on July 18, 1869, in the village of Bilche Zolote, Galicia, Austria to the parents of Prokop and Maria Nemirsky. At an early age he became a member of the M. Kachkowsky Educational Society and was a subscriber to all pub-



Mary and Theodore Nemirsky and Mrs. Nemirsky.

lications issued by the society. During the winter of 1895-96, he received a booklet published by this society entitled “O Emigration” written by Dr. Joseph Oleskiw describing his journey to Canada. After reading it, he decided to emigrate to this country to seek a better life.

On April 6th, 1896 the Nemirsky family consisting of Theodore, his mother, his brother Constantine and his wife and five children set out from their village. Arriving at the Port of Hamburg, they joined a group from other villages for a total of eighteen families and five single male adults. After the tickets were purchased, at approximately twenty-eight dollars per adult from Hamburg to Edmonton, the group boarded the ship *Christiana* for the voyage across the ocean. After a stop-over of three days at Antwerp, they resumed with what proved to be eighteen days of hectic sailing after which they disembarked at the Port of Quebec City in Canada. Here they boarded a C.P.R. train to Edmonton, Alberta.

Upon arriving at Strathcona, South Edmonton, arrangements were finalized in the acquiring of homesteads. The group continued to their destination and finally arrived at their own quarters of land on Friday, May 22. Theodore selected the SE ¼-22-56-18W4 as his homestead and the others settled in close proximity. On June 12, 1898, he married Katherine Marianicz. The wedding ceremony was performed at Wostok by Reverend Dmitri Kamneff

Katherine was born on January 10, 1878 and was the eldest child of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Marianicz.

Theodore had done some farming and in January of 1899, he was appointed postmaster (the first postmaster of Ukrainian origin in Canada) and he named the post-office "Wostok". That year he was also appointed as a land guide, fire guardian and game warden. A few years later he entered into partnership with Dmetro Pelechowsky and for a number of years operated a general store and post office at Wostok and an implement agency at Vegreville. Theodore participated in organizing a school district at Wostok and also acted as interpreter for Robert Fletcher while organizing other school districts. He also took an active part in helping the later Dr. A. E. Archer in establishing a hospital at Lamont, which was opened in 1912.

Catherine passed away in 1933 and Theodore in 1946. They had raised a family of eight children, four boys and four girls. Pelagia, the eldest, graduated as a school teacher and later married Peter Miskew, an Edmonton lawyer. She passed away at an early age and is survived by two daughters, Victoria and June. Elias was engaged in buying grain. He passed away and is survived by his wife Helen and three sons, Theodore, Lawrence, Robert and one daughter Rosalie. Michael served as secretary-treasurer of the Municipal District of Lamont and also the town of Lamont and was a member of the Archer Memorial Hospital Board. He passed away and is survived by his wife Mabel and two children, Myrna and Norman. Nicholas worked as a partsman with various automobile and implement dealers. He passed away and is survived by his wife, Zena, and one daughter, Adele. Marina passed away leaving no survivors. Surviving members of the Theodore Nemirsky family are two daughters and one son. Barbara of Edmonton. Zoe, married to John W. Sorochan, and their four sons, Eugene, Michael, Joseph and David reside in Edmonton. Tom, the youngest, married Lena Topolnisky and they have a family of two sons, Eugene and Michael. He still owns and operates the original homestead, but lives in Edmonton where he has been employed by the Edmonton Post Office for the last fifteen years.

### **Nikiforuk, Wasyl and Maria by John and Sophia Nikiforuk**

Wasyle Nikiforuk was born on January 7th, 1867 in the Village of Zawale, District of Sniatyn, Western Ukraine. From 1888 to 1891, he served in the Austrian army, after which he was entitled to marry, according to the custom in his native land. He came to Canada in 1896 with seven dollars in his pocket. He came by C.P.R. to Strathcona (South Edmonton).



Wasyl and Maria, Harry, John and Metro Nikiforuk.

He was faced with no work, no friends, no home, plus his inability to understand English. This led him into many unfortunate and, sometimes, humorous situations. Bread and water were his usual meals for many days. He slept in box cars out in the open prairie in all kinds of weather. This had led to more hardships as the mosquitoes made it very miserable.

Wasyle had learned that many other Ukrainians had settled in the District of Edna. With some luck he went to find some friends. He went on foot, crossing the river by ferry in Edmonton. He was somewhat happier when he reached his destination where he acquired his own homestead. The place was overgrown with trees and shrubs, amidst swamps and lakes, joined by numerous creeks, where fish could be caught with little effort. He had no means of building his own house or cultivating his land. He was forced to work for his neighbors. He then was able to buy a cow. Later in the fall, he built a little shack covered with earth. He was happy when his wife Maria arrived after selling their property in their homeland. She had only sixteen dollars left on her arrival.

In two years he was able to cultivate some land from which he gathered his crop with the sickle. He then decided to cancel his homestead and selected a new one six miles south of Andrew — the present site. Breaking was done with the help of oxen. Stumps and roots were dug out by hand.

They began life in wilderness where bears, coyotes, wolves, prairie chickens, rabbits and ducks were plentiful. Wasyle Nikiforuk had helped many friends and families come to Canada. Whenever any family arrived in Canada, he took them in and helped them to start their own life on the land they settled on.

He was happy when many friends arrived from his native land to settle in Canada.

As the years went by he was able to succeed, and in time owned six quarters of land. He was a successful pioneer of Ukrainian origin. His machinery was always modern. He was highly respected by the whole neighborhood. He had purchased a steam engine and had his own threshing outfit with which he had threshed for many neighbors and friends.

Wasyle was the first man in the district to have a truck at that time, and was later the first farmer in the district to purchase a car — a 1916 Ford.

Wasyle went to pay a visit to his native land in 1928, while his wife and sons were left at home to look after their property. Wasyle had built a small summer house which he had used as the post office. The neighbors all around came to pick up their mail and parcels. He was given a phone by the government.

When any groceries were needed Wasyle Nikiforuk went on foot through the thick bush. While walking he cut branches every few yards so he would know his way to get back home from Edmonton. It took him a week to return home. He would brush the snow aside, make a fire to warm up and then he would rest for a while before moving on. He was terrified because there were bears, wolves, and a lot of coyotes.

For a few years Wasyle was a trustee for the Molodia School where his children were students. As years went by, the neighbors and friends in the district decided to have a phone. With some effort they had the phone in 1918.

Wasyle's wife Maria (Wowk) was born on April 2, 1876. They were married on November 17, 1893. She came to Canada in 1898 and bore the hardships with her husband. She died in 1937, at the age of sixty-one years. Mr. and Mrs. Nikifourk had eight children — three sons, and five daughters. When Wasyle Nikiforuk decided to retire he divided his property among his children. Wasyl Nikiforuk retired and lived at Andrew for twelve years.

Wasyle and Maria's children were: Hanusa and Marusia who died as small children.

Dmytro married Katie Sorochan. Their children are: Ann Scraba, Mac, Lillian Stelmach (deceased October, 1964), Elias, and Robert. Dmytro passed away in June, 1958.

Harry married Mary Tymchuk. They have two daughters, Elsie and Connie.

John married Sophia Pacholuk and they make their home in Andrew.

Rose married Mr. McMullan and has a son Masie. Rose later married Lyle Jordon and makes her home in Edmonton.



Dmetro and Lena Tymchuk.



John and Sophie Nikiforuk.

Lena married Metro Tymchuk. Their children are Annie, Ernest, Kathy, Wilfred and Robin.

Ann married Bill Yurchuk and has a son Gordon. They make their home in Vancouver.

Wasył's sons Harry and John continued farming as partners for a few years. The two brothers then purchased a combine in 1943, which was the first in the district.

After John and Sophia were married, Harry and his family moved on their own farm just a quarter-mile away.

John loved his livestock so he purchased some purebred white-face heifers. Sophia looked after one thousand turkeys one year, then cut down to 650 as it was much too hard looking after a flock of birds of that size. Sophia also raised about sixty geese, thirty to forty ducks and a few hundred chickens each year.

John and Sophia have decided to give up farming as it was not easy to get hired help. The land is now rented out. John and Sophia built a house in the Village of Andrew. They moved into their new home and are enjoying their friends and family.

When his wife Maria passed away, Wasyle Nikiforuk married Mrs. Wasylynchuk. Wasyle passed away in 1949 at the age of eighty-three.

### **Noga, Stanislaw and Euphrosyne (Rose)** by Victoria Bochanesky

Stanislaw Noga was born on September 28, 1901, in the village of Swierczow, County of Kolbuszowa, Poland, to Michal and Zofia Noga (nee Lenart). He was the eldest of three children. A sister, Bronislawa, and a brother, Wladyslaw, also blessed this union.

He attended the village school until World War I broke out in 1914. During the war years, and until 1920, he remained at home with his mother, brother and sister to help maintain the family estate and keep the land in agricultural production while his father served in the Polish Army.

On June 18, 1920 he was inducted into the Polish

Army where he served in the Signal Corps until September 20, 1925.

He had a great love for farming and the land. From September, 1925 to March, 1927, he worked in France, Germany, Russia and England as an agricultural worker. In these countries he gained a working knowledge of the languages.

He had only one dream — to immigrate to Canada, at that time acknowledged in Europe as the “land of milk and honey”. All his efforts and backbreaking labor were directed towards saving money to attain this goal.

On March 28, 1927 he departed from Danzig, Poland, on the Steamship Voledam and arrived in Halifax on April 6th, 1927.

From Halifax he left by C.N.R. on his journey west. When the train stopped in Winnipeg, he saw what he hoped would be his dream land. However, immigration authorities insisted the trainload must proceed further west before they could disembark. They remained on the train until they arrived in Edmonton. It was customary for these trains to be met by people who would provide transportation to the rural areas. From Edmonton he made his way to the Andrew area. He accepted the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. George Tanasiuk and resided with them until he was employed by Mr. and Mrs. Michael Tomashewsky. Mr. Tanasiuk gave him his first winter apparel — a buffalo coat. This and many other kindnesses were always remembered by him.

Euphrosyne Noga (nee Narolsky) was born in Wostok on July 24th, 1916, to Wasył and Annie Narolsky (nee Sokil) who had immigrated to Canada in early 1913.

Wasył and Annie settled in Montreal for a few months, until Wasył's brother George arrived in Canada: they worked in Niagara Falls for a month, then left for Edmonton and settled in the Andrew Area — all in the year of 1913.

Euphrosyne was the eldest of seven living children. During their stay in the Andrew area Wasył and



Stanislaw Noga, Michael Noga, Wladyslaw Noga.



Norolsky family gathering.

Annie Narolsky farmed land approximately one and one-half miles south of Andrew.

On September 3, 1931, Stanislaw Noga and Euphrosyne Narolsky were married at Smoky Lake, Alberta, and took up residence on a quarter section of land about two miles south of Andrew.

In about 1934 Stanislaw made arrangements to purchase the quarter section of land adjacent to the current limits of the village of Andrew and to rent the quarter section immediately to the south of this land. He later purchased this land also. On this land Stanislaw and Euphrosyne built a small log house (customary for the times) and raised their family. In 1948 they built a modern bungalow, and this he occupied until his death on November 17th, 1976.

Stanislaw had a love for Canada and on October 25th, 1939, became a Naturalized Canadian and British Subject.

Farming was a manual labor intensive job in the earlier days and demanded the contribution from all of the family members. Neighboring farmers got together for the threshing of the crops in the fall. In the winter when demands for firewood and/or lumber prevailed, they used to go in convoys to Smoky Lake, for a week or two at a time, where the nearest sawmill was set up. Here they would fell and trim the logs, haul them to the mill, saw and plane them, load their sleighs and return home. This type of trip was repeated many times in a winter. The horses played a very important role in all of their accomplishments. In spite of all their physical exertions they were proud and satisfied with their achievements; and their needs for their neighbors knit a very strong, healthy community spirit.



L. to R.: Stanislaw Noga and family — Anelia, Victoria, Anne, Rose. Front: Irene, Juliana.

Stanislaw was dedicated to the Co-operative Movement. He was one of the founders of both co-operative businesses in the Andrew Area, and served as president and director for many years for the Andrew and District Co-operative Association, as well as president of the Andrew and District Savings and Credit Union for almost three decades.

Stanislaw always maintained written communication with his family in Poland although he never did see them again after he left his homeland. Times were hard and demanding; when he had the health, he had work to do, a family to raise and little money to spare; when he had money to spare, his health was poor.

In August, 1965, he was most surprised when his father's brother Joseph and his cousin Peter made a trip from Port Washington, Long Island, New York to visit with him. He had not seen his uncle since 1906 and none of his family since 1927. His uncle was eighty-six years old at that time and is still alive.

In the Noga family there were six daughters. One of the daughters, Margaret, died in infancy in 1943. Victoria married Alex Bochanesky and they farm in the Redwater Area. They have a daughter, Karen, and a son, Gary. Karen is married to John Markel and they have a son, Richard.

Annie was married to Victor Cholak and they had six children, daughters Roseanne, Betty, Sherre and Michelle and sons Sam and Stanley. Sherre is married to Ron St. Onge and they have two children, Shawn and Christie. Victor died in 1966, and Annie is now married to George Ewanchuk.

Anelia is married to Roy Tomashewsky and they farm the land originally owned by Stanislaw. They have three daughters: Deborah, Colleen and Beverly.

Irene is married to Edward Moisey and resides in Grande Cache where they operate a business. They have two daughters, Brenda and Shelly, and a son, Barry.

Juliana is married to William Melenka and they farm in the Andrew area. They have two sons, William and Martin.

## Recollections by Boris Ogrodiuk

I was very delighted to hear from the Historical society of Andrew, commemorating the 50th Anniversary of Andrew, asking that I submit some material about our family for a volume on the history of Andrew.

My father, Eli Ogrodiuk, who has passed on, came to Andrew in 1928, Mother, myself and my sister came a year later in 1929. It was our only home in the west after arriving from Bukowina, Romania in Europe.



Ogrodiuk family in front of their shoe repair in Andrew.

My dad worked hard, sometimes getting up at 5 o'clock to get the work done which the farmers needed during the harvest period. My mother helped as well.

My sister, now Mrs. Bevington, resides in Fort Smith, North West Territories and I am in Edmonton with my mother. Both, I and my sister, were educated in public and high school at Andrew, which had good facilities and an excellent teaching staff. I later worked one year in the local lumber yard, called the Alberta Lumber Co., and was then transferred to Holden, Alberta. I left home then, and revisited my father and mother on occasions for a holiday. My dad worked at the shoe repair business for thirty years, till his retirement, and then moved with Mother to Bonnyville, Alberta. It was then that we left Andrew. I still call Andrew my home and am always interested to hear of any progress which is being made there, enquiring of people about what goes on.

This spring we visited in Andrew and it was like old times again. I was delighted in how the village has grown since I was there last. May it always grow and grow, and may all those citizens, both past and present be grateful and proud of it.

A villager I was,  
 And a villager I'll be,  
 For many, many years,  
 On to eternity.

### **Olinek, Peter and Domka**

by Steve Olinek

Peter Olinek was born in Laskewka, Ukraine in 1888. In 1905, at the age of seventeen, Peter came to Canada. He settled on a homestead on NW 4-55-15-W4. In about 1920 Peter's sister, Marena Popowich, came to Canada to the Zhoda District where Peter was.

Domka Krawchuk was born in Rarancha, Ukraine. Domka, at the age of six, came to Canada in 1899 with her parents, George and Varvara. Domka



Peter and Domka Olinek.

had two brothers; one died at the age of seventeen, the other at the age of twenty.

Peter Olinek and Domka Krawchuk, daughter of George and Varvara, were married in 1909. Together they worked the Olinek homestead. Peter was a steam engineer and was one of the first to own a steam engine in the district.

George Krawchuk had his own grindstones for milling flour for their own use as well as for that of the neighbours. Winter months were spent tanning hides to make leather which he made up into shoes and boots for family use. George had also made his own lathe. With this he was able to make intricately designed furniture, butter churns, baby cradles and many other things. Power for the lathe was supplied by a windmill.

Domka's mother Varvara died at the age of fifty-five in 1923. Her father died in 1931 at the age of seventy-five. Peter and Domka and the family moved to the Krawchuk homestead on SE 14-56-17-W4 in the Wostok area in 1935. They lived on the farm till their deaths, Domka in 1949 at the age of fifty-six, and Peter in 1962 at the age of seventy-four. Their son



George Krawchuk, Mr. and Mrs. Zuchowsky.

Bill worked the family farm till his death in 1969, at which time the farm was sold.

Peter and Domka had seven sons and six daughters.

Metro married Rose Mackoway. He passed away in 1972.

Jennie married John Wasylenchuk. They have three children: Sophie, Joseph and David.

Eva married Bill Feldichuk. They have a daughter Leona. Eva died in December, 1972.

Nick married Doris Mackoway. They have three



Olinek family. L. to R. Back Row: Jessie, Jennie, Domka, Eva. Front: Bill, Stephen, Mary.

daughters and one son: Shirley, Sally, Glen and Gwen.

George died as a youngster at the age of nine years.

Jessie married George Fediuk. Their children are: Elsie, Edward, Margaret, Bernice, Beverly and Randy.

Mary married Nick Boychuk. Their children are: Lawrence, Louise, Henry, Frances and Dennis.

Sevata died at the age of one year.

Bill passed away in 1969 at the age of forty-six years.

Stephen married Mary Hackman. Their children are Jane, Myrna, and Terry. On October 12, 1979 Steve was awarded a gold watch for twenty-five years of service to the Co-operative association. During these years he had worked for the Andrew Co-op store, Co-op livestock, managed the St. Michael Co-op store and worked for Co-op Insurance.

Alex died as an infant.

Rosie married Metro Sidor. They had three sons and three daughters: Ivan, Iris, Norman, Douglas (deceased in 1978), Denise, and Patricia.

George married Anne Stratichuk. Their children are: Norman, Brian, Cheryl and Karen.

There are forty-three great-grandchildren in the Peter and Domka Olinek family.

### The Olynyk Heritage

Alec Olynyk was born and raised on a homestead two miles southeast of Wostok. In 1942, at the age of seventeen, he caught a train to Edmonton and found work at thirty-five cents per hour. Two years later, in hope of a better future, he moved to Andrew to work as a mechanic.

In 1947, Alec married Anne Serediak of Mundare and, immediately, the newlyweds moved to Thorhild to sling beer at Alec's father's hotel. Having a sincere fondness for Andrew, the couple returned soon after. Alec resumed work as a mechanic and, in 1951, also



Olynyk family — Randy, Darcy, Alec, Alan. Front: Bonnie, Carol, Ann, Jeannette, Sherry.



began farming one and one-half miles west of town. In 1957, he purchased a gravel truck and in 1960 gave up his mechanic's career. In 1970 he leased out his farmland to become a full-fledged trucker, his present occupation.

While raising five children, Anne found time to pursue her part-time interests and become involved in volunteer activities. Foremost amongst these interests was her love for, and expertise in, sewing. She is also involved in numerous crafts such as macrame and ceramics. Anne is on the Executive Committee of the Ukrainian Dancing Club.

Alec's and Anne's three sons: Alan, Randy and Darcy were born in 1947, 1950 and 1956 respectively. Bonnie arrived in 1963 and Sherry in 1968.

Alan married Jeanette Shandro in 1971 and, together, produced the first grandchild, Jason, in 1978.

Alan is in the commercial real estate development industry in Edmonton and Jeanette, a former school teacher, is now a full-time mother and housewife.

Randy and Carol (nee Shelstad) and daughter Carmen Lynn are now residing in Calgary. Randy owns and operates a truck and Carol works in an accounting department.

Darcy resides in Edmonton and also operates his own truck.

Bonnie and Sherry are attending Andrew School. Bonnie is a past member and Sherry is a present member of the Ukrainian Dancing Club. Both girls are former members of the Andrew Figure Skating Club. Bonnie will be graduating from high school in 1981 and expects to pursue a career in the hospital field. Sherry is still undecided as to what the future holds in store for her.

Alec and Anne Olinyk are very content residing in Andrew and, if the past is any indication of the future, Andrew may become their retirement community.

### **Oliver, Nicholas; Kopp, Wilson Families by Arthur Kopp**

It was a long journey for Weslie Nicholas Oliver and Frank Wilson Kopp and their families as they left from South Dakota in the spring of 1902 for Canada. They travelled and worked their way through to Leduc, Wostok, Noyes Crossing near St. Albert on the Sturgeon River and Andrew.

From 1890 on, to the time of departure from United States, there were troubled times and fighting between cattle barons, sheep herders and homesteaders (sod busters). Men were shot, settlers were burned out of their homes, and other circumstances not suitable for raising a family drove the Olivers and Kopp to Canada. They had received literature about



Frank and Dora Kopp, 1900's.

sunny Alberta and the alternative to be under the British flag and Dominion seemed better to them. They headed out working their way from Casper, Wyoming and South Dakota by ox teams.

W. M. Oliver and his wife Anne (nee Butman) had two daughters: Ollie, and Dora E., who was born in Gregory, South Dakota in 1881. W. Oliver was in the freighter business hauling ore and timber to large towns and mills. Dora married Frank Wilson Kopp in 1899, who was also born in Gregory, South Dakota on November 19, 1877. After their daughter, Lydia, was born on December 2, 1900, the Olivers and Kopp started their journey. Horses and covered wagon and train carried them to Alberta.

The families stayed at Leduc for a couple of weeks when their baby, Floyd Frank Kopp, was born on July 23, 1902. They continued on as far as Wostok where there was a flour mill. The Oliver and Kopp

families purchased this mill and operated it for two or three years. Truman Kopp was born on March 11, 1904 in Wostok. But the hamlet of Andrew was the central point with a hotel, store, and telegraph office and a better area for a sawmill. They had the help of a miller and engineer, Mr. Valentine Hennig. At this time, Frank and Dora Kopp decided to go to a sawmill at Noyes Crossing where Frank became a sawyer. They took a homestead there and built a house and a barn for their cow and two horses. Here their fourth child was born on January 27, 1906 and they named her Agnes.

Sickness overtook the homestead when Frank was struck down with swamp fever (typhoid). The fever killed their horses also. Word got to the Olivers of this plight and took the Kopp family to Edmonton in -60 degree (F.) weather by sleigh and horse team. They stayed in Edmonton until Frank was well enough to leave. And thus, Andrew, by fate, became their home with years of hard work along with good times until the depression in the Thirties.

The mills became a family affair with the Oliver, Kopp, and Rice families. Billie Rice married Ollie Oliver and became a steam engineer. Frank Kopp's sons, Floyd and Truman, also helped in the mill. They hauled the sawdust away by team and double box wagon one-half mile north into huge piles that the school children enjoyed playing on.

The flour mill in those days consisted of a stationary steam engine with the boiler located several feet from the piston and flywheel. The means of grinding the wheat into flour was with two huge stones of four and one-half feet in diameter and ten to twelve inches thick. Many of the settlers worked in the mill which was the main industry in the hamlet.

The school was located one mile east of the present village on the east side of the road and later moved to the north side of town. It was later known as the Thomas Place. Arthur Kopp started school in the



Mrs. Oliver at Andrew in the Carey House, 1920's.

Little Log School located just south of the present United Church, which had been a Methodist Church.

Mr. Oliver had a homestead the first one-half mile west of Andrew where the Frank Kopp family lived and farmed also. W. Oliver bought a quarter section of land one mile west and F. Kopp the adjoining farm to the west of that.

There was an enlargement of the Kopp family when Dorothy was born on April 2, 1908. Later, on April 17, 1911, Dora Kopp gave birth to another girl, Beulah. Arthur C. was born on December 2, 1913, and Ruby in October of 1916.

The Kopp family was always active in skating and baseball. The first skating rink was built in 1917 next to the mill by the Kopp boys and Billie Rice. The next location of the rink was on the north side of the old Andrew Hotel; made and run by Bill Borwick and Truman Kopp in 1919.

Frank and Dora Kopp's first born child, Lydia, married Napoleon McGillivray on November 9, 1920. Napoleon was an ex-R.C.M.P. and served as town policeman for a few years.

When times changed and health made W. Oliver unable to handle the management of the mill, it gradually closed and he sold it and moved to live on his homestead in 1921. Mrs. Oliver always had something to eat for any that called. They gave an annual dance in the mill at Christmas or New Year's. Mr. Oliver purchased a shire station which cost him two thousand dollars where he raised and bred horses for the surrounding area.

The Billie Rice family moved near Ashmont on a farm in 1923 and Leslie Kopp was born on January 18 in the same year in Andrew.

Several marriages took place in the following years. Agnes Kopp married Bill Shaw on September



L. to R. Arthur C. Kopp with: sister Lydia, sister Agnes and husband Bill Shaw, mother Dora E. Kopp, wife Anne, son Ashley and daughter Valerie.

29, 1925 and her sister Beulagh married John Danyluk in March, 1929.

Sorrow struck the Kopp family when their daughter, Dorothy passed away on February 25, 1930; and her father, Frank, passed away on May 8, 1930. Dora Kopp and her sons were left with the task of running the farm during the depression. In the late August of 1931, a devastating hail storm wiped out all the crops in a strip containing Andrew and approximately three to four miles wide. It was most unfortunate as grain and stock prices collapsed in the early thirties. Dora Kopp sold the farm in 1940 and left for Whitford. Beulagh and John Danyluk ran a battery and radio shop in Andrew for many years and later moved to Calgary to be in the theater business. Truman Kopp married Elsie Littlechilds and they worked on the Littlechilds farm for a year or two and later moved to Edmonton. Floyd Kopp worked in Edson and passed away at the age of forty on July 7, 1942 and was buried at the Mennie Cemetery.



Arthur and Anne Kopp, September 23, 1944.

Another marriage took place in the family when Ruby Kopp married Mike Danyluk on November 2, 1942. Dora Kopp left Whitford and moved to Cork near Ashmont in 1942. She later worked in the Misericordia Hospital in Edmonton. Arthur Kopp stayed in Andrew where he was a builder and caretaker of the skating rinks from 1930-1966. He moved the rink to five different locations. In 1939, he made ice in the first curling rink which was located on the parcel of land across the railroad tracks next to the skating rink. Later, the curling rink was moved to the site of the Andrew Arena and after several years, a four sheet rink was built on the recreation grounds. Arthur married Anne Markewich on September 23, 1944 and raised two daughters and a son: Sharon, Ashley, and Valerie. He also worked in the NADP creamery for a year, and in the Ken Lott flour mill. In 1946 Arthur Kopp started working for the Village of Andrew as garbage collector. He purchased a 1946 Willie Jeep and built a tandem trailer for that purpose. He went on to become Village Constable and Fire Chief till October, 1966.

In 1951 Dora Kopp took a homestead near Mal-laig, north of Ashmont, lived there for three years, sold the homestead, bought land in Ashmont and lived there for ten years. In 1965 she came back to Andrew for awhile, then moved to Marwayne, to Edmonton, finally to Lamont Nursing Home on July 8, 1970. She passed away on April 17, 1973.

The early years at Andrew for the Oliver, Kopp, and Rice families were hard; but many good times were had with the close, neighbourly people in the Hamlet. The year 1918 to 1919 was known by the hard winter. But with annual picnics (May 24), baseball games, dances, other social gatherings, the mills, stores, garages, etc., a well-knit community developed. Mr. and Mrs. Pickell had the telegraph office and R.C.M.P. barracks. The old hotel was owned by the Peter Borwick family where Floyd Kopp worked for a few years in the bar, etc. The Ed Carey family had the store and the garage. Archibald Whitford ran the post office and store, and George Woolley served as J.P. Other businesses were the general store operated by Alex Moisey; the pool room, operated by John Zelisko; while Demetro Pel-echowsky had the general store. Other families who lived in the Hamlet were the Edwin and John R. Whitford families; the James Kennedys; the two McGillvary families, Simon and Montrose; the Morrisons; Mrs. Burton; and others.

### **Olsen, Harry and Helen**

by H. B. Olsen

As perhaps you know, I was your friendly pharmacist from August 1939 to June 1964. I had purchased the

Store from Mrs. and Dr. Connolly and closed it out twenty-five years later. It was while I was in Andrew that I married a Miss Helen Sereda (1943). We were blessed with two boys Murray and Wayne. The boys both went to the University of Alberta; Murray is the librarian at Ross Sheppard High School here in the city and Wayne is a Chartered Accountant with a large local firm. Murray is still single, Wayne is the proud father of two girls and a boy. Wayne married Miss Wendy Wingrove, a graduate nurse from the Royal Alexandra Hospital.

I was the Mayor of Andrew from 1959 — 1961 and left Andrew in June of 1964.

Many happy memories go through my mind of those years we spent with you folks. I do hope that the coming years will bless the area with prosperity.

Thanking you for all the kindness extended to Helen and I during our stay with you.

### **Orydzuk, Fred (Onufrey) and Maria** by Mark Orydzuk

Fred Orydzuk was born in 1890 in the village of Knyazhe, district of Sniatyn, Halychyna in the Ukraine. He had two sisters, Kalyna and Barbara, and three brothers: Alec, Marko, and Nicolai. At an early age he served and worked for a feudal lord called a "pan". As he grew older, he took training as a carpenter. Life was not easy for the family in the homeland as wages were low and land was not available. In addition Ukraine was under the autocratic rule of the Austrians and many young men were conscripted into the army. His brothers, Marko and Nicolai, immigrated to Canada in 1907. They wrote back stating that Canada offered a better life and land was available for farming. In 1909, Fred immigrated to Canada and landed at Winnipeg where he worked as a carpenter for a while. While there, he met some friends of the family who arrived from the Ukraine and he decided to come with them to Edmonton. From Edmonton they travelled by wagon and on foot to the area north of Andrew known as Kahwin, where his friends settled on a homestead. Here he helped his friends on the farm and also did carpentry work for those who needed his services.

Maria Moshuk was born in 1900, the oldest daughter of Nicolai and Yrena Moshuk. Nicolai and Yrena (nee Hrychuk) immigrated to Canada in 1905 from the Sniatyn area of Halychyna. The family settled on a homestead at Kahwin. Maria could not receive a formal education because she had to help her family on the homestead, and besides, schools were not operated on yearly basis as they are now. Maria had three brothers: Kozma, now deceased; Bill and John, and six sisters: Katie, Jennie, Helen, Belle, Anne, and Margaret.

In 1916 Fred and Maria were married and settled on their own homestead located on N.W.-Sec. 35 -Tp. 57-Rge. 17-W4, in the present County of Lamont. The district was then called Highway and later renamed Ukalta. In those days the nearest post office was located at Pakan on the north bank of the North Saskatchewan River where the McDougall Mission was established in 1863. Most of the homesteaders from the Highway District had to cross the river by foot or boat and later by ferry to get their mail. The Pakan settlement also had a resident doctor whose services were utilized by the homesteaders.

The first job was to build a house and clear the land. They built a hut and after they cleared some bush they had enough timber to be sawed into lumber. In those days sawmills were a common sight in the district. The lumber was then used to build a house for the family. It was tough going on the homestead the first few years. Supplies and staples had to be brought from Edmonton which was a time consuming effort. However, they survived the early hardships and the flu epidemic of the early twenties. Most of the food was raised and grown on the farm. In addition, Fred was a good hunter and in the fall the family feasted on roast duck and goose. In spring fresh fish was available in the nearby creek. Every fall wheat was readied and hauled to a mill in Mundare to be milled into flour.

When early frosts or summer hail destroyed the crops, Fred would go out and supplement the family income by building houses, erecting barns and granaries, and doing many other things which required his skill as a carpenter. Winter transportation depended on the horse and sleigh and Fred would build runners for sleighs from birch lumber. Fred also built a spinning wheel, which Maria used to spin wool into yarn. Maria was the first and only farm woman in the area to purchase a hand-driven knitting machine which she learned to operate with great proficiency and dexterity. Many a cold winter night was spent



Fred and Maria Orydzuk.

spinning wool and knitting it into woollen socks which were sold to the surrounding settlers at fifteen cents a pair.

Both Fred and Maria were active in the social and cultural affairs of the community. After the Highway School District was established, Fred served as the secretary of the board of trustees for a number of years. Both were active and instrumental in promoting the growth of Ukrainian Culture in the community. They helped build a community hall and participated in the concerts that were organized for the entertainment of the farming community. Both were instrumental in providing the youth in the community with instruction in Ukrainian reading, writing, instrumental and oral music, drama and dancing. Fred was also responsible for booking touring Ukrainian Cultural Concert Groups who performed in the community hall. These groups came from Edmonton, Vegreville, and as far away as Saskatoon.

In the thirties and the forties, the Orydzuks worked closely with the local district agriculturalist. They experimented with new and hardier varieties of potatoes and numerous fruits and berries that survived the environmental conditions on the farm. The community also formed a Horse Breeders' Association with the help of Fred Magera, the district agriculturalist. The Association purchased a pure-bred Percheron stallion in order to breed heavy horses for farm work. For many years the stallion was quartered on the Orydzuk farm and looked after by the family. Each year the stallion was exhibited at the Willingdon Agricultural Fair where he won many blue ribbons. The Orydzuks were active members of their farm organization, the "United Farmers of Alberta".

Fred and Maria raised seventeen children, eleven sons and six daughters.

The first-born, Katerena, married Dmytro Lushkevich and had three daughters: Marlene, Shirley, and June. Marlene married Robert Richardson and they have six children: Robert, Douglas, Barry, Barbara, Linda and Kelly. Shirley married Harvey Rains and they have two children: Timothy and Shaun. June married Micheal Pozyluzny and their children are Michael, Darren and Gregory.

Anne and her husband Bill Baker have one son, Mark, and they reside in Scarborough, Ontario.

Nick and his wife Caroline (nee Ostafichuk) have two sons, Randy and Bruce. Randy is married to Sue Wotherspoon.

Irene and her husband Nick Ostafichuk have four sons and one daughter: Arnold, Dennis, Adeline, Nicholas, Harold, and Dale. Arnold is married to Gaylene Benson. Dennis is married to Linda

Wispinski and they have two children, Kevin and Shannon. Adeline is married to Don Topolnisky and has a son, Jason.

John was married to Betsy Tulick (now deceased) and their son Jonathan and his wife Nora have two children: Brodie and Joelle. John married the second time to Cathy Wasylenchuk and their children are Cindy, Patricia and Greg.

Ellen and her husband Marshall Hopkins of St. Paul have four children: Linda, Marshall, Susan and Dennis. Linda is married to Rocky Jacobsen.

Bill, a bachelor, passed away in 1978.

Mark married Lillian Dolinsky and they have six children: Lani, Christopher, Daniel, Sylvia, Janine and Gail.

Alec and his wife Elizabeth (nee Chwyl) have two children, Karen and Daryl.

Steven is married to Ruth Sodergren. They reside in Prince George, British Columbia and have four daughters: Jeanette, Carol, Linda and Stephanie.

Jean is married to John Alexandruk and their children are Marion, Bernadette, Nicholas, Joanne and Ivan.

Metro and Bertha (nee Sodergren) reside in Prince George and have two daughters, Sylvia and Mary-Ann, and two sons, Alan and Kenneth. Sylvia is married to Wayne Burkinshaw and they have two children, Bridget and William.

Taras is married to Jane Maynard and they have five children: Valerie, Timothy, Theresa, Pamela and Jacqueline.

Michael (Michael Brandon) and his wife Cecille have three daughters: Simone, Kathy and Maria. They reside in Beaverlodge, Alberta.

James is married to Evelyn Brodie.

Carl is married to Lillian Brodie and their children are Chad, Wendell, Nicole and Ryan.

Sylvia and her husband, Steve Halicki, have one daughter Sandra.

Fred passed away in July of 1947 and Maria in June of 1962. Both are interred in the cemetery of the Holy Trinity Ukrainian Orthodox Church at Kahwin, Alberta.

### **Ostafichuk, Harry and Maria by Adeline Topolnisky**

Harry, son of John Ostafichuk and Mary (nee Sawkun) was born on January 19, 1888, in the village of Koroliwka, Børshiw, Austria. He immigrated to Canada as a very young boy in 1897, with his mother and his stepfather, P. Ewasiuk. Like all others, they came to Canada to find a new life — not realizing just how tough and frustrating that new life would be. After leaving the ship at Halifax in 1897, they made their way by train to Fort Edmonton, Alberta, and

then to the Wostok district. From here they went to what was known as the Sunland District.

Grain and seeds were very scarce and some were donated to them by earlier arrivals. They dug their gardens the first years with hoes and other tools they brought with themselves from Europe. After some years had passed, the settlers got together and bought a team of horses and a plough, which they used communally to work the sod for grain planting. Food was very scarce and at times their meals consisted only of mushrooms that they picked and roasted over the fire. With a little luck and much toil, they earned a few dollars working for earlier settlers. With this little bit of money, they were able to buy some grain, flour, seed potatoes and whatever else they could afford to carry them through the harsh and severe winters.

In the years that followed, Harry would walk to Fort Edmonton to work at a brick mine. He married Maria Solowan, daughter of Annie Sameluk and George Solowan, in 1908. They bought a farm four miles east and seven miles north of Andrew. This was the family homestead. Here he would farm and raise his family of twelve children, five sons and seven daughters. It was here, too, that Harry and Maria built their first house out of logs covered with mud clay. Later on in the 1930's, they built the big house that still is lived in today. Life was a great hardship. Farming became their major source of income.

Their first child, Annie (Puhalsky), was born in 1909. Annie married George Puhalsky in 1925. They lived in the Sunland area and later moved to Whitford. Annie and George have fifteen children. They are: Bill, John, Mary, Pearl, Eve, Sandy, Victoria, Sadie, Lorraine, Doreen, Carl, Alec, Sophie, Harry and Nickolas. Most of the children are married and have moved away from this district. Annie passed away in February, 1962. George still resides in Whitford.

Bill Ostafichuk, the second child, was born in 1910. He married Pearl Gawreliuk on June 23, 1935. They had three children, Louise, Phyllis and Dennis. Louise passed away in a car accident in 1962. Phyllis is married to Eli Nikiforuk and is living in Edmonton. Dennis is living in Andrew. Pearl passed away July 4, 1960. Bill married Mary Romaniuk on December 23, 1962. They are presently retired and are living in Andrew.

John Ostafichuk, the third child, was born in 1912. He married Belle Moshuk on August 13, 1935. They have three children: Jean, Gloria and Judy. Jean is married to George Bidniak and they reside in Edmonton. Gloria is married to Dale Arthur and they, too, live in Edmonton. Judy is married to Ron Babiuk and they live in Calgary. John and Belle



Harry and Maria Ostafichuk.

farmed the family homestead until 1974, when they retired and moved to Andrew.

Pearl (Shandro), the fourth child, was born in 1914. She married Sam Shandro in 1933. They have three children: Bill, Emil, and Jeanette. Bill is married to Grace Huran and is living in Edmonton. Emil is married to Shirley Bandura and is living in Edmonton. Jeanette is married to Alan Olynyk and is also in Edmonton. Pearl and Sam are now retired and living in Andrew.

Metro Ostafichuk, the fifth child, was born in 1915. He married Anne Mariancz in 1948. They have two children, Barry and Christine. Barry is married to Pat Brown and is living in Edmonton. Christine is married to Mo Jooma and is living in Edmonton as well. Metro and Anne are presently in Edmonton.

Nick Ostafichuk, the sixth child, was born on January 6, 1917. He married Irene Orydzuk on June 11, 1944. They have six children: Arnold, Dennis, Adeline, Nicholas, Harold and Dale. Arnold is married to Gaylene Benson. Dennis is married to Linda Wispinski. Arnold and Dennis reside in Andrew where they own and operate Andrew Automotive Centre and Dennis is a councillor on the Andrew Village Council. Dennis and Linda have two children, Kevin and Shannon. Adeline is married to Don Topolnisky. They have one child, Jason, and reside in Paradise Valley, Alberta. Nickolas and Harold live in Andrew. Dale is still attending Andrew School. Nick and Irene live in Andrew where they both are caretakers at Andrew School.

Lena (Roshko), the seventh child, was born in 1919. She married John Roshko in 1939. They have three children: Shirley, Judy and George. Shirley and Judy are married and live in Langley, British Columbia. George lives in Langley as well. Lena and John

are presently retired and living in Langley, British Columbia.

Mike Ostafichuk, the eighth child, was born in 1921. He married Kay Yakimchuk in 1947. They have two children, Debbie and Perry. Debbie is married and living in British Columbia. Perry is still at home with Mike and Kay in Edmonton.

Kay (Thostenson), the ninth child, was born in 1923. She married Floyd Thostenson on April 7, 1947 in the United States. They, then, moved to Andrew. They have seven children: Gloria, Lloyd, Kenneth, Rose, Grace, Carol and Brian. Gloria is married to Dave Wilkinson and living in Edmonton. Lloyd is married to Anna Lumley and they reside in Vegreville. Rose is married to Wesley Markowsky and they, too, reside in Vegreville. Grace lives in Vegreville. Carol and Brian are still at home with Floyd and Kay in Vegreville.

Helen (Wozney), the tenth child, was born in 1925. She married Paul Wozney in August 1948. They have five children: Edward, Mark, Marie, Sonia, Paul and Peter. Edward is married to Lois Hamula and is living in Calgary. Mark is working in Edmonton. Marie is married to Tony GonCaldes and is living in Edmonton. Sonia is living in Edmonton. Peter and Paul are still at home with Helen and Paul in Edmonton.

Caroline (Orydzuk), the eleventh child, was born in 1927. She married Nick Orydzuk in 1947. They have two children, Randy and Bruce. Randy married Sue Wotherspoon and is living in St. Albert, Alberta. Bruce is working in Edmonton. Caroline and Nick reside in Edmonton.

Nancy (Kozakewich), the twelfth child, was born in 1930. She married Nick Kozakewich in 1947. They have three children, Gary, Drew, and Terry. All three are presently residing in Tucson, Arizona. Nancy passed away May 24, 1979. At the time of her death Nancy lived in Tucson.

After retiring from farming in 1959, Harry and Maria moved to Andrew and lived with their daughter, Pearl. Maria passed away September 3, 1963. She was buried at Sunland Cemetery. Shortly after Maria's death, Harry moved to his son Bill's in Andrew. In 1965, he moved to the Senior Citizens' Home in Smoky Lake. He lived there until June 1976. He then moved in with his son Nick in Andrew where he stayed until March 1977. He then became very ill and was hospitalized in Smoky Lake. He stayed in the Smoky Lake Nursing Home until September, 1979. He was then transferred to Archer Memorial Hospital Extended Care Wing in Lamont until his death on March 31, 1979. He was buried at Sunland Cemetery.

Harry lived a hard but fulfilling life until the age of ninety-one.

## Stanislaw Ostapowich Family

by Sylvia Ostapowich

Stanislaw and Mary Ostapowich (nee Sorotsky) came from Boroutz, Bukowina, Austria. The country was getting overpopulated and much harder to live in, so in 1911 they sailed for Canada with their eight-year old son Sandy and four-year old daughter Mary.

They came to Wostok, Alberta in May of 1911, and there they homesteaded until 1921.

Stanislaw worked for the Canadian Pacific Railway in Consort from 1913 to 1917. Then he worked at Lamont in the lumber yard for three years.

The children, Sandy and Mary, went to Skowiatyn School for approximately two months but had to quit because they were needed to help out at home.

Then in 1921, Stanislaw purchased a quarter of land in the Sniatyn area from Black and Armstrong



Stanislaw and Mary Ostapowich and daughter Mary.



Stanley, Bill and Jim Ostapowich and Jim's daughters Charlotte and Adele.



Baba and Gido enjoying their grandchildren, Nadine, Merrie, Charlotte. Center: Sheldon and Adele. Front: Camille and Melanie.

for \$1,760.00. He moved his family there and remained there until 1948. He was the local blacksmith and carpenter. In 1948 they moved to the village of Andrew and lived there until their passing.

Stanislaw passed away in December of 1950 at the age of seventy-two years. Mary passed away in February of 1971 at the age of ninety-two years. They have been laid to rest at the Russian Greek Orthodox cemetery in Kysylew.

Sandy, at the age of nineteen years, left home for a year to work at Consort, Alberta with the C.P. rail and then worked at Jasper, Alberta for the C.N. rail for one year. He then came home to help his parents on the farm. He met Helen Lastiwka, daughter of Nick and Anne Lastiwka (nee Bandura) and got married on September 10, 1931.

They were blessed with three sons. Their first son Stanley was born on May 20, 1932. He married Victoria Lopchuk and presently resides in Edmonton.

Their second son Bill was born on August 12, 1933. He married Pat Brodie and currently resides in Edmonton. They have three daughters.

Jim, their youngest son, was born on December 12, 1943. He married Sylvia Andriuk and they have three daughters and one son. They presently reside near Andrew on the family farm.

Sandy and Helen are currently residing in Andrew since November of 1969.

Mary married John Tulick in October of 1928.

They lived in the Andrew area for approximately sixteen years and then in 1944 they moved to Lac La Biche, Alberta. They had only one daughter, Helen. Mary passed away on July 28, 1978. John and daughter Helen both reside at the Lamont Hospital in the Extended Care Unit.

### Hretsko Ostashek Family

Hretsko Ostashek married Maria Isaac in 1890, and sailed for Canada in 1898 with their three sons and four daughters. They settled in the Sniatyn District one mile east and three miles north of Andrew. Hretsko's brother George accompanied him on the voyage with his wife and two daughters. They all



Maria Ostashek and Pearl Kurik.



lived together for six months before George acquired a homestead in the Shandro district.

Two more daughters were born to Hretsko and Maria after settling in Canada. In 1905, seven years after arrival, Hretsko died as a result of a hunting accident. Widowed Maria was faced with an uncertain future with nine children and meagre financial circumstances. Through unceasing effort they somehow survived. There were three sons and six daughters in the family. Devnezee, the eldest, died at an early age. Maftai married Lena Fushtey and moved to Edmonton where he owned a glass workshop. They had two sons, one of which died as an infant, and the other was taken to the United States by Lena after the marriage dissolved. Michaelo was a self-trained musician and carpenter. He built a quaint two-storey double-galleried house on the homestead just prior to marrying Eudokia Shulko, and continued farming. His mother lived with them until 1935. The Ostashek grandchildren from this family are Nick, George, Bill, Harry, Lena Kucher, Jean Palamarchuk, Eunice Toleski, and Kay.

Hretsko's and Maria's daughters were: Frozina, Lena, Pearl, Kate, Anna, and Anastacia. Frozina, the eldest, married Moisai Ewanchuk, a farmer in the Shandro area. They had five daughters: Lena Leliuk, Nancy Borysiuk, Kay Rodman, Jean Anaka, and Doris Shewchuk.

Lena married Tom Matichuk who was a Massey-Harris dealer first in Bellis, then later in Andrew. They had two sons, Andy and Nick, and four daughters: Roz Henderson, Jean Pankiw, Mary Biglow, and Kay Davis.

Pearl married a Kurik and moved to Calgary where she lived there-after. Their children are Nick, Bill, and Kay.

George Danyluk married the fourth daughter Kate and farmed in the Andrew District until they moved to Lac La Biche with their six children. They had three sons and three daughters, namely: Metro, John, Ed, Mary Hamar, Kay Konawalchuk, and Rose Olsted.

Anna married John Decore, but died young while giving birth to her fifth child, a little girl who was later given up for adoption. There were three boys' George, Bill, and Nick, and one other sister Mary Luchko.

Anastacia, the youngest, married Nickolay Tokaruk of Sachava where they farmed until 1943. Their three children are Steve, Mary Cooper, and Verna Topolnisky.

### **Palahniuk, John and Helen**

The Palahniuk's came to Canada by ship in 1898 with their five children. The oldest child, Steve,



Palahniuk family. Back Row: Mary, Kate, Annie, Jennie, Bessie, Helen, Maxine, Sam, Evelyn, Bill, Gloria. Front: Parents Helen and John.

being nineteen; the youngest John, one year old. They settled on a farm near Andrew.

Steve never married, but lived in the Andrew district until 1965 when he died at eighty-six years. Mary (Kapitsky) and Nancy (Bodnarek) married locally and make up a part of our local history. Louise (Paley) married and moved to Edmonton. In 1918, John married Helen Danyluk, a neighbor. They lived on the original Palahniuk homestead and raised a large family.

Mary was married to John Zalitach until his death in 1960. They had two daughters. She is now married to George Andriuk and lives in Andrew.

Kate married Bohdan Buchkowsky and taught in the Andrew area until 1962. They now reside in Edmonton. They have one daughter.

Annie married Bill Kurrik and had two daughters. They live in Stettler.

Jean married Herb Harris and moved to British Columbia. They have two sons and two daughters — all living in British Columbia.

Bessie married Walter Bidniak, from the Cadron district, and is still teaching school in Edmonton. They have a son and a daughter.

Helen married Alex Trufyn from the Andrew district. They have two sons and two daughters.

Maxine married Steve Buchkowsky. They had five children; four sons and a daughter. Maxine is now married to Bud McAvany and lives in Edmonton.

Sam married Gladys Yakoweshen and still lives in the Andrew district. They have two daughters and a son.

Evelyn married Peter Nemirsky and they live at Star. They have two sons and two daughters.

Bill married Florence Napora. They live on an acreage at Ardrossan. They have one son and one daughter.

Claudia married Eddy Gull. They have three boys. She is now living on a farm in the Vilna district.

In March 1951 Helen died. There was so much snow the county sent a caterpillar to make a road through the fields to the church. John was left with four children, the youngest being nine years old. He managed to raise them with the help of the daughters that were married. When the children grew up, he lived with his son, Sam, with occasional visits to his daughters. He lived in the Andrew district until he passed away June 10, 1973.

### **Palahniuk, William and Mary**

William Palahniuk was born on December 19, 1902 in Kesilew, Romania (Europe). He was the seventh child in a family of eight. His parents were Wasyl and Sandena Palahniuk of Kesilew, Romania. William grew up in Kesilew. His dream was to own some land, but it was very hard to buy land in those years. He had to work very hard to be able to save enough money. Then he had a chance to buy some land from his brothers, who decided to sell their land in Kesilew because they immigrated to Canada and started new lives around the Willingdon and Vegreville area. William decided to join his brothers, Nick, John and Alex in Canada, as it was a little easier to save money here.

He left Kesilew in 1930, at age twenty-seven, with intentions of coming back after he had enough money saved to buy his brothers' land. He worked in bushes and fields for several years and experienced that life here was better, although he still had to work hard. The wages were better in this country compared to European countries. Therefore, he also decided to make a new life in Alberta.

In 1938 he rented one hundred and sixty acres of farmland, which was about three miles southeast from Pakan (Kahwin district). During this time he

met and married Mary Lopatka, who lived across the road from the farm that he rented.

Mary Palahniuk (nee Lopatka) was born on March 19, 1913 at Kahwin, Alberta. She was the oldest child in a family of six. Her parents were Elias and Katrina Lopatka, who immigrated from Europe in their early teens and settled in Kahwin district on a homestead. Mary's father Elias was born in Zawale, Austria and her mother Katrina was born in Bukowena, Austria. They farmed on their homestead for approximately forty years; and then in 1949, they retired and moved to Andrew. Elias passed away in 1951, and Katrina passed away in February, 1972.

Mary Lopatka attended Riverside School (one and one-half miles north-east of her home) till grade eight, then had to leave to help her parents with work at home. In 1933, at age twenty, she went to work as a cook at Alberta College in Edmonton, Alberta. She worked here for six years, until she married William Palahniuk on November 26, 1939.

William and Mary Palahniuk lived on and rented the farm for one year. In 1941 they bought one hundred and sixty acres of land one and one-half miles east of Pakan (Kahwin district), which was their home land for thirty-four years. During these years they raised cattle, hogs and poultry, along with grain farming. They also bought the land that they rented, eighty acres one and one-half miles north from their home; another eighty acres just across from their home; and also one hundred and sixty acres approximately three miles east from home. They owned over six hundred and forty acres all together, plus they rented eighty acres from Mary's parents, (who retired to Andrew) for a few years. Between 1941 and 1950 William and Mary were blessed with three sons and three daughters named Ann, Andy, twins Michael and Sylvester, Pauline, and Sylvia. Ann attended Riverside School (one and one-half miles east) for six years and finished her education at Andrew School. Andy attended Riverside School for five years; and Michael and Sylvester attended Riverside for three years and then transferred to Andrew, since all rural schools were closed down in 1953. Pauline and Sylvia attended Andrew School from the beginning. Country schools handled grades one to six during that time and many children had to walk to their respective school. As a family, the Palahniuk children worked hard helping their parents in every way possible. They were active members in the Ukrainian Orthodox Church at Kahwin. Mary Palahniuk was faithfully involved in church organizations for many years. Family ties during the yearly festive seasons were closely and religiously celebrated. William and Mary Palahniuk loved and brought up their children, until they married and started their own lives.



William and Mary Palahniuk family.



Palahniuk family.

Ann, the oldest, married Mike Meronek in July, 1964. Mike is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Meronek of Edward, Alberta, and is the youngest of seven children. They have two daughters, Darcee and Deanna and live in St. Albert, Alberta.

Andy, the second oldest, married Evelyn Chetek in June, 1966. Evelyn is the seventh of ten children and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Chetek of Smoky Lake, Alberta. They have two daughters — Cynthia and Andrea — who reside in Edmonton, Alberta.

Sylvester married (February, 1965) Patricia Taranko; third oldest of ten children and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Taranko of Warspite, Alberta. They have two children, Darlene and Richard and live on the original Palahniuk residence.

Michael married Norma Tkachuk in August, 1968. Norma is the youngest of two children and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bill Tkachuk of Smoky Lake, Alberta. They have two daughters, Lynnette and Tamara, and reside in Fort McMurray, Alberta.

In July, 1968 Pauline married Marvin Ewanowich, the youngest of four children, and son of Mr. and Mrs. John Ewanowich of Andrew, Alberta. At present they have no children and reside on a farm one mile southwest of Andrew.

Sylvia, the youngest, married (May, 1971) Dennis Boychuk, second child of three, and son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Boychuk of Smoky Lake, Alberta. They have two children, Kevin and Delilah, and reside in Winterburn, Alberta. William and Mary Palahniuk have ten grandchildren at present.

In the spring of 1974 William and Mary decided to retire from farming and distributed the land to their children and bought a house in Andrew. While moving to Andrew, there was an unfortunate accident and Mary Palahniuk died on September 7, 1974. William has been living in Andrew for five years now.

### **Palamarchuk, Bill and Pearl**

Bill, the fourth son of Peter and Elana Palamarchuk of the Kysylew district, married Pearl Tan-



Maryanne, Pearl and William Palamarchuk.

isichuk of Wostok on May 11, 1941 at Kysylew Church.

Pearl was the third daughter of Sawyl Tanisichuk, who married Barbara Gubersky on November 6, 1912 at Wostok.

Barbara was the daughter of Paul and Mary (Sherbik) Gubersky.

Barbara passed away in 1920 leaving to mourn five children, two boys and three girls.

John married Irene Kulka and had one son John and one daughter Noreen.

Mary married Nick Hancheruk and had one son David and one daughter Diane.

Ann married Mike Kucy and had three sons: Edward, Larry and Bob.

Alex married Nancy Yakimyshin and has one daughter Laurie.

Pearl married Bill Palamarchuk. Bill and Pearl settled on the Chepeha homestead in the Kysylew district, and were blessed with three children, two daughters and one son.

Maryanne married Nick Kastelen and has two sons, Clayton and Dale.

Billy married Eileen Babichuk and has one daughter, Roxanne and one son, Trevor.

Barbara married Bernard Chichak and has one daughter, Kerri-Lynn.

Bill and Pearl are looking forward to their retirement years on their farm at Kysylew, a lovely spot for the grandchildren to visit.

### **Palamarchuk, Nazor**

Nazor Palamarchuk is the son of Theodor and Christina Palamarchuk from the cello Raranche, in

Buckovena, Austria. He married Miss Bolochowsky and came to Canada around 1905 to Lethbridge where he worked in the coal mine. Later, around 1912, he purchased a homestead from Peter Bochar three and one-half miles west of Andrew. They were blessed with eleven children, four sons and seven daughters. In the year of 1926, they sold their farm to Mr. Nick Kyca and moved to the Elk Point district, where they farmed till their retirement in 1941, at which time they moved to Edmonton where they lived the rest of their lives. Nazor predeceased his wife, who lived with her youngest daughter till her death.

### **Palamarchuk, Nicholas and Anna by Helen Palamarchuk**

Nicholas P. Palamarchuk, oldest son of Peter and Elena Palamarchuk, met Anna Serediak, daughter of William Serediak of the Desjarlais district, at his sister Daisy's wedding in the spring of 1930. He and Anna were married on September 14, 1930 at the Russo Greek Orthodox Church in Sachava. Anna's father came from Bucharest, Rumania.

Anna has three brothers: Nick, Sam (hard rock miners) who live in Kimberly, British Columbia, and



Nicholas and Ann Palamarchuk, September, 1930. Petro and Elana Palamarchuk on left.

John who is farming near Mundare. Her mother, the former Anastasia Woroschuk, died when Anne was thirteen years old. Her father died in 1950. She also had a half-brother, George Danyluk, who lived in Wyoming and a stepbrother Peter Danyluk who lived in Elk Point, Alberta.

Nick has three sisters, Rose Hackman, Pearl Tkachuk and Daisy Serediak and four brothers: John, Alex, Bill and Mike.

Nick and Anne lived on a farm two miles west and six miles north of Andrew in the Sniatyn District after they were married. They had two children, Peter and Helen.

In October, 1934 they moved to Andrew and started a Cafe and Butcher shop with Mr. and Mrs. William Melenka. The Cafe was called the "Three Star Cafe" and the Butcher Shop — the "Andrew Meat Market". They had electricity for lights only and the coolers were maintained with ice initially. Ice was obtained from the local Creamery.

In 1942 Mr. and Mrs. Melenka left and Nick and Anne carried on with the business.

In June, 1945 a fire destroyed their cafe, butcher shop and living quarters. They built the present building on the same location with the help of family and friends, and opened for business in the fall of the same year.

Business was very brisk and demanding, and Nick's youngest brother, Mike and his wife Joan came to help from 1945 to 1951; they had two daughters, Judy and Carol.

Nick was a charter member of the Andrew Lions club, which started in 1946. Anne has been catering to the Lions' supper meetings ever since.

Nick served on the Village Council for two terms. In April 1952 Nick passed away, leaving Anne and his son Peter to carry on the business.



Nicholas and Ann Palamarchuk with Peter and Helen.

Peter and Helen attended and graduated from the Andrew School. Helen became a registered nurse upon completing her training at the Edmonton General Hospital in 1955. After working in various hospitals in Alberta and British Columbia, and taking extra courses, she now resides in Redwater, Alberta and is the hospital director at the Redwater General Hospital.

Peter was in the Andrew Army Cadets for eight years under the leadership of George Topolnisky. The last two years were spent as an Assistant Instructor.

Peter served on the Andrew Town Council for approximately twenty years and represented Andrew on the County of Lamont School Board for ten years.

Nick and Anne were both avid curlers for many years. Peter followed in their footsteps, as he, too, curled, played hockey and baseball, and is a member of the Lions Club.

During Peter's term on Council, the original community center and curling rink were erected, the gas utility and water systems were installed, and the Museum and Arena were built.

In 1965 Peter met and married Shirley Schell, the daughter of Joseph J. and Lorraine Schell of Ponoka, Alberta. Her parents farmed in the Wetaskawin district, then moved to Ponoka. Shirley has two brothers Ronald and Gordon.

Today, Anne, Peter and Shirley still operate the business which was started in 1934.

Business was much different years ago, located next to the Silver Glow Hall; Anne would bake sixty to seventy apple pies every Friday to be consumed by customers during the weekly dances.

### **Palamarchuk, Petro And Elana by Helen and John Palamarchuk**

Petro Palamarchuk was born in the year 1880 in the twin community village of Slobogzia Rarancha in Bokowina. His parents were Theodor and Christina. They both held prominent positions in the village. Theodor as a night watchman and Christina as midwife. Petro had two brothers, Meleon and Nazer and two sisters, Nellia and Milka.

At the time Bokowina was under the Austrian rule and Petro had to serve the three year training period in the army, which was compulsory. After his discharge he was offered the position of a gendarm, the community policeman, but he declined and joined the populace immigrating to Canada.

In 1903 he arrived in Lethbridge where he got a job in the coal mine. Being of a sturdy physical build, he was assigned to areas where a strong back was an asset, and backache it was; but for a newcomer there



Elana Zuchowsky and Petro Palamarchuk wedding.

was not too much to choose from and he stuck with it for a number of years.

On February 12, 1906 he married Elana Zechowski who came to Canada with her father in 1903 and had settled in the place called Andrew. After working some time after their marriage, he took time off and filed for a homestead on October 19, 1906 four and one-half miles west of Andrew village. Although a quarter-section cost only ten dollars to file, the recipient was required to establish residence and cultivate about ten acres a year in order to get a title for it. Petro received his title on February 19, 1914. Their first living quarters was typical of many other new settlers — a dug out, walls braced with logs, roof made of poles and covered with slabs of sod. It provided shelter but did not solve the problem of water dripping when it rained. A stove was built from stones and a clay top covered with sheet metal, a make-shift metal door and a chimney built from clay. The furniture was fashioned from split logs and planks, and the bed of boards with a hay-filled mattress.

It was the same year the Kysylew School was built just three-quarters of a mile to the north of their new home.

Elana was born in 1888 in the village of Borowitz in Bokowina. Her parents were Dmitri and Paraska (nee Fedorek) Zechowsky. She had two step-sisters, one step-brother, one half-sister, Magdalena, who got married to George Filipchuk in Edmonton, and one brother John who came to Canada three years later, after he was released from his draft into the army.

Their journey was rather long and tiresome as they sailed on a freighter to New York, then on another ship to Halifax, by train to Strathcona and finally by wagon to the homestead located on NE ¼ section 32-56-16-W4, bordering the north edge of the village of Andrew, previously called Egg Lake.

Dmitri Zeckowsky found employment on the railroad and earned enough to buy a pair of oxen. About this time there were a number of settlers who made plans to build a church, and Dmitri's team of oxen hauled the logs for the building of an Orthodox Church at Kysylew. When she was one year old, Elana lost her mother in the old country and was brought up by her father. When they arrived to settle in Andrew, she was hired out as house help and babysitter for a year by a family named Moisey.

Sometime after, she became friendly with another young lady, named Elena Topolnisky, daughter of John and Kathrine Topolnisky of Czahar, and decided to look for work in Edmonton. They found employment in the Alberta Hotel but the pay was so modest that they had to practise thrift by exchanging clothes.

In spite of the hardships and the distance, the girls managed to visit the folks back home and even bring them a few dollars out of their meagre earnings. Transportation was another problem as the only ride they could manage was on a freight wagon with some homesteader; and as the roads were only raw prairie trails they were obliged to offset the load on the horses by taking turns at one riding and the other walking.

When Petro and Elana built a more conventional home, Petro would return to work in the Lethbridge coal mine every winter and leave Elana to look after the homestead. Elana's half-sister, Magdalena, stayed with her for some time; but her father Dmitri was the main source of help and encouragement with his frequent visits when he brought her such basic supplies as kerosene, sugar and salt from the store in Andrew.

In the year 1907, their first son Nicholas was born and Elana experienced many lonely nights with only a small kerosene lamp and the chorus of coyotes around their isolated home; but as money was needed for a thousand and one things, she appreciated Petro's steady employment in the mine as it was a promise for a better future.

They bought a team of horses that turned out to be so frisky that they had to be kept constantly at work; and during Petro's absence, it was Elana's job to harness them and give them a work-out in some form or other for at least two hours daily.

They suffered a major setback when their house burned down with all belongings and important papers. It was a "start over again" situation, but by this time they were more able to cope with it. They had horses and some farm machinery which enabled them to get better building materials with the help of saw mills which had started in the district. This time they built a substantial family house which has stood for over sixty-five years and with renovations, now accommodates the third generation.

During the influx of the immigrants in the early years, there existed a strong state of solidarity among the people of acquaintance and kinship. They went out of their way to help each other and at times as many as fifteen lived in one dwelling until they could provide a place of their own without counting any of the costs. There was the common practice of work exchange. Children were born at home under the care of neighbor women attending each other. Children played an important role in the improvement on the farm, as each member was assigned a chore to do, as according to age and ability. At the start, food was scarce and many relied on wild fowl and rabbit for meat, but within a few short years they were growing some grain, had a garden, a cow, chickens, a few hogs and did not need to go hungry.

Petro and Elana raised five sons and three daughters. Their life became easier with the passing years and family help. They expanded their farm with another quarter of land and power machinery. With the threshing outfit they did a lot of custom work in the area. In 1928 the Canadian Pacific Railway came through Andrew and ended the long grain haul to the CN line some twenty-four miles away. In later years, Elana's father, Dmitri, came to make his home with them after the rest of his family had gone on their own, and spent the rest of his life with them until his passing in 1944. He was a colorful character, a great story teller and an accomplished flute player. During the war, Petro and Elana's two sons, Alec and Metro (Mike), served in the army. In 1952 their oldest son Nicholas passed away. Petro passed away in 1959 and Elana in 1971 and are in their eternal rest by their parish, the Kysylew Church. Their eight children were: Nicholas, Rosie, Pearl, Daisy, John, Alex, William (Bill) and Metro (Mike). All got married during the lifetime of the parents and each was given a gala wedding celebration.

Nicholas married Ann Serediak in 1930, went into the meat market business and built the "Three Star Cafe" in Andrew, which he operated until his



Elana and Petro Palamarchuk and their children. L. to R.: John, Rose Hackman, William, Pearl Tkachuk, Mike, Domka Serediak, and Alex.

passing in 1952. They had two children, Peter and Helen. Peter has been carrying on the business since his father's passing.

Rosie married Nick Hackman in 1925, farmed south of Andrew until her husband passed away in 1956, and now makes her home in town. They had two sons and six daughters, twenty-seven grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren.

Pearl married Nick Tkachuk in 1935, lived in Andrew and Wostok, then moved to Edmonton where her husband worked as a foreman at Edmonton Spring Works. They had two children and six grandchildren and are now retired.

Daisy married George Serediak in 1930 and they have been farming in the Midway district south of Andrew. They have six children and eleven grandchildren.

Alec served in the army and upon his discharge took up carpentry work and has been working in Edmonton where he makes his home. He married Jean Ostashek in 1944 and they have two children.



John and Helen Palamarchuk.

William (Bill) married Pearl Tanasichuk in 1941 and has been farming in the neighborhood ever since. They have three children and five grandchildren.

Mike (Metro) married Joan Hayes-Sheen in 1943 while serving in the army in Ontario, and after his discharge took up farming; but later he moved to Edmonton where he built a cabinet-making shop and has since been engaged in carpentry and the building trade. They have two daughters and two grandchildren.

John, the fifth member of the family, born on December 8, 1914, attended Kysylew School and has lived the greater part of his life on the home place. He was well experienced in farm work, handy with mechanics and repair work, and inclined to be inventive. During the depression years he hired out to work at different places around Andrew and Lamont and as a mechanic at Edmonton Spring Works.

He had a great love for music and at the age of fourteen had a chance to play with the famous Zelisko Orchestra. Later, when he was able to buy a saxophone and a trumpet, he continued to play with his brother Alec, who played a trombone, with many different bands including the popular Rodomsky Orchestra. He appeared on the radio station CHFA Ukrainian program with John Zelisko when it was at the height of popularity, with Henry Smitura as M. C. John was always willing to donate his time to charity fund-raising such as Red Cross, church fund, etc. On one occasion he helped to raise money for an artificial leg for a young man who got crippled in an accident.

On October 29, 1944 John married Helen Tchir, daughter of John and Anna (nee Marцениuk) Tchir from Downing. Helen had been working out since she left school.

They both went to work in Edmonton, John at Edmonton Spring Works and Helen as a seamstress at the G.W.G. Ever since a young lass, Helen has been very proficient with the needle and has done a lot of sewing, both custom and creative, for relatives and friends. Helen has been taught to accept hard work as the way of life and does what has to be done without query.

When John's father retired from farming John took over and had farmed for a number of years. They have three children: Nicholas, Gloria and Linda.

Nicholas graduated from Andrew High School in 1964, attended the Northern Alberta Institute of Technology for two years, drove commercial trucks for eleven years and is now in his third year at the University of Alberta in Industrial Arts.

Gloria graduated in 1969, worked for an apprenticeship board for eight years and is married to Ron

Tithecott, an electrician. They live in Edmonton and have two children.

Linda is married to Bill Romaine, a heavy duty journeyman mechanic. They have four children. Bill's work has taken them to many far places including Whitehorse, Fort McMurray, Princeton, Grande Cache and now they live in Edmonton.

John and Helen have retired from farming and have passed the farm to their son Nicolas who commutes between his time at the University of Alberta and the work on the farm.

## **Paskar, Ivan and Maria**

by Judy Shulko

Ivan (John) Paskar was born on January 8, 1895 in Shepentsi, Bukovina, Romania. He was the eldest son of Gregori and Anna (nee Forfelo) Paskar. He had three brothers: Nickoli, Wasel (William) and Sylvester, and three sisters: Maria, Zinovia and Stefania. They all still live in the Ukraine.

Nickoli and his wife Maria had one son Victor. They had one grandson. Nickoli passed away in 1966 Maria in 1967.

Wasel (William) and his wife Stefania had two sons, Eugene and Joseph and one daughter Senefita. Eugene and his wife Tanya have two sons, Alexander and Aserosha. Joseph and Zena have two daughters Katrinka and Tanya. Senefita never married.

Sylvester and his wife Lasoona had one daughter Stefania. She and her husband Krizon have two sons, Meroslew and Victor.

Sister Zinovia Arychuk has one son Victor, who with his wife Katrena, has two daughters, Luda and Zina.



Kathie and Laura visit Uncle William, Aunt Zenovia and Uncle Sylvester.



Grandfather Paskar, Nick, Zenovia, William and Sylvester.

Stefania Kryklewitz has two children. Son Kornel and his wife Zirka have one son Victor. Daughter Alice and her husband Yuri have one son Ivan and a daughter Olla.

A sister Maria passed away in 1946. She had no surviving children. Gregori Paskar passed away in 1942 and Anna in 1943.

Ivan (John) came to Canada in 1912 as a young boy. He was alone in Canada with none of his family ever coming to join him. He received his Certificate of Naturalization on December 28, 1936

Upon coming to Canada he came to the west. He worked in coal mines in Saskatchewan and British Columbia. Then he came to Alberta where he worked at a coal mine in Drumheller. In the winter of 1918 and 1919 he went to work in the bush and during the summers he worked for farmers.

While working in the Andrew area he met Maria (Huculak) Kishpan, a young widow. John and Maria were married on October 26, 1922 at the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church, Sachava. The officiating priest was Rev. J Kusey. They purchased land from the C.P.R. and resided there till their retirement.

Maria (Mary) Huculak was born on September 1, 1898. She was the daughter of Wasyl and Anna (Tokaruk) Huculak. She lived with her parents south of Andrew on NW¼ 16-56-16. They homesteaded this land and filed for title on July 18, 1898 and received it on July 6, 1903. Mary was the oldest of





John Paskar, Maria, Laura, Kathy Paskar.

seven children. She had two brothers Nick and Alex and four sisters: Rose (Pesaruk), Helen (Schenk), Alice (Miller) and Doris (Holden). Mary was the widow of George Kishpan who died in 1921. They had one daughter who also passed away in 1921. Wasyl Huculak passed away in 1952 and Anna in 1967.

John and Mary had two daughters Laura and Katherine and one son Stanley.

Laura, the oldest daughter, married Harry Tymchuk, son of John and Helen Tymchuk. They had one daughter Judy, who is married to Ernie Shulko, son of George and Anna Shulko. Laura and Harry have two grandsons Brian and Kevin, who are attending Andrew School. They all live at Andrew. After taking her teacher training in Edmonton, Laura taught at several rural schools: Zawale, Wostok and East Molodia. In 1950 she started teaching at Andrew where she taught grade five till her retirement in 1977. Besides owning a school bus Harry is involved in farming. Ernie and Judy live north of Andrew along the Andrew-Pakan road. They make their livelihood from farming and trucking. They also raise registered Limousin cattle.

Katherine (Kathy) the younger daughter chose



Back Row: Harry Tymchuk, Brian and Kevin Shulko, Ernie Shulko. Seated: Laura Tymchuk, Judy Shulko.

nursing as her vocation. She took her training at the Grey Nuns Hospital in Regina, Saskatchewan. After graduation she went to work at the hospital in Cabri. It was here that she met and married Harold Pawlitzka. They have two children: one son Alvin and a daughter Laurie. Harold and Kathy make their home on the farm thirteen miles south of Abbey, Saskatchewan where grain farming is their major operation. They also raise registered Polled Herefords. Alvin is farming with his parents and is involved in showing their cattle at cattle shows such as Agribition and also at local shows. Laurie is presently enrolled at the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon.

Stanley, the only son and youngest child, took all his education at Andrew. He is married to Lillian Kerchinsky. They have two children, a daughter Lisa and a son Leon. Stan and Lil make their home at Sherwood Park. Lisa and Leon are still attending school. After attending university in the field of education Stan decided that teaching was not for him, so he started in the construction business and is still at it.

After many years of hard work and toil on the farm John and Mary moved to Andrew in 1961. John passed away in February 5, 1962. Mary lived in Andrew till May, 1976 when she entered the Lamont Nursing Home. While at the Nursing Home she was very active in their occupational therapy program. It was here that they made handicrafts for their annual teas and bazaars. She resided there till her passing on April 5, 1979. She rests next to her husband John at the Russo Greek Orthodox Church cemetery at Sachava where they were active members of the church.

John was never able to go back to his homeland and see his family and little did he ever dream that his children and granddaughter would some day see the

place of his birth, and also see the walnut tree he had planted before he left for Canada. His only contact with his family were letters he received, but in 1937 the letters from his family ceased to come. It was not till 1962 that a letter came from his younger brother Wasel, who was only eleven years old when John left for Canada. This was shortly after his passing, so daughter Laura, who was able to correspond in Ukrainian, wrote to her uncle. This began a series of letters between them which brought the family closer together.

In 1974, the yearning to see the birthplace and family of their father brought Laura and Kathy to the decision that they should make arrangements for a trip to Ukraine.

On July 6, 1974 Laura, Harry, Kathy and her daughter, Laurie departed from the International Airport for their trip to Ukraine. After three weeks of touring and visiting, they arrived home on July 28 with memories and souvenirs of a trip they will never forget.

### **Paulencu, George and Mary**

George Paulencu came to Canada in 1913 from the province of Bukowina in Austria. He settled in the Zhoda District where he farmed until he retired in 1965.

In 1917 he married Mary Ropchan, who was born in 1900 in the Andrew District. She remembers walking to Zhoda school in the summer of 1910.

This year (1979) they celebrated their sixty-second wedding anniversary. At present, they reside at the Beaverhill Pioneer Lodge at Lamont.

They raised three sons and two daughters: Bill, Peter, Mike, Doreen and Aurora. They have eleven grandchildren and six great-grandchildren.

Bill, who is the oldest, married Flora Beholar from Regina, Saskatchewan. They settled on an irrigation farm at Taber, growing sugar beets. Later they sold out, and with their children, Ronnie and Yvonne, moved to Lethbridge. At present Bill is in the painting business and Flora works in a drapery shop. Ronnie and Yvonne are both married, and Bill and Flora have six grandchildren.

Peter enlisted in the army in November, 1942 and arrived overseas in May, 1943. He was a member of the First Canadian Scottish Regiment when the group landed in France on D-Day, June 6, 1944. He was wounded in the arm in France on August 15, 1944, arrived in England two days later, and remained in hospital till December 7th when he embarked for Canada. In 1951 he married Anne Yurkiw from St. Michael. Her dad came to Canada with his parents in 1897 and settled in the district of Edna, later known as Star.



George and Mary Paulencu.

Peter and Anne raised two sons and two daughters. Donald is married to Christine Bohiachuk and is a chartered accountant for Touche Ross and Company in Edmonton. Carol finished a course in Biological Sciences and is working in Edmonton. Elaine is working for Byers Transport in accounts receivable. Leonard, who is at home at present, helps out on the



Mike Paulencu, Peter Paulencu, Bill Paulencu, George and Mary Paulencu, Doreen Sorochan, Aurora Steen.

farm and also works at Sherritt Gordon Mines as a machine operator.

Mike works in Edmonton as a driver for the Yellow Cab Company.

Doreen married John Sorochan, whose parents lived in the Zawale District. John worked in the Charles Camsell Hospital in Edmonton till his retirement. Now he is in real estate. Doreen works for the Social Services. They raised two daughters and one son. Donna is married to Dennis Yurkiwsky and they are both accountants. Debra finished University, majoring in music. Bill is in Grade twelve at school.

Aurora married Glen Steen from Calgary. At present she is working as an accountant and book-keeper for Apollo Propane in Edmonton. They have two daughters, Laverne and Tamara, who are still at home.

### **Pawliuk, Alexander (Sandyk) and Elena by Bill Tanasiuk**

My grandfather, Sandyk Pawliuk, came to Canada from the village of Upper Sheriwtsi, province of Bukovina, in the Ukraine. This part of the Ukraine was then part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. The ship (named Bulgaria) docked in Halifax on the 24th of April, 1898. Grandfather was then thirty-nine and grandmother was thirty-five. They had with them their two daughters, Anna age seven, and Domna who was two years of age. The younger one became, some fourteen years later, Mrs. George Tanasiuk, my mother.

The Pawliuk family came directly West and on June 7, 1898, grandfather paid his homestead entry fee of ten dollars for the S.E. ¼ - Section 18, Township 56, Range 16, West of the 4th Meridian. It was here they made their new home and their son George Pawliuk and his wife Olga still live on this land at the present time.

The Lord blessed my grandfather with good health. My mother recalled that he was never ill until he contracted pneumonia in 1939 and passed away at the age of seventy-eight. His health was a blessing to the family because he not only had to clear and break his own land but he worked away from home to provide his wife and children with necessities. I recall grandfather saying that he first worked for a farmer in the Stony Plain district.

The family home was built on the north side of the valley which cuts across the middle of the farm. My mother recalled that, at that time, there was a creek running down the valley and it was teeming with fish, which provided many a meal for the growing family. In addition to the two girls who came to Canada with their parents, Frozina was born on October 29, 1898, the first boy Nick was born in 1903, and George on December 7, 1907.



Elena (Mrs. Sandyk) Pawliuk — seated with son George. Back Row: Anna, oldest daughter, and husband Elia Hotsman.

At the time of this writing, Anna, the oldest in the family, born on September 17, 1891, is now eighty-eight and still living. Recently, she has moved from the Andrew Senior Citizen's Lodge to the Lamont Nursing Home. She became Mrs. Elia Hotsman in 1910. Her husband passed away in 1933. He was the first settler on the S.W. ¼ of Section 17 - Township 56 - Range 16 - West 4th Meridian, just across the road from Grandfather's place. They had no children.

My mother Domna married George Tanasiuk on February 12, 1912. They raised eight children; five boys and three girls. The boys were Nick, Bill, Eli, and Metro (twins) and John. The girls were Lena (Mrs. John Gushaty), Mary (Mrs. John Blazenko) and Katherine (Mrs. Mike Ropchan). My mother passed away on June 26, 1973, five years after my father's death, at the age of seventy-eight.

Frozina (Rosie) became Mrs. Doroftay Denevich on November 1st, 1914. They celebrated their sixty-fifth wedding anniversary on November 1, 1979. They settled on a farm three miles north of Grandfather's place and later moved to the Norma district where they raised a family of two girls, Helen (Mrs. George Holinsky) and Mary (Mrs. Clarence Klammer). Their only son, George, passed away at the age of fourteen.

The first son, Nick, married Jane Krysa and after a few years on the farm, he moved to the city where he became a very successful contractor. He passed away in 1962 at the age of fifty-nine. His sons, Steve and Bill took over the business.

George and his wife Olga had a family of four boys — Peter, Ted, Nestor and Melvin, and five girls

— Mary (Mrs. Green), Angelina (Mrs. Mike Stepa), Sharon (Mrs. Ken Kupena), Virginia (Mrs. Pedro Romandeu), and Joanie (Mrs. Dale Spark). Uncle George and Auntie Olga were married on October 17, 1930.

My most vivid recollection of my grandfather was one time in church when the priest was reading about the Crucifixion of Jesus Christ. As I looked up at my grandfather, I realized that he was deeply touched by what he had heard for I noticed big tears rolling down his cheeks. Grandfather was faithful in attending church. He was one of the founders of the Russo-Greek Orthodox Church at Sachava built in 1904. The faith in God that my grandparents had, sustained them during the difficult pioneer days and, in spite of hard work, they lived to a ripe old age. My grandmother was eighty when she passed away on August 3, 1947.

### Harry Pawliuk Family

Harry Pawliuk was born in the village of Radychiw, district of Batiw in Ukraine. As a young boy, he was one of the family's musicians and carpenters. When he was in his early twenties, he married Sophia Tyronwey.

It was difficult to make ends meet under Austrian rule. Young Harry decided to go to Canada to seek a better life for his family. In 1913, he left his wife Sophia, his two young sons, Paul and Peter, and his homeland and set out for Canada.

Life in Canada at that time was difficult as well, as jobs were hard to get. When the war broke out in 1914, there was no way of going back to the homeland or to bring his family to Canada.

As the years went by, Harry got the news that his wife Sophia died in 1918, leaving their two sons with her younger sister Alexandra. Now Harry had no desire to go back to the homeland. He decided to bring the boys here to Canada. He bought a quarter of land five miles south of Andrew. In early 1924, he made arrangements to send for his son Paul. In late November, 1924, Paul arrived in Canada and went to live with his father on the farm.

The two of them lived alone, but every home needs a woman's touch. Harry married Tillie Gavinchuk, daughter of Wasyl and Maria Gavinchuk of Hilliard, Alberta. They came from the village of Sniatyn, district of Rusiw in Ukraine in 1900.

Harry and Tillie raised two girls, Mary and Olga.

Paul married Doris Gavinchuk of Hilliard and farmed just a few miles away. In addition to farming, Paul worked at various jobs. In the 1930's Paul was fireman with the steam engine threshing outfits.

Paul started working for Canadian Pacific Railway in the Medicine Hat Division. Mr. Hunt, who was a



Hrehory, Tekana and Paul Pawliuk.

nice man to work for, was foreman at the time. Paul was then transferred to Brooks where he worked for some time.

In 1943, Paul applied for a transfer to the Edmonton Division which he received.

Later, he started work here at Andrew Railway Section for section foreman, Mr. Hommes. There were many changes through the years. Section fore-



L. to R.: Marilyn, Harry, Elsie, Mike, Doris, Richard and Paul Pawliuk.

man could now bid for other places that were more convenient and with more seniority. There was more manual work than there is now.

There were many accidents as the railroad bed was not as solidly built. There were washouts during spring run-off or during heavy rains. There was the odd derailment and the neighboring section men were called on for help.

Paul's last few years of work were spent at the Edmonton Railway Yards. In 1970, Paul was granted an early retirement by the Senior Regional Vice-President.

Paul and Doris raised five children — three boys and two girls: Harry, Michael (Mike), Elsie, Marilyn and Richard. They received their education at Molodia, East Molodia, Andrew and Lamont Schools and the University of Alberta.

The family has always been active with church activities. In 1969, Paul and Doris moved to Andrew for semi-retirement as they still worked the farm land. 1975 was the last year of farming.

The Village of Andrew was in need of a facility to house senior citizen's recreational activities. Paul was elected president for the building committee. He has been on this committee for over two years.

### **George Pelechytik Family by Sylvia (Pelechytik) Kotyk**

My grandfather (Gido) George Pelechytik was born on May 6th, 1882 in Borowitz, Austria. In 1901 he arrived by himself at Wahstao, Alberta at the young age of nineteen. He chose to immigrate to Canada as he heard that land was plentiful and there was a great opportunity for a better life here. He purchased a homestead of 160 acres for ten dollars as this was the price of land then. Grandfather resided at this location for only a few years.

In the meantime in 1888, George's future wife, my grandmother (Baba), Nastasia Melnyk, was born in Kysylew, Austria. She came to the Andrew area in 1897 at age nine with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Melnyk, her sister Mary and two brothers, John and William. For awhile they lived with relatives and later moved to Edwand, Alberta.

Fate took a hand and the two young people, George and Nastasia met and married in 1905. They moved from Wahstao to the Cadron district and homesteaded there. This is where their children were born. The couple raised a family of five daughters and four sons, and one daughter, Lena, passed away at age sixteen in 1926.

The hardships endured by all the early settlers were suffered by this family as well. There is no need for repetition here as this history has been recorded previously and read by all. Frustrations, sorrows,



George and Nastasia Pelechytik, 1905.

failures and plenty of hard work were all too common in the pioneer era as there was land to be cleared and homes to be built. The changes in customs, traditions and language were other barriers that pioneers had to bear. However, grandfather was lucky in one aspect. He mastered the English language and spoke it quite fluently. This was an asset to him and often he was asked by a friend or neighbor to translate a conversation or to read a letter.

In 1927 my grandparents sold out and moved to farm at Kahwin on NE 8-58-16-W4, bought from Wasyl Skoreyko. Tracing back, I find that Mr. Skoreyko was the original settler on that land. Here, they farmed till 1948 when unfortunately, Grandmother passed away suddenly at age fifty-nine. Grandfather then transferred the farm over to his two younger sons, Nick and Mike and he retired. Uncle Nick passed away in 1967 at age forty-eight of cancer. The farm was left to Uncle Mike. The other surviving children of George and Nastasia are daughters — Mary Tanasichuk, Mrs. S. Murray, Sophie (Mrs. Wm.) Malayko, Helen (Mrs. John) Wagilek, Katherine (Roshko) Sadowski; and sons — John, Mike and William (Bill) — my dad. There are twenty-six grandchildren and forty-two great-grandchildren. The Pelechytik family certainly has grown since 1901. What a contrast when only one young man clad in a sheepskin coat set foot on Alberta soil to begin a new life in a strange country! Grandfather passed away in 1971. I am glad he was fortunate enough to have witnessed the transition from horse and walking plow to the modern farm machinery used today.

Being one of the older grandchildren, I can remember my grandmother quite well. However I cannot relate anything about the earlier tough times,



George Pelechtyk on his 85th birthday with his family.

although I can recall the years after the depression. Somehow in her busy life with lack of modern conveniences, Grandma raised her family, did farm chores, helped clear land, planted a big garden and still found time to grow flowers and do beautiful cross-stitch embroidery. She mastered this craft very well and left us a few pieces of her work which we will always treasure. While she lived, many happy family gatherings took place. In winter the grandchildren would wait with anticipation so the horses would be harnessed and we would go for a ride in the cutters. Another thrill was when Grandmother took us up to her attic and showed us all sorts of fascinating things. Here she hung bunches of straw flowers to dry. I could never forget the mouth-watering bread my Baba baked in her "peach" (outdoor oven). Since our family lived nearby, I was fortunate that I could visit her often.

We owe our forefathers a great deal of gratitude for building up this country. They are the ones who had to build not only their own homes, but planned and established the first schools, churches, hospitals,



George Pelechtyk with his grandchildren.

towns, railroads, and roads. In writing this I wish to pay tribute to those who so daringly left their homeland and ventured out to the unknown, hoping to start a better life. It can only be assumed that at least some of their hopes, dreams, and expectations were realized, if not by themselves, then by their succeeding generations and will continue to do so for years to come.

May our ancestors rest in peace, and we, their descendants, hold dear our memories of them for years to come.

### **Pewarchuk, Allan and Victoria**

Wasył and Wasylena Yakemchuk left farming in 1949 and moved to Andrew to operate the "Andrew Dry Cleaners" which they had contracted. Their daughter and son-in-law, Rose and Pete Andronyk were in association with them, continuing the operation of the dry cleaning plant till 1956.

At this time Victoria (daughter of the founder) and Allan Pewarchuk took over the operation of the plant. During the years that followed, the Pewarchuks were very active members in the community. Allan served on Village council for six years. During his terms as mayor, the village progressed towards establishment of a natural gas and running water systems. Allan was president of the Lions Club and Curling Club, and a member of the Fire Brigade. Victoria served a tenure as president of the Lady Lions and the Ladies Curling Clubs. She also was Captain of the Girl Guides. In 1971, after a long and productive stay in Andrew, Allan, Victoria and their three sons moved to Edmonton where they now reside.

Wasył Yakimchuk passed away in 1956. Wasylena Yakimchuk still resides in Andrew at the Senior Citizen's Lodge.

### **Phillipchuk (Filipchuk) Wasył by Helen Straticchuk**

Wasył came to Canada from the Village of Kysiliw in Bukowina. His discharge certificate shows that he was released from the Austrian Army, probably the reserve, when he decided to emigrate. He arrived in Canada in 1898 with his wife, the former Katrina Stashko, and three children — John, George and Nastasia. He came to the Andrew district with the first party of Ukrainian settlers. They took homesteads in the area northwest of the present Village of Andrew. Since they arrived late in the fall, they survived the first winter in a dug-out in the bank of a creek.

Wasył was active in the life of the new settlement. Among other things, he provided the leadership in



Custom threshing 1926.

establishing the Greek-Orthodox Parish of Kysyliw which is still in existence.

As time passed, seven more children were born bringing the total to ten. After the birth of the last child, his wife Katrina died. Some years later he remarried.

Of the ten children five were girls. Nastasia, the oldest of the daughters, married Metro Gordey and moved to live on a farm near the present Village of Willingdon. Mary became Mrs. George Palamarek and settled near Warspite. Lena married John Topolnitsky, a local boy, who had a farm near Wostok. Pearl married Mike Babiuk who owned a farm near Willingdon. After Mike died, she moved to Andrew where she lived until her death. Helen and her husband Peter Denchuk farmed for a while but later moved to Willingdon where Peter found employment.

Nick, the youngest of the boys, farmed on the old homestead for several years but later sold it and left to find employment elsewhere. He married the former Mary Odynski of Two Hills. They now are retired in Vancouver. Elias left home when he was in his teens. After working at various jobs for a number of years, he and his wife, the former Anne Kolmaticki, went into business. They eventually owned hotels or motels in various locations in Alberta and British Columbia. Alex, who married Helen Andreas of Wostok, operated a farm near his father's homestead but soon left to seek other employment. He finally settled in Edmonton. George married Magdelene Zuchowsky, a girl from the local area and moved to Edmonton where he was employed by Swifts until his retirement.

John the oldest of the family, who was twelve when he was brought to Canada, was the only son to settle permanently in the Andrew area. He took a homestead one mile north and one mile west of the present Village of Andrew. He had worked for Dr. Lawford of the Methodist Mission at Pakan for sever-

al years where he acquired a knowledge of English. In about 1907 he married Magdelene Klewchuk who came to Canada with her parents from Bukowina as a young girl. She had been living on a farm with her parents in the neighbourhood. John took an interest in the affairs of the community becoming involved in political and religious matters. He served for several terms on the local school board. As time passed he expanded his farming operation by acquiring more land. He also purchased a threshing machine and did custom work in the neighbourhood.

As the years passed, his family grew to ten children — five boys and five girls.

William (Bill) the oldest of the boys, operated a grain elevator in Andrew for a number of years. He later moved to Edmonton and went into business. He and his wife, the former Jean Chepeha, have a daughter and a son. Joanne, a graduate in home economics, is now living in Victoria while Marvin, a chartered accountant, lives in Edmonton.

Nancy left home when in her teens and worked in Edmonton and Calgary. After her marriage to Don Winter, who was a teacher, they settled in Red Deer where they lived for some time. Following Don's illness, Nancy moved to Edmonton and now lives near her only son, Jim, who after graduation from NAIT, has been an employee of the City of Edmonton.

George who attended university after his discharge from the RCAF following World War II held various positions in education including several years as superintendent of schools for the County of Lamont. He married Stella Chodan, formerly of Thorhild, and they have one son who recently graduated in medicine.

Metro operated the family farm for a while but, after a few years, left to look for employment in Edmonton. He retired from a position with the City of Edmonton. He is married to Trudy Baril who, like himself, had served in the Canadian Army during World War II. Their son Ron is a petroleum engineer, Janet is teaching and Susan is an audiologist.

Following graduation from SAIT, Nick was involved in building construction. For a while after his discharge from the RCAF he was in partnership in the construction business, but since moving to Edmonton, he has been employed by various construction firms. He and his wife, the former Alice Inge, have three daughters — Karen, Debbie, and Cathy who are presently attending school.

Andrew tried his hand at operating the family farm but gave up after a few years and moved to Edmonton to find employment. Prior to his retirement due to illness, he had been employed by Swifts. Andrew had two daughters by his first marriage. Sharon, formerly a secretary, is married to an em-



Cutting grain, 1927.

ployee in the oil industry while Gail is a secretary in the Alberta Attorney General's Department in Lethbridge. There were three children by his second marriage — Diane, Andrea and Kevin — who are working in Edmonton.

Helen and her husband Nick Strachuk taught school in Andrew for a number of years. They later moved to Edmonton and taught in the public school system where Nick still teaches. Their daughters Judy and Donna are teachers, Peggie is a legal secretary, and Barry is still studying.

After graduation from business college, Mary worked as a stenographer in the Treasury Branch in Andrew but later left for Edmonton where she held various positions. She is now married to Frank Myshaniuk and lives with her husband in Edmonton. Their daughter Margaret is a secretary. Allan is working for the city and Jeffry is considering attending NAIT or the University.

Esther taught in Alberta for several years but following the illness of her husband moved to Vancouver where she is still teaching. Her husband Owen Bennett works in the cancer lab at the Vancouver General Hospital. Their children Douglas and Cheryl are working in Vancouver while Gregory is attending college.

After her marriage to Rheinold Engel, Josephine settled on their farm near Fleet. After a number of years there, they moved to Castor where they now live. Rheinold is presently employed by the County of Paintearth. Their son Allan works for the Department of Highways, Linda is preparing herself to work for a bank, and Dennis is still in school.

### **Pipella, Constantine and Domnica** by M. C. Farris

Constantine Pipella came to Canada with his parents, Elie (1852-1911) and Paraskevia (Kishpan — 1859-1949) Pipella in 1898 from Molodia — near Cernautz (Austria). His parents settled on their



Mr. and Mrs. Constantine Pipella, George, Charlie, Michael, Esiah, Edward.



Mrs. Pipella, Mary Farris, Kay Terry, Elaine Shore, Florence Wright, June Mackie.

homestead, now owned by Andy and Anne Pipella. Constantine worked for the railroad in southern Alberta between Lethbridge and Medicine Hat, first as a cook's helper and water boy and later as a railroad crew member. He married Domnica Hutzkal on June 5, 1910 at Shandro, Alberta and settled on his homestead in the Zhoda School District. They farmed for more than forty years and raised ten children. They retired to Calgary in 1948. Dad passed away in 1964, Mother followed in 1967.

I recall conversations with my parents about their life here in untamed country. Their parents were



eager to own land, they also left Europe to avoid the peasant revolt against the landowners. The area they lived in, in Europe, had constant changes of government. When they left, it was under Austrian rule. The people were literally bound in their areas with no hope of ever bettering their lives. There were more resort places and princely estates for the wealthy than schools for the growing masses. None of the European settlers foresaw the hardships they had to endure in Canada to eke out a bare living and survive the harsh winters. Later on, the depression of the thirties held back progress; I remember Dad selling a wagon load of oats for three dollars. Even at that time, how much could a person purchase for a family of ten? The Second World War brought about a lot of changes — George, the eldest, served in the R.C.M.P., married Margaret Oster, had two daughters, Molly and Georgina, was in business in Calgary till his death in 1977.

Charles enlisted in the Army at the outbreak of the war, and married Jean Fedorosky and has two daughters, Sheila and Hazel.

Mary married Bill Farris. They have a daughter Donalda and a son Richard. We moved to Calgary in 1946, were in business there and are now retired in beautiful British Columbia.

Kay taught school at Duvernay, then Molodia, previous to her marriage to Richard Terry of Coos Bay, Oregon. They have two sons, Ted and Reed.

Elaine served in the Women's Division of the R.A.I. during the war. She married Donald Shore of Walnut Creek, California, and they have two sons, Kirt and Mark and a daughter Donalda. Donald Shore passed away in 1971.

Michael married Ella Zukiwsky of Hairy Hill. They have three sons, Rodney, Leslie and Barry, and are now residing in Phoenix, Arizona.

Easy (Esiah) Pipella married Florence Radford of Olds. They have a son Stephen and a daughter Denice.

Florence married Harve Wright of Calgary, had a son, Weston and now lives in Kona, Hawaii.

Edward practises law in Calgary. He married Lucille Martin. Their family consists of three daughters: Sloan, Tara and Kimber.

June married L. Klassen and has two children, Michael and Monica. June was divorced in 1968 and is now married to Robert Mackie of Vancouver, British Columbia.

During the depression, the young people trapped weasels, and even skunks for the pelts they sold to make an extra dollar. I remember a reply we received from the Schubert Fur Trading Co. in Edmonton after we had mailed several weasel pelts.

“Thank you for the pelts we received today — the

next time a weasel tail is broken, please, do not sew it on.

Yours truly — Schubert Trading Co.”

### **Pipella, John and Irene**

Eli J. Pipella and his wife Paraskevia immigrated to Canada in 1898 with a family of five children from the village on Molodia, province of Bukovyna.

The oldest son John E. Pipella was fourteen years old, worked hard with his parents cutting bush and plowing the land.

At nineteen years of age he met Irene Ewasiuk (Erena) at Whitford Post Office. Erena had come here with her parents, Andrew and Alice Ewasiuk, during 1902 from Oshechelib, Bukovyna.

They homesteaded in the Czahar district. Six months later, John married Irene and lived together with his parents. Three years later, Irene and John cultivated forty acres on their own homestead.

During the summer John and some neighbors left their wives on the farms and went to Lethbridge to work in a brick factory to earn money for some machinery, horses, etc. After several years they sold the homestead and bought SW 12-55-16-4 from Toder Drabit.

They were enchanted with the wooded area which would provide building material and winter fuel. They loved farming, raised cattle, horses, pigs, chickens and a big garden for a family of seven.

Eventually the neighbors organized to build a school. Few came to the meetings. They decided on the place, but had no name for the school. So after a long discussion John asked if all agreed on the Ukrainian name “Zhoda”, and all agreed. Soon after, St. John the Baptist Orthodox Church was built in the neighborhood. Men hauled heavy logs by horses from long distances. Roads were poor during the winter and the frost severe.

Irene's parents passed away in 1910. They belonged to Luzan Church south of Willingdon.



Family of John E. Pipella.

The First World War came. Some went to war, others that had been growing food for the country stayed home. The sight of a plane overhead scared the men cold — no one liked to go to war.

Then the Severe Flu — 1919-20. Many people died as hospitals and doctors were scarce.

John met an untimely death in January, 1921 after a year of illness, at the age of thirty-eight, leaving Irene and seven children. For thirty-one years Irene farmed four and a half quarters of land. There was no end to work and hardships from early morn to dusk running machinery, etc. Threshing was the biggest headache.

Irene never got a penny such as widow's, children's allowances or relief in the 1930's. She was saved by obtaining the 1935 aid of the Debt Adjustment Board which scaled down our debts and extended the period of payment.

Irene arrived in Canada at the age of thirteen years old in the fall of 1902. She worked two years at Maschmeyer's in Bruderheim. She learned English and Romanian entirely on her own efforts.

Her children are Alice, George, Bill, Nick, Anne, Mary and Phyllis.

Alice of Mundare, married to George Dobush, passed away in 1960. George of Edmonton is married to Molly Posland. Bill of Vegreville is married to Rose Trefanenko. Nick passed away February 29, 1930 at the age of fourteen years. Annie is married to Paul Melnyk, Burnaby, British Columbia. Mary married Fred Rozumniak, Vancouver, British Columbia. Both are deceased — Mary in 1963, Fred in 1959. Phyllis is married to Mike Kostachuk and lives in Edmonton, Alberta.

In 1952 Irene and son George moved to Beverly, bought a house and six lots. Bill took over all the farming. Irene passed away five years later in Edmonton at the age of seventy years.

Bill farmed on NW 12-55-16-4 for thirty years.



Irene Pipella harvesting with the binder.



Bernice, Rose, Bill and Arlene Pipella.

He sold out in 1974 and resides in Vegreville. In recognition of his services he was elected as president of the Vegreville Senior Citizens Sunshine Club for three years.

Bill and Rose have two daughters; Mrs. Arlene (Michael) Sorochan employed with Air Canada for ten years, and Berniece, secretary to the registrar, School of Nursing, University of Alberta.

### **Pipella, Michael And Anna**

Even the richest of landlords in Romania could not boast owning one hundred and sixty acres of land, yet Canada invited immigrants to settle this new country and receive one hundred and sixty acres for only ten dollars.

On March 30, 1898, Romanian-born Elie and Pareskivia (nee Kishpan) together with their children: Constantine, John, Michael, Catrina, Marika and Veronica (their son Georgie was born in Canada) crossed the Pacific Ocean from Austria to Molodia in Alberta, Canada. Their decision to immigrate was due to the encouragement of Pareskivia's brother Govrelle Kishpan, who was already living in the Sachava district in Alberta. Fortunately, Elie and Pareskivia arrived in the early spring and missed the bitter cold Canadian winter. Their first home in the new country was a "burdey", a hole dug in the earth with a roof consisting of more soil.

The very next year, with the help of his brother-in-law, Elie built their first log home. After thirteen years of clearing land, building and planting, Elie passed away leaving his wife Pareskivia and their son Michael to carry on the family farm.



Pareskevia Pipella with her son Michael and her daughter-in-law Anna.

After the death of her husband in 1911, Pareskivia continued to live in the original log home, complete with earth floor and thatched roof that Elie had built.

Pareskivia, "Boonika", which is grandmother in Romanian, continued to make cheese (brunza), churn butter and bake mouth-watering breads and assorted buns in her clay oven called a "coptour", never failing to appeal to her little grandchildren's taste buds.

Some of the fondest memories of "Boonika" were her special invitations to sleep-over in her log house on the "coptour" which not only turned out the best tasting meals but was the only source of heat.

On June 12, 1916 Mike married Anne Lakusta, daughter of Nicholous and Elena (nee Typiczka) Lakusta. Nine children were born to the couple, two dying as infants.

On February 19, 1937 Anne Pipella passed away at the early age of thirty-eight, leaving behind seven children, the youngest six years of age.

Shortly after her daughter-in-law's death, Pareskivia Pipella gave up her first Canadian home to live with her widowed son and his seven children. She efficiently organized and maintained the Pipella household. These children will forever cherish and remember her, as will some of her great-grandchildren. She saw five of her seven grandchildren marry and she passed away in December, 1949 at the age of eighty-nine years. Her son, Mike never remarried.

As of November 1979, Mike Pipella, eighty-eight years old, lives together with his seven children, Eli who married Mary Holod of Mundare and raised four sons: Ernest, Elias, Eugene and Edward. Michael Nickolas married Eve Slobodian from War-



Michael and Anna Pipella.



Michael Pipella family. L. to R. Back Row: Helen and Sam Fedun, Anne and Andy Pipella, John Tymchyshyn, Cousin Mary and Bill Farris, Edwin Batiuk, Mike Pipella and Eli Pipella. Front Row: Catherine, Mary, Michael, Vicky, Mary, Eva.

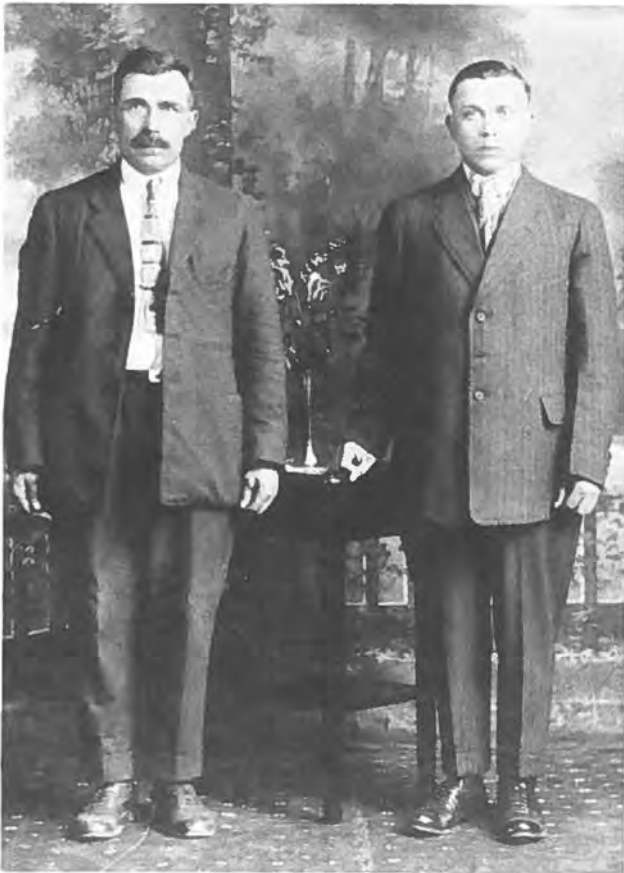
wick. Their children's names are: Dennis, Donna, Cynthia, Connie and Richard. Marika (Mary) married John Tymchyshyn of Andrew and had one son Gerald. Elena (Helen) married Sam Fedun of Mundare and raised three children: Judith, Herbert and Perry. Andrew married Anne Forst from Willingdon. They have seven children: Dwayne, Raymond, Charlene, Barry, Corrinne, Annette and Troy. Katrina (Cathrine) lives in the United States and Vera (Vickey) married Edwin Batiuk of Mundare. Michael Pipella can further boast twenty grandchildren and thirteen great-grandchildren.

Today the property Elie and Pareskivia Pipella purchased in 1898 for ten dollars continues to be owned by a third generation Pipella.

### **Plesko, Egnat**

Egnat Plesko was born in 1876 in Dubuchen, Grodinskoi, Russia. He married Palagia Jakovlewna and had two children, a son Joseph and a daughter Maria. Egnat also had three brothers left in Russia: Alexander, a miller; Ivan, a farmer; and Mike, a soldier in the army.

Egnat came to Canada by himself in 1913. In 1923 his son, Joseph, arrived having come through Belgium, Cuba, Mexico, New York, and finally



Egnat and Joseph Plesko.

Canada. Most of his years, Egnat Plesko worked in the coal mines in Three Hills, Alix, and Tofield.

He bought land, S.W. ¼ of Section 23, Twp. 56, Range 17, West of the 4th Meridian, at Wostok in the Chernowici School area, from settler Paul Yakoweshyn, in partnership with Adam Hurda on April 25, 1923. On April 22, 1925 Egnat Plesko bought out Adam Hurda's share.

Joseph Plesko, son of Egnat and Palagia Plesko was born in Dubuchen, Grodinskoi, Russia on July 12, 1904. When he came to Canada, he did not know the English language; so he attended night classes at Alberta College where he learned to read and write. At first he worked in the coal mines with his dad and then settled on the farm in 1927 on the S.W. ¼ of Section 23, 56, 17, W of 4 and stayed there all his life.

He married Eugenia Topolnisky daughter of Wasyl and Maria Topolnisky in July, 1930.

In 1938 Joseph bought the N.W. ¼, 23, 56, 17, W of 4 from Bill Yakoweshyn. In 1944 Egnat passed away.

Joseph and Eugenia have seven children. One son and six daughters.

Mary married John Hunchak and has two daughters, Barbara and Margaret.

Olga married Sid Bakewell.

Elizabeth married Vern Bakke and has two girls and one boy, Joy, Gail and Rodney.

Ann married Wayne Sibbald and has one son, Markus.

Gladys married Jim Gammon and has one daughter Jennifer.

Gloria married John Panchuk and has two boys, Troy and Todd.

Alexander is continuing the family farm operation after Joseph passed away on May 7, 1957.

### **Presizniuk, Iwan and Elena**

**by Alex Skoreiko and John Presizniuk (Grandsons)**

Grandpa Presizniuk was born April 21, 1855 in the village of Kysylew, Province of Bukowena in Austria-Hungary. In 1876, he served for three years with the Cavalry Regiment in the Austrian army. In 1879 he came back, at the age of twenty-four, and married his girlfriend, Elena Halitsky, whom he had left behind, waiting. Elena was twenty-two years old. For her wedding gift, she received one morg (one acre) of land close to slow moving water which was an ideal place to raise ducks and geese. This meant good income from feather down pillows (perenas) and quilts. Grandpa owned an old house, a plum, apple and pear tree which had a lot of fruit, but



Granny (Helen) Presizniuk about 1915.

there was no room for a pig or a cow. They had only a few chickens, ducks and geese.

In 1880 Iwan and Elena became proud parents of a daughter, Magdalena. By 1889 they had five children, making it seven to feed and clothe. They was no room to expand. Income from eggs and feather down was not enough. Grandpa decided to look for work elsewhere. Being with the Cavalry made him a good horseman. He got a job hauling freight for Lord Shlemo Obrauber. Hauling thirty-foot long building timber was a problem loading alone at first. Salt in one hundred pound bags was not easy to load either; but he could have all the salt he wanted. Even neighbors never ran short of salt for their tables. His pay was three dollars a month or eight cents a day, board included. His meals included cottage cheese and a chunk of dark bread. At times he got a (bulka) dinner bun which he brought home to share with Granny and the children. White bread was a treat.

While blessing "paska" at Easter, in 1896, at the local church, Iwan heard stories that in Chernowtsi agents were taking applications to migrate to Canada. During his trip to Chernowits for freight, he talked to an agent. He was told that Queen Victoria was allowing immigration of families who were in good health and that one could buy one hundred morg of virgin land for a registration fee of ten



Grandpa John Presizniuk.

dollars. When he came home, he discussed this with Granny and the decision was made to sell everything and to leave.

In the spring of 1897, they sold their house and land, except for two hens and a rooster, for about two hundred and fifty dollars. The fare to Canada for over age twelve was forty dollars each. Early in May, Iwan bought five tickets, as two of the children were under twelve years of age. They boarded a train in Chernowits and travelled to Port Hamburg in Germany. All seven boarded the "FFSS Bulgaria". The voyage was to take twenty-one days. The sailing was exciting, but on the seventeenth day the ship started taking in water. The people were frightened that the ship would sink and began to panic. There were two days of horror. On the nineteenth day SSEX Bulgaria came to rescue. Over rope ladders, children, women, men and, lastly, their belongings were transferred. They set sail again, arriving at Halifax after twenty-eight days of sailing.

Three girls, ages two, ten and fourteen, turned sick during the voyage. Upon landing, the family was immediately separated from the rest of the people and placed under quarantine in an isolated building. The girls were ill with scarlet fever. By law, this meant a forty day stop. All their belongings, including the crate with the hens and rooster, were to be looked after until a storage room was found. At the end of June, the doctors lifted the quarantine.

On July 2, the family boarded the train in Halifax and on July 12 they arrived at Strathcona, South Edmonton. Two days later they crossed the river by ferry to the immigration building on the north side. All were fed and given a space on the floor to sleep.

Grandfather had nineteen dollars in his pocket. He gave eighteen dollars to grandmother and told her to stay there till he got back. With one dollar in his pocket, he headed for Edna which he heard about. At Edna, he was informed that Theodor Nemirsky was



John and Nancy Presizniuk about 1915.

the homestead agent at Wostok. While at Wostok, Grandfather attended an out-door church service in Nemirsky's yard. He was directed to a farm that would to his choice, some fifteen miles to the north-east of Wostok, following the Victoria Trail. Along the trail he came upon the Toder Shemko family, total strangers, who lived in a dugout near Limestone Lake Creek. At the time, they were building a log shanty and plastering it with yellow clay mixed with wild grass. Iwan had no time to waste. He borrowed a spade and an axe and went to work on the north side of the lake. Within ten days he built a dugout for his family.

At the end of August, Theodor Nemirsky loaded Iwan's belongings and his family, and the two hens and the rooster, and transported them to their new home — for a fee of five dollars. On the homestead, grandma, with three daughters, was busy clearing the land to be spaded, and raised ducks and geese for the down so badly needed.

My mother, Magdalena, at age seventeen, went to work at the Alberta Hotel for five dollars a month. Grandpa and Uncle Bill went to work in the Calgary round house. Grandpa shovelled cinders at six dollars a month. Uncle Bill, fifteen years old at the time, served as a handyman in the round house at four

dollars a month. Amongst the three, they were able to save a fair amount of money and, through Mr. Nemirsky as agent, they bought a new Petrolea wagon.

In the spring Grandpa went fishing with some neighbors to Beaver Creek. There he traded Uncle Bill's shotgun and three dollars for a mare which he named Queenie. Later he traded some merchandise for another mare which he called Victoria.

Grandfather Iwan had an urge to go freighting. He was tired of grinding flour with this quern which he brought. He hauled freight to and from Edmonton. He would buy 4X flour for himself and for others at ninety cents for a one hundred pound bag. He also hauled sugar, tea and other needs to maintain life in the new land. He enjoyed his work. It was for the benefit of homesteaders like himself.

In April of 1899, Grandpa made a homestead entry on S.W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Section 12-57-17. In 1903, land inspector Isac Doze filed a report on the improvements in fencing, landbreaking and livestock increase. Iwan had complied with the requirements. In July, Theodor Nemirsky entered Grandpa's application for Patent which was granted.

In the early spring of 1904, Grandpa stopped in Edna to rest his horses. He learned that a federal election was taking place. The majority of the people could not read nor write. In voting, they made a cross on the ballot using a blue pencil for Conservative and



L. to R.: Nancy, Nellie, Mary (Tom's wife). Sitting: Bill, Tom Presizniuk, 1926.

a red one for Liberal. A man handing out vouchers said that making a cross with a blue pencil entitled a voter to one hundred pound bag of Strong Bakers flour, which most voters accepted with pleasure. When, in 1905, Iwan needed to borrow money against his land, he was informed that he had a five dollar caveat filed against his land. It cost him eight dollars to clear his title. Later he said that had he been able to read that would not have happened. He concluded, "never accept something for nothing". With borrowed money, he purchased a hay mower and a hay rake to make hay for his cattle and horses.

Iwan continued freighting along the Victoria Trail which passed along the south side of his farm. His place became a stopping-place for tired men and horses. Some people were walking looking for work; others hauled goods with horses and wagons. Another stopping-place was at Metro Balla's place.

In the fall of 1903, Magdalena married Iwan Skoreiko, a blacksmith at Andrew.

Nellie married Robert Jones, a grain buyer.

Nancy married Andrew Morris, a coal miner.

Louisa married Nick Danyluk, a farmer.

Tom, born in Canada, married Mary Billey.

Wasylena, born in Canada, married Harry Mroz, a coal miner.

Bill married Barbara Kyca. Bill worked on the railroad, in coal mines and also farmed. Bill and Barbara are the parents of: Pauline, George, Metro, Mary, Helen, Alice, Olga, Stanley, Rita and John. John married Nancy Gordey. Their children are: Morris, Billy, Russell, Shirley and Debbie; all are now married. John and Nancy farmed. John served in the Canadian Army and he worked in the Royal Alexandra Hospital in Edmonton. Nancy worked in restaurants. John and Nancy bought a house in Andrew. They are now retired.

### **Prokopchuk, Hryhory and Xenia**

Hryhory and Xenia (nee Struyma) Prokopchuk immigrated to Canada from the Ukraine in 1898. They settled on a homestead in the Huwen district, southwest of Andrew. Their family consisted of three sons and one daughter: John married Annie Truhamchuk; Mike; Bill married Mary Stawnichy and Mary married Harry Kuchera. There are eighteen grandchildren and thirty-three great-grandchildren.

Retiring from farming in 1943, they moved to Lamont where they resided until their deaths. Xenia passed away in 1953 and Hryhory in 1954.

### **Metro Radomsky**

Metro Radomsky born in 1911, was the youngest of four children of Porphery and Martha Radomsky, who homesteaded in the Riverside district since



Metro Radomsky orchestra: Wm. Malayko on dulcimer, Taras Kulka on saxophone, Metro Radomsky on violin, George Danyluk on drums, ? on accordion.

1901. He had two brothers, Bill and John and one sister, Mary Lopatka.

Metro attended school in Riverside and Edmonton. Because he showed a distinct interest in music at the age of nine, his father bought him an old violin in a second-hand store. The boy prodigy first learned to play by ear. By the time he was twelve years old, he played publicly at local weddings. From the age of fifteen he attended school in Edmonton for three years where he also took violin lessons from Ambrose Holowach. This instructor saw a great potential in the young lad's musical abilities and encouraged him to go for further study in Vienna, Austria, an offer which was modestly declined. He also was given an opportunity to provide music for the Avramanco School of Ukrainian Dancing in Windsor, Ontario in 1928. This, again, he did not accept as his father passed away that year and he returned to the homeplace where he continued farming with his widowed mother.

In 1934, he married Jean Tkachuk and they were blessed with two sons, Kenneth, John and one daughter Pauline Kozak. Ken is a talented musician and has his own orchestra in Winnipeg where he works and lives with his wife Olga and their two sons and a daughter. John, a trophy curler, works in Edmonton. He and his wife Nettie have a son and a daughter. Pauline, a school teacher, married James Kozak. They have a daughter and live in Edmonton.

When Metro returned to the farm in 1928, he literally never put down his fiddle and bow. He started his first orchestra then and has been booked solid ever since. His violin bespeaks Metro's deep, inward conception of every note, emotion and authentic style that cannot be duplicated. This specific style has become synonymous with his name. Many teams of musicians and different instruments had been combined throughout the years to produce in joint effort the famous melodic arrangements.

In 1946, Metro had given up farming and took a position in grain buying at Wostok from which he retired in 1979. Metro and Jean were given an appreciation night upon retirement. They now live in a lovely new home in Andrew where Metro continues with his insurmountable music bookings and Jean with her gracious homemaking and green thumb gardening.

Of interest to note is the fact that Metro hit the front page of the Edmonton Journal for having survived a tornado that swept over his elevator one spring in 1971. The annex had been ripped off and thrown over the office where Metro and a customer were sitting at a desk. They had come out of it unscathed and undaunted. He later told newspaper reporters that there had been no time to become alarmed as it happened very suddenly.

It has been said by many who have heard Metro Radomsky on stage, radio, or record that "within this man exists a complete collection of feelings and moods of Ukrainian Canadians in Alberta." These people will not hesitate to join in a "1980 Salute" to Metro and the forty-one other musicians who had participated actively in the Radomsky Orchestra from 1928 to 1980.

Dulcimer: Bill Radomsky, Metro Lastiwka, Bill J. Malayko, George Mandryk, John Shandro, Kost Esac, Bill Semeniuk, late John Tanasichuk and Metro Ewanchuk. Saxophone: George Achtymichuk, Peter Wolansky, Kenny Radomsky, Taras Kulka, Anton Ewasiuk, Bill Shandro, George Meronyk, Walter Wolansky, Bill Williams, Mac Sabrowsky and Steve Lastiwka, late John Semeniuk and Russell Spreadboro. Piano Accordion: Bob Mason, Bill Holyk, Walter Mazur, Hank Shalest, Jim Luchko and Darrell Lakusta. Trumpet: Frank Glovatsky, Mac Zelisko, Nestor Worobets and Chris Pelechytik. Drums: Bill Malayko, Bill Moshuk, Eli Lastiwka, Henry Brodie, and George Danyluk.

### **Radomsky, Nick and Martha by Helen (Radomsky) Hayes**

In 1900, Parfari Radomsky, his wife Zanchera Tkachuk, and their three children left their homestead in Bokovena, Ukraine to settle on a homestead at Wasyl, Alberta. On March 2, 1901 Nickolas Radomsky was born. Nick grew up and went to school at Bovela. He helped farm the homestead till 1925. There were nine children in the family; three boys and six girls.

In 1902 Gregory Oneschuk, his wife Pearl Reva, and their three children left their homeland in Bokovena, Ukraine to settle on a homestead at Pruth, Alberta. On June 27, 1907 Martha Oneschuk was born. Martha grew up and went to school in the Pruth



Nick and Martha Radomsky family, 1942.

area. There were five children in the family; two boys and three girls.

On June 11, 1925 Nick Radomsky and Martha Oneschuk were married at Pruth. They lived on the Radomsky homestead until October, 1925 when they moved to Bellis, Alberta and ran a Butcher Shop. In 1928 they moved to Willingdon for a year where they owned a Confectionary Store. In 1929 Nick and Martha moved to Whitford, Alberta where they owned a General Store and ran the Post Office for nine years. The year 1938 was when the Radomsky family moved to Andrew, Alberta where they lived and worked in their General Store for twenty years. During those years Nick was active as a member of the town Council, the Lions Club, the Chamber of Commerce and in the general growth of the community. Martha was active as a helpmate in the family business. She was president of the Ladies Aid Club of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church for six years. She was an active member of the Lady Lions Club. Both, Nick and Martha took an active part in the school community where their children fulfilled their years of education.

Nick and Martha Radomsky had five children.

Harry was born on November 29, 1926 in Bellis,



Alberta. Harry attended the school in Andrew for his formal education. He attended Alberta College in Edmonton for two years where he took business training. He worked in the General Store as his father's partner until 1954 when he left Andrew to manage the family hotel at Peace River, Alberta and, later, in Lethbridge. On November 3, 1962 Harry married Carole Beggs of Wayburn, Saskatchewan. They lived in Peace River, Edmonton and Lethbridge, where they now reside. Harry and Carole have a daughter, Kimberly, born in Peace River in 1963. Kim is attending school in Lethbridge.

Steve was born on February 2, 1928 in Bellis, Alberta; deceased November 28, 1969. Steve went to school in Andrew for his formal education. He trained as a Station Agent and worked for the C.N. Railroad for six years. Steve left the railroad to work as a partner in the family hotel in Peace River. On February 24, 1952 Steve married Margaret Herrick of Riley, Alberta. They lived in Riley; Delmas, Saskatchewan; Gibbons; Peace River and Dawson Creek. Steve and Margaret have three daughters: Cheryl born in 1952 in Riley; Deborah born in 1954 in Delmas, Saskatchewan; and Sandra born in 1964 in Peace River. Cheryl married William Kwasny from Dawson Creek in 1972. They have two sons. Deborah married Gary Marchuk of Lethbridge in 1976. Debbie is teaching school in Lethbridge. Sandra attends school in Lethbridge where Steve's family resides.

Anne was born on October 12, 1930 in Whitford, Alberta. Anne completed her formal education in Andrew. She attended the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon and the University of Alberta where she obtained a Bachelor of Arts Degree. Anne taught high school in Andrew for a year. She is presently engaged by the Calgary Public School Board. On August 29, 1951 Anne married Peter Melnyk of Bellis Alberta. They lived in Andrew for a year, then in Edmonton and, in Calgary where they still reside. Peter and Anne have six children: Brian born in 1954; Blaine born in 1956; Lauren born in 1957; Carl born in 1960; Christine born in 1961 and Leah born in 1969. Brian married Sharon Quigley from Calgary in 1977. They make their home in Calgary where Brian is completing a Masters Degree and Sharon is teaching school. Blaine is studying Law at Osgoode Hall, York University in Toronto. Lauren and Chris are working in Calgary. Carl is attending Mount Royal College and Leah is in public school in Calgary.

Helen was born on July 3, 1935 in Andrew, Alberta. Helen attended Andrew School for her formal education. She attended the university of Alberta where she obtained a Bachelor of Education Degree.

She taught school in Andrew, Edmonton, Ottawa and is presently teaching for the Edmonton Public School Board. On July 7, 1962 Helen married Harold (Hal) Hayes of Meota, Saskatchewan. They lived in Ottawa, Ontario for twelve years where their two children were born: Kurt in 1963 and Mala in 1966. They are now residing in Edmonton where Kurt and Mala attend school.

Douglas was born on April 14, 1942 in Andrew. Douglas attended Andrew school for eight years, then he completed high school in Edmonton. Douglas worked as a partner in the family hotel business in Peace River, Dawson Creek, British Columbia, and Lethbridge. Douglas lives in Lethbridge.

Upon retiring from the general store in Andrew, Nick and Martha moved to Edmonton in 1958. Nick Radomsky passed away on May 29, 1964.

Martha Radomsky continues to reside in Edmonton where she is still an active member of the St. John's Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church.

### **Radomsky, William and Jennie**

William Radomsky, or Bill, was born on December 24, 1904 on a farm in the Kahwin District. The farm, situated on the N.W. ¼ of Section 20-58-16 W of the 4th Meridian was the homestead of his parents, Porphery and Martha (nee Melnyk) Radomsky. They had immigrated to Canada in 1902 with their one-year-old son John. They came from Maliantynci, Bukowina, Ukraine.

Along with Bill, two more children were born on the farm, a daughter Mary and a son Metro. All the children attended Riverside School. Bill's heart was in the land and his youthful years were spent helping his parents on the farm.

The farm was a fascinating place to the growing family. East of the home yard, a deep creek flowed into the North Saskatchewan River which formed the north border of the farm. Many happy hours were spent watching the ice break-up in the spring, catching a fish or just sitting on the rocks daydreaming and listening to the sounds of nature.

Porphery and Martha worked hard to provide a better life for their family. The north-east quarter of land bordering theirs was bought, a better home was built, better farm implements and even a 1918 Ford car were also purchased.

The year 1926 brought very little rain and a poor grain yield so in the early fall Bill left home to find work. He got a job in the coal mine at Alix, Alberta. It was an interesting change but he was lonely and homesick for the farm. So, after three months in the mine, Bill returned home.

In February of 1928, Porphery bought the S.E. ¼ section of 2-58-16 W of the 4th Meridian in the



Mrs. Martha Radomsky.



Porphery Radomsky.

Sunland district from Alex and Jennie Gregoraschuk, and gave it to Bill.

On July 7, 1928 tragedy struck the Radomsky family. Porphery, age fifty-one, lost his life in a drowning accident in the North Saskatchewan River.

Later that year, on November 22, Bill married Jennie Weklych in St. Michaels Greek Orthodox Church at Sachava. Jennie was the daughter of George and Katrina Weklych. They settled on Bill's farm and spent the next forty-one years there. Though Bill loved farming he also loved music. He played the dulcimer in his brother Metro's band for sixteen years. Metro played the violin and the two brothers spent many happy hours playing for Christmas parties in the Shandro district, and for dances and weddings near and far.

In 1929, Bill's brother, John, took over the British American bulk gas and oil agency in Andrew, Alberta. He delivered gas and oil to the farmers in the



John and Lena Radomsky.

district. John had married Lena Melenka on November 13, 1921 and they had three children, Mary and Victoria and a son Eugene. John had been in poor health and on December 6, 1934 he passed away. Lena operated the agency for many years after his death and then married William Romanchuk. They moved to Smoky Lake and she passed away November 30, 1967.

When the Depression hit the country in the early thirties, Bill bought a truck and went into business to supplement an income for the farm. Livestock was trucked to the packing plants in Edmonton, the truck was washed, and then freight was brought back for the Andrew merchants. If there was no freight there was coal. Many times Bill waited hours in freezing weather, with a long line of trucks ahead of him, for his turn to pick up the coal to heat the district schools and farm houses. He also took grain from the threshing machine to the granaries or to the elevators. Or he would take the grain to the cleaning plant and back to the farm.

It was hard trucking in those days. Many times during summer he would be bogged down in the mud as the roads were not gravelled; in winter it was getting stuck in snowdrifts, with no heater or anti-freeze. But there were good times, too. Bill took school children of many districts everywhere. He would get a special permit and take children to Elk Island Park for picnics or to Edmonton for the Exhibition, as well as educational tours to the Parliament Buildings, the Edmonton Water Plant and many other places. He enjoyed those tours with the children and always brought them home safely. Bill had a good sense of humor but he was very serious when it came to driving the children around. There was always the hazard of having an accident or getting stuck in the mud. Though all the children are adults now, they will always remember the happy tours they took in William Radomsky's truck. Being a farmer, Bill was always interested in the improvement of rural farm life. When the Cadron Rural Electrification Association project was formed in 1953, of which the late William Semeniuk was president, Bill was one of the first ten active members. He served on the board of directors for a few years. He also was a member of Willingdon Seed Cleaning Co-op, and other such farm organizations.

In between his trucking jobs, Bill still kept the farm going and another farm was bought. In the sixties, due to health problems, he slowed down and the truck was used mostly for his own use.

The years went fast for Bill and Jennie and by 1968 the children had all married and gone from the farm. On October 28, 1968 Bill's mother passed away after a lengthy illness. She was eighty-six years

old. She is buried in the Sunland Greek Orthodox Church Cemetery beside her husband and son John and daughter-in-law Lena.

Bill's health was failing so a new home was built in Andrew where Bill and Jennie moved to on December 24, 1969. One farm was sold, the home place rented out, and the machinery and the truck were auctioned off.

Bill and Jennie celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary on November 22, 1978.

To the great sorrow of his family and friends, Bill passed away suddenly, in the University Hospital in his seventy-fourth year. He is buried in Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church Cemetery at Kahwin.

Bill and Jennie had two sons and two daughters. Eli married Louise Kleparchuk. They live in Sherwood Park. Eli is a senior vice-president responsible for land development and income property management for Nu-West Development Corporation.

Olga married Nick Zukiwsky. They live in Edmonton. Nick is a builder and business man.

Carl married Eunice Blazenko. They live in Calgary. Carl is presently engaged in the food service industry and owns several restaurants in the Calgary area.

Lucy married Harry Venekamp. They live in Edmonton. Harry is employed with the city of Edmonton Transit Department.

Jennie continues to live in her home in Andrew, where she and Bill lived before his death. She is a proud grandmother of ten grandchildren, three of whom are married; also one great-granddaughter.

Bill's brother John and Lena's children were: Mary married George Kokotilo (deceased). Mary lives in Smoky Lake. Victoria married Charles Odynsky. They live in Edmonton. Eugene married Louise de Luca; they live in Edmonton.

Bill's sister Mary married Metro Lopatka (de-



William and Jennie Radomsky.

ceased). Metro was a pioneer school teacher and lived in Andrew. They had five children. Sylvester married Helen Semeniuk. Alvina married Nestor Worobets. Neil married Maryanne Elchuk. Ralph married Dorothy Box. Valerian married Joan Hackman. All live in Edmonton. After her family grew up and left home, Mary married Fred Chaykowski and they live in Vegreville. Bill's brother Metro married Jean Tkachuk. Metro farmed on his father's land, then worked thirty-two years for the Pioneer Grain Company at Wostok. They built a new home in Andrew and he retired from grain buying. Metro still has his own musical band and plays his lovely Ukrainian and old time music. He plays the violin. Metro and Jean had three children. Kenny married Olga Bochanesky. They live in Winnipeg. Pauline married James Kozak; they live in Edmonton. John married Nettie Lastiwka; they live in Edmonton. Metro and Jean have six grandchildren.

### **Romaniuk, Yelena**

I, Yelena Romaniuk, daughter of Hrycko and Anna Worobets had come to Canada as a child of six years. We came from Halychyna in 1898. There were two other children, Stefan ten and Nastia two and one-half years.

My parents settled in the Wostok district and the closest post office which was nine miles, walking along a path through bushes. The reason they came to Canada was a lack of land, while agents promised many acres of land in Canada.

We first lived in an explorer's house, until a better house was built. I lived at home for seventeen years before going to find work. There were no schools at that time.

I found work at the King Edward Hotel, and within five months time, I earned enough to buy myself a sewing machine and a clothes trunk.

When we got married in 1911, we lived in the city until the war broke out, then we went to live with my parents on the farm until spring. In the meantime, we bought ourselves a farm which cost eleven dollars an acre.

We had four daughters and two sons. Our sons died as infants. Our daughters got married: Pearl to George Kotyk of Smoky Lake; Annie to Stanley Tymchyshyn of Mundare; Jane to Reverend Dmetro Luchak, now residing in Winnipeg; and Mary Romaniuk.

We lived on the farm through the depression and got relief like others did. We retired in 1943 and moved to the town of Andrew. In 1945 my husband died. In 1946 I bought a little dress shop and was in business till 1962. My daughter Mary had helped me look after it.

Now I live with my daughter Mary. Being eighty-eight years now, I still get around with the help of a walking cane and support from my daughter. I do the Christmas gift shopping for eleven grandchildren and sixteen great-grandchildren.

While living in Andrew, I was an active member of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and the Ladies Aid. I am a member of the St. Johns Ukrainian Cathedral in Edmonton now.

### **Ropchan Family**

John and Elina Ropchan emigrated from Buckowena, Austria in 1898. They settled near Andrew and lived in a burday underground for a few years, then moved to a homestead in the Zhoda area where they cleared the land and lived for the rest of their lives. John had the first grindstone in this area and every day the women from the district would wait in line to get some grain ground into flour. John died in the flu epidemic in 1918 and Elina died in 1920 or 1921. They had six sons and two daughters.

The oldest son, George, came to Canada with his parents at the age of sixteen. He worked around Calgary on the railroad for a few years, then spent two years working on a farm in the Fort Saskatchewan area for eighty dollars a year. He then moved back to this area and purchased three homesteads. In 1904 he married Raveta Yurko and they settled down on the farm. The nearest shopping centre was a little store in Edmonton where he had to go



George and Raveta and oldest son Bill Ropchan.

either by horse or on foot. This took about a week. Winter was the worst as he had to go by sleigh at temperatures of between 50° and 55° below Fahrenheit. Raveta, born in 1889, died in 1968. George is now in the Archer Memorial Hospital in Lamont where, on January 13, 1979, he celebrated his one hundredth birthday. They had seven sons, five daughters, thirty-two grandchildren, twenty-six great-grandchildren and three great-great-grandchildren.

George's oldest son, Bill, is seventy years old. He worked for a few years in Edmonton then moved to Lemington, Ontario with his wife Katie where they took up vegetable farming. They have three sons, six daughters and three grandchildren.

Sanda (Sadie), the second child of George and Raveta, married Tony Yakimovich and farmed around Seba Beach and Edmonton. She raised one son Tony, one daughter Olga, one stepson Mike and one stepdaughter Mary. They have three grandchildren.

Mary, the third child of George and Raveta, died in 1926 at the age of sixteen.

John, born in 1912, married Mary Mundrick and farmed in the Andrew area until his death in 1963. They had two sons, George and John, one daughter Helen, nine grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. Mary now lives in the senior citizens' home in Andrew.

Sam is still living on his father's homestead although he has retired from farming at age sixty-five.

Elie married Mary Serediak and settled in the area where he farmed for many years. He presently works for the County of Lamont. They raised two sons, Allan and Randy and one daughter June and have four grandchildren. June married Stan Woloshnuik and lives in Vegreville with their two sons. Allan married Carol Goertzen and resides in



Four Generations: George Ropchan (100 years old), son Elie, grandson Allan, great-grandson Mark, and great-granddaughter Kim.



Ropchan family gathering.

Edmonton with his son and daughter. Randy and his wife, the former Sandy Richard, live in Hinton.

Nick, fifth son of George and Raveta, spent some time in the army, then came back to the farm for a few years. He and his wife, the former Mary Paskosky, live in Edmonton with their son Gerry and daughter Valerie.

Dorothy married Yee Thick and moved to Lloydminster, Alberta where they ran a cafe for many years. They now live in Maidstone, Saskatchewan with their two daughters, Donna and Joan, son Harry and three grandchildren.

Peter and his wife Dores have two sons, Donald and Gordon, and one grandchild. They live in Vancouver, British Columbia.

Leo married Ann Gresiuik and had one son. He now lives in Edmonton.

Helen married John Serediak. They farmed in Lloydminster, Alberta until John's death in 1978. Helen now lives in Langley, British Columbia. They had two daughters, Judy and Carol and three grandchildren.

The youngest child, Marie, moved out of the district in 1947 and married Cecil Sheffler in 1955. They have lived in various parts of the country as well as Europe and now reside in Victoria, British Columbia. They have three children: Donna, Gary and Sandra.

Elie, the second son of John and Elena, came to Canada with his parents at the age of twelve. In 1910 he married Rachira Mahalcheon and they raised three sons and six daughters: Bill of Montreal; Kost, who died in 1955 at thirty-three years of age; Mike, who still farms his father's homestead near Willingdon; Vera and Doris of Edmonton; Rose of Stoney Plain; Anne of Calgary; Mary of Willingdon and Veroncia, who died in infancy. Rachira lived from 1888 to 1964 and Elie from 1883 to 1966.

Bill was the third son of John and Elena. He married Sophie Boychuk of Smoky Lake where they

settled and farmed for many years. They now live in Kitchener, Ontario with their family.

Lazar (Leo) left home at a young age to travel extensively in Canada. He is now living in British Columbia.

Nick and his wife Estena farmed in the Andrew district for many years. They raised three sons and two daughters who lived in various parts of Canada and the United States. Nick was born in 1891 and died in 1967. Estena lived from 1901 to 1963.

Domca married Samuel Serediak. They had nineteen children of which nine are still living. She died in 1924 at age forty-three.

Mary married George Paulencu. They had five children. She presently lives in the Lamont Auxillary Hospital.

Peter left home at a young age and his whereabouts are unknown.

### **Paul and Mary Savitsky**

Dmetro Savitsky was born in Bila Village, Chortkiwski, Haychina, Western Ukraine. At the age of thirty-six, he and his wife Natalia, then thirty years old, sailed for Canada with their three children: Peter, Ivan and Anna on the S.S. Hispania, and arrived in the new land in 1900. Four more children were born in Canada, namely: Mary, Sylvester, Paul and Catherine.

Paul was born in 1908 in the Beaver Lake District near Mundare. He took his elementary schooling in the Ukraina School, his intermediate in Mundare and completed high school in Edmonton. He took teacher training in Camrose and taught in the following schools throughout his teaching career: Bellis, Proswita, Paulus, Ustia, Stanislawow, Zawale, Sniatyn, Andrew, Mundare, New Sarepta and Jasper Place.

In 1935, when Paul was teaching at Sniatyn, he married Mary Braschuk who was also a teacher; but at that time she was operating a Red and White Store in Andrew. Mary was the youngest of the nine children born to Wasyl and Maria Braschuk, of Sifton, Manitoba. She had taken her schooling and teacher training in that province where she taught for a while before moving to Smoky Lake, Alberta. She taught in Toporoutz School for six and a half years and resigned from her position there and moved to Andrew to go into partnership in a grocery and dry goods business in Andrew with her sister Pauline, in 1932. This partnership dissolved in 1937 and Mary operated this store on her own. In 1943, she returned to her teaching profession and taught in the following schools until her retirement: Stanislawow, Zawale, Czahar, Andrew and Edmonton.

At one time, Paul took leave from teaching for a few years to operate a garage and car dealership in



Paul and Mary Savitsky.

Willington. He returned to the teaching profession in 1961 when he taught in Andrew and in Jasper Place for four years and then in Mundare until his retirement in 1973.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Savitsky have left their marks in many a classroom in this north eastern area of the province. Mrs. Savitsky will always be remembered for her graciousness, her dedication, and her devotion to her family and her work. Mr. Savitsky will never be forgotten as his unique, philosophical approach to everything he had undertaken was always so dominant.

One of his Grade XI Sniatyn students describes him as such; "When he taught literature, grammar or chemistry, he taught it with such intense appreciation that one could not help but visualize, absorb and remember what he portrayed. Even in the practical

side of science, he verbally demonstrated an experiment so efficiently that the students failed to notice the absence of physical lab equipment in this country school. He certainly had a congenial way of reaching a student's mind and registering therein, the very essence of what he was trying to put across."

Mr. and Mrs. Savitsky are happily retired now in their modest Valley View home and look forward to constant visits of their son Dennis and their daughter-in-law Margaret who are both graduates in Education. Their two grandsons, Morris and Glen, look forward to Granny's special dishes and always enjoy helping Grandpa eat them.

### Scraba, Peter And Clara by Lena Scraba

Mr. Peter Scraba, born in 1885 in Bukowina, Austria, immigrated to Canada in 1897 with his parents Mr. and Mrs. John Scraba and settled in the district of Wostok.

The urge to make his own stake in the raw west was too great for him to resist, so he left home at the age of thirteen and went to work at a farmer's place at Bruderheim for seven dollars a year. After a few years he was so depressed and lonesome, almost to the point of despair, that he left Bruderheim and found himself a job in Fort Saskatchewan with a German family who paid him fourteen dollars a year.

In 1909, he came back home and married Clara Witwisky and bought himself a homestead in the Kahwin district. There he resided for fifty-two years and raised a family of eight; six sons and two daughters: Minnie married Mike Shandro; John married Eva Zazula; William married Jessie Wakaruk; Harry



Scraba family. Back Row: Bill, John, Peter, Minnie, Clara, Harry. Front: Peter, Leo, Carl, Catherine. Taken in 1922.



In 1919, during the flu, Mr. Scraba took many patients to Lamont and Smoky Lake hospitals with his Model T Ford, of which there were very few in those days. On his way back he often brought bodies for the families to bury.

married Lena Shewchuk; Catherine married Reuben Boblitz; Peter married Caroline Megley; Leo married Ann Nikiforuk; and Carl.

Peter and Clara Scraba lost their infant son Carl in 1922 and their son Leo in 1964.

Peter, in time, owned five quarters of land which is now owned by his sons, and he became one of the most successful pioneers of Ukrainian origin worthy to be a Canadian citizen.

In 1961, they retired from farming and moved to the town of Andrew. Unfortunately for the family, death claimed the life of Clara Scraba in 1967. In 1973, at the ripe old age of eighty-seven, Peter Scraba passed away and deprived this district of one of its most noble pioneers. At the time of his passing, he left twenty-one grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

### Semanuik, John J. by Mrs. Sylvia Pacholek

John J. Semanuik was born in Calgary on December 13, 1913 to Sam and Mary Semanuik. The three of them later moved from Calgary to the Old Wostok or Rodef area, where the present farm is located. He was the oldest of four children: Steve, Frank and Peter. He and the rest of his brothers attended the Skowiatyn School, just about a mile south from their place. John attended school up to grade nine, then he had to leave school and help at home.

John married Nancy Knysh, daughter of William and Tillie Knysh, in November, 1938. After living with his parents for a few years, he bought a half-section of land about a quarter of a mile out of St. Michael and drove to work to Wostok, working as an elevator agent for the Searle Grain Company. He had taken over this job from his brother Frank. They lived on that farm for just a short while, then he sold it and moved back to the home place.



John and Nancy Semaniuk on their 25th wedding anniversary.

In the year of 1946, John, his wife and two children moved to Wostok because he was still on the same Company job.

It was a few years later that the Federal Grain Company bought over the Searle Grain Company which later was bought over by the Alberta Wheat Pool.

John and Nancy lived in Wostok for twenty-six years and John was a grain buyer during all these years. During those hard working years, he again purchased land located in NW ¼ - Section I Township 57 - Range 18 - W4 Meridian.

This time he kept the land until his death.

Then just a few short months before the time that he could retire, he passed away suddenly on September 3, 1972, at the age of fifty-eight.

John and Nancy raised a family of three children: Sylvia, Ernest and Marion.

Sylvia, the oldest, graduated from Andrew High School and married Harry Pacholek in October, 1959. They have a family of six children, five girls and one boy. Marianne, who graduated in 1978 from the Lamont High School with honors, is presently working at Sears in Edmonton. Michael, also a graduate with honors from Lamont High School, is presently helping to operate the family farm near St. Michael. The other four girls: Margaret is in grade eleven, Roseann is in grade ten, Julianna is in grade eight and Yvonne, the youngest, is in grade three.

Ernest married Blanche Letawsky in April 1968. They have a family of two children: Kelly and Stacey. Kelly is in grade four and Stacey is in grade one. Ernie is presently employed in dry walling.

Marion, the youngest of the family, graduated from Andrew High School and, in the fall of 1972,

attended the Northern Alberta Institute of Technology for a few months. He married Joanne Stapely in May 1976 and he is presently employed with Alberta Wheat Pool in Lamont. It looks like Marion is following his father's footsteps as a grain buyer, since he has been with the Wheat Pool for a number of years.

John's widow, Nancy, is presently residing in the town of Lamont, owns her own home and is still able to look after herself.

### **Semanuik, Sam** by Sylvia Pacholek

Sam's father, John, was born in Slobidka and his wife, the former Annie Tymkow, was born in Austria. They raised a family of five children: Jack, Harry, Sam, Andrew and Nick. There were also three girls but they died of Scarlet Fever. One died at the age of twelve and the twins died at the age of two months.

John and Annie came to Canada in 1897 and settled by Old Wostok. They built a log cabin and plastered it with clay. The roof was of sod. They also built their own wagon of large logs which they chopped down and put wheels on.

As things improved, they built another house, but this one had a thatched roof made of straw bundles. They also bought a seed drill and plough. John and Annie died before moving into their new home.

Sam married Mary Melemaka in Calgary on February 1, 1913, where they had met a few months earlier. Mary was born in Galicia, Austria on September 16, 1894. She came to Canada in 1911 at the age of seventeen and got a job at Calgary Palliser Hotel, washing dishes. Sam, at that time, had a job in Calgary on the railroad. Their first son, John, was born December 13, 1913 in Calgary. The three of them then moved to the Rodef District or Old Wostok



Sam Semaniuk family.



and took up farming on the location of NW ¼-Section 12-Township 57 Range 18 W4 Meridian. They raised a family of four sons: John, Steve, Frank and Peter.

John married Nancy Knysh and raised a family of three children: Sylvia, Ernest and Marion. Sylvia is married to Harry Pacholek; Ernest married Blanche Letawsky; and Marion is married to Joanne Stapely. John passed away on September 3, 1972.

Steve is married to Elsie Skubleny and they have a family of two children, Leonard and Marilyn. Leonard, a graduate of the Andrew High School, is married to Phyllis Benoit. They have two children: Joey, who is in grade eight and Sonia, who is in grade four. Len attended the University of Alberta for almost three years and is employed as a Steam Engineer Instructor at Fort McMurray, but lives in Edmonton. Marilyn, also a graduate of Andrew High School, is married to Dwayne Woychuk. They have a little boy of ten months and live in Calgary. Marilyn also attended the University of Alberta for about a year.

Steve and Elsie have kept the family farm going up to now. They plan to retire to the town of Lamont because of ill health. Steve operated a post office and store on the farm, namely, "Rodef Post Office" from 1942-1950. This post office was later moved to another place just a few miles from their place.

Frank, who is not married, is also on the home farm, living with Steve and Elsie, helping them to operate the home place at the same time. He worked as an elevator agent at Wostok for the Reliance Grain Company in 1945. Frank was also councillor for the county of Lamont for thirteen years. He is also planning to retire to town along with Steve and Elsie.

Peter is married to Jean Kuzmienska, a native of Poland. Peter is presently employed as a tap man at the Alberta Hotel. He has been at this job for about thirty years. Peter and Jean make their home in Edmonton. They have a family of two children: Linda and Gary. Linda, a graduate nurse at the University Hospital, is married to Jim White. Gary is still single and is apprenticing presently as a welder.

Sam passed away May 15, 1961 at the age of seventy-five years; and Mary passed away February 9, 1976 at the age of eighty-two.

### **Semotiuk, Elio and Yelena**

Their story is recalled by their daughters Lena and Jennie and written by granddaughter Lillian.

Elio Semotiuk was born in 1847 in the village of Karliw, district of Sniatyn, Halychyna, Austria, where his parents, Simeon and Anna, farmed for a living. He was married in 1867 and made his home with his wife's family in Uscie. They had three chil-

dren — Peter, Bill and Helen. These three children remained in Ukraine when Elio immigrated to Canada.

Yelena Semotiuk (nee Nahorniak) was born in 1865 in the village of Zaluche, district of Sniatyn, Halychyna, Austria where her parents Simeon Nahorniak (son of Yohanus and Maria nee Izymansxa) and Anna nee Solovan (daughter of Andreas and Maria Solovan nee Orobec) were farming. In 1886 Yelena married Gawrello Shkurhan. They had two children — Wasyl born in 1887 and Kalena (Lena) born in 1890.

In 1891 both Elio's and Yelena's spouses passed away. Some time later Elio and Yelena met, were married and Yelena with her two children moved to Uscie where they lived with Elio and his three children until March of 1900. During this time two children were born to Yelena and Elio — Mary in 1893 and Metro in 1895.

In 1898 neighbors and relations of Yelena's emigrated from Zaluche to Canada — namely the Worobets families, the Hnidans, the Hrudays, the Meroniuks, the Romaniuks and the Tomashewskys. News about them and glowing reports of good and plentiful land helped Elio and Yelena make their decision to immigrate to Canada. They began making preparations for their emigration following, and preceding, many of their friends and neighbors.

Elio, Yelena, Wasyl, Lena, Mary and Metro left their village of Uscie at the beginning of lent and went to Lwiw from where they travelled by train to Hamburg, Germany. In Hamburg they embarked on the ship Arcadia along with other immigrants whose destination was Canada. Peter Svarych was the man who was significantly instrumental in the process of these people finding a new homeland.

Yelena, perhaps fearing a food shortage on such a long hazardous journey, had packed her trunk with many crusty loaves of bread. That bread, which in time became quite dry, was all that Yelena (who was pregnant and also became very seasick) could eat on that four week long sea voyage. They arrived in Halifax on April 18, 1900.

From Halifax they travelled by train to Winnipeg where they spent three sorrowful days. Sorrowful because, having arrived in Winnipeg just in time for Easter, they lacked the facilities for preparing the customary fare for the Easter celebrations. This was the first time that Yelena had not decorated any traditional Easter "pysanky."

They continued their journey to Edmonton where on May 8 Elio filed a claim for his homestead in the district of Molodia — the nearest quarter section he could get to where the acquaintances from Zaluche were homesteading in Zawale.



Yelena Semotiuk with grandchildren. L. to R.: Irene, Marie, Nick, Vickie and Stan.

After two weeks of waiting they finally began the week long trek to their farm somewhere near Egg Lake (Andrew). In company with another family, all their possessions loaded onto two wagons, one pulled by horses and the other by oxen, and with the cow Elio had purchased tied at the rear of one of the wagons, they finally arrived at their farm.

Having arrived too late in the season to put in any garden or crops, and not having a house to live in, Elio and his family moved in with the Alex Romaniuk family who emigrated in 1898 and were homesteading in the Zawale district. Mrs. Mary Romaniuk was a sister of Yelena's first husband Gawrello Shkurhan.

All summer long, while Elio worked on the railroad, Yelena and her older children cut logs for their new home. In late fall Elio returned and began building their new house. Because winter set in before Elio could finish the house, the family lived through the winter months with the John Solovan family. In the early spring of 1901 Elio completed the house, (which still stands to this day) and Yelena, Wasyl, Lena, Mary, Metro and the infant Sam moved into their new home. Elio then returned to work on the railroad while Yelena and her neighbors, helping each other, cleared and plowed land for gardens and future crops. Yelena, besides being knowledgeable in home remedies, was also a midwife whose skill was appreciated. Elio was a skilled stonemason and fashioned several hand turning grist mills. He also made stone cribbings for three wells.

At this time Egg Lake (Andrew) was just a trading post and stop-over for travellers and traders on

their way from Edmonton to Battleford. Quite often Elio spent his spare time fishing in Egg Lake (Whitford Lake). He would bring home large catches of jackfish which Yelena salted and dried for winter use. On these fishing excursions new acquaintances were often made bridging distances between homesteaders. Elio met Bob Stewart on one of these occasions and through him was directed to a rancher Dick Hughson, from whom Elio purchased a buckskin horse.

Anne was born in 1903. Later that year Yelena's son Wasyl passed away. Lena, at the age of thirteen, went to work in Edmonton. For three years she looked after small children and did housekeeping chores for two dollars a month plus her room and board. Then her sister Mary came to Edmonton and took over Lena's job and Lena went to work at a boarding house at a salary of five dollars a month.

When the homesteaders were fairly settled they began to worry about the education of their children. In 1904 Elio donated five acres of his farm on which the Molodia School was built. Metro and Sam were avid and expert rabbit hunters, the result of which led them to play truant from school as often as they could get away with it. Not only did the rabbits provide a tasty stew, but their hides were made into warm moccasins for winter.

Jennie (Paraska) was born in 1905, the year Alberta became a province. In 1907 Lena married Metro Ferby and they settled on a homestead in the Kahwin district. (More about the Ferby family in another part of this book.) Mary married Metro Kostiuik in 1910 and they settled on a homestead in the Edwand area. Around this time Metro Semotiuk, at the age of fifteen, went to work in Canora, Saskatchewan. Anne and Jennie, in the following years, helped supplement the family income — Anne, adept at embroidery, fashioned shirts for the more well-to-do neighbors' daughters. Jennie learned how to knit and sew from the wool that her mother spun; she knitted many a warm garment.

Anne married John Onyschuk in 1917 and they settled in the Spring Creek area. The heavy, early frost of 1918 destroyed many crops, the results of which were high prices and hardships for many farmers. Elio at the age of seventy-one, was disheartened at the prospects. News of war in Europe caused him to be concerned about his homeland and the welfare and possible fate of his three children that had remained in Ukraine. In 1919 he signed the farm over to his youngest son Sam and raised enough money for the return trip by selling a cow for two hundred dollars, a horse for one hundred and seventy-five dollars and the binder for two hundred and fifty dollars. Elio returned to Ukraine in July of 1920. Sam

rented the farm to a neighbor and went to work at a sawmill in British Columbia. There he met his brother Metro whom he had not seen for ten years, and would not have recognized if the payroll clerk had not asked Sam whether a Metro Semotiuk on the payroll was any relation. The brothers were reunited and together returned home that August. The next year the family decided to sell the farm. From the proceeds Yelena bought a small house in Mundare and moved there with her daughter Jennie. Metro and Sam formed a partnership and bought a well digger. In Mundare, Jennie worked as a waitress to support herself and her mother. There Jennie met Fred Dolinsky. They were married in 1923. (More about Jennie and Fred in another part of this book.)

Elio passed away in his village of Uscie, Ukraine in 1924. Yelena, who remained in Canada, shared her life, knowledge and wisdom with her children and grandchildren. They all loved Yelena dearly and eagerly awaited the times when "Baba" came to stay awhile. Yelena passed away in 1945.

Mary and Metro Kostiuk resided in Edward where they raised twelve children: Bill (passed away 1950), Helen (Nick) Olinek, Anne (George) Billey, Tina (George) Timinsky, Nick (passed away 1938), Irene (passed away 1978), Pearl (passed away 1928), Lena (Peter) Timinsky, Nancy (passed away in 1928), Steve, Peter (passed away 1961) and Mike. Mary passed away in 1946 and her husband Metro passed away in 1959.

Anne married John Onyschuk in 1917. Their children are Nick, Helen (Harry) Gulajec, and Stan. In 1932 Anne married Tom Peniuk. Their children are Eddie, Tommy and Josie (Eddy) Bell. In 1939 Anne, Tom and their family moved to Whitford where Tom built and operated a chopmill for four years. They then moved to Edmonton and later to New Westminster, British Columbia. They now reside in Vernon, British Columbia.

Metro, a very favorite uncle whom the cousins enviously shared, passed away in 1970.

Sam married Mary Keelick in 1928. Their home for the longest part of their lives was in Vegreville where they raised nine children — Mike, Elsie (Peter) Esak, Vickie (Peter) Yaremchuk, Emily (Art) Rudyk, Marshall, Anne (Russ) Allen, Iris (Don) Klick, Johnny and Billy. Mary passed away in 1965 and Sam passed away in 1966.

Elio and Yelena are survived by their three children — Lena, Anne and Jennie; forty grandchildren; one hundred and thirteen great-grandchildren; and forty-seven great-great-grandchildren.

### **Alec and Belle Serdiak**

Alec Serdiak, born in 1907, was the only son of Kasian and Zoia Serdiak of the Mundare District. He

had two sisters, Mary Palahniuk of Edmonton and Alice Marcoancio of New York. At a young age, he had moved to Edmonton where he had learned to be a mechanic and machinist. During the depression, he had worked in a box factory until the second world war when he became a machinist foreman for Hoovers War Effort.

Alec's wife was the former Belle Nadurak who was born in 1912, in Waugh, Alberta where her parents Bill and Anne Nadurak homesteaded since 1900. She had a brother, Nick, who had taught school until 1940 when he joined the airforce and later worked for a tobacco company and passed away at an untimely age. Her two sisters are Pearl Semenchuk who resides in a Calgary nursing home and Helen Sereda who lives in Drumheller.

Alec and Belle moved to Andrew in 1944 where they had purchased the Imperial Motors Garage and had taken over the International Harvester and Chrysler Dealership in partnership with Ray Holmes. Later, Alec took the business over by himself. Belle, who had operated a beauty salon for a number of years, gave up her business to help her husband with selling of parts, attending to the gas pumps and doing all the correspondence and book-keeping.

In 1946, the Serdiaks built a quaint home typical of their personalities. Both Alec and Belle had strived for and appreciated cultural aspects in life such as music, art and reading. They exposed their two sons to these and for this all four were amply rewarded. Ed, the older son, was a talented oil painter from twelve years of age and has a sizeable private collection of his work. He had taken violin lessons but did not pursue music to great length. After graduating from Andrew High School he took two years of pre-med in the University of Alberta and then two more years of medicine after which he switched to architecture in University of British Columbia. He and his wife Cassandra and their three children live in Vancouver. Alec, the younger son, was interested in music and took piano lessons for a few years. He graduated in the field of Education at the University of British Columbia and is now employed with the Trail School Board teaching math and science. He, his wife Anne and two daughters have been living in Trail for the last fifteen years.

During their stay, in Andrew the Serdiaks were involved with the Chamber of Commerce, the Lions Club and always gave their boys moral support in the Boyscout and Cub movement by being members of the parent committee for same. As a family they had pursued outdoor activities such as camping and travelling and had constantly enjoyed watching their sons excell in gymnastic displays. In June of 1970, Alec

suddenly passed away after his first heart attack. Belle sold the business in Andrew and moved to British Columbia to be near her children and grandchildren. She is still very active, attends to her own home, works part-time and is keeping up with her old hobbies and crafts as well as pursuing new ones in ceramics, lapidary (stone cutting) and silversmithing. Belle Serdiak and her sons treasure many memories of Andrew and are looking forward to visiting this village in 1980.

### **Serediak, Dymitry**

Dymitry Serediak and his four sons left Molodia, Bukovena, Austria in 1897 and sailed to Halifax and then on to a homestead in the Molodia School district. The boys were Samuel, Kassian, George and Wasyl. Two years later Simion and Nickoly followed their family to Canada.

Samuel met and married Domka Ropchan on the ship, while sailing to the new land. They were blessed with nineteen children; eight passed away as infants.

Sandra married Peter Zoharchuk.

Anne married Mr. Sawka and has one daughter Kathryn. Rose married George Mackoway.

Alex married and lived in Quebec.

Verona married Walter Niwesky and has four daughters and one son.

Kathryn married Mike Stogrin and has one son.

Agnes married George Wakaruk and has one son.

Maria married in the East and has two daughters.

George married Domka Palamarchuk; and then there are Bill and Mike Serediak.

Samuel and Domka lived all their lives on the homestead and were laid to rest after their passing at the St. Demetrius Church cemetery.

### **Serediak, George S. D.**

In May, 1930 George Serediak and Domka Palamarchuk were married and settled on Canadian Pacific Railroad land near George's parents, Samuel and Domka's, in the Molodia School District.

They managed to survive the depression on the farm and still live there today.

George and Domka have four sons and two daughters.

Peter married Ellen Makowecki and they have Jacqueline, Janice and Danny.

Mary married John Cholak and has one son Derald who married Deanne Muzaka and who have a son, Jonathan; and one daughter Brenda who married Clarence Petrosky and they have Wanda and Nadine.

Olga married Lawrence Tomlin and has one son Lawrence and one daughter Terri who married Ron Krysko.



George S.D. and Domka Serediak.

Edward married Kathy Lucas and they have Corrine, Brett and Colin.

Delmar and James are at home.

### **Ivan Serediak Family by Marlene Bidniak**

Ivan Serediak, his wife Maria and three sons: Mike aged seven, Harry aged four, and Peter aged three came to Canada from Austria in 1903. Ivan was the son of Andrew and Maria (Kozemko) Serediak and Maria the daughter of Fedor and Waselena (Kozma) Kobawka of Austria.

Ivan and his family came to Canada in search of a new and better life, and upon settling in the Kahwin District, Ivan and his wife spent their life farming and bringing up their children. Both Ivan and Maria were active in community affairs. Ivan took a very active part in the building of one of the first schools in the area — the Cadron School, which was attended by his children. Also, Ivan was actively involved in the construction of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church of Kahwin of which he and his wife were members until their death. Having thirteen living children, Maria Serediak was undoubtedly kept extremely busy while her husband was involved in the affairs of the community. Second eldest daughter, Lena, has very fond memories of helping her mother look after her younger brothers which were at most times a real handful.

In February of 1942, Ivan Serediak at age seventy-two died, leaving his two youngest sons David and Tom farming the original homestead. (David later moved to farm on his own.) Sons Andrew and Steve were at the time farming the adjacent quarter section of land. (All the original land owned by the Serediak family was later sold and at present none of that land is owned by a family member). Only two months after the tragic accidental death of her youngest son



John and Maria Serediak.

Tom, Maria at seventy-eight years of age died in December of 1956. As neither Ivan nor Maria had any relatives in Canada, their time was spent with the numerous new friends they made, as well as having much happiness and many fond memories with their nine sons, four daughters and many grandchildren:

Mike (1896-1975) and Annie (Hunka) farmed in the Kahwin District and raised six sons and three daughters. (One son deceased.) One of his sons still continues to farm Mike's land.

Harry (1899-1976) and Alexandra (Screpnek) spent many years farming in the Peace River area with their three daughters and one son. After his wife's death, Harry retired in Andrew until his death in 1976.

Peter (1900-1975) and Marena (Porada) farmed in



Mrs. Maria Serediak with several of her children and grandchildren about 1942.

the Andrew area and raised three sons, one of whom is still farming his father's land.

Nick (1904-1969) and Annie (Weklych) raised three sons and one daughter on their farm near Andrew. Annie now resides in Edmonton although the land is still owned by the family.

Irene (1906) and Alex Sorochan farmed in the Kahwin District where they had thirteen daughters and three sons. Irene and Alex are now retired in Edmonton.

Lena (1907) and George Kereychuk (deceased 1970) spent most of their life in the Andrew-Willingdon area. Lena now resides in Andrew after moving here from Redwater where she and her husband lived for several years before his death.

Steve (1909), having spent most of his life farming with his brother Andrew, is now retired in Andrew.

Metro (1911) has for many years resided at the Deere Home in Red Deer.

Andrew (1914-1972) farmed together with brother Steve until his death in 1972.

David (1916) and Elsie (Megley) are still farming



Serediak Brothers. Back Row: Steve and Andrew. Front: David and Tom.



David Serediak Family. Back Row: daughter Marlene and Harry Bidniak of Andrew, daughter Christine and Isodore Koscielnuk of Redwater, Son Jim of Andrew. Front: grandsons Gregory and Jason Bidniak, Elsie and David.

in the Andrew area and have raised two daughters and one son.

Jean (1917) and Wally Gonek and their three sons are all presently in the Vancouver, British Columbia area.

Tom (1920-1956) and Annie (Cwyk) raised four daughters and one son on the original Serediak homestead.

Carolyn (1923) and Andy Shandro raised two sons and one daughter on their farm in the Shandro District where they are residing at present.

There were also two sons, George born in 1913 and Bill born in 1915 who died as very young children.

To date, of the three surviving Serediak sons, Steve is retired at the Andrew Senior Citizens Lodge, Andrew; Metro is residing at the Deer Home in Red Deer; and only David continues farming in the Andrew area. After his father's death, David who was already married at the time, continued to farm the original homestead with his younger brother Tom for about three years. In 1944, David and his wife bought some land three miles away where he still farms and resides today. Having lived in the area all their lives, David and Elsie Serediak are actively involved in church and community affairs. They have raised two daughters and one son and to date have two grandsons: Marlene and Harry Bidniak and their two sons Gregory and Jason of Andrew; Christine and Isadore Koscielnuk of Redwater; and son Jim at home.

### **Serediak, Nick and Annie**

Nicholai Serediak was born in 1904 at Kahwin, Alberta, the first Canadian born child of Ivan and



Lawrence, Victor. Front: Pauline, Annie, Eugene and Nicholai.

Maria Serediak. Nicholai's parents immigrated to Canada in 1903 from the village of Zaluche in Galacia. When they arrived in Canada with four children, they spent the first months of their Canadian lives with old country neighbours, Solowan and Hnidan, who had immigrated earlier and had already started their homesteads in the Zawale District.

As all new immigrants, Ivan Serediak filed for a homestead and registered his claim to the NE ¼ Section 10, Township 58, Range 15, West 4. It was in the spring of 1904 when he moved his family to the new land. It is here that Nicholai, later known as Nick, was born.

During the earlier years, pioneer life was spent clearing and preparing the land. Nick assisted in all facets of homestead life. There were times when his father Ivan would leave to work in Edmonton and Stony Plain just to be able to purchase sugar and salt. Nick also experienced many hardships of early Alberta pioneer life.

Education was important to the family. Nick's father felt strongly about the education of his children. He was one of the first trustees of the Cadron School. It was here that Nick started school. School during Nick's earlier years sometimes amounted to only two months per year as teachers were hard to get. However, by the age of fifteen, Nick was sent to

Edmonton to continue his education at Queens Avenue School and stayed at M. Hrushewsky Institute. After a year of school, he had to return home, again to assist his family on the farm. In 1930 Nick was able, with the help of his father, to acquire his own quarter section of land — SE ¼ Section 58-16-4 in the Riverside School District. Five years later he married Annie Weklych, youngest daughter of George and Katrina Weklych, another pioneer family of the area.

Annie was born on the family farm in the Sniatyn School District. It was at the Sniatyn School that Annie received her education. Unfortunately Annie was required to leave school after the tenth grade to assist on the family farm.

Their first years of married life were during the Depression. Along with many others, Nick and Annie found difficult times. In order to supplement their earnings from their quarter section of land, Nick rented extra land to work. In addition to this, he would do custom grain crushing and wood sawing. Success was slow in coming; however, he was now able to purchase the necessary machinery to do custom threshing. In the Kahwin District he had a proficient threshing crew.

Nick and Annie started to raise a family in 1936. Their first born was a boy, Marshall Lawrence. In 1939 a second son, Victor Edward, was born. A daughter, Pauline Irene, arrived in 1941 and in 1943 another son, Eugene Melvin.

As their parents before them, Nick and Annie felt that an education was important for their children. With his keen interest in education, Nick served many years on the school board. They encouraged their children to pursue a full education.

In 1956 Nick and Annie purchased the land from Annie's brother Michael and moved the family from the original farm to the Weklych land where they remodelled the home; it was from this home that the children pursued their education. High school was taken by all the children at the Andrew High School. Lawrence continued on to the University of Alberta and graduated with a B.Sc. from the Faculty of Pharmacy. He presently is the pharmacist at the Red Deer Co-op Centre. During his last year in university, Lawrence married Elsie Gelech, youngest daughter of William and Annie Gelech of Andrew, Alberta. They now make their home in Red Deer with sons Craig and Mark.

Victor continued his education at the Southern Alberta Institute of Technology in Calgary and graduated with a Diploma in Aeronautical Engineering. Northern Steel Fabricators is the firm where Victor is presently employed as a draftsman. In 1967 Victor married Helen Ksiondzyna of Smuts, Saskatchewan.



Annie, Lawrence and Nicholai Serediak.

Helen is the daughter of Rudolf and Mary Ksiondzyna. With their children, Tanya and Ivan, they live in Sherwood Park. In addition to his position with Northern Steel Fabricators, Victor works the family farm.

The only daughter, Pauline, also chose the Southern Institute of Technology in Calgary to graduate with a diploma in Industrial Laboratory Technology. After graduating, she worked in a number of scientific laboratories at the University of Alberta. It is here that she met, and later married, Larry Mudry of Edmonton, son of Peter and Rose Mudry. They have twin daughters, Catherine and Carolyne, and one son, Gregory. Pauline and Larry make their home in Edmonton.

The youngest son, Eugene, completed a degree in Business Administration and Commerce from the University of Alberta. After graduating, Eugene married Joyce Buzak of Edmonton, the only daughter of John and Bessie Buzak. Eugene and Joyce have two sons, Nicholas and William, and live in Mississauga, Ontario. Eugene is Divisional Merchandising Manager for the Hudson's Bay Company.

After the children left home to follow their careers and raise their children, Nick and Annie lived on the farm until Nick's death in 1969. Annie continued to live on the farm until her move to Edmonton in 1979.

Nick, Annie and their family, while living in the Kahwin area, participated in community and church activity. They were members of the Holy Trinity Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Kahwin where they held executive positions in the lay organizations. Their contributions will be lastingly remembered.

## Shewchuk, Metro and Mary

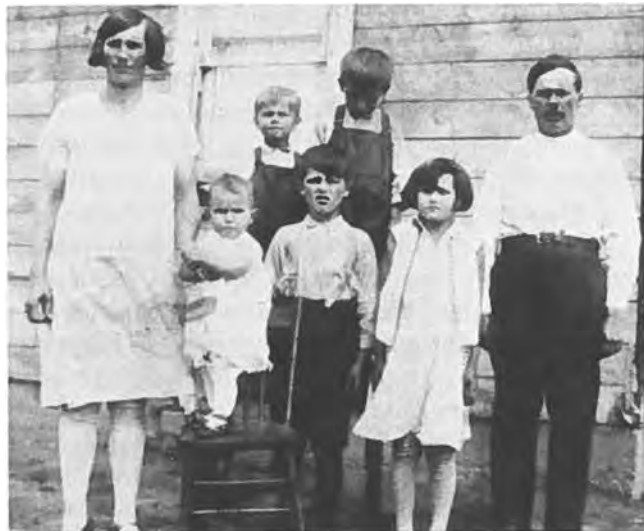
by Lena Scraba

Mr. Metro Shewchuk emigrated from Bukowina, Austria to Canada in 1912 as a young lad and a carpenter by trade. His first job in Canada was building grain elevators in Fort William. In a few years he was transferred to Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan to work on some other construction. In 1918 he came to the Shandro District and married Mary Stefiuk. She also immigrated to Canada from Bukowina, Austria in 1903 as an infant, with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Alex Stefiuk. After working out for a number of years, they decided to buy some land and settle down in the Whitford District. They bought a quarter of land one mile north of Whitford in 1925 from Mr. Simpson.

They farmed for twenty-five years and raised a family of eight, six boys and two girls: William, Lena, John, Nick, Victoria, Ray, Steve and Bob. They lost their son Steve in 1940. In 1942, they married their daughter Lena to Harry Scraba. Mr. and Mrs. Shewchuk sent their eldest son William to University to become a teacher and he married Stella Hrucsky. Nick went to Radio College in Toronto and then married Sonia Nichiporuk. Victoria married Metro Shopik and after twenty-five years lost her husband. Two years later she married Dave Campbell. John is not married and is employed by the city. Roy married Alma Homeniuk and is employed by Swifts. Bob married Wanda Ogden and is a general accountant employed by Federated Co-op.

Mr. and Mrs. Shewchuk retired in 1950 and moved to the city of Edmonton. They have fifteen grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

Mr. Shewchuk passed away in 1970 at the age of seventy-eight; and Mrs. Shewchuk passed away in 1979, at the age of seventy-five years.



Mr. and Mrs. Metro Shewchuk with their family: Bill, Lena, John, Nick and Victoria, 1939.

## Shlichta, Peter and Frances

Peter Shlichta was born on July 4, 1909, in Uwyn, Western Ukraine. He was the fourth child of Daniel and Sophie (Zawalona).

His early childhood years were full of hardships. He lost his mother at the age of three and his home at the age of five. The Austrian army forced the residents of the village to move to other parts of the country for the duration of World War I.

After three years of absence the family returned to a ruined village. Homes had to be rebuilt and cattle had to be tended, therefore, Peter had to work hard at an early age.

It was only after the loss of his father in 1925 that Peter decided to immigrate to Canada. On July 12, 1928, he bid farewell to his brother John, his sisters Tillie and Mary and their children, and departed for Antwerp, Belgium by train. After being detained there for a week due to an eye infection, he sailed for Canada on the "Lapland".

On August 15, the "Lapland" landed at the port of Halifax. From there Peter continued his journey by train and three days later he arrived at Chipman, Alberta. From Chipman he was taken to the home of his cousin Mike Truhamchuk, and it was with Mike and his family that he spent his first years in Canada. He quickly learned that being an immigrant was not easy as most of the winter was spent working in the woods sawing logs. The summers were spent working in the fields picking roots.

Hard work did not deter him from joining the community activities and taking an active part in concerts and plays which were popular in those days. His love for church music prompted him to join the church choir at Krakow and in 1935 he became a cantor. In this capacity he served the parish of Hilliard, St. Michael, Limestone, and Krakow. To him, it was a pleasure to walk twelve to fourteen miles on a Sunday morning to partake in the church services.

Not wanting to be an alien in this land of opportunity, he became a Canadian citizen by naturalization on June 14, 1938. In 1939 he moved to the hamlet of Wostok where he bought a share in a chop mill and a small home. Here he also took part in community activities, but this time as instructor and choir master. His stay at Wostok was a short one, for his love of the land called him to farming.

In the spring of 1941, he sold his chop mill and purchased a farm two miles west and two and one-half miles south of Andrew. He continued to serve the aforementioned parish as cantor and at one of them he met his bride-to-be, Frances.

Frances was the daughter of John and Annie (Florkow) Zazula. Her father immigrated to Canada at the age of sixteen from the village of Trybukhiwtsi





Mr. and Mrs. P. Shlichta, 1943.

in Buchach County, Ukraine, and settled in the area which is now known as St. Michael. Her mother's family, the Florkows, arrived from Slobidka, Poland, bringing three year old Annie with them. They settled in the St. Michael area first and later moved to a farm near Hilliard. John and Annie, parents of Frances, were married in 1913 and lived on a homestead. Their first home was a sod shanty. They moved to a better home on a farm two miles south of their homestead a few years later; and it was here on January 4, 1919 that Frances was born. She grew up with an older brother and a younger sister for companions.

At the age of six, she began school at Skowiatyn, walking three and a half miles daily. At first these walks were tiresome, but each year they became more fascinating. In the summer, there were wild flowers and berries to pick as well as various plants and butterflies to gather for nature study. In the winter there were snowdrifts to climb, and in the spring there was the thin rubbery ice to slide on.

She had to leave all this behind to continue her education as high school subjects were not taught at

the country school. The last two years of her schooling were spent at a boarding school run by the Sister Servants of Mary Immaculate at Mundare. Not only high school subjects were taught here but also crocheting, embroidering, various crafts, and reading and writing in the Ukrainian language. During her stay at Mundare she joined the Sodality Club and took an active part in its functions.

After graduating in 1937, Frances had to forego further studies because of a lack of funds. She remained on the family farm helping her parents until her marriage to Peter on November 26, 1941. As there was no suitable building for a family abode on the land purchased by Peter, the young couple lived with her parents the first winter after their marriage. Peter busied himself cutting logs to be used for buildings and firewood and cleaning grain for seed.

In the spring of 1942, after moving his house from Wostok to his land, Peter and Frances started farming. With the help of his father-in-law, his cousin John and friend Mike, the spring crop was put in. (The young couple did not own any farm equipment at that time.)

As he watched the crop grow, Peter had visions of the new machinery he would be able to purchase from the proceeds of his grain; but an early frost that fall dampened his hopes. There were many more disappointments and obstacles to face during those first years of farming, but hard work and perseverance soon overcame this. Within a decade the farming operations were extended, more land was acquired, and a new home was built.

Besides farming, Peter and his wife had other interests. They became active members of the Ukrainian Catholic Church at Krakow. Peter served on the



Leona, Patricia, Denise, Joanne Shlichta, 1961.

church executive for a good number of years. Both belong to the church choir. They are also members of the Andrew Co-operative Association, Andrew Community Center Association, Mundare National Hall, and past members of Unifarm.

Peter and Frances had five children, four daughters and a son who died in infancy. For their education the girls were bussed to the village school and each one graduated from Andrew High School with honors. They were taught Ukrainian at home and all four can speak the language fluently. They also received religious instruction at the parish church and at summer camps run by the Basilian Fathers at Pigeon Lake.

Leona; the eldest, now Mrs. Stanley Kalita, graduated in 1966 from the University of Alberta in Home Economics. She worked as a dietician in the Ponoka Mental Institution while her husband taught mathematics at the Ponoka High School. In 1976 the Kalita's moved to Andrew, and Leona now works at the Treasury Branch while her husband farms.

Joanne, who had previously received the Governor General's medal in grade nine, graduated from Northern Alberta Institute of Technology in Medical Laboratory Technology in 1969. She married Stanley Woychuk, a local boy who, at present, is branch manager for Blue Flame Propane. After a brief stay in Watson Lake, Yukon Territories, they now reside in Edmonton.

Patricia graduated from the University of Alberta in the field of nursing in 1975. That same year she married Roman Shapka, a teacher from Edmonton. After working in Evansburg and Edmonton, they presently reside in the Two Hills area where Roman — teaches Ukrainian and Patricia is employed as a Community Health Nurse.

Denise, the youngest, graduated from Andrew High School in 1978. She is now enrolled at N. A. I. T. in Medical Laboratory Technology.

In the fall of 1970, Peter's dream of visiting the Ukraine was fulfilled. Accompanied by his wife, they boarded a plane for Russia and spent two weeks with his family in the villages of Uwyn, Baryliw, and Lopatyn. They also visited Moscow, Lwiw, Odessa, and Kiev.

Shortly after that month abroad, the couple's health started failing. Operating three and one-half quarters of land was too much for them. In 1975 they subdivided some of it for their daughters and sold the home place to their son-in-law Stanley Kalita.

In the fall of 1976 they moved to the village of Andrew where they now reside. They became life members of the Senior Citizens' Drop-In Center. It is here that Peter picks up a good book to read or spends an afternoon in a friendly chat with other members.

In retirement, as in active farming, they enjoy the visits of their friends, their children, and their five grandchildren.

### Harry Shopik Family

As a young man, Harry Shopik decided to come to Canada in order to live a better and more fruitful life. Harry was born in Pruzana, Hrodno, Russia on May 16, 1895. In 1914, at the beginning of the First World War, he emigrated to Canada from White Russia. After entering Canada, he worked in eastern Canada at Fort William and Port Arthur for a few years and then came to Alberta. He was employed by the Northern Alberta Railroad and also worked as a farmhand. Later, he came to the Wostok area and became an expert carpenter, building homes, barns and various other buildings in the surrounding districts. After earning enough money to buy some land, he bought a farm in the Wostok area from the Hudson's Bay Company.

On May 23, 1921, Harry married Katie Topolnisky, daughter of Wasyl and Maria Topolnisky of Wostok. They were married in the St. Nicholas Russo-Greek Orthodox Church at Wostok.

Katie was born on April 21, 1903, and in her younger days attended the old Chernowci School and helped her parents on the farm.

Both settled to farming, built their own home and raised domesticated animals and seeded grain crops for food. During the Depression and war years they continued farming and Harry worked at the Mercoal



Harry and Kate Shopik and family.



Pearl Ann Shopik.

Coal Mine in the winter to supplement their income. While rearing a family, they were able to bring Harry's only sister, Ann, from Russia to Canada in 1929.

During their marriage, Katie and Harry were active church members. Katie participated in cooking for weddings, baking and decorating wedding cakes and enjoyed baking bread, cakes, pies, etc. in the outdoor oven that her husband built.

They had eight children. The eldest, John, was born in 1922 and passed away as an infant during the flu epidemic. The other children attended Chernowci and Andrew Schools. Metro, William and Nick followed their father's footsteps, choosing carpentry as their career, while Michael chose teaching. Mary took farming as her vocation and Lovetta and Pearl entered business education. Mary married John Moisey of Shandro, Alberta, had a family of three and retired to Vegreville, Alberta. Metro married Victoria Shewchuk of Whitford, Alberta, had a family of three and lived in Edmonton. Metro died in 1974. William married Lucille Mason of Crossfield and has a family of five and they reside at Edmonton. Michael married Shirley MacDonald of Nova Scotia and they have two children and live at Grande Prairie, Alberta. Nick married Josie Kamel of Edmonton and they reside in Edmonton. Lovetta married Andrew Kjolrien of Drayton Valley. They have two children

and reside at Drayton Valley. Pearl married Mike Witwicki of Andrew, Alberta. They have two children and live in Edmonton, Alberta.

In 1967, Harry and Katie sold their farm and moved to Edmonton, Alberta to retire. On February 3, 1968, Katie passed away and on January 19, 1975, Harry passed away; both were laid to rest at the cemetery of the St. Nicholas Russo-Greek Orthodox Church at Wostok, Alberta.

### Shulko, Petro and Anna

July 8, 1907 saw the arrival of the Petro Shulko family in Canada. They arrived in Quebec on the ship Montezuma from Vashiwici, Bukovina, Austria. From Quebec they travelled by train to Edmonton. They came to the Riverside area and stayed with the Eli Weklich family for about a year. Then they took a homestead on the NE ¼-4-58-16. Title was applied for on Feb. 13, 1912 and received on April 26, 1915. Petro and his wife Anna had three children: Michael, George and Eudokia. Upon arrival in Canada their ages were: Michael fourteen, George six, and Eudokia eight.

Petro Shulko was one of the founding members of the Russo Greek Orthodox Church at Sunland. After a lengthy illness Petro passed away and was laid to rest at the Sunland Russo Greek Orthodox Church on Sept. 19, 1938. Anna Shulko passed away at home on October 28, 1943.

Their oldest son, Michael, filed for homestead title on April 1, 1909 and received it on September 11, 1911. He farmed on this land till his retirement in 1977.

Michael married Katherine Zaharia and they had six children: four sons, George, Metro, Bill and Nick; and two daughters, Mary and Anne. Katherine passed away in 1931. George and his wife Jean (De-



L. to R. Back Row: Mrs. Anna Shulko (grandmother), Eudokia Ostashek (mother), Michael Ostashek (father), Lena Ostashek (bride), George M. Shulko, Nick Ostashek.

core) had four children. Their daughter Lil (Metro) Kozakewich and her family live in the Andrew area. Metro married Jessie Mandrusiak and they had two children. Bill and his wife Polly (Shipka) had one son. Nick and his wife Olga (Fedoruk) had three daughters. Nick lives at Smoky Lake. Mary and John Cebuliak had three children. They live in Edmonton. Anna and her husband Ernie Chilar live in Burnaby, British Columbia. They have two children.

After his wife's death, Michael continued to live on the farm. Then he married Anna Mosychuk and they had five children, two sons and three daughters. Eli and his wife Anita (Smeraka) have one son and reside in Edmonton. Harry married Delores Hewko and they have one daughter. They live in Edmonton. Katherine and Adolph Werbitski have five children and live in Edmonton. Olga and Bill Dowhaniuk live in Edmonton. They had two daughters. Lena and George Lungul have one son and they live in Edmonton.

Michael Shulko passed away on January 30, 1978. George, Metro and Bill have also passed away. Anna resides in Andrew where she and Michael retired in 1977.

Petro and Anna's second child and only daughter, Eudokia, married Mike Ostashek and they had eleven children. They lived on the farm and now Eudokia lives in Andrew. They had five sons and six daughters. Lena and her husband Bill Kucher live in Andrew. Jean married Alex Palamarchuk and they had two children. They live in Edmonton. Eunice and her husband Frank Tolozisylie reside in Edmonton and they have two children. Kay lives in Edmonton and is employed at the Royal Alexandra Hospital. Nick married Mary Zabrick and they lived on the

farm. Nick passed away in 1978. Bill and his wife Olga had a family of six children. They live in Edmonton. George and his wife Frances live in Edmonton. They have two children. Harry lives in Edmonton. There is also another son, Lawrence, in Prince George. Two daughters, Eunice and Rosie died in infancy. Mike Ostashek passed away in 1955. Eudokia retired to Andrew in 1965 and is presently residing there.

George, the youngest son, went to Prince Rupert to work at a logging camp. After working there for a few years he went to Saskatchewan where he worked for farmers. He went to Davidson, Saskatchewan, where he purchased a farm. It was here he met Anna Mantyka, daughter of Peter and Petrinka Mantyka. They were married in 1928. They moved to Saskatoon where they lived for a year. In 1930 they moved to Edmonton where George worked at a cemetery as a caretaker. The longing for the land drew George and Anna back to the land at Riverside where they purchased forty acres for five hundred dollars. As years went by, they purchased more land to help sustain the farming operation. In 1931, George purchased a small truck with which he did custom livestock hauling. This was the beginning of "Shulko and Sons Trucking". Raising cattle was also an important part of their farming.

George and Anna were blessed with six children, five sons and a daughter. John and his wife Lucy (Palichuk) live at Smoky Lake where John is employed by the Department of Highways. They have three children. Bobby and his wife Marie live in Edmonton, while Maxine and her husband Paul Prusko live in Smoky Lake. Terry is still at school in Smoky Lake.



Peter, Gladys, Ernie, John, Nick, Anne and George Shulko.



Mike, Josie and Daren Shulko.

Nick married Nancy Bogdan and they have three children. Their oldest daughter, Louise, and son, Ricky, are both working in Edmonton. The youngest daughter, Sharon, and her husband, Steve Przekop, live at Smoky Lake. Nick and Nancy live at Smoky Lake where Nick is employed by the Town of Smoky Lake.

Peter and his wife, Christine (Knysh), live in Andrew where they are involved in a farming and trucking operation. They have three children: Barry, Kenny and Cindy who are attending school at Andrew.

Mike married Josie Kushnir and they have three children: Karen, Randy and Patricia who are still at school. They live in Edmonton where Mike is employed at Turner Lumber.

Ernie and his wife Judy (Tymchuk) live on the farm near Andrew. They have two sons: Brian and Kevin, who are attending school at Andrew.

Gladys, the only daughter, married Steve Krawchuk and they are farming in the Andrew area. Their son Dennis is teaching in Edmonton. Daughter Mildred and her husband Ernie Huculak live in Edmonton. They have one son, Shawn, who is the first great-grandson of Anna Shulko.

George and Anna lived on the farm till their retirement years. On January 29, 1974 George passed away and rests at the Sunland Russo Greek Orthodox Church. Anna moved to Andrew in 1975 where she still lives.

Ernie and Peter and their families are involved in the farming and trucking operations. Besides grain farming, they are raising purebred Limousin cattle which is one of the newer breeds of cattle. Their sons enjoy showing cattle so they have attended the local cattle shows. They have also shown some cattle at Farm Fair in Edmonton.

### **The Skladan Family by Mabel Skladan**

John Skladan was born in Andrew in 1926. He attended primary and elementary school in South Bukowina and junior high in Sniatyn. He quit school after grade nine to help on the farm. In 1940, he was provincial oats champion.

At the age of seventeen he decided to go west to seek his fortune, so, after the harvest was in, he left for Vancouver and Kimberly where he worked in a mine until spring. Then, again, he helped on the farm and also learned carpentry from his older brother.

In 1950, he married Mabel Martinuik, daughter of William and Anne Martinuik.

Mabel was born in Whitford in 1930. She attended primary and elementary school in Bukowina, junior high in North Bukowina and Grade Ten in

Sniatyn. It was after she quit school that she met John, at her cousins's wedding. Three years later, at another Stratichuk wedding they decided to resume their friendship. They were married three months later. Their marriage took place in Shandro Church on October 26, 1950. The wedding took place in the Silver Glow Hall and the donation was about five hundred dollars.

For a year, John and Mabel lived at the home place, as John's father and step-mother had moved to Andrew.

Jim arrived in 1951; then they moved to Edmonton where John worked for Poole Construction for a year, commuting to Redwater in a car pool.

They moved back to Andrew and purchased the old chopmill from Mr. Skavinsky. During this time, John was also agent for North Star Oil. Pat was born in 1953 and Bernice in 1954.

In 1955, they sold the mill to David Fyfe and the family moved to Edmonton again, this time, just for six months, where John worked for Dominion Construction.

In 1956, they came back to Andrew, to stay. They built a house and John worked as a truck driver for (N.A.D.P.) Northern Alberta Dairy Pool for one hundred and ninety-five dollars per month for about nine years. Donna was born in 1958, Judy in 1961, and Linda (fondly known as Toby) was born New Year's Eve in 1963.

During this time, John was also a member of the Andrew Volunteer Fire Brigade and softball team.

In 1964, he was approached by Mike Dary, supervisor for Alberta Pacific who asked him to manage a grain elevator. He took this better paying job (three hundred and fifty dollars per month), and later also managed two elevators in Whitford at about four hundred and twenty-five dollars per month.

In 1967, John and Mabel sold their place to Gordon and Helen Koshelek. In 1968, they purchased their present acreage. John worked as an elevator manager until 1972 when the Wheat Pool bought out the Grain Company. At this time, John decided to go back to his old trade — carpentry (twelve hundred dollars per month).

He is currently employed by the Parks department of the provincial government, as a carpenter.

Jim Skladan

Jim quit school after his first semester of Grade Twelve, anxious to start making money. He worked at the N.A.D.P. during the summer, and then got a job at Sherritt Gordon the following year. When he was hurt in a ski-doo accident he was laid off his job. After his recovery, he decided to go to the big city and apprentice as a plumber. He married Melody Matthews in 1974. They have three children: Kelly,

Kimmy and Kerri and live in Lac La Biche where Jim is employed by Provincial Parks.

Pat Smid

A year after Pat quit school, she went to work at (A.G.T.) Alberta Government Telephones. She held this job for five years, in Edmonton and Calgary, while at the same time, raising two children, Wanda and Cory from a previous marriage. She married Jim Smid in 1978. Jim, Pat and the children live in Edmonton where both are still employed by A.G.T., Pat in clerical and Jim in engineering.

Bernice Rubuliak

Bernice graduated in 1972. She attended Grant MacEwan College and then got a job at A.G.T. While in Edmonton she met her future husband Jim Rubuliak. They were married in 1974, at which time Jim decided to go back to University and get his teaching degree. Jim, Bernice and their two sons, Keith and John, live in Vegreville where Jim teaches Junior High School Social Studies.

Donna Woychuk

Donna graduated from High School in 1976. Later the same year, she married high school sweetheart, Lloyd Woychuk. In 1976, when Lloyd graduated from N.A.I.T. they moved to Calgary where he got a job as a heavy duty mechanic with Shell Oil at Jumping Pound. Donna and Lloyd have two children, Ian and Holly.

Judy Klement

While in high school, Judy met Joe Klement, a driller for Westburne Drilling. She graduated from high school in 1979 and worked at A.G.T. until her marriage in fall. Judy and Joe live in Edmonton.

Toby Skladan

Toby (Linda) is in grade eleven and plans to go to N.A.I.T. after graduation. She is planning a career in accounting.

### **Skladan, Kornelo and Paraska by Pat (Skladan) Smid**

Kornelo Skladan was born in 1891 in Rose-Banila, Bukowina, Romania. He immigrated to Canada by himself in 1914 at the age of seventeen. He worked in lumber camps and mines across Canada and came to Alberta in 1917, working as a farmhand in the Shandro district. This is where he met his future wife Paraska (Pearl) Hawreliak, daughter of Simeon and Minodora Hawreliak, who were one of the first pioneers settling in the Shandro district. Kornelo and Pearl were married in 1919. They bought a farm four miles northeast of Andrew, SW 15-57-16-4, where Mike and Mary Yadowski live today. Pearl and Kornelo raised a family of nine children: William (Bill), Anne, Mary, Jean, John, Lena, Nick, Nancy and Elie. Pearl died in 1941 after giving birth to Elie. She



Kornelo and Paraska Skladan.

died of infantile paralysis. Kornelo married Genny Paley. They then sold their farm and bought the acreage where John and Mabel Skladan live today. Kornelo had been an active church elder with the Kysylew Church until his death in 1958.

Bill farmed with his dad until he got married in 1944. He was World Oats Champion in 1939 and 1941 at the World's Fair in Chicago. Bill married Mary Kucher of Whitford. They had three children: Dianne, Randy and Ricky. Shortly after he got married, he went into the carpentry business. Most of the buildings and homes he built in Andrew and District still stand today. Some of these include: The Silver Glow Hall (burnt down in 1964); the Roxella Theatre (now an apartment building); Tkachuk's store (later Semeniuks' Store and now a beauty shop) and many houses. Later, Bill and Mary moved to Red Deer and then to Calgary, still working as a carpenter. he died in Calgary in 1964 at the age of forty-five.

Anne and Metro Kutcher married in Andrew. They raised a family of six children: Lillian, Ken,

Lorna, Melvin, Earl and Dennis. Metro worked as a laborer and later as a carpenter in Andrew until about 1955. They then moved to Edmonton, where Metro continued his trade as a carpenter.

Mary left home at an early age. She went to Edmonton and then later to Vancouver, where she married Bill Wolsky. They now live in Surrey, British Columbia. They have one son, Danny.

Jean left home for Edmonton at sixteen, where she worked as a waitress. She later married John Senetchko. John went to work on the oil patch where he earned his ticket as a Steam Engineer. He is presently employed as Bldg. Superintendent. John and Jean have a family of three children: Linda, Ron and Jim. They all live in Edmonton.

John left home at the age of seventeen, going to Kimberly, British Columbia, working in a hard rock mine. He returned in the spring to help with the farm work. Later, he worked with his brother Bill learning the carpentry business. He continued his carpentry all through the years, although working at several other jobs. He owned a bulk gas business, worked in the creamery for several years in Andrew and then as an elevator agent in Andrew and Whitford for some nine years. John married Mabel Martiniuk in 1950. They've lived in Andrew for most of their lives, raising six children: Jim, Pat, Bernice, Donna, Judy and Linda. John now works for the Provincial Parks Department as a Journeyman Carpenter, traveling to the Lac La Biche shop, and back home to Andrew for the weekends.

Lena worked at the Treasury Branch after graduating from high school in Andrew. She was later transferred to the Coronation Branch, where she met and married Bill Waltham, farmer and rancher. Bill and Lena have five children: Jackie, Robert, Susan, Sandra and Laurie. They still reside in the Coronation area.

Nick graduated from Andrew High School in 1950, going on to University, where he got his teaching degree. He has taught in several schools in the Lamont School Division. He married Gennie Wardach, who is also a teacher. They raised a family of two girls: Rhonda and Karen. They are presently living in Lamont, where they are both employed.

Nancy left Andrew for Vancouver at the age of fifteen. She got a job working in a bank. She lived there for about five years, came back to Edmonton, where she met Stan Capp, originally from Carvel, Alberta. They married shortly after. Stan worked as a locomotive fireman at Northern Alberta Railway. They raised a family of two: Douglas and Debbie. Stan is now a supervisor at Inter-Provincial Steel and Pipe. They live in Edmonton and spend their weekends at their farm near Carvel.

Eli died at the age of thirteen after having been badly burned in a fire.

### **Skoreiko, Alexander and Maria and Family by Alex Skoreiko**

Grandpa Alexander Skoreiko was born on June 24, 1851 in the village of Boriwtsi, Chernowets, capital of Bukowena in Austria — Hungary. In 1872, he served in the Austrian army with heavy artillery. In 1876, he married Maria Hunchak. Their children were: Iwan, born May 2, 1878; Wasyl, born in 1880; Elena, born in 1891; and Metro, born in 1894.

In 1903, Grandpa heard much about the new country of Canada. He boarded a train, alone, from Chernowets to Hamburg, Germany, then he boarded the ship "Kaiser-Wilhelm" to the port of Halifax. There, he boarded a train to Strathcona, South Edmonton. From there he walked to Andrew.

He met Toder Skoreiko homesteading west of Andrew. Toder came from Boriwtsi and was in the blacksmithing business. He informed Grandpa about homesteads. Grandpa then walked further northwest



Magdalena and John.

and found land which he liked, S. W. ¼ Section 13-57-17-4. Here, he built a dug-out and started a log house. He did not make a homestead entry but only took a chance by squatting. He also marked S. E. ¼ Section 14-57-17 for his son Iwan.

He went to work for the Canadian Pacific Railway (C.P.R.) extra gang for a year, then returned home to Boriwtsi, Bukowena to sell his property. In the early spring of 1906, Grandpa obtained four passports for himself, for Granny, for Aunt Helen (aged fifteen), and for Uncle Metro (aged twelve). Wasyl was in the Austrian army at the time. The four boarded a train from Chernowets to Port Hamburg.

After sailing for twenty-one days on the ship "Sicilia", they landed in Quebec on May 12. They spent two days in Quebec, with much checking. On May 23, they arrived in Strathcona, South Edmonton, by C.P.R. train. The overcrowded train, depression, tiredness from lack of sleep, and loneliness were all hard to bear. They also lacked knowledge of the English language. But cheer returned. Granny recalled that on May 24, Victoria Day, in the immigration building, they were greeted by the Edmonton brass and the Strathcona bagpipe bands. English and Scottish women treated them to white bread, cheese and sliced meat, pastry, coffee, goodies and balloons for the children. In the evening, the sky was lit with colored, bursting flying stars. Many immigrants' eyes were filled with tears and their hearts with joy, as their stomachs were filled with snacks and their thirst quenched with coffee. To their delight, they sang and accepted the welcome with whole hearts and cheered aloud for joy. Many went to sleep while standing up against the wall.

The four boarded a train to Lamont. Grandpa had made arrangements with Toder Skoreiko to meet them with a team of horses. Into the new double-box wagon, were loaded their belongings for the thirty-mile journey to Grandpa's one year old dugout home.

They were not short of buzzing music in the air. Mosquitos were plentiful. Smudges provided a comfort. By the end of July, Grandpa had the log house roof on and a door to keep the skunks out. Metro was twelve years old and soon learned how to snare rabbits for their meat supply.

Grandpa set out walking to Wostok to make a homestead entry with Theodor Nemirsky. Granny was busy spading sod for a garden. She brought many kinds of seeds to plant, including Grandpa's tobacco seed, which Grandpa took a special effort in raising a bumper crop. People, from miles around, came for some of Grandpa's tobacco.

Grandpa was a sturdy young man. No task was impossible. He cleared land with axe and grub-hoe and plowed with a walking plow and oxen. Late in



Granny Skoreiko, 1926.

the fall, he threshed grain on an ice floor with a hand flail and separated the grain from the chaff by winnowing pailfuls in the strong wind. Seeding was done with an open bag hanging strapped to his side from which he spread the grain by hand. Granny would follow covering the seeds with a hand-made wooden rake. Harvesting was done by hand sickle or a scythe. A rope was twisted from grain stalks to tie the bundles, then they were stooked to dry.

Grandpa lived five miles from Andrew where Edward Carey owned a general store. There he bought coal oil for fifteen cents a gallon, sugar for seventy-five cents for a twenty pound bag, Blue Ribbon tea for twenty-five cents a pound, one hundred pound bag of flour for one dollar and ten cents.



Grandpa had no problem carrying all this home on his back, around sloughs and mud holes, while fanning mosquitos with a leafy willow branch. Walking to Lamont, twenty-five miles away, on business was also a must.

By 1920 Grandpa owned all the farm machinery needed, four fine horses, and a Chatham wagon which was used to ride with Granny to church.

In 1908, Aunt Helen (Elena) married Stanley Ostapowich, a blacksmith.

Uncle Bill (Wasy) married Magdalena Sorotsky.

Uncle Metro, at age fourteen, became ill with typhoid fever which left him paralyzed from the waist down. He spent many years in various hospitals. He passed away July 28, 1970 at the auxilary hospital in Camrose.

Grandpa died on September 29, 1928, at the age of seventy-seven. Granny was very religious and devoted much of her time to the church. She received her first old-age pension cheque for the sum of five dollars a month. She died in October of 1947, at the age of one hundred and one.

My Dad, John (Iwan), went to school in Chernowtsi, Bukowena. He received a grade four diploma. In 1898, he finished his apprenticeship in blacksmithing, horseshoeing and as a wheelwright with a first class certificate. He served in the Austrian army with the tradesman regiment. In 1900, he came to Canada and was employed by Nikiforuk's Fence and Iron Works in Edmonton. Later he became a half-share holder. In 1903, he married Magdalena Presizniuk.

In April, 1907, Dad sold his share in the Fence and Iron Works in Edmonton. That same spring, he moved to Andrew and rented Frank Oliver's house at two dollars per month. Dad was employed by Frank Oliver as maintenance man in the grist mill and sawmill and as sawyer sawing logs at the sawmill for a wage of fifty cents a day. In 1908, Dad opened a blacksmith shop in Edward Carey's slab warehouse, back of the store on the south side, in the old hamlet, rent free. The same year, he filed a homestead entry on S. E. ¼ Section 14-57-17. In 1910, he built a log house with a cedar shingled roof and moved the family to the farm. Mom looked after the farm while Dad worked in the blacksmith shop in Andrew. He came home weekends to build fences and to do other farm work. Later, he bought N. E. ¼ Section 11-57-17, School Land, at six dollars an acre. Now, brother George farms this land. George also bought land from Metro Kyca, S. E. ¼ Section 11-57-17.

Brother Bill was born on November 21, 1906. He married Lena Kokotilo in 1932. They have four children: Rita, Mrs. Milton Henning; John; Jeanette, Mrs. Terry Eliuk; and Audrey, Mrs. Wood. For a

while, Bill farmed Grandpa's farm. Later, he bought S. W. ¼ Section 12-57-17 and S. E. ¼ Section 14-57-17. In 1964 Bill sold out and went into business at the Andrew Tire and Battery Shop.

Brother George was born in April of 1912. He married Olga Bryks in 1943. They have two children: Natalie, Mrs. Lawrence Wasylayko; and Michael, who married Patricia Frunchak.

Brother Mike married Verna Harasym, in Vancouver, British Columbia.

Sister Mary married Nick Tymchuk in Hamilton, Ontario.

Sister Jean married Bob Bell in Wawa, Ontario.

Sister Lena married George Ewoniak of Hamilton, Ontario.

Sister Helen married Nick Zalitach of Willingdon, Alberta.

Sister Ethel married Paul Nicholas of Edmonton, Alberta.

Brother Metro married Kay of Surrey, British Columbia.

I, Alexander, was born on April 14, 1905. I went



Mary and Alex Skoreiko, 1962.

to Andrew School for a year, then moved to the farm. There, I walked two and one-half miles to Kysylew School. Miss Jessie Duke taught me one year. Miss Mary G. Howard, an outstanding teacher, taught me grade one to grade eight. During my teens, I helped Dad in the blacksmith shop; operated Dad's threshing machine, threshing grain at five cents a bushel; and broke land at four to six dollars an acre. Other jobs were: mining coal with Uncle Andy Morris at Cadomin, Mountain Park, Luscar and Drumheller Mine; carpentered with John Zelisko, building in new Andrew; took a welding course in Calgary in 1929 and operated the blacksmith and welding shop. I sharpened plow shares at twenty-five cents and shod horses at one dollar per horse.

In the 1930's more blacksmith shops were opened, with John Frunchak, Paul Yakoweshen, Stanley Ostopowich and Sam Tanasichuk. Competition was no problem. Farmers repaired everything possible. All the blacksmiths had plenty of work. We received little cash. Most work was done in trade for meat, eggs, and stove wood at one dollar per wagon box. Credit was a small businessman's killer until 1936 when Premier Aberhart introduced his scrip dollars. Most of us were more than happy to rush to the bank and stick one cent stamps on as next day it would cost you two cents. When the scrip had one hundred stamps, it became a "no-worry-dollar".

In June, 1940, I signed up with the First Edmonton Base Ordinance Workshop of the Canadian Army. In July, 1946, I was discharged to civilian life. I took a course, through the D. V. A., at a Technical School, in metallurgy oxygen — acetylene and arc welding. I received a Journeyman's Certificate. In 1947, I sold the blacksmith shop to John Tkachuk. That same year, I was employed with Dominion Bridge and Steel Company, Edmonton, Alberta, as welder, flame cutter and structural fitter.

In 1969, my wife and I retired to Andrew, Alberta. My wife is the former Mary Gillies. We have two daughters, Dorothy and Joan. Dorothy is married to Don Couzens, a welding instructor at the Alberta Institute of Technology. Joan married Glenn Hill, a contractor in Mobile Homes.

To our parents, grandparents and great-grandparents, we give sincere thanks, love, and blessing for their daring challenge to move to this new land which has given us and the coming generations freedom and an opportunity to a better life.

### **Skulsky, Stanley and Ann by Robert and Sophie Skulsky**

An Andrew resident from 1933 to 1964, Stanley Skulsky was born on October 17, 1895 in Buchach, Ukraine. Buchach is located about fifty miles north

of Chernovtsy and is in the Province of Galicia and in the County of Peskewtsi.

Ukraine's history is that of constant turmoil because of its strategic location. It was a pathway for conquerors and traders to Asia and Europe. It was suppressed by the Austrians, Polish, the Lithuanians, the Russians, the Turks and Mongols. The peasants were mere serfs and so it was not difficult to see why the new and promised land of Canada appealed to so many. Among these was Stanley's father, Mike Skulsky, who with his wife and two year old son, in 1897, decided to seek this promised land. Mike's wife and Stanley's mother died during the long voyage. How he ended up in the Limestone area near Andrew is lost in history.

Stanley, at age two, was put into an orphanage in St. Albert. In the meantime his father remarried. In 1908, when Stanley was eight years old; Mike Skulsky, his father, came back to St. Albert to reclaim his son. The orphanage was his family and the only home he ever knew; but despite his pleading and crying and hiding, he was forced to go. Stanley recalls his wagon trip well. The journey took five days. They crossed the Fort Saskatchewan River by a ferry in Edmonton. Edmonton's population was about six hundred at that time. When the long journey finally ended, Stanley was introduced to his new young mother, Mary (Sachur) Skulsky, and his many new step brothers and sisters. Stanley soon discovered that he had a communication problem, since he spoke only English and his new family spoke only Ukrainian. The adjustment to his new and growing family is a painful memory, but for the sake of history, I shall attempt to name his half-brothers and half-sisters in random order: Annie (Skulsky) Sawatiski, died 1960, Katie (Skulsky) Brotsky, Pearl (Skulsky) Charchuk, Helen Skulsky, John, Jim, Paul, Peter, Steve, and Walter Skulsky.

As soon as Stanley was old enough to venture forth on his own, he left Alberta and settled in Dundurn, Saskatchewan near Saskatoon. He bought a farm here later, but married a home town girl, Ann Charchuk, a daughter of Steve Charchuk and Mary (Polichuk) Charchuk. On October 19, 1924 their first child, Mary, was born in Dundurn. Olga followed on October 11, 1926. Helen was born March 10, 1928. Robert, their only son, was born on April 26, 1930.

In 1932 Stanley and Ann Skulsky and their four children sold the farms in Dundurn, Saskatchewan and temporarily rented a farm for one year in Warwick. From there they moved to the Andrew area, first renting a farm three and one-half miles west of Andrew and later buying two farms four and one-half miles from Andrew. The children each matured in Andrew but have all since married and left.

Mary Skulsky resided in Edmonton.

Helen married Jack Sinclair of Vancouver in June of 1953 and together they raised two girls: Rosemary, who in 1979 became Mrs. Garner; and Barbara.

Olga became Mrs. Jim Toal and to them four children were born: Terry Toal who married Kim Landers from Boston on July 19, 1975. Terry and Kim have presented Stanley and Ann Skulsky with their first great-grandchild Brian, born October 1, 1978. Carol Toal married Phillip Scott. Patricia Toal married William Ackerman. Mike Toal was born March 23, 1959.

Robert Skulsky married Sophie Tkachuk of Andrew on July 29, 1953. The family name will continue through three sons and one daughter born to them. Ian Skulsky was born June 8, 1959 in Denver, Colorado. Rana Skulsky was born March 15, 1961 in Denver. Del Skulsky was born March 18, 1964 in Torrance, California. Ryan Skulsky was born March 2, 1968 also in Torrance, California.

### **Sokolik, Steve and Pearl by Nick and Anne Frunchak**

Residents of the Andrew district for fifty years, Steve and Pearl Sokolik lived and worked here since



Pearl and Steve Sokolik.

choosing Canada as their new homeland in 1929. Both Steve and Pearl were born in the village of Hniezdechna, Province of Ternipol. Steve was born on July 7, 1901 and Pearl (nee Rudka) was born on June 22, 1903. They were married in August, 1924, and had a son, Peter, born to them in 1927.

Hearing of the opportunities for work and a new life, they decided to move to Canada to work for a while, then to return to Ukraine. They sailed to Montreal in May 1929, leaving their two-year-old son behind with the grandparents because they did not know what uncertainties and problems they would face in the new land. When they arrived in Canada at the beginning of the Depression, they worked mostly in the Andrew area as farm hands for seven years. The pay was twenty-five cents per day plus room and board, but nonetheless they managed to save every cent so that they could bring their son Peter to Canada. In 1936 their dreams came true, and Peter arrived all by himself at the age of nine. Now that the family was re-united, they decided to remain in Canada.

In 1940 they decided to buy their own land, and so for \$2,000 bought the farm from Tom Hall in the Whitford district, and made it their home for the next thirty six years. Through their continuous hard work they made the land productive enough and developed a succesful farming operation.

They raised turkeys, chickens, hogs, cattle and grain.

They had two more children. Anne, who is married to Nick Frunchak, lives in Edmonton, and they have five children.

Peter is married to Mona Pilipchuk; they have five children and live on an acreage in South Edmonton. Peter is in the concrete business.

William is married to Jenny Gordica; they live in Edmonton, and have five children. William is an Assistant Supervisor with the Alberta Vocational Centre.

Steve and Pearl retired from farming in 1975 and moved to their new home in Vegreville. Pearl passed away on February 10, 1979, and Steve continues to make his home in Vegreville.

### **Sorochan, Alex and Irene**

Alex Sorochan was two years old when he came to Canada with his parents, Wasyl and Wasylena, in 1902. He lived with his family on their homestead where he helped farm and break land with oxen, and in later years with horses.

Alex took his schooling at Sniatyn School where his father was a school trustee for sixteen years.

On June 24, 1926 he married Irene Serediak,

daughter of John and Mary Serediak who homesteaded three miles north of Alex's parents.

Alex took over the quarter section of land across the road from his father's homestead, where he built his own home on SW 35-57-16-W4. Only forty acres were under cultivation at this time. Here Alex and Irene remained throughout the years and raised their family.

Mary, the eldest, married Walter Dushinski of Mundare. They have four children: Dale, Audrey, Cheryl and Donald.

Olga, the second child, married Bill Shuya of Toronto and they have a daughter Jacqueline and a son Bob.

Nancy married Harold Firlotte of New Brunswick.

Vickie married Richard Watkins of Winnipeg and they have three daughters: Darlene, Janice and Chris.

Bill married Edda Niemann of Edmonton and they have a daughter Lorry and two sons, Lance and Grant.



Alex and Irene Sorochan with daughters, Mary and Olga.

Elsie married Bill Mitchell of Weyburn, Saskatchewan, and they have three sons: Ross, Kelly and Clayton.

John married Franky Roberts of Edmonton and they have a daughter Tracy and a son Brian.

Kathy married Scott Hain of Hawaii and they have one daughter, Maile.

Jeanne married Cecil Kereliuk of Hairy Hill and they have a daughter Wendy and a son Terry.

Lil married John MacAndrew of Toronto and they have two daughters, Susan and Janet.

Liz married John Mayzel of Edmonton and they have a daughter Carole and two sons, Clark and John Jr.

Lawrence married Marianne Skitsko of Lamont and they have two sons, Aaron and Shawn.

Florence married Richard Schwarz of Montreal and they have a daughter, Christina.

Sharole married Droy Coulson of Calgary and they have two daughters.

June married Al Marshall of Edmonton and they have a daughter Nicole and a son Cory.

Last, but not least, Sharon married Wayne Sulyma of Edmonton.

The children of Alex and Irene attended the Sniatyn, North Bukowina (where Alex was trustee for many years), Old Bukowina and Andrew Schools. The Bukowina School was three and a half miles from their home. In the winter months when the roads were blocked by snow drifts, horse and sleigh



Irene and Alex Sorochan on their 50th wedding anniversary.



Alex and Irene (center back) with children and grandchildren.

were used for transportation. The school had a barn where the horses were sheltered for the day. In summer the children walked or used a horse and buggy. It was not until the late forties that school buses became more common.

From 1926 to 1941 Alex and Irene used horses to work the land. The horses were replaced by a McCormick tractor on steel wheels.

Alex and Irene moved to Edmonton in 1963 and continue to farm the land along with their three sons.

Though Alex and Irene have encountered many hardships through the years, they now feel richly rewarded by the warmth of their children. Their home remains the "Family Center" where on a Sunday afternoon many a life's experience is shared.

### **Sorochan, Danelo Dmetro And Raifta**

The "New Land" as described by the steamship agents looked very inviting to Danelo Dmetro Sorochan, a young lad of fifteen in the village of Raranche, Bukowina. The shortage of land, the very high taxes in the larger Chernowetze area and the death of his father prompted Dan to join his cousin who was immigrating to Canada in 1911. The next ten years were spent in the Maritimes and in northern Ontario, working in the mines and for the railroad. In 1922 Dan Sorochan moved to the Sunland District in Alberta to be near a cousin. He purchased 160 acres of land straddling the Bukowina and Sniatyn School Districts. In 1924 he married Raifta (Ruth) Malayko, daughter of an already established family in the Cadron District.

Mary and Leonard were born while Dan and his wife still farmed. In 1952 the Provincial Grocery in Andrew was purchased. After fourteen years of operation, the store was closed and Danelo Dmetro and Raifta Sorochan moved to Vegreville.

Mary married Bill Karmas of Two Hills. They have two daughters, Adelle and Lori. Leonard mar-

ried Joyce Ferguson and they have three daughters: Susan, Elizabeth and Ruth.

Dan Sorochan died August 18, 1972. Raifta (Ruth) Sorochan still lives in Vegreville.

### **Sorochan, Ivan and Palahna**

by Katie Nikiforuk, Peter Sorochan and Pearl Ewasiuk

Ivan and Palahna Sorochan (nee Kobchuk or Kopchuk) were born and raised in the south western part of Ukraine. Ivan was born in the village of Kniaze, and Palahna was born in the neighboring village of Zaluchy, in the county (Povit) of Sniatyn. (Since World War II, the county is known as Ivano Frankivshchyna, near the city of Chernivtzi, in South Western Ukraine)

Because of poverty and hardships they decided to come to Canada in search of a brighter future for themselves and their children.

In mid-March of 1900, Ivan, Palahna and four children boarded the train from Chernivtzi to Hamburg, Germany. From there they travelled almost seven weeks by ship to Halifax, Nova Scotia. From Halifax they again travelled by train heading westward for Edmonton, Alberta (N.W.T.).

Upon leaving Winnipeg, misfortune struck the Sorochan family. They lost their baby son Nick (twenty-one months old). The baby was buried in Calgary. But life must go on and they continued their journey to their destination.

They arrived in Edmonton in the third week in May, and were met by Ivan's brother Vasyl, who migrated with his wife and two children about one and one-half years earlier.

Upon arriving in Edmonton Ivan and Palahna (with three children) had twenty cents in cash to their name. This they split between themselves; Ivan took ten cents and Palahna had ten cents. Vasyl (Ivan's



Ivan and Palahna Sorochan.

brother) persuaded Ivan to stay in Edmonton and the two would seek a job. Several days later, they were sent on a job to help build the railway west of Calgary.

Palahna with the three children (Dmetro age nine years, Anna age six and one-half years and Wasyl age three and one-half years) was sent to live with Wasyl's wife on the farm at Zawale, ten miles southwest of Andrew. She and the children were transported to the farm by Ivan's close friend, travelling by buckboard and oxen, through sloughs, lakes and wild animal trails as there were no roads then.

In a short time Palahna got to know the neighboring earlier settlers. Some of whom she knew from her homeland. Since this was spring time, she went working for these people, leaving Dmetro the youngest son in charge of the younger children. She would do such jobs as cut brush, dig for the gardens, make hay and cut the crops later in the season. In return she would get food, such as milk and milk products, some eggs, garden vegetables and wheat. Dmetro learned to snare rabbits and that gave them an occasional treat of meat.

In late fall when cold weather came and snow fell, Ivan and Wasyl came home for the winter. That fall, Ivan bought a homestead and also bought a cow and a heifer.

During the winter Ivan and Palahna cut logs and framed a house, covering it with sod. In January 1901 the family increased as daughter Mary was born. Ivan worked summers and came home for the winter until 1904. Their son Dmetro (age thirteen and one-half years) got hired near Fort Saskatchewan as sheep herder.

Ivan sold that farm in 1904 and moved to the permanent place at Zawale. His son Peter still owns this farm.

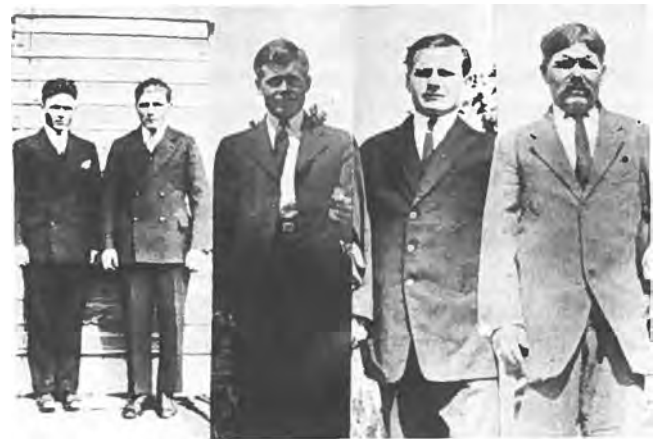
As the family grew larger, Ivan was one of the earliest who decided that the district needed a church. The church was built by the local people. In this church Ivan served as an elder. In 1905 Ivan donated an acre of land on his yard for a local school which was built by the local people in practically no time.

Ivan and Palahna struggled very hard to better the lives for their children. They bought three more farms, so each son could have a farm.

The oldest son Dmetro was not much inclined to farming. He was more interested in education. He went through high school. He taught school for a couple of years during World War I. He also graduated from the Vermilion Agricultural School and took three years of Univeristy in Edmonton. Later he took a deep interest in political and social life. He served as a Municipal Secretary for four years,



Mrs. Palahna Sorochan and her daughters. L. to R.: Pearl, Mary, Palahna, Anna, Katie.



The Sorochans of Zawale. L. to R.: Peter, Steve, Wasyl, Dmetro and Ivan.

organized centralized schools and served as a trustee for such for four years. He also took an active part in social and community life. In 1942 he and his family moved to Vancouver, British Columbia.

William and his family farmed in Zawale till 1928, then moved to Willingdon where he farmed till 1947. He had a butcher shop till his health began to fail and in 1949 he moved to Edmonton.

Steve farmed at Zawale till 1945. Then he moved to Willingdon and operated a butcher shop till 1947. Then he returned to farming five miles south of Andrew and farmed till 1967. Then he moved to Edmonton where he retired.

Peter lived on his father's farm, which he still owns, till 1951. Then he moved to Edmonton and worked for Muttart Lumber Company for twenty-five years. Presently he is retired.

The Sorochan's had eight living children as:  
Dmetro (born 1891, passed away 1963) was married to (the late) Olive Danelowich in 1927. They had four children. Walter, presently a Professor at the University of San Diego, California; Mrs. Frank (Alic) Shelest married a high school principal at

Chase, British Columbia; Mrs. John (Marie) Milsip married a pro seaman; and Robert who is a pro cook.

Annie (born 1893-died 1974) was married to Nykola Wirstuk in 1908. They had four children: Mrs. William (Mary) Wakaruk of Vernon, British Columbia; Steve of Smoky Lake; Peter and family of Kahwin, Alberta; also Kate Malayko and family of Prince George, British Columbia.

Wasył (born 1898-died 1954) was married to Mary Prochinsky. They had three sons: John and family of Edmonton; Peter and wife of Vilna, Alberta; and Walter and family of Calgary, Alberta.

Mary (born 1901- died 1975) was married to the late William Tanasichuk. They had four children: Mrs. Kay (Chas.) Bordian, Mrs. Margaret Kowal, William Jr. who passed away in 1977, and Mrs. Susie (John) Patan of Edmonton.

Katie was born in 1904. She was married to the late D. W. Nikiforuk in 1921. They had five children: Mrs. Ann Scraba and family, Mac and Eli and family live in Edmonton; Robert and family live in Fort Saskatchewan. One daughter, Lillian Stelmach, died tragically in an accident in 1964 and is survived by two children Lorne and Cindy.

Steve (born 1905- died 1977) was married to Cassie Fedun. They had four children: John, a school teacher, and family live in Edmonton; Eugene, a business man, and family live in Edmonton; Mrs. Virginia (James) McNeil lives in Sydney, Australia; Ernest, a gas technologist, and family live in Red Deer, Alberta.

Peter (born 1910) was married to the late Annie Kuchera in 1935. He was widowed in 1945. He has two daughters: Mrs. Lillian (Bob) Taschuk of Vancouver, British Columbia; and Mrs. Susie (Stan) Presisniuk of Edmonton, Alberta. Peter presently lives in Edmonton.

Pearl (born 1913) married Andrew Ewasiuk in 1942. They have one daughter, Mrs. Chris Forth of Edmonton.

Ivan and Palahna contributed a lot to this community as they were hard workers.

Ivan was born in 1863, and died in 1927.

Palahna was born in 1872, and died in 1949.

This is the history as gathered by their remaining three children — Katie Nikiforuk, Peter Sorochan and Pearl Ewasiuk.

### **Sorochan, Stephan and Katerina**

Stephan Sorochan married Katerina Bodnariuk, a widow with two children. In 1902 from the village of Lastiwka, Buckovena, Austria, Stephan and Katherina left for new lands in Canada. They settled on a homestead in the Czahar School Area and here they

lived the rest of their days. Seven children they raised, three sons, and four daughters.

George Bodnarek married Alexandra Andony and claimed his own homestead in the Czahar School District. They have Mary, Domka, Andy, Virginia, Steve, Sylvester, Eva and Annie who all attended Czahar School.

Annie married Steve Gordichuk and also claimed a homestead in the Czahar School District.

Lekaria married George Melnychuk of Pruth.

Vaselka (Sarah) married Bill Melenka of Sachava.

Peter Sorochan married Ann Popowich of Borowitz.

Bill Sorochan married Ann Makowichuk of Pruth.

Domka married Mr. Fedorak of Borowitz.

Stephan and Katerina Sorochan were buried at the Luzan Orthodox Church Cemetery.

### **Sorochan, Wasył and Wasylena**

Wasył Sorochan, son of Stephan, was born in the Village of Nazirna near the City of Koloyma in Austria. Here he met and married Wasylena Kostiuik. With their three children: Harry (the eldest), Mary and Alex; they immigrated to Canada in the autumn of 1902.

They departed by boat from Hamburg, Germany to Canada. Arriving in the Port of Halifax, Wasył and Wasylena travelled by train to the City of Edmonton. Upon their arrival at the immigration hall, they met by coincidence another Wasył Sorochan (no relation), an earlier homesteader from Zawale, south of Andrew.

This homesteader befriended Wasył and Wasylena and took them to his homestead south of



Wasył and Wasylena Sorochan.

Andrew where they stayed for a short period of time. During their stay they were able to find and lease land for three years at approximately twenty dollars per year.

Little land was cultivated so it was necessary for Wasyl to find work. He and others walked as far as Lethbridge in search of work. Near Edmonton, Wasyl was able to find work for a farmer, stooking at forty cents a day for a sixteen-hour day. While working on this farm, he learned the City of Edmonton was paying eighty cents a day for a ten-hour day; therefore, he applied with the city and obtained employment helping to construct the High Level Bridge.

During this time Wasyl was able to save some money and obtained a homestead of his own north of Andrew on SE 34-57-16-W4. This homestead had ten to twelve acres of broken land. Through hard work and dedication, more land was broken with the use of oxen.

Over the years, the family increased in size with the birth of son John and daughters Pearl, Annie and Kate. In 1916 Wasyl purchased an additional quarter of land from the Western Canada Land Company Ltd. This land was directly across the road from his own homestead.

On his original homestead Wasyl and Wasylena lived and farmed until his passing on July 2, 1946. After Wasyl's death Wasylena moved to Two Hills where she lived with her daughter Annie and Nick Holyk, until her passing on January 18, 1959.

### **Stashko, Elia and Sophia**

Eli and Sophia Stashko came to Canada in 1899 from the village of Kysyliw, County of Zastawna, province of Bucovyna, Ukraine. They settled on a homestead in the Czahar School district, south of Whitford Lake.

They were both hard working, and never had any children; however, they helped a few orphans.

Sophia Stashko's maiden name was Tarangul and she had a brother John, homesteading on the east side of Whitford Lake. Due to an accident with horses, John Tarangul passed away and left four fatherless children: Bill, Nancy, Helen and John. Elia and Sophia Stashko fostered the two older children, Bill and Nancy. They attended Czahar School.

Elia and Sophia started to progress in farming very readily and by 1915 raised horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, turkeys, geese, ducks and chickens. They milked twelve to fifteen cows and had four quarters of land. Sometimes they had hired help and often times not. In 1915 they had some bad luck. While pitching barley sheaves, a barley beard stuck into Elia's eye. Thus he became blind in that eye.



Mr. and Mrs. Eli Stashko, 1939.

However, this did not deter his work any. The following winter he was hauling grain to the elevator in Mundare. It was a cold, windy day; so he put his fur collar up. While crossing the railroad track, a train which he did not see or hear struck him. Both horses were killed, the wagon was smashed to pieces, and Elia was thrown onto the station platform. He was alive but unconscious. They took him to Lamont hospital where he remained for a few months. He lost his right arm and his leg was crushed. When he came home from the hospital several months later, he was severely handicapped; but, with his wife's help and a hired man, he farmed till 1948; then he made a sale and moved to Willingdon.

In 1907 Elana Topolnisky, daughter of Ivan and Katerina Topolnisky of Czahar and George Kewelewich, son of Harry and Pareska Kewelewich of Whitford, were married with Reverend Alexander Antoinoff officiating. In 1908 Elana Kewelewich died and left to mourn an infant daughter, Mary. In 1914 Mary's father, George Kewelewich, passed away and was laid to rest beside Elana at St. John's Orthodox Church, seven miles south of Andrew.





Maria Kewelewich (Stashko).

Mary was taken in by Elia and Sophia Stashko where she lived till her marriage. After Elia Stashko lost his right arm in the railway accident, Mary became his second hand. Mary Kewelewich married Bill Ruptash of the Shepenitz district at St. John's Russian Orthodox Church at Sachava in 1925 with Reverend A. Bimenoff attending. They settled on a farm near Two Hills and also fostered a daughter Mary, who came to their home at eleven months of age, after her mother's passing. Six years later, Bill and Mary had a son Marshall. After Bill Ruptash's passing, Mary lived in Vegreville for a few years before coming to spend her retirement years at the Andrew Lodge. Here she reminisces about her early years at Stashko's farm.

In 1950 Elia Stashko was ill a few days and passed away at the ripe age of eighty. Sophia lived for another four years, and in 1954 she passed away at the age of eighty. They were laid to rest in the Borowitz Cemetery, north of Willingdon.

Their land is now being farmed by John Andruchow, Peter Anaka and Henry and Marshall Kowolchuk.

### **Stepa, Harry and Anne by Paul and John Stepa**

Harry and Anne Stepa were residents of Andrew from 1929 to 1943. A brief history of Harry and Ann Stepa, before taking up residence in Andrew.

Harry was born in the Ukraine and immigrated to the Delph-Peno district in 1907. Anne Kasczycyn was also born in the Ukraine and immigrated to the St. Michael District in 1897. They lived and homesteaded with their parents until their marriage in 1913. After their marriage they kept homesteading in the Delph-Peno District until 1917 when they moved to Edmonton.

John, the eldest, was born on the homestead in 1915. Peter (deceased at the age of six) was born shortly after their move to Edmonton. Then Mary was born just before they moved to Chipman in 1919. Here our father ventured onto new careers — first in the grocery or general store business, then town policeman and sheriff. Then in 1921, the year the twins were born, Helen and Paul, our father began his new career, which would last some thirty-five years, as grain elevator agent. He took the position as assistant agent until 1923 when the company (U.G.G.) moved him to Chipman to assume the position as agent. This was for the United Grain Growers Company. The family continued to live in Chipman until 1924, the year Joseph was born, then moved to Haight until 1927. Then the company transferred our father to Radway Centre (Radway, Alberta) at that time. This was mainly due to the lack of schools in the Haight district. We lived in Radway until 1929, the year the youngest, Elizabeth was born. In July of 1929, our father decided to accept the position of agent for a new company being formed (the Alberta



Harry and Ann Stepa on their golden anniversary, 1913-1963.

Wheat Pool) and be the first agent in the new elevator just completed in Andrew. I was nine and John was fifteen at that time and I can recall how exciting it was and how I was impressed by the hamlet of Andrew, no sidewalks, not too many buildings as yet. The old or south Andrew was still there but the business had moved to the north side of the tracks.

Our father found that when the Depression came upon us the Alberta Wheat Pool could not continue in business and shortly after it closed and father was out of work. This did not last too long. The United Grain Growers people soon rehired him. Our father worked hard during those depression years. I can recall during harvest Dad would work all night on many occasions, loading the train cars with grain for shipment to the grain terminals.

Bringing up a family of six children was a feat in itself on a monthly salary during those years; because of this, he was not able to partake of any other activities.

We can recall our first school year in the fall of 1929. There were two schools just north of the hamlet, one is now the Thomas residence. A new school was being built at this time and not completed. The school board found that due to the sudden increase in population, the two schools could not accommodate all the children. Therefore the lower grades one, two, three, and I believe, four had to attend classes in the Andrew Hall. From that time on pupils were moved to the new school as each room was completed. I entered the new school in the winter of 1930 — the north-west room; it was exciting.

We can remember different happenings during the 1930's. One halloween, I cannot remember the exact year, when we were on the way to school and to the different jobs and businesses, we noticed a farmer's wagon on the roof of a building which was vacant and stood in the middle of the east side of main street.

Every New Year's Eve the Hoffman Brothers would fire their guns into the air to celebrate the arrival of each New Year. How it became a custom I do not know, but many of the town folk always met the train. At times the station platform was crowded with people. How we all gathered in the post office every morning waiting for our mail! I can recall playing in the ruins of the old Andrew Hotel; the hail storm, I cannot recall the exact year; the strong wind, how it blew the roof off this old garage that stood empty in old Andrew; the bag-pipe playing by the brother-in-law of Miss Woywitka, our grade three teacher; the burning of the livery stable, the smell of animal flesh; the first electric power, the powerhouse stood in the vicinity of Frunchak's Welding Shop.

How exciting the harvest season was! We town

children could not wait for the four o' clock bell to ring, so we could run out to help drive the horses.

Thursday was farmer's day in Andrew, it seemed as though all the farm people came into town to shop; the puffed wheat factory operated by the Fedorak Brothers; the building of the flour mill later on and the opening of the Treasury Branch (number two) in Alberta. Yes, we even had exciting times in sports and different entertainment. The picture shows once a month; the dances, the Andrew Hall would be packed, people came from different areas.

The sports days! The baseball games, the winning of trophies and of monies at different sports days. Yes, Andrew held its own. The hockey teams we had — when there was no transportation available we would use horses and sleighs. It was fun. Basketball will always be remembered, especially during Edmonton Exhibition Week. We would compete with other country points who wished to enter. We won the junior shield four years in a row and the High School Shield three years in a row. We were then offered those two shields to keep. (This thought has entered my mind on different occasions; where are the shields.)

Time and things began to change. John moved to Mundare to accept a position with the Alberta Lumber Company in 1937. Mary moved to Edmonton soon after. Shortly after the war broke out, I enlisted in 1941, and Helen left for Fort William to work in an airplane factory. Joseph enlisted in 1943, and our father moved to Edmonton to continue buying grain for United Grain Growers until his retirement in 1956 at the age of seventy-seven. Mother passed away in February, 1967 at the age of seventy-four and father five years later, in 1972, at the age of eighty-three.

I will always remember Andrew during those young years, new years as far as the village is concerned. They were happy years and we often talk and mention our village. I, for one, was very happy and proud that our father chose Andrew as the village that I was able to spend my youth in. We cannot remember the exact date Andrew was incorporated as a village but we are certain that will be a historical day.

### **Stewart, Constable Arthur, Marguerite and Family**

From Edmonton, we transferred to Andrew in the spring of 1943 and moved into the "Black Hole of Calcutta" (as my mother called our new-to-be residence). While we were there, our daughter Margaret and son Bill were born. Margaret now lives in Sherwood Park and Bill is farming in the Hairy Hill district.

The R.C.M.P. dwelling came complete with office and two cells. Have you ever been awakened at



Constable and Marguerite Stewart, 1944 at Shandro Museum.

three in the morning, just to be told that someone's new hat had been thrown down the old two-holer at a dance and that they wanted you to come and get it out? The life of an R.C.M.P. and his wife was seldom dull or boring. Once a month court was held. The magistrates and lawyers from Vegreville came to pay a visit. After they were amply fed and watered, court went into session in the office of the detachment.

With Andrew and district being such a friendly place, we met many wonderful people and it really made our stay there enjoyable. A fare-well party was held in our honor in the Andrew Community Hall, with people attending from town and country. After a dance and lovely lunch, (more like a banquet) we were presented with a beautiful coffee table which still stands with pride and memories in my living room. It was hard indeed to leave such a friendly group of people.

In the late fall of 1945 we were transferred to Edmonton. Constable Stewart then served in Edmonton until his retirement from the R.C.M.P. after serving for twenty-two years. He worked for the Department of Lands and Forests until his sudden death in December 1967 at fifty-four years of age.

### **Stewart, Robert and Mary** by Donald Stewart

Robert Stewart was born on February 19, 1868 at Meaford, Ontario. His parents came from Paisley,

Scotland. Bob, as he was known to all, was the oldest of the family of five. Bob was twelve years of age when his father passed away. At a young age of fourteen years he came to Alberta to find a job. He worked in Golden, in Calgary, and again in Golden. In 1892, he worked on the first railroad from Calgary to Edmonton and also on the telephone line which was being built at that time. While working there, he bought a horse. One day the horse got away, so Pat Bolan, who had a team and a wagon, and Bob followed and tried to catch the horse but were not successful. After days of travelling, they found the horse in Whitford so that was the place they stopped and made Whitford their home. On the N.W. 20-56-15-W4th there was a house, where a family by the name of Babbly lived and had moved away. Babblys had squatted on this land. Bob Stewart and Pat Bolan squatted on this place for two years after they came here. Pat Bolan got married and moved to his own place at N.E. 16-56-15 W4th two miles east of Bob's place.

Bob cleared some land, broke it and was the first man to grow a crop in this district.

In 1901, he met Mary Moisey at Fort Saskatchewan where she had been working and on



Robert Stewart.



Mary Stewart with Jack, Elvira and Jean, 1909.

November 26, 1901, they got married in Wostok church. Mary Moisey was the daughter of Stefan and Wasylena Moisey. She was born in Banelova, Bukowina, Austria in 1881. In 1898, Mary came to Canada with her parents and settled in the Andrew district. Mary and her father walked to Edmonton to find a job. She worked at the Alberta Hotel and later on in Queen's Hotel. It was while working here that she learned the English language and spoke it quite fluently.

Later on, in 1901, she worked in the hotel at Fort Saskatchewan where she met Bob for the first time. Mary was the first Ukrainian girl to marry a Scotsman in this part of the country. They made their home in Whitford and worked hard breaking more land and then buying some cattle, horses and some machinery to start a new life for themselves. In 1902, Bob was appointed Justice of the Peace for life. He was a sub-agent for the Land Titles Office from 1905-1912. During the seven years that he held this position two thousand, five hundred and thirty-eight titles and permits were issued to people from such places as Wahstao, Edwand, Smoky Lake, North Bank,



Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stewart.

Pakan, Hunka, Andrew, Sunland, Mundare, Krakow, Lamont, Fort Saskatchewan, Duvernay, Myrnam, Stry, Villette, Shandro, Whitford, Soda Lake, Pozerville, Desjarlais, Wostok, Sacred Heart, Vegreville, Warwick, Brosseau, Hairy Hill, Pine Creek, South Bend, Bright Banks, Ben's Lake, Sniatyn, Musidora, Leashore, LeaMeadow, Coleridge, Flat Lake and a few from Edmonton.

They had the post office from 1908-1910. From here it was transferred to Sidor Ewanchuk. Sidor had the post office for only four months. Mary, being bilingual, was a great help to Bob during these few years. She was given a government job as an interpreter from 1902 to 1910. They had the first telephone in the district installed in 1908.

Bob and Mary were blessed with five children. Their oldest daughter Jean passed away when she was twelve years of age. Jack was married to Anna Kozak. He passed away in 1938. Elvira married Ed Albiston. They live in Edmonton.

Mary passed away as an infant.

Donald married Mary Topolnisky and they reside on the home place.



Wasyl and Maria Topolnisky on their 55th Anniversary.

During their life together, they advanced their holdings to six hundred and forty acres of land. They raised more cattle, horses and hogs and bought more machinery to work the land with. They bought their first car in 1913. It was a McLaughlin-Buick and they surely enjoyed the rides in it.

Bob and Mary were very active in their community. They were always willing to help anyone in need.

Bob passed away on January 8, 1928, and Mary passed away on November 16, 1955, and was survived by ten grandchildren.

### **Stratichuk, Alex and Dora** by Jean (Stratichuk) Krasowski

Todor and Paraska (Antamnuk) Stratichuk came to Canada in 1898 and homesteaded on a quarter-section of land (NE 57-16-16-4) until their deaths; Todor in 1914 and Paraska in 1946. They had eleven children — six boys (Nick, George, John, Tom, Alex and Harry) and five girls (Dora, Jean, Mary, Anne and Katie).

Alex was born in 1906, attended Sniatyn School and worked on his parents' farm. In 1928 he married Dora Kereychuk. Dora was one in a family of seven children — John, George, Metro, Helen, Dora, Mary, and Annie. They lived in the Kahwin area, north of Andrew. After they were married, Alex and Dora remained at his mother's farm for another year, after which they bought a farm (SE 57-22-16-4). They began farming with a cow, a sow and her litter, and a few chickens. They lived in a granary until they finished building a house. During the next six years they had five children — John, Anne, Nick, Jean, and Steve.



John, Alex, Dora and Annie Stratichuk.

In 1947 they sold their farm to Alex's sister, Katie Pelechovsky and her husband, Victor. At this time they moved to Picardville where they owned and operated a hotel. After about a year in the hotel business, they sold out and moved back to Andrew, where in 1949 they built the Roxella Theatre. In 1957 they sold the theatre because many people were buying television sets and they knew that their business was bound to suffer.

By that time the children had left home and started lives of their own. John married Delores Hawrelak, and they have two children, Daryl and Lauren. John and Delores are now living in Calgary. Anne and her husband, George Olinek, and their children Norman, Brian, Cheryl and Karen are living in Edmonton. Nick married Ella Zdebiak and they had a daughter Debra before Ella died in a car accident in 1959. Nick later married Mrytle Brodie; and they had two sons, Daren and David. They, too, live in Edmonton. Jean married Laurie Krasowski, and they have three sons, Jason, Brian, and Guy. They also make their home in Edmonton. Steve and his wife, Phyllis Kreutz, and their son Bradley live in Edmonton.

Alex and Dora moved to Edmonton where Alex worked for a plumbing firm until his retirement. Dora died in September 1972. At seventy-three years of age, Alex still manages to look after his house and to keep a beautiful yard and nice garden.

### **Stratichuk, John and Anna** by Family Members

On May 6, 1898 at the age of three, John Stratichuk came to Canada with his parents Todor and Paraska Stratichuk. He was born on January 4, 1895 in



Mrs. Strachuk.

Vaskevtsi, Chernowtsi. He had five brothers: Nick, George, Tom, Alex, and Harry, and five sisters: Dora (Nykolaychuk), Mary (Prusak), Jean (Rayment), Annie (Kereychuk), and Kate (Puhalsky). John attended Sniatyn School for a short period of time. As a youngster he worked hard helping his parents on the homestead. Todor passed away at a fairly young age, leaving his wife Paraska and son John in charge of the farm and younger brothers and sisters.

On June 10, 1917 John married Anna Marianicz, daughter of Seman and Maria Marianicz of Sniatyn. They were married in the Russo Greek Orthodox Church at Kysylew. Anna was born on October 28, 1893 in Zavalya. They farmed on Todor's homestead a few years, before moving to Bellis where they bought a butchershop from Tanasko Matichuk. Business was good in winter, but summer proved to be difficult due to the lack of electricity.

After selling their business in Bellis, they bought a farm in the Sniatyn area from the CPR. As well as buying the farm, John also bought a well driller, making a business for himself drilling water wells, which were badly needed at that time. Drilling cost was fifty cents a foot which seemed like an awful lot of money in those days.

John and Anna lived on the farm until retirement. They lived through a lot of hardships; selling eggs at five cents a dozen, five gallons of cream sold for three dollars, calves sold for five dollars, and grain was practically given away. During those days, good management and planning served through the most crucial times.

John served on the board of trustees for the Sniatyn School for many years. When the new school was built, he realized what an education could mean for future generations. He also helped build the second addition to the Russo Greek Orthodox Church at Kysylew, serving on the church board of trustees as well. In 1958 John and Anna retired and moved into Andrew. Their son William and his wife Christine took over the family farm.

In 1961, John Strachuk took ill, passing away on July 28, 1961 at the age of sixty-five years. Anna lived alone for thirteen years and during that time kept herself very busy keeping house, tending her garden, and doing a lot of handicrafts. She also spent a lot of her time helping the ladies in the Andrew Community Centre. Anna passed away January 23, 1975.

They had five children — George, Nick, Mary, William and Eleanor.

George, the oldest son, farmed in the Sniatyn district on the quarter section next to his father's. George married Lena Lastiwka and has two sons,



Back Row: William Strachuk, Nick Strachuk, Nick Ewanchuk. Front Row: Eleanor, Mary and George Strachuk.



John Lakusta, Tom Stratichuk, seated — John Stratichuk, 1915.

Melvin and Kenneth. On the morning of December 1, 1954, a tragic event occurred. George died suddenly in an accident while laying the first sewer pipes for the village of Andrew.

Nick married Helen Filipchuk. Nick, an Industrial Arts teacher, and his wife Helen, a teacher as well, taught in various rural schools including Andrew. They moved to Edmonton where Nick taught at Victoria Composite High School for several years. He is now employed at East Glen School. They have four children — Peggy, Donna, Barry, and Judy.

Mary married Nick Ewanchuk. They live and farm on Osafy Ewanchuk's homestead in the Andrew District. They have four children — June, Richard, Ted, and Cindy.

William finished his high school in Andrew. He married Christine Ostashek and is farming on his



John Stratichuk (on left) with helper drilling a well.

father's farm. They had six children — Douglas, Ronald, Theodore, Joanne, Lori, and Bernice. Douglas, the eldest son was killed August 18, 1971 while working on a pipe line in Swan Hills.

Eleanor worked as a secretary for the Alberta Government. She married Kenneth DeForst of Edmonton. They have four sons — Reggie, Darcy, Terry, and Keith. Eleanor is presently working as a receptionist for Anderson Hearing Aid Service in Edmonton.

### **Stratichuk, Todor and Paraska** by Grace Topolnitsky

Paraska Antamnuk, born in 1868, was orphaned at the age of six. Because she was brought up by several different families, she was forced to work hard as a child, even baby sitting with children older than herself in exchange for living with the family. Like so many other orphans, very often she was punished for the wrong doings of the other children.

She married Todor Stratichuk in the selo Vas-kivtsi, in the village of Chorniwtsi in Bukowina.



William and Anne Martyniuk with their daughters Edna, Grace and Mabel.

They ran a small farm where their four sons and one daughter were born: George, Nick, John, Tom and Odokea. Odokea died at four years of age.

They heard about a better life in Canada, so they decided to leave their homeland: and on May 6, 1898 they arrived in Canada with their four small sons, Tom being only six weeks old. They came to Strathcona by train and there, because they knew the Nemirsky family that had already settled in Wostok, decided to go this way. After walking to Wostok they stayed with the Nemirskys briefly till they bought their own homestead north of Andrew, NE 57-16-16-W4. Immediately, they began building a "boordey" (mudhouse) and preparing for the winter. They came with little money and in order to survive Grandfather had to find work. He walked to Fort Saskatchewan and worked for eight dollars a month.

They were blessed with seven more children: Dora, Jean, Mary, Alex, Harry, Anne and Katie. George, their first born, married Mary Bandura. They had one son Mike. George died in 1919 at the age of thirty-one. Nick was a bachelor; he died on October 19, 1952 at age sixty-one. John married Annie Marianicz; they had five children. John died July 19, 1961 at age sixty-six. Tom married his brother George's widow. Together they had ten children. Tom died March 9, 1970 at age seventy-two. Dora was born February 29, 1900, married George Nykolaychuk, and had nine children. Jean was born April 10, 1902 and married Alfred Rayment. They had six children. Mary was born January 23, 1904, married Frank Prusak, and had seven children. Alex was born March 17, 1906, married Dora Kereychuk, and had five children. Harry was born February 15, 1908 and married Raina Sawchuk. They had nine children. Katie was born February 19, 1915; she married Victor Pelechowsky and had two children. They divorced and she later married Metro Puhalsky.

Anne married William Martinuk on November 7, 1929. He was the son of George and Elizabeth Martinuk of the Bukowina School District. They settled on NE-57-30-15-W4 and farmed. William served as a school trustee for several years on the Bukowina School Board. They had three daughters and one son. Mabel, their first born, married John Skladan of Andrew. They have one son, Jim, and five daughters: Pat, Bernice, Donna, Judy and Linda. Edna married Tom Rawluk of Vegreville. They have two sons, Terry and Dale. Grace married Alex Topolnitsky of Wostok. They have three daughters: Hazel, Sherry and Gail.

After only five years of marriage William died on February 28, 1935 at the age of twenty-nine, following a bout with double pneumonia. Their only son Allen died on June 1, 1935 at five months of age, only three months after his father's death.



Mary, Harry, Jean, Tom, Paraska, John, Dora, Alex and Katie. Missing — George, Nick, Anne and Todar.

Sometime later Anne married Metro Kereychuk. They had two children. Their daughter Lillian married Pete Carriere and they have three sons (Melburne, Raymond and Randy) and four daughters (Ruby, Lynne, Valerie and Joanne). Their son Wilfred married Irene Brodie and they have one daughter Lisa.

On November 22, 1968 Anne passed away at the age of fifty-nine.

Paraska and Todor farmed on the same quarter section of land till their deaths. Todor passed away in 1914 at the age of fifty with Paraska carrying on alone with the children till her death on May 16, 1946.

## Swab Family by Irene Kramar

In Europe, word spread on farming opportunities in Canada. There were glowing reports on the beauty of the land and the richness of the soil and it wasn't long before families responded to the lure of homesteads being available for ten dollars.

One of these families was Sofroni Schwab (born in 1859) and his wife Elena (nee Jliezuk) and their three sons: Nikolaj (eight), Todar (Fred, five), and Adam (three). They immigrated to Canada on May 15th, 1901, sailing from Hamburg to Halifax. They came from the village of Rewakautz in the District of Kotzman in the Province of Bukowina.

From Halifax, the family travelled by train to Edmonton where they were met by other families and were taken by team and horses to the Andrew-Sachava District, and settled on the NE-20-56-16-W4 quarter section, where the youngest son, Adam, still resides. It was a tough life for all the settlers. They were far from their homeland and experienced great difficulties and hardships as they had to clear the bush off the land but after a few years, they began to make a living off their farm. Food consisted





Elena Schwab and Esther in 1929.

chiefly of wild game and berries, bread and potatoes. Two daughters, Mary and Martha, were born in 1903 and 1904, respectively.

Unfortunately for the family, death claimed the life of Safroni in 1910 at the age of fifty-one. However, Elena carried on as best she could during the Depression Years raising the three sons and two daughters until her death in 1929.

Even though times were difficult, they did have good times. There was always some "hram" to celebrate and concerts and dances in the local hall or school. Neighbours helped each other with what little they had. This brings to mind the true story when Nick Tokaruk walked to Adam Swab's place to borrow his shotgun as something was killing his chickens. So he proceeded to stay up all night in the chicken coop when in the wee hours of the morning, he saw something black crawl into the chicken coop and shot at it; only to discover that Nick had shot Adam's dog with his gun. Well, you never saw such an embarrassed man returning the gun, but Adam said that if that is what the dog was doing, then he deserved being shot.

The children attended Sachava School District #1469 for a short while (only during the summer months) as they were required to stay home and help on the farm. In the course of time, one by one they left home and married.

On October 18th, 1918, Nick Swab married Sarah



Adam and Mary Swab, April 27, 1930.

Lichuk (deceased in 1967 and 1964, respectively) and settled on a farm four miles from Willingdon. They had eight children — (Veronica and Andy — deceased), Ellen, Norman, William, Marjorie, Frank and Alice.

On July 12, 1923, Fred Swab married Louise Kozak. They had six children — Esther, Amelia (deceased), Leona, Rudy, Marshall and Gary. Death



Adam, Mary, Herman and Irene Swab and their 1939 Chev.



Adam and Mary Swab.

claimed the life of Fred in a sawmill accident in the Athabasca area in 1945.

On October 18th, 1925, Mary Swab married Nick Ewanowich (deceased in 1974 and 1977, respectively) and settled on a farm one and one-half miles from Andrew where Nick ran the Searle Grain Elevator until the family moved to Lloydminster in 1945. They had nine children — George, Irene, Eleanor, Steve, twins Lorrette and Jeanette, Olga, Eugene and Harry.

In January of 1929, Martha Swab married Andrew Tkachuk and settled on a farm five miles from Andrew. They had six children — Daisy, Metro, Steve, Helen, Sadie and Harry.

On April 27th, 1930, Adam Swab married Mary Trefanenko and still lives on the original homestead, two miles south of Andrew. They will be celebrating their 50th Anniversary in 1980 in conjunction with Village of Andrew's 50th Anniversary. They have two children — Irene and Herman and one grandson, Robin.

Adam was one of the original charter members of the Lions Club in Andrew which was formed in January, 1947. He is also a member of the Alberta Wheat Pool, United Grain Growers, Farmers Union, Andrew & District Credit Union, Andrew Co-operative Association, and the Andrew Curling Club. In fact, he is the oldest member still curling. Mary Swab is a member of the Lady Lions and the Women's Guild. Both Adam and Mary are very active in community work and are members of the Andrew Community Centre Association, the Senior Citizens Drop In Centre, the Bissell Memorial United Church in Andrew and the St. Michael's Orthodox Church at Sachava.

## Swab, Theodore and Louise by Daughters Leona and Esther

Theodore (Fred) and his older brother, Nick, arrived in Canada with their parents, Elena and Sofrony Swab, in 1901 when Fred was just one year old. His parents immigrated to Canada from Urokiwici (Chernewetz) in, at that time, Austria. Elena and Sofrony settled on a quarter of land two miles south of Andrew where three more children: Adam, Mary, and Martha were born.

Fred left home when he was twelve years old and made a living by doing odd jobs until he became a foreman for Dr. Christopher Connolly, who farmed several quarters of land in Andrew and vicinity. Fred and his future wife, Louise Kozak, daughter of Nicholas and Justina Kozak, first met when he worked as a clerk in Brown's Store in the old part of Andrew. Louise and her older sister, Catherine, had walked five miles into town, bringing in a pail of eggs to trade for groceries and other necessities. Louise later attended school in Andrew, staying with the Pickells family. On her way home for a weekend, she met Fred again when he was repairing a bridge west of Andrew. A romance blossomed and Louise Kozak and Theodore Swab were married in Sachava Church in July of 1923.

In 1924 they moved to Chipman where Fred worked as a foreman for a wealthy cattle buyer, John Warshawsky, who also farmed several sections of land. Their first daughter, Esther, was born there. After four years at Chipman, the family returned to Andrew where Fred managed a garage while Louise leased the dining room of the Andrew Hotel until the Great Depression forced her to give it up.

In 1929 Fred and Louise bought two quarters of land at Northern Valley, Alberta, about mid-way between Derwent and Elk Point. Two more daughters, Amelia and Leona, were born before the family



Fred Swab.



Louise Swab.

moved to their own land. Amelia died in 1936 of whooping cough complications. Fred and Louise farmed at Northern Valley for thirteen years. They acquired more land and three sons; Rudy, Marshall, and Gary were born to them during those years. Both Fred and Louise were active community members, and Fred served as county councillor for several years where he was largely responsible for the highway through Northern Valley being built and kept open during winter months.

Fred developed a keen interest in the lumber-producing business while still a farmer, and did custom sawing for other farmers in the district as well as in the Bonnyville area for some years. In the fall of 1944, he came across an advertisement in the paper that offered a lumber business for sale near Athabasca, Alberta. He checked it out, liked what he saw, and bought the business. The farms were sold in 1945 and the family moved to Athabasca. Fred started a very successful lumber business; but on December 7, 1945, disaster struck and he was killed by a tree that was felled while he was working on the sawmill. Fred is buried at Sachava, only a few miles from the land first settled by his parents.

With exceptional fortitude, Louise carried on the business for the next ten years. At that time she was the only female in Alberta operating this type of business, and that presented her with many unique experiences. Bank managers were initially reluctant to lend her money for operating expenses, but her sound business acumen soon convinced them that she was a good risk.

The first sawmill was located seven miles through bush road from the highway. In the summer of 1950 a forest fire came within one mile of the mill site. When Louise noticed the dense smoke, she was alone with her three sons. The four of them walked the seven miles to the highway where the boys were parked with a trapper, while Louise flagged down a bus which took her to the nearest town to alert the



Louise Swab and a workman among the lumber produced by the sawmill.

forest ranger. Forestry employees battled that fire for eighteen days, but it was a driving rainstorm that finally brought it under control and the mill site was saved.

The sawmill usually operated only during the winter months because of poor road conditions. One spring, after the mill had ceased operations, Louise returned to make sure that the livestock was fed. On the way back, her car ran out of gas just before she reached the highway. A bitterly cold spring snowstorm arose as she started to walk down the highway. No vehicle happened along and she walked a full eight miles in the swirling snow before reaching the Post Office. The kindly post master retrieved her car and Louise finally reached the town of Athabasca, but her frozen knees were a long time forgetting the experience.

Bears were a continuing menace in the many locations the sawmill moved through, and Louise could write a book on her encounters with them. During those busy years, Louise raised and educated her five children. Later she acquired a partner, Peter Cap, and stayed in the lumber business until 1974 when they branched off into the rental business by building a twenty-three suite apartment block in Athabasca.

Louise still lives in Athabasca with her youngest son, Gary. The other four children married and so far the family has grown by ten grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

### **Tanasichuk, John** by John Woychuk

John Tanasichuk was born October 15, 1896 in the village of Sheskovtze which was approximately forty kilometres from the city of Chernowsti.

Based on stories he heard of the great opportunities in Canada, John got a burning desire to go there at the age of fourteen. In the spring of 1913, John (sixteen years old) came to Canada with his brother Wasyl. The two brothers came to Winnipeg where the Canadian Pacific Railway agents were hiring men to work on the railroad. They immediately had jobs.

John and Wasyl eventually worked their way into the Chipman area, primarily, because the people that settled there came from the same part of Romania. In 1916, John married Mary Huley (daughter of John and Maggie Huley) whose father had promised John a homestead as a dowry. By this marriage John and Mary were blessed with two daughters, Annie born June, 1917 (married to Peter Luchko) and Lillian born January, 1919 (married to Ben Kastelen). John's wife passed away January, 1919.

In May, 1919 John married Nastasia Melnyk

(daughter of Nick and Alvera Melnyk). By this marriage John and Nastasia were blessed with one son, Nicholas, born August 2, 1920 and passed away in March 1922; and two daughters — Alice, born October, 1921 (married to Alex Woychuk) and Mary, born August, 1923 (married to Paul Zukiwsky). John and Nastasia homesteaded one and one-half miles north of Andrew. In 1934, John was involved in a farm accident that left him bedridden for a number of years. He was then left partially disabled with a pin placed in his left hip. In 1940, they moved into Andrew, leaving the farm to be worked by Alex and Alice Woychuk. John was employed by the Lamont School Division as a janitor at the Andrew School (six classroom brick building). John worked as janitor until his retirement in 1963.

John was a “people oriented” person. As a result three major hobbies were geared to that end. John’s first love was music. He developed an interest in music as a very young boy. At the age of seven, he was playing the dulcimer (“tsymbaleh”) at social functions. In Andrew area, John played in partnership with John Zelisko (violinist), a partnership that lasted many years. The two Johns were noted for the music of Ukraine. Many people can still recall the music they provided at the social functions and the numerous concerts for John W. Huculak’s Ukrainian dance groups.

John’s second hobby was that of barbering. The boiler room at the school was a hub of activity. Not only did the students come in during recess and lunch for hot soup or cocoa and to assist John to pump water, but at the end a countless number of haircuts were given to the young boys. It is quite likely that every student spent some time in John’s boiler room — be it to do a little task or for just a joking session. John, invariably, gave haircuts to his friends as well.

As a youngster in the old country, John watched



Mary, John, Anastasia, Alice Tanasichuk, August, 1931.

people grafting apple trees. During the later years, John perfected his selflearned knowledge in horticulture. His primary focus was apple trees which he grew, grafted, and gave to people upon request.

On April 13, 1977 John passed away at the age of eighty years. Nastasia is presently living in Andrew at the Senior Citizens’ Lodge.

Ann married Peter Luchko October 27, 1935 and lived on the farm that was given to them by Peter’s parents. It was three and one-half miles from the town of Andrew. By their marriage, Peter and Ann were blessed with four daughters and six sons: Vivian of Edmonton; Dianne, married to Will Naximuk, now living in Toronto; Pat married Ron McLeod and they live in Edmonton; Rose Ann married Ross Wady and they live in Edmonton; Victor married Dianne Krucuk and they live in Edmonton; David married Liz Button and they live in Grand Centre; George is in British Columbia; Marvin, Jim and Wayne are in Edmonton. Ann and Peter are proud grandparents of five grandchildren and are still living on their farm which they are enjoying.

Lily married Ben Kastelen November 21, 1937 and lived in the town of Andrew while Ben was working for the C.P.R. They were blessed with three sons and one daughter.

Bill married Laurine.

Nick married Mary Ann Palamarchuk and are now living in Calgary where Nick is a doctor. They are blessed with two sons.

Johnny married Susie Garred and they are now living in Glendon. They operate a store of their own there. They are blessed with one son and one daughter.



John Tanasichuk and Mike Kozak.

Margaret married Charles Kelba. They are now living in Edmonton and are blessed with one daughter.

Ben and Lily moved from Andrew to Vernon, British Columbia for their retirement.

Alice married Alex Woychuk October 21, 1939 and they both worked on the farm that was left to them by her Dad and Mother, John and Anastasia Tanasichuk, just two miles from the town of Andrew. Alex and Alice were blessed with three children: one son and two daughters.

John was born on March 28, 1941. He married Iris Kozak on August 8, 1964. They are blessed with one son, Brendon, and one daughter, Natasha and are now living in Edmonton.

Jeannette was born on July 19, 1942. She married John Lupul on August 9, 1963. They are blessed with two sons and one daughter: Craig, Dean and Shelly and are now living in Sherwood Park.

Gladys was born on May 4, 1945. She married Ed Mackoway on May 28, 1966. They are blessed with one son, Tyson, and are now living in Edmonton.

Mary married Paul Zukiwsky on November 27, 1943. They lived with Paul's parents on the farm for about one year. Then they bought a chopmill in Andrew, sold it, and bought a part share in a hotel in Hardisty. They sold the hotel and bought his Dad and Mom's home place — the farm. Paul and Mary farmed for a few years and decided to sell because of Paul's health problems. They moved to Edmonton and Paul got a janitor's job that Mary helped him with.

Paul and Mary were blessed with three children: two sons and one daughter.

Eugene and his wife Judy are now living in Edmonton.

Grace and her husband Garry are blessed with two sons, John Paul and David, and are living in Edmonton.

David is not married and is living at home while taking RCMP training.

### **Tanasichuk, Simeon and Maria**

Two hundred thousand Ukrainians settled the Canadian West from 1896 to 1914. The settlement was largely due to the efforts of Sir Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior, and the Canadian government's offer of "vilnoye zamli" or free land.

In the spring of 1912, two brothers, Wasyl and Ivan Tanasichuk, immigrated to Canada from their native "selo" or village of Sheshkiwtsi, twenty kilometers from the county centre of Kitsman and forty-five kilometers from the regional centre of Chernowtsi in the province of Bukovina.

Wasyl, who was thirty years of age, left his wife,

Maria, and three children, Simeon, Ivan, and Mafta behind in Ukraine. Wasyl intended to earn enough money so that he could bring the rest of his family to Canada at a later date; however, unforeseen circumstances were to deny Wasyl that opportunity.

Ivan, the youngest of four brothers was only sixteen years old when he accompanied his older brother, Wasyl, to Canada. The other two brothers, Nikolai and Hretsko, and their parents, Simeon and Mafta (nee Buhay) remained in the Ukraine.

Upon their arrival in Canada, Wasyl and Ivan obtained employment with the C.P.R. during the construction of the railway west of Winnipeg. Railways played an important role in establishing Canada as a nation and Ukrainians or Galicians, as they were called, supplied much of the unskilled labor in building them.

Because Ukrainian immigrants were among the poorest of all coming to Canada, several years of labor in mines, lumber camps, highway and railway construction was required for the immigrant to save enough money to establish a homestead.

Unfortunately the outbreak of World War I in 1914 ended the first wave of Ukrainian immigration to Canada. During the war years, Wasyl and Ivan settled in the Chipman area where Ivan established a homestead. Shortly after the war ended, Wasyl died as did Ivan's wife. When Ivan remarried, he then resettled in the Andrew area on the homestead now owned by Alex and Alice Woychuk. Ivan married Anastasia Melnyk, Nicholai Melnyk's daughter.

During the second wave of Ukrainian immigration, prior to the Great Depression, Ivan was able to



Wasyl Tanasichuk upon his arrival in Winnipeg in 1912 with his brother Ivan.

borrow and save enough money to sponsor the immigration of Wasyl's oldest son, Simeon. The sponsorship involved a lump sum payment to the C.P.R. which in turn guaranteed passage fare and Canadian employment for one year which the Romanian Government required of its emigrants. Because Romania now had jurisdiction of Bukovina in Western Ukraine, all documents and passports pertaining to Simeon's immigration were filled out in the Romanian language. Their inclusion in this biography is for historical interest.

Simeon sailed from Hamburg, Germany on the steamship Montcalm, arriving in Quebec on May 13, 1929. He proceeded by train directly to Andrew as the railway through Andrew was completed the previous year. His arrival in Andrew was based on the fact that his Uncle Ivan was established in the area.

Simeon was twenty-three years old when he arrived in Canada. For the next six years Simeon worked as a farm laborer for his uncle and others in the Andrew and Willingdon areas until his passage fare indebtedness was repaid. The "dirty thirties" did not ease the situation for Simeon, or for anyone else for that matter. The depression years only delayed the process until Simeon was able to manage his own affairs independently.

In 1934, Simeon married Maria Pelechtyk, daughter of Georgi and Anastasia, from the Kahwin area. Anastasia, born in 1888, arrived in Canada from Kisilew in 1897 at the age of nine years with her parents, Georgi and Zoyitsa Melnyk (nee Babala).

Georgi Melnyk's brothers Nicholai and Mihailo and sister, Zoyitsa (Bilar) followed this original group of settlers a few years later, settling in the Star (Edna) and Wostok areas. The Melnyk brothers first lived in a shelter called a "bordai or kyrnek". It consisted of a dugout excavated to a depth of about four feet. It was then covered with trees, branches and clay somewhat resembling a teepee. These early years of hardship are well documented in a number of published sources dealing with the settlement of these and other Ukrainian pioneers.

Maria's father, Georgi Pelechtyk, was born in 1883 in Borwotsi and arrived in Canada in 1901 at the age of eighteen years. Georgi immigrated with Petro Shewchuk who was in the process of immigration into the Willingdon area. He brought Georgi with himself since Georgi's own father was murdered in the native "selo".

In 1912, Georgi was able to bring his mother, Sanda (nee Skoreyko) and older brother, Timofi, to Canada once his military obligations ended in the old country. A sister, Anastasia (Maskalyk) also arrived with Timofi and their mother.

Following Simeon's marriage to Maria, the couple lived on the farm owned by Nicholai and Elana

Gawryluk (Nicholai Melnyk's daughter) where a son William was born in 1935. From Gawryluk's farm (later owned by Peter Hunka) the couple lived for a few years on Zachary Sorotsky's farm in a rent-free shack. During these few years of marriage, Simeon continued to work as a farm laborer due to the destitute conditions that most second wave immigrants faced as a result of the depression years. It is significant to note that the pioneers who were already established prior to the depression often helped those who were not by providing free accommodation and whatever other assistance they were able to give asking little or nothing in return.

On November 6, 1936, Simeon received his Canadian naturalization and was proud of his accomplishment. As a naturalized British subject, "one was entitled to all political and other rights, powers and privileges and subject to all obligations, duties and liabilities to which a natural born British subject



Simeon's family in 1943, with his wife Maria and children William and Nettie.

is entitled". This wording was obtained directly from Simeon's naturalization certificate.

In 1938, Simeon and Maria moved to Andrew where they built their own house. Simeon obtained employment on the C.P. railway as a sectionman and also worked in partnership with Paul Zdebliak as a blacksmith on a part-time basis. The blacksmith shop was situated where Nick Cebuliak's building is now located.

The three blacksmith shops in Andrew (the others were owned and worked by Paul Yakoweshyn and John Frunchak, although the latter specialized in welding) catered to the horse and buggy era of Canadian agriculture prior to the Second World War. A large market square located behind the present Village Office and Firehall was generally filled to capacity on "farmer's day" with horses and wagons. Nick Ewasiuk operated a "stynya" or barn for the care of horses on the corner where the County storage building is now located in addition to his duties as drayman delivering mail and store supplies from the daily arrival of the freight and passenger trains. Sam Cholak was the other town drayman. The stockyards located near the elevators, run by Mike Tomashewsky, Kost Seronik and later by Sam Mitansky, saw unbelievable action every Thursday during "farmer's day" when farmers sought to market their produce. The almost total dependence on the horse for transportation, general farm work and delivery purposes provided Simeon with a steady flow of customers into the blacksmith shop for horse-shoeing and replacement of metal tires on wagon wheels.

During the war years, Simeon worked for a few years during the winter months for the Canadian Government clearing land in the area where the Edmonton International Airport is now located near Leduc. Following the end of World War II Simeon continued to work on the C.P. railway in Andrew, Consort and Elk Island Park near Bruderheim. He also resumed work as a blacksmith in partnership with Nicholai Gawryluk. This blacksmith shop was adjacent to George Lastiwka's garage. Unlike the first blacksmith venture, emphasis was now placed on the tempering of metal such as plowshare rebuilding and general repair of farm machinery through metallurgical processes. Simeon continued to work on the railway and blacksmith trade until his death in 1950 at the age of forty-four.

Simeon and Maria also had two daughters. Nettie, born in 1940, graduated from Andrew High School and taught for the Edmonton Public School Board prior to her marriage to Wallace Mastre. They have three sons: Gary, Darryl and Bradley and reside in Jasper. Katherine, born in 1944, worked as a dental assistant after completing high school. She married

Jerry Billesberger and has two children, Wendy and Kevin. They now reside in Fort Saskatchewan where Jerry owns an electrical company.

In 1958, William married Grace Palamarek, daughter of Nick and Mary Palamarek of Smoky Lake. They have four sons: James, Adrian, Timothy and Daniel. Following graduation from Andrew High School in 1954, William attended the University of Alberta enrolling in the Education Faculty. He received his B.Ed. degree in 1968 and M.Ed. degree in 1971 from the University of Portland in the U.S.A. He currently teaches chemistry for the Edmonton Public School Board.

In 1976, William and Grace travelled to Sheshkiwtsi and Chernowtsi from where William's father Simeon, grandfather Wasyl, and great uncle Ivan arrived forty-seven and sixty-four years ago respectively. They also saw Borowtsi and Kisilew from where William's maternal grandparents originated.

Simeon and Maria's earlier life can be summarized as one of many hardships. Because of their early years of hardship, they envisioned a better life for their children through education and spared no effort to accomplish that aim.

### **Tanasichuk, Wasyl** by Verna M. Hochachka

Mr. Wasyl Tanasichuk, the eldest son of Andrew and Mary Tanasichuk, was born in 1887, in the village of Shyshkivtsi, province of Bukowina, in Ukraine. He started his formal education at the age of seven, in the village school where he continued until he was eleven years old. Hence he completed three and one-half years of schooling in a Ukrainian school. At this point in time of his life, he joined his family to immigrate to Canada. It was in the month of May in 1898 that Wasyl, his parents and his younger sister Magdalena landed on Canadian soil.

Shortly thereafter, Mr. Tanasichuk and his family arrived and settled in the Chipman area, thus becoming some of the original Ukrainian pioneers. Over the ensuing years two more sisters and two brothers were born to Wasyl's parents. Hence the Andrew Tanasichuk family consisted of six children, the eldest being Wasyl, followed by Magdalena (still surviving as Magdalena Hreherchuk of Lamont, Alberta) then Domnika Shupenia, (still living in the Chipman area) Pearl Shupenia (living in the city of Edmonton), Harry Tanasichuk (deceased), and John Tanasichuk (living in Edmonton).

Besides helping his father work the land, Mr. Tanasichuk started working during the summers as a laborer with the railway companies. This task he undertook at the tender age of fifteen years.



Back Row: John Tanasichuk, Yakiw Hrehirchuk, Domnika Shupenia, Pearl Shupenia, Harry Tanasichuk, Wasyl Tanasichuk. Seated: Magdalena Hrehirchuk, Mary, Andrew and John Tanasichuk, Barbara Tanasichuk. Front: George Hrehirchuk, Mary Tanasichuk, Ann Tanasichuk, (on the knees).

However, in addition to acquiring some desperately needed money, he learned the English language from his fellow workers. Thus he was able to tutor his younger brothers and sisters in both the English and the Ukrainian language.

In 1913, Wasyl married the former Barbara Gubersky of the Wostok area. For several years he and his wife resided on some land in the Hilliard area, due east of his parent's land. Before long he had children of his own. By selling his former land he was able to purchase new farm land in the Wostok area. Unfortunately, disaster soon struck Wasyl! Due to the lack of medical help, Wasyl's wife died in childbirth. This left him in a most frustrating situation — four small children and one infant with no mother. However, with the help of his relatives who looked after his children, he was able to continue with his mixed-farming operations.

In due course, he remarried. His second wife was the former Mary Sorochan. His new family was comprised of four children; hence altogether he had nine children, namely: John, Mary (Hancherak), Ann (Kucy), Alec, Pearl (Palamarchuk), Kathrine (Bordian), Margaret (Kowal), Susan (Patan), and William Jr. (deceased).

Eventually he moved his farming operations to some land south of Wostok where he farmed until his death in the spring of 1969, leaving nine children, nineteen grandchildren and eleven great-grandchildren (eleven when he died). At present there are twenty great-grandchildren in the Wasyl Tanasichuk family.

## Tanasiuk, George and Domna

by Bill Tanasiuk

My father, George Tanasiuk, came to Canada in the spring of 1908, from the village of Upper Sherivtsi, Bukovina, in Ukraine. (The Ukrainian provinces of Bukovina and Galicia were under Austrian domination until after the First World War.) My mother arrived ten years earlier with her parents — Sandyk and Elena Pawliuk, also from the same village. Father was only eighteen years old (born March 20, 1890) but he had already worked for several years on his father's farm in his native village. His first stop was Winnipeg where he obtained employment on the railroad. He continued with the railroad which took him across the prairie provinces into British Columbia.

On February 12, 1912 he married Domna Pawliuk and his first attempt at farming in Canada was on the homestead located at SE-¼ 34-59-14-W.4 in the Vilna district but in 1917 he moved to the Andrew district where he purchased C.P.R. land SW-¼-19-56-16-W.4. He found that the soil was much more productive on his new farm. My father and mother worked



Mr. and Mrs. George Tanasiuk in their younger days.



hard. They trusted in God to help them and they prospered.

They raised eight children — five boys — Nick, Bill, the twins Eli and Metro, and John, and three girls — Lena, Mary and Katherine. There were four other children but they died in infancy.

The oldest son Nick married Mary Boykiw. They farmed north of Andrew and had a family of three girls. Iris, a nurse, married John Millward. Josephine (Mrs. Hugh Burgess) is teaching and Rosie (Mrs. Ernie Ewasiuk) is a Nurse's Aide.

Bill taught school before the Second World War after attending Camrose Normal School. After serving in the Royal Canadian Air Force during the war, he attended the University of Alberta. During most of his teaching career, he was principal of Namao School. He married Dorothy Topolnisky who is also a teacher. They had two children. Their son Jim is now a Medical Doctor with a practice in Edmonton. Their daughter Mary Anne went to be with the Lord at the age of thirteen.

Lena married John Gushaty. They farmed near Norma. They have now retired to Vegreville. Their son Bill is a school teacher and Eli is working with A.G.T.

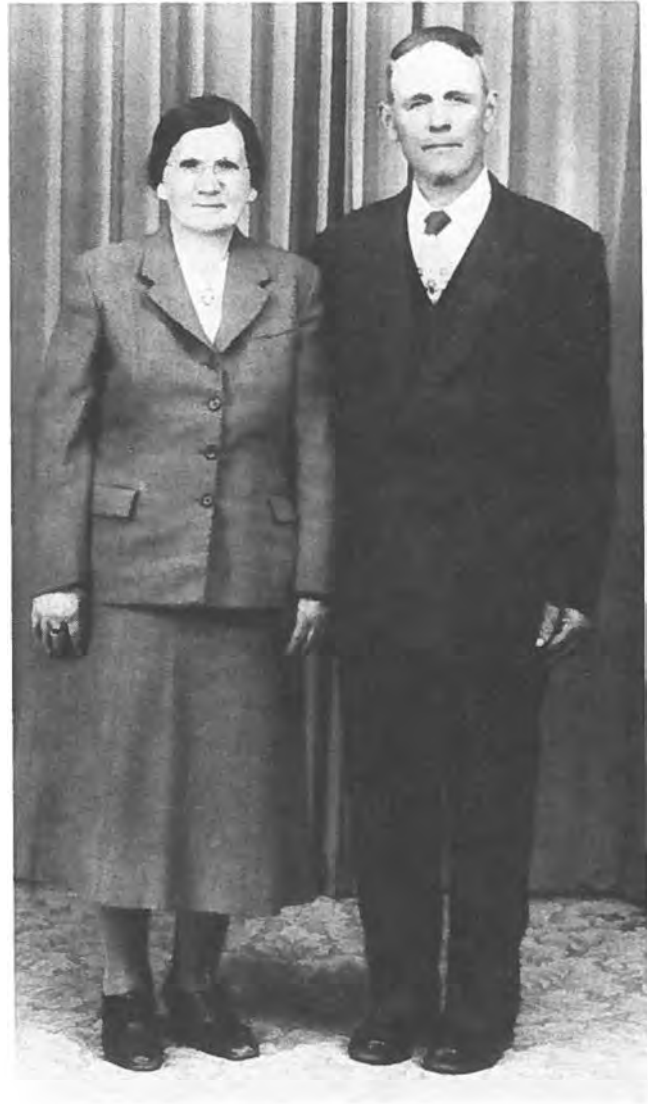
Mary married John Blazenko. They farmed in the Wostok district and have now retired to Andrew. Their daughter Eunice is Mrs. Carl Radomsky. They were in the motel business in Banff, later in the restaurant business in Banff and Calgary. Mary's two sons, Steve, a lab technician, and John are working in a fertilizer plant in Redwater.

Eli served with the Second Division of the Canadian Army Overseas in the Second World War. After the war, he graduated as a Medical Doctor. He re-enlisted in the Canadian Army and attained the rank of Major. He was stationed in Vietnam, the Middle East, and Europe. In 1960 he married Nola Johnstone. They had two children. Marie is presently attending university and Terry is in high school. Eli passed away on June 1st, 1973.

Metro married Helen Hackman. He is farming on the home place with his son Michael. His oldest daughter Margaret, a nurse, married Roy Woycenko. Lori and Grace, the two younger daughters, are working in business offices.

Katherine — married to Mike Ropchan — has three sons. Douglas is a construction foreman; Morley and Claude are working with oil companies. All three boys completed their high school in Andrew. Katherine and Mike live on the farm southeast of Andrew.

The pioneers worked hard but they took time to visit one another. Their neighbors were their friends and their helpers. Their social life brought them



Mr. and Mrs. George Tanasiuk as older people.

relaxation and pleasure, probably to a greater extent than their descendants are able to enjoy today. I recall that Sunday, even in busy seasons, was a day of rest and worship in the local church. My father would not tolerate any of us working on Sunday or on a church holiday. Christmas was a time of great excitement as people gathered to visit and sing carols. My father was a marvellous singer and organized carollers to go from one farm home to another, across the district. At New Year's, "Malanka" provided fun and laughter as a group of men, dressed in strange costumes, went from house to house — singing and dancing and driving out the old year.

Father knew a song for every occasion. At the weddings he was popular as he led in the singing. Many marvelled at his keen memory as he recalled song after song, some with as many as eight to ten verses. At the early age of eighteen he had learned these folk songs in his native village, which are a part of the heritage of the Ukrainian people and which

gave to our people entertainment far superior to many of the musical programs offered on radio, television or the rock-and-roll of today.

Father was one of the founders of the first Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church in Alberta, located at Sachava, three miles south of Andrew. Church played an important role in the lives of these early settlers.

For many years Father served on the local school board as a trustee and later as a chairman. He realized that education would open doors of opportunity for his own children as well as for the children of his neighbors.

When my parents retired in the late fifties, they continued to take an interest in community affairs. They were among the original members of the Andrew Community Centre.

Father passed away of a heart attack on February 2nd, 1968, just six weeks before his seventy-eighth birthday. Mother followed him five years later in the same manner and at almost the same age, on June 26, 1973. She would have been seventy-eight on July 6th, 1973. Their youngest son, John, passed away on September 23rd, 1974, after a lengthy illness.

### **Taylor, Robert and Christibel**

Robert Taylor was born in Winnipeg, Manitoba, on May 23, 1873. Christibel Taylor (Monkman) was born in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, on January 14, 1874. They were married at Clover Bar, Alberta, on July 19, 1893. They lived at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, till 1899. Coming west by wagons and ox carts with their family and belongings to the Whitford community, Granddad filed for a homestead at Whitford. He built a log shack with a sod roof and used moss to fill the opened beams. Later, finding that Mr. A. M. Boutillier filed for the same land in Winnipeg, Granddad and family moved east of Mr. Tom Watts. There they homesteaded. The land was cleared yearly for grains and garden. They raised cattle, hogs and chickens. All settlers, at that time, really had to work helping each other harvesting and haying. They raised a family of ten children but two passed away at an early age. Gramma had the post office at Wattsford for twenty years. When the C.P.R. railroad went from Two Hills in 1927, my aunt, Edith, used to take the mail on horseback to Kaleland residents. Then in 1929, the Post Office was moved to the town of Kaleland. Mr. Bosil Theroux, Mr. George Bourget and Mr. Redelle were the mailmen bringing the mail from Vegreville to St. Paul with horses then by truck. In the early thirties, the Greyhound bus went from Vegreville to St. Paul, too. The Taylor's door was open to one and all. There was a Corporal Harvey Brooks who used to stay there for



Mr. and Mrs. Robert Taylor on their 66th wedding anniversary.

days while he was doing his duties in and around the district. He was with the North West Mounted Police. He travelled by horseback. The newcomers that were immigrating to Alberta would get off the train in Vegreville or Lavoy and walk north looking for work. They stopped at Grandma's either to ask to sleep or have a drink of water. They were welcomed even if they had to sleep on the kitchen floor. In later years, I can remember Gramma would sell one can of cream, then the next can would be made into butter for the winter. It was put away in earthenware crocks. The eggs were put in a brine for winter use. They would butcher a hog and a steer for the winter's supply of meat. The menfolk would hunt for partridge and rabbits. They would bring wheat to the Vegreville flour mill in exchange for flour, cream of wheat and bran. This was all done before the weather got too cold. When Two Hills started building, the men and even the women would come to Vegreville for lumber and haul it to Two Hills for extra income that always helped.

On July 19, 1943 they celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary on the old homestead. They retired from the homestead in 1945. Their sixtieth anniversary was celebrated at the home of their grandchildren, Clifford and Helen Littlechilds of Whitford. Reverend Hooper, of Vegreville, presented them with diamond rings. Their sixty-eighth was at their grandchildren's, Mr. and Mrs. Les Rainbow in Edmonton. It happened to be the old timers' day at the exhibition. Mrs. Kay McKenzie of Vegreville had them taken to the exhibition and they appeared on television. It was said that they got a pass that Mayor Roper had paid for. Some of us even had the pleasure to be with them for their seventy-second anniversary. They passed away on April 5, 1966 in a citizen's home on the south side in Edmonton within an hour of each other. They were laid to rest at Soda

Lake cemetery, with Father Alcock officiating. They left to mourn their loss, two sons, Glen and Tommie, and five daughters: Mrs. Eva Simpson, Mrs. Mary Nelson, Mrs. Nettie Hellerud, Mrs. Pearl Bourquette and Mrs. Edith Morgenson; also, forty-seven grandchildren, one hundred and fifty great-grandchildren, twenty-two great-great grandchildren, and many nieces, nephews and friends.

**Thomas, Helena**  
by Verna Narolsky Wantnuk

My grandmother, Mrs. Helena Thomas, was born in Sadagura, Austria on May 5, 1879. She immigrated to Canada with her parents, Mr. Nick and Julia Pelechovsky on April 13, 1899. They bought a farm at Wostok and settled there the same year.

By 1900, Grandmother was working in Edmonton at the Grand Central Hotel for four dollars a month and this same year brought her sister Mrs. Katrina Hancheruk from the old country.

The family of Mr. Nick Pelechovsky consisted of Katrina and Helena. Great-Grandmother passed away and Great-Grandfather later married and had more children: Metro, Anton, Rosie, Jennie, Annie, Mike, Eli, Verna, Helen, and Patricia.

Grandmother moved from Lamont to Andrew in 1930 after she bought four acres of land and the old school house.

She kept school children as boarders and did laundry for some people. She raised chickens for ten years, also had a few pigs and a cow. She sold eggs, baked pies for social functions, loved gardening and really knew her herbs, both tame and wild. She was a marvellous cook and a great one for bedtime stories. How we enjoyed her creations! Grandmother spoke five languages fluently: Rumanian, German, Polish, English and Ukrainian. I also would like to add that



Mrs. Helena Thomas.

she understood some Chinese. This is what helped me settle a name-calling contest with our Chinese neighbor's son at Lamont. My sisters Helen and Annie and brother Alex and I never missed a holiday at Grandmother's, and Andrew was our adopted hometown. My years with her and my Uncles Matthew and Samuel and Aunt Annie will always be remembered.

Grandmother passed away April 9, 1959. She had four children: Mary, Matthew, Annie and Samuel.

Uncle Matthew, upon moving to Andrew, was janitor at the school. Uncle Samuel helped him for a time until he was employed by Mr. Strong as a trucker for two years. He went into training as C.P.R. Agent under Mr. and Mrs. Kershaw. He was very fond of sports and participated in hockey, baseball, and basketball; but hockey he loved! He was transferred to Killam, then to Crossfield, and finally to Canmore. By 1949, he got married in Calgary to Sally Erickson. They settled in Canmore until his death on July 4, 1966. They had no children.

Uncle Matthew, after being janitor at the school, went to work at the Imperial Garage. Mr. Serdiak was his employer. In August of 1938, he was wed to Lena Witwicki, and they are still residing in the original house. In 1943 he became a town constable for a year then took a bartender's job at the Corona Hotel and was there until 1969. His favorite pastime was curl-



Matt and Lena Thomas with Sylvia.

ing, making furniture, and he had a very keen interest in airplanes.

Aunt Lena was born near Andrew in 1915. She went to school in Ukalta and they got their mail at Pakan. She loves gardening, has many hobbies and helps at social functions. They have two children, Sylvia and Sally, and now also have grandchildren.

### **The Tichon Family**

Our dad, John Tichon, was born in Chernowitz, Bukowina, Austria, on May 9, 1900. He was the youngest child of John and Agnes Tichon. He had a sister Mary and two brothers, George and William. His parents farmed near the village of Chernowitz. Five weeks before Dad's birth, his father died of pneumonia.

Raising a growing family and running a farm without the help of a husband proved difficult for Dad's mother. In 1902 she remarried. Her second husband, Nick Hlewka, was a carpenter. They had three children: Michael, Dora and Mary.

The hopes of acquiring more land and a better life gave them incentive to immigrate to Canada. They sold their land and many of their belongings to pay their way. The older children, Mary and George, remained in Austria. George had been called to serve in the army, and Mary had made plans to marry. George passed away shortly after World War I ended; Mary still resides in Chernowitz.

After a difficult journey across Europe, the Atlantic, and Canada, the family arrived in Edmonton in the fall of 1911. Following a brief stay in Edmonton, they travelled by train to Mundare. Dad's godfather, George Kishpan, who had immigrated to Canada earlier, met them at the station. He took them to Smoky Lake where they spent the winter.

In April, 1912, Dad's mother and step-father purchased a half section of land in the Downing District near Bellis. A neatly plastered log house was built; it served the family's needs for twenty-five years. Dad's brother William and his step-brother Michael both worked in a local sawmill and as farm laborers. Dad, however, returned to the Andrew area to work as a farm hand for George Kishpan. Since he had to work for his room and board, he never had the opportunity to attend school. It was while working at Kishpan's that Dad met our mother, Mary Bordian.

On August 29, 1920, Dad and Mother were married at St. Michael's Church, Sachava. They both continued to work as farm laborers. In December, 1920, they decided to rent, on a share-crop basis, a quarter section of land eleven miles south of Andrew. Their first home, a thatched-roof log house consisted of two small rooms — one with board floor, the other bare dirt. They had four horses, nine cows, one sow

and eighteen chickens — many of which were wedding presents; others were payment for work done on neighboring farms. In August of the following year, Dorothy, the first of six children, was born.

In 1922, our parents bought their first farm, a quarter section of land seven miles south of Andrew. A log house, complete with shingled roof and board floors, was built. Since only thirty-two acres of the farm had been broken, Mom and Dad began the difficult task of clearing more land. They managed to hand clear twelve acres during the six and one-half years they lived here. Three other children, George, Kay and Laura were born here; Dorothy started school at Molodia.

In 1927, Dad's brother William died as a result of injuries received in a threshing accident. He was buried in the Downing Cemetery.

Because better land was required to support a growing family, Mom and Dad sold their first farm in December, 1929, and purchased land (NW-12-56-16-4) southwest of Whitford Lake. This was to be their home for thirty years.



Mary and John Tichon, 1920.

The early 1930's were hard years, but they were happy years. Dad and Mom, hoping to complete their family with sons, were blessed with two more daughters, Eleanore and Margaret. They continued to work very hard clearing more land. A gang plow was purchased to turn the sod and the entire family spent many hours picking roots and rocks. Since money was limited, most machinery was shared with neighbors, relatives and friends. Horses were used to pull all machinery. You can be sure they were highly valued and well cared for!

Mixed farming was a necessity during these difficult times. Very few foodstuffs were bought; most were home-grown. We always planted a large garden and lived on fresh vegetables, dairy products, eggs, poultry, pork, and occasionally, beef. Pigweed was collected and cooked like spinach. Pigeons, wild game birds, rabbits, mushrooms, and many different wild berries added to our diet.

Milk was separated by hand, butter was churned and cheese was made. The well, which served as our refrigerator during the summer, provided us with good drinking water. Rain water and melted snow were used for washing clothes. Soap was often home-made from fat and lye. Bread making coincided with wash day as a good fire was kept for heating wash water. Sad irons, heated on the stove, were used for ironing. Because cleansers were costly, pots and pans were scoured with a paste made of wood ash and water.

The fall was an especially busy time. Fruit and vegetables were preserved, eggs were stored in waterglass, and sauerkraut and pickles were made in barrels. Mud, straw, and manure were mixed to chink the logs of the barns and chicken coop. The house was banked with dirt. Grain was cut and stooked to await the arrival of the threshing crew. Harvesting was truly a co-operative effort with each member sharing in the work. If weather permitted, fall field work would be done. Dad would make his annual trek to Mundare with a load of wheat to be milled into flour, cereal and bran.

Because the house was poorly constructed, great quantities of wood were required for winter heating. Neighbors would gather to saw firewood. Since coal was too costly, Mom or Dad often had to get up during the cold winter nights to stoke the fire with wood. In time, a heater was added to make us more comfortable.

Many pleasant hours were spent sharing tasks with friends and neighbors. Feather-tearing bees, quilting bees, stretching and carding wool and plucking turkeys, geese and ducks provided the opportunity to socialize, spread news and perhaps even gossip a little! Weddings, christenings, holiday

feasts, sports days and picnics were also a pleasant change from farm work.

Christmas was always an exciting time. Everyone looked forward to the annual school Christmas concert. Gifts were scarce, but there was always a bag of nuts and candies for each child, often provided by the teacher. A Christmas tree was decorated with home-made ornaments. Groups of carollers went from farm house to farm house, and the sound of sleigh bells all added to the merriment of the season.

We all attended Sachava School for our early schooling. Later, when schools began to centralize, we boarded with relatives at Whitford, Warwick and Myrnam before attending high school at Andrew or Willingdon.

The church played an important role in shaping our lives, although services were not conducted at Sachava every Sunday; we attended whenever they were held. Dad served as an Elder at St. Michael's Church for eleven years.

Luzan Store, two miles south of our home, served as our post office. The store, owned by Mr. Alex Bochanesky, is now part of the historical Ukrainian Village near Elk Island National Park.

The War Years (1939 — 1945) brought many changes. Our family, like many others in the district, aided the country's war effort by purchasing war saving stamps, certificates and bonds, collecting scrap iron, glass and paper. When rationing was introduced, the folks began raising bees to provide honey as a substitute for sugar, and hemp to produce oil for cooking. Little did they realize what a furor that lowly little plant would cause in later years! We were able to afford a few luxuries — a radio, a car, gasoline iron and lamps, linoleum for the floors, and later, our first gasoline washing machine. What relief they brought!

Dad's half-brother Michael passed away in May 1949, and his Mother passed away in August of the same year. They are buried in the church cemetery at Sachava. His half-sister, Mary, passed away in 1958 and was buried in the Smoky Lake Cemetery. His half-sister, Dora, still resides in Drumheller.

By the late 1940's, we girls had all left home to establish homes and careers in Edmonton.

Dorothy first worked in the Edmonton Post Office. Later she was employed by the Federal Government's Income Tax Department. She is presently employed at the W.W. Arcade.

After completing Normal School, Kay taught for four years in the Stony Plain School Division. She left teaching and worked for the Bank of Nova Scotia. In 1971, she moved to Victoria, British Columbia where she presently resides.

Laura began working at the W.W. Arcade. In 1950



Tichon family, 1958: Laura, George, Kay, Eleanor. Front: Dorothy, John, Mary and Marg.

she married Al Summers. They had two children, Donald and Judy, who both reside in Edmonton. Following the death of her husband in 1962, Laura was employed by International Harvester. In 1973, she married William Hritzuk. They live in Kelowna, British Columbia.

Eleanore attended the University of Alberta and taught for two years in the Lamont School Division at Lwiw and Mundare. In 1952, she began a teaching career with the Edmonton Public School Board and graduated from the University of Alberta in 1966. In 1967 she married Fred Bryant. They reside in Edmonton.

Margaret took a stenographic course at McTavish Business College and worked at different jobs in Edmonton. In 1957, she married Bob Hennig. Bob's work took them to various cities across Canada. They now reside in Edmonton with their two boys, Dean and Brian.

George married Katherine Lazariuk in 1950 and they continued to farm with Mom and Dad. In 1958, Mom and Dad sold the farm and retired to Edmonton. George and Katherine bought a half section of land (S-13-55-16-4) twelve and one-half miles southeast of Andrew, where they presently reside. They have five children: Robert, Shirley, William, John and Rodney. They have one grandson, Chris. George continued to farm and Katherine is employed at Mary Immaculate Hospital in Mundare.

After a lengthy illness, Dad passed away on December 16, 1969. He was buried in the Sachava Church Cemetery.

Mother presently resides at St. Andrew's Ukrainian Selo in Edmonton. She attends Holy Trinity Russian Greek Orthodox Church and is a member of the Ladies' Auxiliary. She also enjoys activities at the Lions' Senior Citizens Centre.

### **Tkachuk, Ewan; Wasyl and Elena by Nick Tkachuk**

In the late 1890's people from Central and Western Europe started migrating to Canada to find their fortunes. They were told by agents from steamship companies and railroad companies that there were all kinds of land in Canada, and it was sold by the Canadian Government to the people for ten dollars for one hundred and sixty acres of land. After all the years, in the countries like Austria, Poland, Romania and others, the people were very crowded and could not own the land they wanted; this new land was very tempting.

So they started selling whatever land and properties they owned to make enough money for their tickets and to purchase land in Canada.

In the year 1896 Evan Tkachuk, a widower, came to Canada with his son Wasyl and daughter Domka. They came from Austria, district of Slobitka, and took up their homestead in Alberta in the district of Wostok.

Many other families arrived with them from different parts of Austria. There was Kost Nemirsky with his family, Theodore Nemirsky and his family, and a few other families. They all settled in the Wostok district not too far from each other. There were others who came the same year and the years after, 1898 and 1899, and settled in the Andrew district.

But things were not as sweet as they were told. They got the land for ten dollars for one hundred and



Nick and Pearl Tkachuk on their 44th wedding anniversary.

sixty acres, but this was all wild land. There were homes to build, land to clear, and money was very scarce. So the majority of the men folk built the cheapest and the best shelters they could for their families. These were dugouts in the ground about four feet deep. They lined the walls with logs about three feet above the ground and covered the roofs with dirt. They made chimneys out of willows braided together and plastered with mud. That used to be their homes. Most of the men had to look for work during the summer months to make a few dollars to buy food and clothing for the family for winter months. The women and children stayed home and with the help of older men tried to clear as much land as possible so that it could be ploughed and seeded into grain.

In the year 1900, Wasyl Tkachuk got married to Elena Tokaruk. Elena, with her parents, Stefan and Sanxira Tokaruk, two brothers and one sister, Metro, Nick and Anna Huchulak, came to Canada in the late 1890's and settled in the Sachava district in Alberta. In 1916 Wasyl and his father, Evan Tkachuk, sold their land in Wostok and moved to the Sachava district, where they purchased a quarter of land from the C.P.R.

Wasyl and Elena farmed here and his father lived with them. In the year 1926 Wasyl Tkachuk sold his land in Sachava and moved to Warspite, where he purchased more land. He farmed there till 1928. In 1927 Evan Tkachuk passed away at the age of ninety-seven. In 1928, when the railroad went through Andrew, Wasyl decided to go into business in Andrew. He sold out in Warspite and moved to Andrew where he built a dance hall and went into business with John Zelisko. They operated the dance hall and a pool hall.

They were in business till 1937. That's the year my mother, Elena, passed away at the age of fifty-two.



Nick and Pearl Tkachuk with their family.

My dad then sold out in Andrew and with the three youngest children, two daughters and one son, moved to Vernon, British Columbia. He lived there till his death in 1951 at the age of seventy-one.

Wasyl and Elena raised ten children, seven daughters and three sons: Mary, Dora, Laura, Jean, Rosie, Eva, and Anne; John, Nick, and Mike. The oldest daughter, Mary, was married in 1917 to Steve Melenka. After about ten months of marriage, Steve passed away suddenly; and in 1919 she married Nick Zaharia. Dora married Elie Siare. Laura married Paul Giroux. Jean married Metro Radomsky. Rosie married Nick Billey. Eva married Mike Gorynuk. Anne married John Wustki. John married Anne Popowich. Mike married Peggy Johnson.

I, Nick, married Pearl Palamarchuk, the daughter of Peter and Lena Palamarchuk. Pearl's mother came to Canada with her father, Metro Zukowsky, and one brother, John. Mr. Zukowsky took up his homestead in Alberta in the district of Kysylew, just a half-mile north of the present town of Andrew. Lena was a young girl at the time and decided to go to Edmonton to look for a job. She got a job in the Alberta Hotel on 97th Street and Jasper Avenue. She worked at the hotel till she married Peter Palamarchuk in the early years of 1900. Mr. Palamarchuk, with two brothers, also came from Austria in 1901 and went to work in the coal mine in Lethbridge, Alberta. After his mar-



Korovai — a large round sweet bread, braided and decorated with greenery and symbolic dough ornaments shaped as doves which are the symbols of love, peace and happiness.

riage to Lena, they moved to Lethbridge where he continued working the mine. After a couple of years, they took a homestead in the Kyslew district in Alberta, where they farmed for many years. They were blessed with five sons and three daughters.

The oldest son, Nick, was married to Anne Serediak; John married Helen Tchir; Alex married Jean Ostashek; Bill married Pearl Tanasichuk; Mike married Joan Haysheen; Rose married Nick Hackman; Daisy married George Serediak; and Pearl is my wife. We were married in the year 1935. Before our marriage, Pearl operated a cafe in Andrew, called Pearl's Cafe. I worked at Kroening's Garage. After our marriage, we both were in the cafe business till 1940; and then we moved to Edmonton where I worked till my retirement in 1976. We were blessed with two children, a son and a daughter.

Our son, Del, is married to Maryanne Stewart. They have three sons — Todd, Mike, and Jefferson—who live in White Rock, British Columbia.

Our daughter is married to Clarence Aab. They live in Calgary, Alberta. They also have three children, two girls and one boy: Paula, Shauna, and Ketty.

In my boyhood years, in the early 1920's, it seems to me that people were a lot happier and cared about each other more than they do today. They were a lot poorer than they are today but got together more often. Even the roads were not like today's and transportation was by horse and buggy or wagon and by sleighs in winter. These days we have paved highways and everybody drives cars, but people do not visit each other as often as they did in the early days.

### **Tkachuk, John and Catherine** by L. Semeniuk

John Tkachuk (son of Michael and Axana) was born near Winnipeg on an immigration train while his parents were enroute to Alberta from Chornivci in 1898. John and Catherine Ostashek (daughter of George and Wasylena of Shandro) were married in February of 1922. They spent the two or three months before spring with John's family. When the snow was gone, they bought the S.W. quarter of 26, 57, 16, 4 from the Hudson Bay Company at eighteen dollars an acre.

Their first house was a two-room mud plastered log building on the southwest corner of the farm. Their grocery list for the first winter was twenty pounds of sugar, three bags of flour, tea and salt. This was supplemented by a meager garden and the wild geese, ducks and prairie chickens that John hunted.

Each year more acres of bush were cleared to make room for grain. Wheat was taken to Bruderheim or to Mundare to be made into flour.



John Tkachuk family. Back Row: Pearl, George. Front Row: Sam, Catherine holding Lillian, John and William.

In 1932 it was decided to move the yard to the east in a more central location on the farm. Here a two-storey house was built. To supplement the farming income, John built a portable chop-mill and went out in the neighborhood making chop for the farmers at their farmsteads. John later built his own sawmill and again left home going to various farmers, this time to saw lumber.

John and Kate retired from farming in August of 1950 and, together with their daughter Lillian, moved to Andrew. John continued to operate his sawmill for a few years. He then purchased a blacksmith shop in 1953 from Alex Skoreiko. The shop was moved to the farm and the lot was sold to A.G.T. in 1963.

In her retirement, Kate enjoyed gardening and cross-stitch embroidery. She was known for her pleasant disposition; never letting on, even to those close to her, that there were many moments of pain. She lost a long battle with cancer in August of 1964. John lived alone for twelve years enjoying the companionship of many friends among the Senior Citizens of the community. After a lengthy illness, John now lives with his daughter Lillian and her family.

John and Kate have five children:

Pearl married Peter Shapka; presently living in Smoky Lake. They have a daughter Jane, who is an





John and Catherine Tkachuk, 1955.

R.N. and a son Robert, who obtained a Degree in Engineering at the University of Alberta.

George married Kate Sorochan and is still farming north of Andrew. They have two sons: John married Susan Kowal, and Wayne married Georgina Zingle.

William married Elaine Koshman. They have two daughters and one son. Judy married Robert Guglich; they have a son Nathan. Barry married Pam June; they have a daughter Heather Lynn. Gloria married David Grykuliak. William remarried in 1974 to Alice (Yadlowsky) Walchuk and they presently live in Willingdon.

Sam married Katherine Strembitsky. They reside in Edmonton. Sam is employed by the city of Edmonton and still farms the family farm. They have one son and two daughters. Phillip married Tara Negus. Rosemarie obtained her B.A. degree from the University of Alberta. She then married Robert Barnes. Cynthia lives at home and is attending Junior High School.

Lillian married George Semeniuk. They make their home in Andrew and have five children: Sidney, presently attending the University of Manitoba in the Faculty of Architecture; Wesley presently at the Olds Agricultural College; Monica, presently attending the University of Alberta; Gregory and Ivan, both at home in Junior High School.

## Tkachuk, Mychailo (1866-1911) And Axana (1873-1955)

by L. Semeniuk

Following a trend being set by many Ukrainians, the Tkachuk family, too, pulled up roots in a homeland that offered very little future, but a homeland nonetheless, and set out into the unknown with fears, a dream and the promise of one hundred and sixty acres of almost free land. Mychailo and Axana (Mandryk) Tkachuk, along with brothers Petro and George, sister Margaret Ropchan, cousin Konstantin Tkachuk, and their families, left Kotul Bainski, district Chernivci, Bukovina, Austria, (Western Ukraine) in the early spring of 1898. They arrived in Canada on the S.S. Pisa, landing at Halifax on May 23, 1898.

Mychailo and Axana had four small children with them and a fifth on the way: Anastasia (Jean) age four, Wasyl age three, Verna two, and George age one. This was to make a fourteen day boat trip and a long train ride very tiresome. A stopover of forty days with friends, that left the homeland earlier and were now settled in Winnipeg, was a welcome rest. The trip proved to be too much for the small children. It was here that youngsters Wasyl and George died and were buried. George and his family decided to stay in Manitoba instead of continuing west. He later came to Alberta and settled on a



Mr. Funchak, Axana Tkachuk.

homestead north of Smoky Lake. In two or three years he sold the homestead, and managed the U.F.A. store in Smoky Lake for a few years before returning to Manitoba to stay.

The rest of the Tkachuk family was underway once more, by train, to Edmonton. Axana gave birth to son John just after leaving Winnipeg. One more of the youngsters, Verna died enroute and was buried in Edmonton.

Mychailo and Axana arrived with their first-born, daughter Jean, and baby John on the homestead (S.W. of 23-56-16-W4) north of Andrew, about July 12th, 1898. Margaret and her family settled on an adjoining homestead east of Mychailo's place. Petro (1858-1926) and Dominika (1864-1921) chose a homestead just south of Margaret's. Cousin Konstantin (1854-1943) and Dominika (1860-1921) and children, Semion age fourteen, Iwan age nine, Wasyl age seven, Giorgi age four, Gregori age one, first chose a homestead near Andrew. They later cancelled this homestead and chose a homestead near Willingdon.

Mychailo and his family lived in a sod house, but this leaked so badly every time it rained that a one room thatched-roofed log house was built the same summer. In 1906, upon the completion of Bukowina School, John was among the first wide-eyed Ukrainian-speaking students that faced the English-speaking teacher. Mychailo was the first secretary at the school. The second summer, Nick and William joined John in going to school. There were sixty students this time to greet Mr. Eaton, their new teacher.

In 1911 it became necessary to relocate the house so a new, larger one with a roof that was shingled was built on a higher location. The first proved to be too close to an existing pond. The muskrats had tunneled their way into the cellar, flooding it with water and stealing the winter's supply of potatoes.

Mychailo and Axana became naturalized citizens as granted by the Supreme Court, N.W.T. at Edmonton on December 4, 1903. Mychailo died in November of 1911 leaving Axana alone to bring up eight sons and two daughters. The youngest, Mike, was born after the death of his father.

Axana married Alexander Ewanchuk in 1913. He died in the late 1920's. Axana lived alone for many years when her children married and moved away. Three sons farmed close by and were able to help her out when needed. Her sons attempted to make life easier for her. A house was bought in town and the big move was made, but Axana would have no part of it and walked the six and a half miles at an age of eighty to be back in her house for the night.

Axana died tragically at the age of eight-two in a fire that destroyed the log house in the middle of the

night on Remembrance Day of 1955. Their children were:

Jean (1892-1924) married George Popovich; farmed near Smoky Lake. They had seven children.

Wasyl, George and Verna died as young children in 1898.

John (1898- ) married Katherine Ostashek. They farmed north of the homestead; retired from farming and moved to Andrew. They have five children.

Nick (1900-1976) married Anne Bandara. They farmed north of the homestead. They had nine children.

William (1902- ) married Ruth Eurchuk. They farmed in the Sniatyn area, then operated a general store, jewellery repair, and coffee shop in Andrew. They retired in Edmonton and recently celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. They have five children.

Sam (1903-1927)

Mary (1905- ) married Nick Hnatiuk. They farmed in the Wasel area. They retired in Andrew. They have five children.

Andrew (1906- ) married Martha Swabb. They farmed in the Willingdon Area. They had six children.

Alex (1908- ) married Mary Daneliuk. They farmed south of the homestead, and retired in Edmonton. They have three children.

Fred (1910-1912)

Mike (1912- ) owned and operated the Silver Glow Hall in Andrew then moved to Edmonton. He married Mary Krawchuk.

### **Tkachuk, Petro and Domka**

Petro and Domka Tkachuk were both born in Kotul Bainski, district of Chernivci, Bukovina, Austria (Western Ukraine) — Petro in 1858, and Domka in 1864. They had three children: Samayil, Wasil and Elizabeth, all of whom died before departure for Canada.

In the early spring of 1898, Petro and Domka, along with Mykhailo and Axana Tkachuk and other members of the Tkachuk family, left their native land and set sail for Canada on the S.S. Pisa, landing in Halifax on May 23, 1898.

They came to their homestead (N.W.-34-55-16-W.4) northeast of Andrew in July. Petro worked for German farmers in the Bruderheim-Fort Saskatchewan area. During one winter Petro went to Edmonton to buy supplies. The return trip was made along the North Saskatchewan River. It was so very cold that Petro suffered severe frost bite to his feet. He had met somebody going to Edmonton and had gone back with him to be hospitalized for treatment.



Petro and Domka Tkachuk and daughter Lena Waselashko.

The neighbor that had been with Petro continued homeward, taking the horse home for him. The horse caught cold and later died.

In 1903, with high hopes of getting a job on the C.P.R. extra gang and earning some money, Petro went to Medicine Hat, only to find a strike on. The men had been taken to the job site by train but had to walk home. The men had nothing to eat and would stop in at the various places for some food. At times they would get a bit of food, at times only some milk and at times nothing at all. Those men that had sore feet had to leave behind; those that could, walked home. Since then Petro was in poor health and had continuously aching feet.

Petro and Domka broke land with a walking plow — Domka leading the horses while Petro held the plow.

To earn money, Petro hauled freight in winter for Archie Whitford's Store at five dollars a trip. Sometimes he would be paid in groceries — flour, sugar, tea, mitts — for one trip he earned a sheepskin coat.

Farming slowly progressed. They purchased some animals as well as some machinery. They bought a binder and a mower. Later they bought a sulky plow that Petro could ride on. This was living! He got a new wagon and a few years later a new democrat. When farming was established Petro could take life a bit easier, but his health was failing. Petro died in March of 1926 and is buried at the Shandro Church cemetery. Domka continued to live with her daughter Lena. She died in Lamont hospital in the fall of 1942 and is also buried in the Shandro Church cemetery.

Petro and Lena had two daughters that were born on the homestead.

Mary was born in 1900. She married Alex Lichuk and has three daughters: Mary, Anna and Katherine. For their story see Lichuk, Alex and Mary.

Lena was born on November 28, 1906. On May 30, 1923 she married John Waselashko from Smoky Lake. They farmed on the homestead. Lena and John have six children.

Rose married Bill Baron.

George still farms his grandfather's homestead.

Victoria married Nick Sliwkanich and has two daughters, Sherie and Donna. Victoria later married Ray Trip and they have one son Shaun.

Michael married Emily Letwin and has three daughters: Sharon, Jackie and Judy.

Walter married Shirley Baniuk and has two daughters, Leanne and Stacey.

Lillian, the youngest, now lives in Ontario.

### **Tkachuk, William and Rachel (Eurчук) by Sophie Skulsky**

William, the fourth child of Mike and Oxenea (Mandryk) Tkachuk, remained on the farm six miles northeast of Andrew until he was old enough to find



William and Rachel Tkachuk.

employment elsewhere. He worked in Saskatchewan and southern Alberta before coming back to Andrew.

On May 23rd, 1929, William married Rachel Eurchuk from Pruth (near Willingdon). Rachel Eurchuk, born April 14th, 1906, was born in Canada, but her parents Vizorian and Annie (Lagaden) Eurchuk came from Chernovtsy in the Ukraine. Chernovtsy is in the province of Bukovina near the Black Sea. She had three brothers and one sister. James, the oldest and born in the Ukraine, at the age of twenty-three succumbed to the 1918 flu. His wife, Rachel (Chorney) Eurchuk, died in the same flu epidemic. Alex was also born in the Ukraine on March 6th, 1900, and died on April 16th, 1976. Mary, born September 26th, 1902, in Canada, was only sixteen when she, too, died during this flu epidemic. John Eurchuk, her youngest brother, was born on March 15th, 1908, and died on January 15th, 1960. Rachel never knew her grandparents: John and Reifta (Blashko) Lagaden and John and Mary (Vetiuk) Eurchuk. They remained in the Ukraine and only Vizorian, their only son among ten daughters, departed for the new world. In Canada he farmed near Willingdon. His wife died in 1937 from a heart attack. Ten years later at the age of eighty-four in 1947, Vizorian succumbed to old age.

William and Rachel were chauffeured to their honeymoon cottage, a farm house five miles north of Andrew. Their transportation was a wagon drawn by a two horses, one being in foal. The eighty-acre paradise was near Sniatyn School, ideal for children; and so it was that John, their first child was born on March 15th, 1930. Sophie followed on February 14th, 1932; followed by Iris on October 7th, 1935. To balance the family off, Orest was born on March 24th, 1938. However, a surprise arrived when Linda was born on September 26th, 1949.

Farming an eighty-acre piece of land was insufficient so William and Rachel moved to her father's farm near Willingdon and for a year farmed both lands. The following year they rented a farm three miles from Willingdon, and once again moved. They came back to their own farm in 1938. To supplement their income William gave haircuts, repaired watches, operated the Pakan Ferry over the North Saskatchewan River, and even left to Fields, British Columbia to mine during the winter. When an opportunity arose, William sold his farm and bought a grocery store in Andrew.

Andrew gave William and Rachel a cruel start. In May of 1945 a fire destroyed their store after owning it for only a month. With the meager insurance money, they rebuilt a store and in the fall of 1945 they once again tried their hand at business. Together, they operated a lunch counter, grocery store, and jewell-



Tkachuk family. L. to R.: Linda Reynolds, Iris Pawliuk, Sophie Skulsky, Rachel and William, John, and Orest.

ery; remaining open at all hours to serve the Andrew community.

In 1955 they sold their business and moved to Edmonton. Here they bought a home and re-opened a jewellery store. Today, November, 1979, when this history is being written, William and Rachel are retired only to call it tired. They celebrate their fiftieth wedding anniversary this year — fifty years of toil together and of watching their children grow, marry and continue the chain.

On July 11th, 1951 John married Olga Pajak, born on October 21st, 1930. He met his bride in Evansburg where she hails from. John and Olga continued the Tkachuk name by having six children: Phyllis born May 13th, 1953; Randy born February 5th, 1955; Marty born March 5th, 1956; Lawrence born September 27th, 1960; Alan born March 3rd, 1968; and Brian born June 8th, 1969. John, Olga and family have resided in various locations in Alberta and Saskatchewan but have finally settled in Edmonton. In the earlier days John was a station master with the Canadian National Railways, but now he is their rates advisor.

Sophie Tkachuk married Robert Skulsky, her school mate in Andrew High School, on July 29th, 1953. Robert, born on April 26th, 1930, left Andrew in 1949 and Canada in 1955. After living in Texas and Colorado, they settled in Rancho Palos Verdes, California, where they are raising their four children: Ian born June 8th, 1959; Rana born March 15th, 1961; Del born March 18th, 1964; Ryan born March 2nd, 1968. Robert's present job is with Northrop Corporation as manager of Advanced Systems and Advanced Projects.

Iris Tkachuk became Mrs. Harry P. Pawliuk on August 6th, 1954. Harry Pawliuk, born on July 10th, 1930, was a native of Andrew, having been raised eight miles south of Andrew. After leaving Andrew to obtain an education and gain teaching experience, Harry returned to Andrew to teach. To Iris and Harry,

Robert, their son, was born on their twelfth wedding anniversary in 1966. They left Andrew in 1960 and moved to Edmonton where Harry continued to educate our youth at Lawton Junior High School, while Iris runs Synthetic Oils (Edmonton) Ltd.

Orest Tkachuk and Ina Dickson were wed on July 18th, 1959. Ina (Dickson) Tkachuk was born on August 25th, 1940. A son, Lance, to carry on the Tkachuk name was born to them on March 28th, 1960; their daughter, Karen, was born on June 17th, 1962. Orest, Ina and their family reside in Edmonton where Orest is employed as maintenance supervisor with the Canadian National Railways.

Linda Tkachuk is now Mrs. Roger B. Reynolds and resides in St. Albert. They were married on August 31st, 1968. Roger, born June 26th, 1948, and Linda have two girls: Kerriasa born September 22nd, 1970, and Amy born March 8th, 1976.

Three successive generations had a child born on March 15th and who are related to Rachel (Euruchuk) Tkachuk: a brother, John Euruchuk, born March 15th, 1908; a son, John Tkachuk, born March 15th, 1930; a granddaughter, Rana Skulsky, born March 15th, 1961.

On March 12th, 1978, Rachel and William Tkachuk became greatgrandparents. Their son John's daughter, Phyllis, married to Dennis Kucy gave birth to Melissa Kucy.

### **Toderovich, John and Katherine by Metro Toderovich**

John Toderovich was born in 1882, in Bokowina, Stauceni, Austria and completed his military training in Austria under the German language. He then immigrated to Canada in 1906 and settled in the Whitford area. In 1908 he married Katherine Bochor, whose step-father was Theodre Strembisky. After the wedding they settled on a homestead S. E. 25-58-16 W4th Meridian in the year of 1912. After a short period, he left this homestead and purchased a quarter section of land from Iwan Kuryk for a sum of three hundred and twenty dollars which was S. E. 16-57-16-W4th Meridian. This land was only one-half mile from the in-laws, Mr. and Mrs. Theodre Strembisky, and their children Nick, John, Helen and Mary. This also brought them closer to the town of Andrew, where they could get their supplies.

At this location he farmed, mainly mixed farming, from 1915 to 1937, at which time he made another move to Alder-Flats, Alberta, and homesteaded there with two of his sons George and William until 1946.

While farming in the Andrew area a family of five children were raised: George, William, Metro, Mary and Nick and the children attended Sniatyn School.



Toderovich family, 1923.

He belonged to the Kysyliw church. John passed away in 1949 and is buried in the Kysyliw church cemetery. His wife Katherine re-married. She passed away in 1976 and is buried in the Ever-Green Memorial Gardens under the name Katherine Greff.

One son Nick (who already was suffering from sleeping sickness,) had also moved to Alder-Flats, and passed away May 11, 1945 and is buried in the Alder-Flats Cemetery.

In 1928 his nephew John Toderovich of Bokowina, Stauseni, Chernowci, Romania, came to live with his family in the Andrew Area, and later was employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company as a section-man. He passed away October 10, 1972 and is buried in the St. Michael Cemetery, Edmonton, Alberta.

During the years 1937 to 1949 son Metro continued farming in the Andrew area, and got married to Lena Worobets in 1944. They raised a family of three children. In 1950 he moved in to Andrew and was employed by the Singer Sewing Machine Company as their Sales and Service Representative, for a period of sixteen years, and also was employed by the Searle Grain Company as a grain-buyer for a period of eleven years, and then moved with the family to the City of Edmonton in the year 1966. Here he was employed by the Edmonton Public School Board as a custodian, and retired in 1975.

Their three children attended the University of Alberta. Iris took five years training in nursing, now is married to John Isbiste and is living in Thunder Bay, Ontario. They have a family of two children.

Eugene completed seven years in Medicine, now is married to Bernie Bradshaw, and has a family of two children. They are living in Vegreville.

Irene completed six years in Home Economics as a dietitian, and is making her home in Calgary.

## Nickolay Tokaruk Family

Nickolay, the youngest child of Stefan and Sanxira Tokaruk, was born on May 16, 1899. He was fortunate to have an older brother, Metro, at home to help their mother with the pioneering while their father was away at work, as this enabled him to attend uninterrupted school classes from grades one to eight. However, when Metro passed away from pneumonia, Nickolay was forced to quit school at the age of fifteen to help his parents farm. He was able to earn a few dollars by rounding up cattle for Mr. Warshawski, a Chipman cattle buyer, because he owned a saddle horse.

In the spring of 1918, Nickolay had enlisted in the army, but he did not see any action overseas, as the First World War had ended on November 11th of that year. During the great flu epidemic that occurred a year later, he and his nephew, Nicholas Huchulak, rode on horseback from farm to farm in the area to assist with chores of flu victims, and dug graves for those who did not survive. In spite of their exposure to the epidemic, these two somehow escaped it.

On October 14, 1919, Nickolay married Canadian-born Anastacia Ostashek, youngest daughter of



Nick and Anastacia Tokaruk.

Hretsko and Maria Ostashek. Anastacia did not remember her father at all, as he had died as a result of a hunting accident in 1905 when she was only two years old. She was brought up by her widowed mother who had sent her to Calgary at an early age to live with her sister, Paraska Kurik. In return for her room and board, she had to tend to her sister's children. While attending Anglo-Saxon schools in Calgary, Anastacia developed an appreciation of English literature, art, and music. A few years later, she returned to Sniatyn school to grades six and seven, where her teacher, Miss Howard, had a great influence on her. At the age of fourteen, she worked as a domestic at Nikiforuk's farm and later at Carey's Hotel in Andrew. Two years after she married Nickolay, the two of them moved to Edmonton to work for the Swift Canadian Company.

In 1921, they returned to the farm with Mary, their first born. Their second daughter, Verna, was born in the house on the hill kitty-corner from Sachava school in 1923, and Steve, the youngest, was born during the Jubilee Year 1927. The delivery of the youngest baby had become too complicated for the midwife to handle, so the distraught Nickolay brought Dr. Connolly from Andrew to the rescue, at a cost of seven dollars. Poor Anastacia could hardly forgive her husband for bringing the doctor, as they had to sell one of their precious cows for seven dollars just to pay the doctor's bill. Those were the years when Anastacia sold dairy products and eggs for the two church households and the two teacher households at Sachava. She had sold milk at seven quarts for a dollar and eggs at six cents a dozen. She became a perfectionist at laundering and ironing clothes, and pressing suits for the bachelor teachers of Sachava, E. Kiriak, L. Kerchinsky, and J. Decore. By 1930, she had managed to save enough money from all these menial jobs to buy herself a brand new Singer sewing machine, an item in her household she cherished above all else. During the hungry thirties, she used to sit late into the night sewing all the clothing for her family, as well as a countless number of patchwork quilts which she sold along with charming crocheted laces and tablecloths through outlets in the city.

During the depression, Nickolay, out of necessity, also became an enterprising individual. He invested in an old Model T. Ford and got a job as a Massey-Harris debt collector which was, needless to say, the least enviable job. It did not last long, as people just did not have the money to pay their debts and, being a farmer himself, he did not have the heart to tow the machinery out of the farmyards.

Because he could read and write fluently, he was usually chosen as chairman of the school board and

secretary of the church board. Nickolay had been severely criticized for hiring his friends or relatives to teach at Sachava. He had also been criticized for having joined a club in Andrew called "The Native Sons of Canada" and for bringing up his children from a Canadian point of view, and was all but ostracized when he allowed his teen age daughters to join the United Church of Canada.

Nickolay and Anastacia farmed at Sachava until 1943 when they moved to Edmonton where Nickolay worked as baggage master for Canadian National Railways until retirement in 1965. He passed away in April, 1967. Anastacia continued to reside in Edmonton until 1971, when she moved to Andrew to live with her sister, Mrs. Lena Matichuk. She passed away in January, 1976. The humble legacy that Nickolay and Anastacia left their three children was a code that they lived by: "study hard, observe carefully and go into this world with high ideals and an honest heart."

### **Stefan and Sanxira Tokaruk**

Stefan Tokaruk was born in 1858 in the village of Rohizna, in the province of Bukovina, in the Ukraine. In 1878, he married Sanxira Melenka of the same area. At the age of forty, in 1898, he decided that being a horse attendant for a rich landlord for twenty years was long enough. He disposed of his home and plot of land, packed his belongings, and with his wife and three surviving children, migrated to Canada. Accompanied by Sanxira's brother Toder Melenka, her cousin Illucia, and their families, they sailed the Atlantic aboard the S.S. Pisa arriving in Halifax on May 23, 1898. After a long journey westward, they all settled in the Sachava district, then a wilderness of trees, creeks and ponds.

Stefan Tokaruk acquired SW $\frac{1}{4}$ -16-56-16, which was kitty-corner from Sachava school. Illucia took the SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of the same section and Dymetrash located himself on the east half of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , where the Russo-Greek Orthodox Church owned forty acres. Toder homesteaded the land which was later known as the Isidore Eustafiewich place.

Just before they emigrated, Stefan's daughter Anna married Vasyl Huculak, at the age of nineteen. Vasyl and Anna bought the homestead adjacent to Stefan's on the north boundary. All of their children were Canadian born, the eldest being Mary Paskar, followed by Nick, Doris Holden, Rose Pesaruk, Helen Schank, Alex, and Alice Miller.

Two years after arrival, the Tokaruks' second daughter, Helen, married Bill Tkachuk who farmed at Wostok, and later moved directly across the road from Stefan's farm which they later sold to Vasyl Bochanesky and moved to Andrew to operate a busi-

ness. They had ten children: John, Nick, Mike, May Zaharie, Doris Sian, Laura Giroux, Jean Radomsky, Rose Billey, Eva Goroniuk, and Anne Wutske.

Metro Tokaruk was twelve when he migrated with his parents and had been ill for a number of years. At the age of twenty-four, he married Zonovia Sokol of Wostok, but their bliss was short-lived as he died of pneumonia three years later, leaving no children.

Stefan Tokaruk, like many other fathers, had to leave home for months at a time to work on railroad construction for survival money. This meant that Sanxira and the children had to remain on the homestead to clear land, grow a few acres of wheat and garden, and protect their farmyard and themselves from wild animals and all of mother nature's perils.

Nickolay, the youngest son of the Tokaruk family, was born in Canada on May 16, 1899. He was fortunate to have had an older brother at home who helped the parents with the pioneering, enabling Nickolay to attend uninterrupted school classes from grade one to grade seven. He quit school at the age of fifteen when his brother Metro passed away. After the First World War, Nickolay married Canadian-born Anastacia Ostashek on October 14, 1919. They had two daughters and one son: Mary Cooper, Verna Topolnisky, and Steve. The Stefan Tokaruk lineage may go into oblivion, as there are no great-grandsons to carry on the name.

### **S. E. Tomashavsky**

Steven Tomashavsky, although slight in physical stature, was always great in mind and spirit. His father Ewan was of Ukrainian descent and his mother, the former Katrina Yaworsky, was Polish. The two had emigrated to Canada in 1900 with their five children namely: Nick, Joe, Emil, Mike and Marienna and settled in the Zawale District. Steven was born the year of their arrival and Annie and Julius a few years later.

Steven attended school in Zawale and Edmonton and took teacher training in Camrose. During his youth he had been ill for a time and was confined to temporary convalescing. This period of time had not been so pleasant for him but had proved rewarding, indeed, as he had read a great volume of books and so enriched his intellect superfluously. This power of knowing and understanding had influenced many of his students in many respects. His vocabulary was fascinating and his mathematical and scientific calculations were speedy and precise. He had cultivated a beautiful penmanship and had taught art and music appreciation in a way that would never be forgotten. Although he did not sing or play any musical instrument, he introduced his classes to good quality music

through the playing of records. He had asked students to pay close attention to each instrument that participated in a particular production and how it was used to contribute to the total performance. When he played records of vocal singing, he asked listeners to note crescendos, qualities and emotional strains in voices of performers. Thus his students could not refrain from visualizing "Flow Gently Sweet Afton" in the quiet of the classroom. He taught appreciation of art in the same manner and in picture study one could not hold back from participating with "The Gleaners." His teaching of literature was so unique that one never forgot anything he had interpreted, be it Shakespeare or whatever.

Steven's ever remembered motto was "there is no such thing as can't" and was therefore himself a perfectionist. A great 1980 tribute is due him for his dedicated perseverance in such a limited environment.

Steven had been a good husband and father. He was married to Mary Rosichuk who had also been a perfectionist and who had gone to the great beyond at an early age. They had one son Eugene and three daughters Marge, Gloria and Bernice. Steven had later married Sadie Sloboda and continued living and teaching in Vegreville until his retirement. They now reside in Edmonton carrying on with Craft hobbies, reading and enjoying visits with their children and grandchildren from both marriages. Steven and Sadie have lived useful and rewarding lives. They will be lovingly remembered by their relatives and friends.

### **Tomashewsky, Emil and Vera**

Emil Tomashewsky was born July 25th, 1890 in the village of Zoluche, district of Sniatyn, Western Ukraine. He came to Canada with his parents, John and Katherine Tomashewsky, in 1900. They first settled in the Vegreville district then moved on a homestead in the Andrew area.

His wife Vera was born on September 20th, 1895 in the village of Toporivitze, province of Bukowyna, Western Ukraine. She came to Canada with her mother, Mrs. Waselyna Palichuk, in 1902 and settled in the Andrew district.

Emil and Vera were married on January 28th, 1912. At first they lived in Edmonton for a year and then moved on the farm in the Andrew area. They worked hard and managed to acquire four hundred acres of land. In 1948 Mr. and Mrs. Tomashewsky moved to Edmonton where he entered into a hotel partnership.

Emil and Vera Tomashewsky had four children. The eldest son, Edward, born in 1914, studied medicine at the University of Alberta and became a doctor



L. to R. Back Row: Julia Maid, Dr. Edward Tomashewsky, Caroline Menzak. Front: Octavia Grismer, Emil and Vera Tomashewsky.

in 1939. He married Evelyn Ortt. They have two children, William Edward and Anne. They are retired at White Rock, British Columbia.

Their daughter, Julia, married Angelo Maida and lives at Christina Lake, British Columbia. They have two daughters, Loretta and Arlene.

Their second daughter, Caroline, married Steve Menzak and lives on the family farm near Andrew. They have four children: Lorraine, Marilyn, Darryl and Elaine.

The youngest daughter, Octavia, lives in Edmonton. She is married to Frank Grismer. They have one daughter, Brenda.

Mr. Tomashewsky passed away on October 26th, 1966. His widow lives in Edmonton.

### **Michael Tomashewsky Family by Kathaline Carlton**

My father, Michael Tomashewsky, came to the Andrew district with his parents from Zalucze, Austria when he was just a mere six year old boy. His parents farmed in this area and made great effort to educate their children. Father was needed to help with the farm work so did not get as much of an education as his brothers Steven and Julius (they later became school-teachers), but he got enough education to help him throughout his life. At a young age of twenty-one years, he married fifteen year old Helen Romanchuk whose parents were also farmers in the



Andrew district. The Romanchuk family emigrated from the Ukraine, but Helen was born in Andrew, Alberta. Together Michael and Helen farmed and raised a large family of ten children, six daughters and four sons. I, Kathaline, was born the fifth daughter and I was ten years old when we moved from the farm to the village of Andrew in the year 1934. From this year on, my sisters and brothers attended the Andrew School. I graduated in 1942 and then attended Alberta College in Edmonton where I took a secretarial course and then worked as a stenographer/secretary/file clerk in the Treasury Branches in Two Hills, St. Paul and then finally in Andrew in 1946. My life in Andrew ended when I left to get married in Vancouver where I have remained since. My husband, Joseph Carlton, is a Master Mariner. We have three children. Eloise, now thirty years of age, is married, has three of her own children now and has been living in Australia for the past eight years. Brent has tried his hand in many things but his last venture was farming (short lived because of staggering mortgage interest). He is unmarried and does a lot of travelling. Debra also is unmarried and is working as a travel agent in Vancouver, British Columbia. She too enjoys the luxury of travel. And now that I have given you a brief run down on my own family, allow me to introduce the other nine children of Michael and Helen Tomashewsky.



Michael and Helen Tomashewsky, at Lake Louise, 1953.

The eldest child in the family was Victoria, married to George Zignash. They farmed just eight miles south of Andrew, and raised a family of five. The eldest child is Shirley who is married to Don McFarlane of Sarnia, Ontario. They have a son, Craig and a daughter, Rae. Next to Shirley, there is a son, Don who is a part-time farmer and carpet-layer just a few miles from downtown Edmonton. Arnold is also a carpet-layer in Edmonton, and like Don, is married and has his own family. Leonard and Corinne died prematurely. Victoria and George Zignash have, five years ago, moved from the farm near Andrew to Edmonton to retire.

Ella Hrynyk is second eldest and is married to Mike Hrynyk. They have three children: David, who is married and has a family, is living in Phoenix, Arizona. Ken is in school, and Sylvia is working in Vancouver. Ella and Mike lived in the Edmonton district for years until a few years ago when they moved to White Rock, British Columbia to retire.

Elsie is married to Louis Hendel and is farming in the Derwent, Alberta district. They have two sons: Ronald, who is working in Edmonton and Dwayne, married and likewise is working in the Edmonton area. Louis raises Hereford cattle, in addition to grain farming.

Lydia passed away prematurely at the age of twenty-five.

Victor was the first son to be born after five girls in the family. He has married a local Andrewite, Kathy Ewanchuk, and they have five children: Conrad, Arlene, Wendy, Marie and Van. They lost a son, Brian, when he was but three years of age.

Roy is married to Anelia Noga, also originally from Andrew, and they have three daughters: Debra, Beverly and Colleen. Roy and Anelia are presently farming in Andrew.

Lawrence is married to Ann and they have three children: Barbara, Gerry and Grant. Barbara is married and has her own son. Gerry and Grant are still in school.

Eunice is married to Wally Martin and they have three children, all married with families of their own. All are living in the Kingston, Ontario area. Wally is a serviceman in the Army.

Ernie is the youngest member of the M. Tomashewsky family. He and his wife, Judy, have three sons: Glen, Lance, Kevin and a daughter, Lana. All are still in school. Ernie is a carpet-layer. His early banking experience began at the age of five when he walked into the Treasury Branch in Andrew and asked for a loan.

After Michael Tomashewsky and his wife Helen left the farm in 1934, and moved to the Village of Andrew, the depression hit them hard. My father had

to work hard at whatever job he could find to make a meagre living for our large family. A cow and some chickens were kept at all times to keep hunger from our doorstep. But there is a rainbow after each storm, and father went into a business of his own. He bought livestock from farmers and shipped them to packing houses in Edmonton. His livestock business gave us a fairly good living standard, and Father was very proficient at it. He was a good public relations man, as he was a good father, and he stayed on with this business until retirement and then death at the age of sixty-two in 1955. Mother never remarried, living in the family home for a long time before she sold and moved to Edmonton. However, she must have missed her hometown because two years prior to her death, she moved to Andrew to live with her eldest daughter, Victoria Zignash. She was a true Andrewite for she was born in Andrew in 1900 and passed away in May, 1973. Andrew was where she spent her lifetime!

Michael and Helen Tomashewsky have earned a reward and should be paid a tribute to raising a large family. At no time has anyone of the family ever been in trouble with the law, and each and everyone turned out to be good, highly respected citizens and a real credit to the little town of Andrew, Alberta. These good parents could not always supply their family with material goods, but I cannot ever recollect going hungry, and we had an abundance of love. What wonderful parents mine were. I am making every effort to be likewise!

### **Tomasky, Metro**

Metro Tomasky married Achtyma Zotek in Cherniwzi, in the Province of Bukowina, Ukraine. They migrated to Canada in 1900, accompanied by two small daughters, and settled in the Sniatyn District, seven and a half miles north of Andrew where Metro farmed for the rest of his life. Metro and Achtyma raised a family of six children, three daughters — Katie, Mary, Belle, and three sons - Matt, Bill and George.

Katie married Eli Lopatka and settled in the Kahwin District where they farmed and raised a family of six: Mary (deceased), Jessie (deceased), Ann, Belle, Jean (deceased) and Bill (deceased).

Mary married John Leidtke (now deceased) and settled in new Sarepta where they farmed. They raised a family of three: Gus (deceased), Ray and Alice. Mary remarried and is presently residing with her husband Jack Stahl in Chilliwack, British Columbia.

Belle graduated from Vancouver Normal School and taught in the Bellis and Vilna districts. She married Nick Taschuk and continued teaching until her retirement in 1973. Belle and Nick brought up



Metro and Ahlema Tomasky, 1934.

seven daughters: Catherine, Arlene, Gladys, Gloria, Shirley, Grace and Louise. The Taschuks moved to Vernon, British Columbia where she passed away in December of 1975.

Matt graduated from Camrose Normal School and for many years taught in the Bonnyville District. He quit teaching in 1936 to take a job with Imperial Oil in Norman Wells, Northwest Territories and later in the Edmonton Refinery until his retirement in 1969. Matt is married to Grace MacKenzie and presently residing in Kelowna, British Columbia. They have one daughter, Marg.

Bill graduated from Camrose Normal School in 1933 and taught in the Peace River country, Bear Trap, and Sniatyn. He joined the navy in 1943, and after his discharge he joined Northern Transportation Company and later Imperial Oil Limited at Norman Wells, Northwest Territories where he worked until his retirement in 1972. Bill is married to Olga Smith and is presently residing in Kelowna, British Columbia.

George left the farm in 1938 and attended the University of Alberta, obtaining his Bachelor of Science degree in Agriculture. He worked for the Government of Alberta — Department of Lands and Mines after graduating. In 1947 he joined Imperial Oil Limited at Norman Wells, Northwest Territories and in 1950 he transferred to the Edmonton office where he worked until his retirement in 1973. George married Lena Zelenko and raised a family of two, Carol and Alan. George and Lena are presently residing in Edmonton.

**Tomyn, Daniel and Tillie**  
**by Helen (Tomyn) Weleschuk**

Daniel Tomyn and his wife were born in the village of Skowiatyn, province of Borshchiw in Western Ukraine in the country of Austria, and had their family of four children there as well. The eldest child, Anne, married Jack Haluschak in the Ukraine. The other three were youngsters when they came to Canada with their parents in 1899. Maxime was seventeen years old, Harry was ten and Pearl was five. Daniel's first wife died during the cholera epidemic. Her name was Hofia Muzyka.

Daniel remarried in about 1890. He married Tetiana Torchinuk, village of Skowiatyn, province of Borshchiw. Together they had six children, the eldest two, Peter and Fred, were born in the Old Country. Four daughters: Maggie, Helen, Bessie and Mary were born in Canada. The family homesteaded on NW 9-57-17-4 which is north of Highway 45 and quite close to Limestone Lake.

Like all other families of the day, the Tomyns first lived in a "boordey" or a dug out before building a mud-plastered log house. With steer-drawn wagons, some of the necessities of life were bought and transported home from Edmonton. These included one



Daniel and Tillie Tomyn, 1930.



Daniel Tomyn family, L. to R.: Peter Weleschuk holding son Eli, Helen Weleschuk holding son Bill, Mrs. Dan Tomyn. Front: Mary, Sophie, Mary Marianicz holding daughter Ann, Kalena (Sadeyko) holding son Frank, Paul Tomyn.

hundred pounds of wheat, matches, yeast cakes, coal oil, salt, sugar and flour for pyrohy and macaroni. Over the next few years people in the district got together and had, by a man named Frank Oliver with his sawmill outfit, logs sawn into lumber in order that the building of schools and churches could begin.

Anne, now deceased, married Jack Haluschak and they had a family of five boys and four girls.

Maxime married Nancy Boychuk and they had three boys, John, Nick and William and one girl, Ann Buk. Son William, M.L.A., married Kate Hryciw.

Harry and his wife Anne Peteski had six children — two daughters and four sons.

Pearl married Mike Lesakowski and they had four girls and three boys.

Peter married Kalena Sudeyko and they had four children — Paul, Frank, Rosie and Elsie. Peter died in 1958.

Fred (now deceased) married Kate Topolnitsky and they had eight children, Alex, John, Bill (deceased), Jim, Metro, Steve, Mary (Budziak) and Anne (Toma). Fred died in 1963.

Maggie married Leo Peteski and they had three children — Nancy (Armstrong), Steve and George.

Helen married Peter Weleschuk and they had seven children. The names of the children are Mary (George Deschenes), Sophie (George Nikiforuk), Eli, Bill, Pearl (Don Orr), Steve (deceased) and Kate (Stan Shymkiw).

Bessie married John Hancheruk and they had one daughter, Annie (Gubersky).

Mary married Nick Marianicz and they had four children, an infant girl died, Eli, Annie (Ostafichuk)

and Michael, a teacher. Mary died in childbirth in 1935.

Daniel passed away in 1934 and Tillie died in 1961.

### **Tomyn, Fred and Katie by Metro Tomyn**

In 1896 Daniel Tomyn, his wife Tillie (Turchyniuk) and their six children grew tired of working for the landlords in their village of Skowiatyn, district of Galicia in Ukraine. They worked their way across Austria to earn money to come to Canada. Finally in 1899, the Tomyn family boarded the ship to Canada. Two brothers and two sisters were left behind.

After arriving in Strathcona (now part of Edmonton), Daniel left his wife and children and started out with a loaf of bread in a sack and began looking for a homestead. After walking for three days, he came to



Fred and Kate Tomyn.

the Limestone Lake (post office) district and settled at NW 9-57-17 two miles north of the lake. He then dug a hole in the ground about twenty feet by twenty feet by six feet deep and covered it with logs and dirt. This “boorday” would be the family’s home. It took Daniel seven days to walk back to Edmonton to get his family. They survived that winter by eating the rabbits that were so plentiful that year.

Two of the sons, Harry and Maxim, later homesteaded in the Plain Lake area. Annie married Jacob Haluschak, Pearl married Mike Lysakosky, and Peter homesteaded in the Limestone Lake area. Four other daughters were Bessie (John) Hancheruk, Helen (Peter) Weleschuk, Magda (Louis) Petecki, and Mary (Nick) Marianych.

In 1925, Fred, another of Daniel’s sons, married Katie Topolnitsky of the Wostok area. They lived with his parents until 1927 when they bought a homestead (SW 1-57-17) two and one-half miles west of Andrew, from Mike Stelmach. They began farming and raising a family. The family included Alex, William, John, Mary, George (died in 1935), Metro, Jim, Annie, and Steve.

As the children were growing up after the depression, Fred Tomyn bought more farm land and built a locker plant in Andrew to help support his family. The locker plant was built in 1948 and was a going concern until farms were electrified and deep freezers became popular. John and Alex worked in the plant with their father until a few years later when progress killed the business.

Alex married Olga Makowichuk of Smoky Lake and they had one son, Rodney. Alex farmed for a couple of years, worked in the locker plant for a year, and then moved to Edmonton to work at the Hudson’s Bay Wholesale.

William married Elsie Pysar of Andrew and they raised three sons: Dennis, Brian and Shaun. William farmed for about five years, then moved to Edmonton where he worked until his death in February, 1976.

John, a bachelor, moved to Edmonton after working on the farm and in the locker plant.

Mary married George Budziak of the Sunland area. They have three children: Wendy, Jerry and Julie. After farming for ten years, the family moved to Edmonton where George works as an electrician.

Metro married Pauline Compton from Denver, Colorado. Metro farmed until 1974 at which time he went into the motel business in Radium Hot Springs, British Columbia.

Jim married Ella Hansen from Barrhead and has four children: Kathy, Jackie, Jimmy and Keith. After working as the ESSO Bulk Agent in Andrew for seventeen years, Jim and the family went into the



Alex Tomyn holding Jim. Front Row: Metro Tomyn, Bill Tomyn, John Tomyn, Mary Tomyn. (missing Anne, Alex, Steve)

motel business in Radium Hot Springs, British Columbia.

Annie married Lawrence Toma from Hairy Hill and raised three sons: Bradley, Bentley and Burton. The family still farms at Hairy Hill.

Steve married Lola Larsen and they have two sons, Eddie and Doug. After living in Edmonton for awhile, the family moved to Vancouver, British Columbia.

Fred Tomyn passed away in 1965 at the age of sixty-six.

In 1940, contact was made with some Tomyns in Saskatchewan who are descendents of the two Tomyn brothers who were left in Ukraine in 1896.

### **Topolnicki, Iwan And Katrina by Olga (Topolnisky) Hackman**

Peasants Iwan and Katrina, daughter of Dimitri Federchuk, Topolnicki left the Greek Orthodox Parish of Kisiliv, Bukovena, Austria with Sir Emilian Boyan's, (district registrar) and the parish priest's blessings.

A dream to own land and someday prosper drove Iwan and Katrina to collect their meagre possessions and family: Nashta, Helen, Pearl, Mike, Maria, Sonja, and Bill to sail to Canada in 1900.

This family, as most others, were of poorer peasant class, who arrived in Canada without any means at all, only hope.



Dora Klapatiuk, Anne Topolnisky, Katie Hawreschuk, Eva Hawreschuk.

Iwan and Katrina lived at an abandoned homestead at Pakan for a few years. Because of swampy and wet conditions, this family moved and claimed a homestead in 1904 south-east of Whitford Lake in the Czahar School District on higher and drier land.

Iwan and Katerina received their Canadian Citizenship papers in 1905 and a title to their homestead in 1908. After living in a "bourday", a house of plastered clay walls, mud floors and a sod-covered roof (later thatched with straw) was built. Great care and labour was expended to make their home attractive as they whitened the walls inside and outside with lime (whitewashing). The house was heated with a built-in oven of clay (peach). Part of the back of this oven was made especially for the children to sleep on. The bed was made of boards and reached from the side of the oven to the end of the room and was large enough for the whole family to sleep upon. The bed mattress was of straw or hay with a coarse linen cover.

Living conditions generally improved each year and it didn't take long before the family participated in public life and education.

George, Nick, Steve and Sandra completed the family.

Nashta married Todder Drebit. They have Kathrine, Pearl, Helen and Mary.

Elana (Helen) worked at the Alberta Hotel and married George Kuliewich and they have one daughter Maria.

Pearl married Emmitt Montgomery and they have Blanche.

Mike married Zanahera Kourash and they have one son, Bill.



Baba and Gido Prostebi's Home.

Maria married Harry Kreklewitz and they have John, Katie, Mary and Nick.

Sonja married Monoly Drobot and they have Mary, Anne, John, Mike, Steve and Olga.

The youngest daughter, Sandra, married John Arychuk and they have Christopher, Rose, Valerie and Beverly.

Iwan and Katerina Topolnicki spent all their days on the land and were pleased with the opportunity to progress in agriculture and to see the grandchildren of illiterate immigrants occupy positions in the universities, the professions and the government. At their passing a few months apart, Iwan (1859-1943) and Katerina (1864-1943) were interred at the Luzan Orthodox Church Cemetery where the towering pines whisper in the breeze and lull our pioneers to their eternal rest in God who has brought an end to the trials of their harsh life.

Here, in rows of graves rest their immigrant comrades — Sorochans, Bodnariuks, Alexandriuks, Kozaks — and their names inscribed on the stone crosses bear mute testimony to those first hardy Ukrainian immigrants in our area.

This brings to mind how a youth asked the Old Farmer — “How is it that you became so rich?”

The Farmer replied “We-ell, — it’s a long story.



Anne, Phyllis and Nick Topolnisky.



Steve Topolnisky and Martin.

We may as well blow out the candle.” And the Youth said “That’s quite alright — I understand!”

The youngest son of Iwan and Katerina Topolnicki, Stephen, married Katie Gordichuk, daughter of Pentilay Gordichuk, and settled on the original homestead. They were blessed with one son and one daughter. Mary married Sandy Eliuk and they have Kent, Keith and Jason. Martin married Linda Shandruk.

Steve and Katie Topolnisky farmed all their working days and have now retired to Vegreville, after selling the homestead. They took part in Czahar School Bridge Club and also devoted many years to the affairs of the St. Demetrius Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church of Luzan.

Nick Topolnisky, after working in Saskatchewan for a while, bought two quarters of land south of Whitford Lake from J. M. Walton of Aurora, Ontario in 1926 for eighteen dollars an acre. Five years later on February 19, 1931 he married Anna Hawreschuk, second daughter of Georgi and Maria Hawreschuk of Bellis. Anna attended school at Vegreville in 1929 and 1930.

Nick and Anne devoted their heart and souls to the land and community affairs. Educational matters were of great concern. Nick was school trustee and also partook in the purchasing of a piano for the school. The Bridge Club was very active and they took part in tournaments.

Nick Topolnisky was one of the original founding members of the Willingdon Agriculture Society.

Nick and Anna have three children: Olga married Metro Hackman and their children are Hal and Gale.

Albert married Vicki (Fedorak) Rimkus and their children are Caroline, Mark and Tracy.

Phyllis married Dennis Fleck and their children are Romaine and Solange.

Anne Topolnisky passed away on January 25, 1976 and was interred at the Luzan Orthodox Church

Cemetery — “Those Who Toil — The Reward Is Rest.”

Nick and Albert Topolnisky operate the original family farm. Isn't it interesting to note that “our forefathers ran a farm with less equipment than we needed to run a lawn.”

### Topolnisky, Alex W. and Nancy

Long time residents of the Wostok and Andrew area, Alex and Nancy Topolnisky are second generation Ukrainian-Canadians.

Alex, son of Wasyl and Maria Topolnisky, was born on March 23, 1910 at Wostok. He had attended the Chernowci School until his help was required on his father's farm. When his father had purchased a 1928 Case threshing machine and tractor, Alex had become the main engineer of the threshing crew. For many years, Alex had provided threshing service in



Topolnisky brothers, Sam, Nick, Harry and Wasyl (father of Alex W.), 1916.



Alex and Nancy Topolnisky celebrating their 40th wedding anniversary.

the Wostok area and continued to farm the land that his parents homesteaded — the NE and SE quarters of Section 22, Township 56, Range 17, west of the 4th Meridian.

On October 31, 1936, Alex married Nancy (Anastasia) Gubersky, daughter of Paul and Maria Gubersky of Wostok. Born on March 9, 1915, Nancy was the youngest in a family of fifteen children: Maxiam (married Mary Klapatiuk), Katie (died of diphtheria at age twelve), Timko (died of diphtheria at age nine), John (died of diphtheria at age seven, with all three dying within a week), Barbara (married Wasyl Tanasichuk), Mary (married Hrehory Taranko), Mikita (married Mary Krish), John (married Mary Romaniuk), Walter (married Margaret Hrehirchuk), Annie (married Nick Knysh and after his death married John J. Farris), Steve, Katie (married Steve Knysh), Nick (died at birth), Metro (died at birth), and Nancy. She had attended Old Wostok School until her help was needed at home.

Alex and Nancy lived with his parents and his younger sisters on the farm and were blessed with four children: Rosemarie who died at the age of five, Donald, Eugene and Olga. Not given the opportunity to complete their schooling, Alex and Nancy wanted their children to have the best education. The children attended the Chernowci School until it was closed, then continued their education at Andrew. Alex had served as a school trustee for the Chernowci School District for a number of years. The family attended the Bukowina Church at Wostok and when catechism classes were held during the summer at the Wostok School, Alex had his children attend. He, also, had them take Ukrainian language classes given in Andrew after school. Alex and Nancy were pleased to have their children graduate from school in



Nancy and Alex W. Topolnisky. Front: Eugene, Olga and Donald.

Andrew and were very proud to have them graduate from university. Donald had obtained B.Ed., P.B.E. and P.D./A.D. degrees, Eugene had obtained B.Ed., B.A. and M.S.Ed. degrees and Olga had obtained a B.Sc. in Nursing degree with a Teaching and Supervision Diploma and a Diploma of Education. Knowing that their Ukrainian heritage would not be forgotten, Alex and Nancy were very proud to see their grandchildren study Ukrainian language in school and learn Ukrainian dancing.

In the fall of 1961, Alex and his son, Donald, had purchased the South Side Service Station in Andrew and the family moved to town. Alex had operated the garage on a twenty-four hour basis with the rest of the family helping on their days off from their regular jobs. While he was still able, Alex continued to grain farm. Nancy worked at the service station whenever Alex was working on the farm. The business had become successful with the support of many satisfied customers. When it was too difficult to continue farming and operating the service station, Alex rented the farms to his nephew, Alexander Plesko.

After thirteen years in business, Alex sold the service station in the fall of 1974 and built a new house in north Andrew. In November, 1976, Alex and Nancy celebrated their fortieth wedding anniversary in their new home with the visit of many friends and relatives. Alex did not retire but continued to work

part-time at the Imperial Esso Bulk Station. It was at work that on April 16, 1977, Alex had passed away of a heart attack. A year later, Nancy moved to Fort Saskatchewan to be closer to her children. The farms had been passed on to Donald and Eugene who continued to farm and keep them in the family name.

### **Georgi Topolnisky Senior, and Son John Topolnisky**

Georgi Topolnisky, the son of Alfanasi and Elena Topolnisky, was born on March 22, 1856. He mar-



George Topolnisky.



ried Elena Rachmistriuk, daughter of Andrei and Anna Rachmistriuk, on November 9, 1880. In 1896, they migrated to Canada with their son, John, who was then nine years of age. Their two married daughters stayed on in Europe, and two other children had been buried there.

Georgi and Elena settled on the SW¼-31-57-16. Their son, John, farmed with them until he married Sophie Kuzyk, nee Wasylynchuk, who had had a son, John, by a first marriage. He was brought up by her parents. John and Sophia lived in the Highway School District on SW¼-33-57-17. While living there, John donated four acres of the northwest corner of his farm to a group of Ukrainian Orthodox people who were trying to organize the building of a church at Highway. At that time there were a number of graves on that location. This church, however, did not materialize, but a monument today stands on the hill bearing the names of those who lie there.

John and Sofia sold this farm and moved to his father's homeplace with four young children: Elena, Kate, Annie and George. Elena lost her life in an accident shortly after the move. Mary, Metro and Lena were born in this new location. All children attended Sniatyn School.

John Kuzyk married Sadie Hunchak, then farmed at Wostok before moving to Edmonton. They had four daughters before John passed away in 1959.

Kate, the eldest daughter, married Nick Bodnar, a

carpenter. They lived in Andrew and had three children: Mary Nemirsky, Doris Cleeve, and son George. Nick passed away in 1979, predeceased by his son George in 1972. Kate presently resides on her acreage on the outskirts of Andrew.

Annie, the second eldest, married farmer and widower Nick Marianicz, who had three children, Annie, Eli and Michael. Nick and Annie had four more children: Bill, John, George and Jessie.

After attending the University of Alberta, George became a teacher and married Verna Tokaruk in 1943. They have since resided in Andrew where George had taught for over a quarter of a century, and continue to farm the home place. Their three children are Randy, Hilda Moholitny, and Edith. George entered the political arena in 1971.

Mary married John Pawluk, an employee of Canadian National Railways. They resided in Jasper for over thirty years until John passed away in 1970. Mary continues to live in Jasper.

Metro also pursued a teaching career after marrying Anelia Eustafiewich. In addition to teaching, Metro has continued to farm with Anelia's parents south of Andrew. Metro and Anelia had two sons, Julian and Milton

John and Sophia's youngest child, Lena, married Tom Nemirsky of St. Michael. They farmed in the St. Michael area for a number of years before moving to Edmonton. Their children are Eugene and Michael.

John and Sophia farmed together for nearly forty years until John died of a heart attack in 1950. Sophia retired in Andrew and passed on, suddenly, in 1970.

### **George and Verna Topolnisky**

George, son of John and Sofia Topolnisky, was born in the Pakan district. He attended Sniatyn school and graduated from Smoky Lake High School. He farmed with his dad for a while as there was no money for further schooling. As a teenager he belonged to the Willingdon Grain Club when he won a reserve championship for oats at the Chicago Fair in 1937. George resumed further training by self support and later received a B.Ed. Degree from the University of Alberta. His first three years of teaching in country schools were at Skowiatyn, Kysilew and Zawale. The remainder of his teaching career he spent in Andrew where he had been guidance counsellor and taught high school mathematics and business education. He was active in extracurricular activities and served as president of the A.T.A. Local and was on the salary negotiating committee for a number of years. For over twenty-five years he coached various athletic teams, some of which achieved northeastern Alberta championships. He had also been in charge of the Andrew Air Cadet



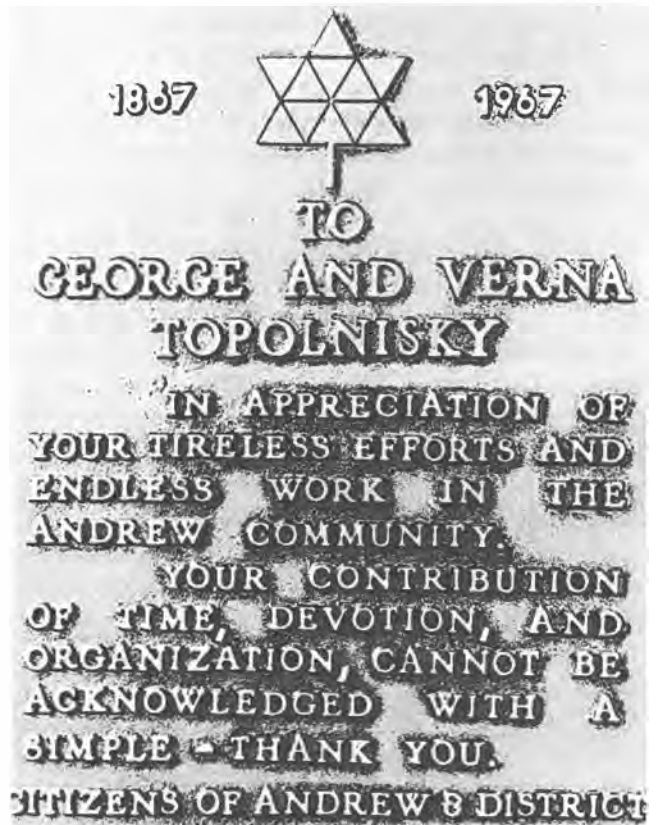
John and Sophie Topolnisky.

Squadron and a participating member of the Andrew Band.

George had always been very interested and devoted in community services. So much so that he has invested one hundred dollar memberships in each of five different clubs throughout the years. He entered civic politics and served as mayor for three terms during which time he had taken a positive attitude towards a village owned gas line and had not stopped working at it until it was realized. In 1967 he was chairman of the Centennial Committee and initiated the Andrew Museum project in 1970 which was officially opened in 1973.

George went into the provincial political arena during Diefenbaker days when he was campaign manager for a local candidate. He had always maintained that not enough was done for rural communities in the province so with this in mind he entered the provincial scene actively in 1971 when he was elected as member to the Legislative Assembly to represent the Redwater-Andrew Constituency and re-elected in 1975 and 1979. He was the first rural M.L.A. of Ukrainian origin to receive a provincial cabinet appointment that of Minister Without Portfolio Responsible for Rural Development.

George's interests are farming, recreational activities such as swimming, skating, cross-country



Bronze plaque presented to George and Verna Topolnisky in 1967.



George Topolnisky.



Verna Topolnisky.

skiing, snow-shoeing, baseball and is an avid lifetime Charles Atlas follower. He is very fond of music and square dancing but has devoted very limited time to these two areas in the last few years. He plays an alto melody saxophone with the Tory Blue Notes, an M.L.A. Band that performs at P.C. conventions and private members functions and this he enjoys immensely.

In 1943 George had married Verna Tokaruk and perhaps because she is a Leo like himself is just an enterprising person that he is. She had taken an active role in her teens in high school student union affairs from 1939 to 1942 when she became president. Those were the years in which the Amethyst and Gold colours were chosen and when the first Andrew Hi-Year Book was published.

Verna graduated from Alberta College with a full secretarial course of steno and bookkeeping in June of 1943 and gave up the accepting of a newspaper reporter job with the Edmonton Journal, accepted a marriage proposal and returned to Andrew where she and her husband lived ever since. She worked as bookkeeper for the Andrew Cooperative Association until 1947 when their first child was born. After that she had worked part-time in between having two more children. Other places of employment had been the Treasury Branch, Slobodian Electric and the Andrew Office of the Vegreville Veterinary Clinic.

For over thirty years, Verna has contributed voluntary service to the community and still continues to do so. She has served in executive capacities in many clubs and organizations such as United Church Board, U.C.W., Sunday School, Andrew Home and School, A.C.C.A., Curling Club, Lady Lions, Girl Guides, Museum, Senior Citizens Lodge and was project officer for the Drop In Centre.

Verna has been her husband's most confidential secretary since 1970 and has done a prodigious amount of work for him in his Andrew office and in her Edmonton work room. Her marital counterpart very politically endowed her with gifts of five typewriters which she does not consider as a conflict of interest but an interest for conflict as no salary accompanies the many assignments. The five machines consist of a pica-type standard, a scriptwriter, a magna-type, an electric IBM and, most recently, a portable unit with a Ukrainian alphabet keyboard. There is current work in each of these machines constantly, if not correspondence then stencils for circulars, tickets or announcements for one club or another as need arises.

Verna's hobbies are cooking, baking, reading, writing ditties and collecting classical music records. Her pet love is museum work and working with senior citizens. Having lived with her mother-in-law

for nineteen years and caring for her own ailing mother for four years, she has acquired a great appreciation of elderly people.

George and Verna have three children, one son and two daughters. Randy Wayne attended University of Alberta for two years and then switched to outdoor life of working in Thompson Mines, Manitoba, a jade mine in British Columbia and deep sea fishing in the Queen Charlotte Islands. He spent two years in Europe as tour guide, is presently employed with the C.N.R. and continues farming with his dad. He married Julia Marych who had attended University of Alberta in Fine Arts and is a talented painter. She works for C.P. Air and has done extensive travelling abroad and the two of them now are continuing foreign travels. Hilda, the second child, trained as psychiatric nurse for a year and a half and switched into the education field at the University of Alberta where she graduated with a B. Ed. degree and is now employed by the Edmonton School Board. She married Ken Moholity who took business administration courses at NAIT and Athabasca University and is employed with the Department of Agriculture.

They have two daughters, Kendall and Heather. Edith, the youngest, is completing her fourth year in Arts at the University and will be graduating in 1980, majoring in Political Science.

For George and Verna, 1970 to 1980 has been a decade of insurmountable work, what with three election campaigns, caring for and losing of two mothers and many others obstacles and barriers that had to be overcome in the line of duty. There have been many uplifting events during these years such as marriages of their children, being blessed with grandchildren, touring the Orient in 1974 and in 1976 countries in Europe such as Austria, Switzerland, Germany, France, England and Italy. They have visited every province in Canada but the Maritimes which they intend to do in 1980 when en route to visit a sister Mary Cooper and her family who live in the Eastern United States.

With George's motto of 'stay with it' and Verna's untiring stamina, the two of them have managed to surface through all their endeavors, were they of pleasant or unpleasant nature. Their years together have been challenging, interesting and rewarding and they are extremely grateful to have been a part of Alberta's exciting history.

### **Topolnisky, Wasyl and Maria compiled by Dorothy Tanasiuk and Eugene Topolnisky. Information submitted by the family**

Among the pioneers of the first wave of Ukrainian emigration to Canada, Wasyl and Maria Topolnisky were among the first settlers to come to the Wostok area.

Wasył Topolnisky was born on May 18, 1879 in the village of Kysyliw, County of Kitsman, south of the Dniester River in the province of Bukowina in the Ukraine. His parents, John and Oxana (nee Shavachuk), his brothers Nick and Harry, and his sisters Zoe and Anastasia had come to Canada in 1898. The Ukrainian province of Bukovina was at that time under Austrian domination and because of the conscription to the Austrian army, Wasył and his brother Sam had to wait a year before they could leave. They arrived at their father's homestead on September 16th, 1899.

Maria Topolnisky (nee Marian) was born on June 5, 1883 in the Village of Cunkiw (Chunkiw), County of Kitsman in the province of Bukovina in the Ukraine. In 1897, she came to Canada with her parents Wasył and Katerina (nee Babich) Marian and her brothers Alex and John. Having served for many years as an officer in the Austrian army, Wasył Marian decided to take his family to Canada where he could dwell with his family in a land where there were no wars — a land of peace. They homesteaded one mile east of Wostok on N.E.¼-Section 22 Township 56-Range 17-West 4th M — along the Victoria Trail, beside a natural spring. This location became a popular resting place for many travellers between Edmonton and Fort Victoria, and was a temporary home for the new settlers who homesteaded further east.

To help her family financially, Maria had to obtain employment. Together with three neighbour girls, she walked to Edmonton, a distance of sixty miles. Arriving in the evening, they decided to wait until morning before walking into the town. Making a bed of willows and spruce boughs they slept in the woods just outside the town. When they arrived in town, Maria was told she was too young to work in a hotel or restaurant with the other older girls, so she worked as a maid for a doctor and his family at Edmonton. Later she worked for a North West Mounted Police Officer and his family in Fort Saskatchewan. With her knowledge of English and an other language, Maria had been asked on numerous occasions by the doctor and the North West Mounted Police to serve as translator and an interpreter. One of Maria's tasks was to wash and iron clothes for the doctor's family. If the dresses did not stand up by themselves, she would be ordered to starch them again. While working in the homes of these families, she was able to learn the ways of the "New World". Her employment ended when her father suddenly died of pneumonia in 1900. By the time she could reach home, the funeral was over and she did not see her father again. Upon her return to the homestead, being the eldest of the children, she had to help her



Four generations: L. to R.: Mrs. Katrina (Wasył) Marian; daughter Maria (Wasył) Topolnisky, granddaughter Mrs. Annie (John) Drabiuk. Front: Dorothy Topolnisky, daughter of Wasył and Maria; great-grandson Bill Drabiuk — son of Annie and John Drabiuk.

mother and brothers clear the land and sow and harvest the crops. How they missed their orchards in the Ukraine! But there was no returning and with faith in God that He would help them they proceeded to build a new life in a new land.

On February 15th, 1901 Maria married Wasył Topolnisky. They homesteaded two miles west of Wostok at S.E.¼-Section 18-Township 56-Range 17-W4 M. They were founders of the Bukovina Church (Russo-Greek Orthodox Church of St. Nicholas) built in 1901, in Wostok. After building a log house, their next concern was to build a church where they could worship God. The Ukrainians were a church-going people in their homeland. So many times Maria and Wasył said it was their faith in God that sustained them through those difficult pioneer days. Wasył and Maria were very religious and were very active in their church and community. Religious holidays and Sundays were strictly observed and all the children were required to begin and end each day with prayer. They also sang in the choir. Since one priest served several churches, the family walked or later rode to the church wherever the service was held — six or seven miles away. Wasył served as an elder at his church for more than fifty years. He received a commendation for his service from the church and the Province of Alberta in 1951 on the occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Bukovina Church.

Wasył and Maria's marriage was blessed with thirteen children, eleven girls and two boys. An infant daughter, Frozina (Rose) passed away in 1922. The eldest in the family was Annie who married John



Maria and Wasyl Topolnisky.

Drabiuk. They lived at Naughton Glen — new Morcambe and Beauvallon, later returning to live in Wostok and Andrew, then moving to Edmonton where they lived until John's passing in 1967. Annie continues to make their home in the city. Katie and her husband Harry Shopik made their home in Wostok. Upon their retirement they moved to Edmonton where, shortly after, Katie went to be with the Lord in 1968 and Harry a few years later, in 1975. Elsie married James (Metro) Wasylynchuk on November 6, 1924. They lived for a time at Wostok, later moving to Whitford, then to Edmonton. John was born on July 3, 1906 and lived most of his adult life in Vancouver and Kelowna. He passed away on March 23, 1960 and is survived by three children and his widow Helen (Stefanyk). Sophie married John Frunchak. They made their home in Andrew. Sophie went to be with the Lord on May 21, 1966. Alex (Alexander), the younger of the two boys, was born on March 23, 1910. He married Nancy Gubersky on October 31, 1936. They lived at Wostok on the family farm. Later they moved to Andrew but Alex continued to farm the two quarters of land given to him by his parents. Since Alex's passing away on April 16, 1977, his sons continue to till the land, so the original homestead and the second quarter remain in

the family. Eugenia married Joseph Plesko. They made their home in the Wostok District. After Joseph passed away in 1957, Eugenia and her family continued to live on the farm. She and her son Alexander are living there at present. Pearl married Frank Bouyea on July 6, 1940. They made their home in Vancouver and Edmonton. After Frank passed away in 1967, Pearl and her son David continued to make their home in Edmonton. Lena married Thomas W. Albiston on December 3rd, 1942. They farmed at Whitford for several years, then moved to Edmonton where they still reside. Mary married Donald Stewart on November 5, 1938. They have been making their home at Whitford on Donald's father's original homestead. Dorothy married Bill Tanasiuk. Their teaching careers took them to Seba Beach, Thorhild, Namao and Edmonton. While Bill was in the Royal Canadian Air Force, they lived in Beaumaris (Muskoka Lakes) Ontario and St. Andrew Bye-the-Sea, New Brunswick. The youngest daughter, Eva Hunter, and her daughter, Rose Mary, make their home in Edmonton.

Maria and Wasyl did not live on the original homestead for too many years for they sold the land and moved to the Marian homestead when Maria's mother and brother bought new land in the Beauvallon area. Moving day was marred when the house that Baba Marian was leaving for her daughter and family, caught on fire and burned to the ground. Undaunted by this new hardship, Wasyl and Maria quickly rebuilt the home and continued to clear more land. Several years later they bought more land — the S.E. ¼-Section 22-Township 56-Range 17-West 4th M — adjacent to their land, from George Kinaschuk. This quarter contained a pasture and a much needed hay meadow which provided sustenance for the cattle and horses.

During the summers after spring work was finished, Wasyl would walk to Edmonton, a distance of sixty miles, to seek employment that would bring the much needed cash. His facility in learning languages — German, English, Roumanian, Polish — stood him in good stead when seeking employment among the German settlements or in the city of Edmonton. Sometimes, he worked for farmers in the Edna (Star) district just to acquire some vegetables for the family.

A good provider for his family, Wasyl was an excellent hunter and had even shot caribou. The antlers of the trophy deer that he had shot still adorn the buildings on the farm. But hunting was not a sport in those days. Often it was a matter of survival. The family required meat and since there was not much land cleared and there were no domestic animals as yet, wild game — deer, moose, elk, rabbits, prairie

chickens, geese, wild ducks, cranes, were all part of the diet. Fish also was plentiful in those days when there were many streams and small lakes — many of which have since dried up after the forests were cut down. One day Wasyl had gone fishing and had caught a nice lot of fish. He put the string of fish over his shoulder, happy with the day's catch, and started down the wooded trail for home. His wife and children would be waiting eagerly, he thought, when suddenly he felt someone tap him on the shoulder and tug at his fish. He thought it very strange since he had not seen or met anyone along the way. Thinking a neighbour might be playing tricks on him, he glanced cautiously over his shoulder and gazed into the eyes of a brown bear. Not about to engage in a discussion as to who had a right to that fish, he decided on the spur of the moment to let Bruno have it. He dropped the fish instantly and took to the trail — no doubt setting some sort of world record for long distance running that day. Needless to say, his wife and children were very happy to see Wasyl safely home — fish or no fish.



Wasyl Topolnisky.

During the long winter nights, Maria would read to her family. They knew the value of education and helped build the Chernowci school so that their children would get an education. Wasyl served as a school trustee for a number of years. Being a self-educated man, he had learned to read and write in Ukrainian and English. Maria, too, could read and write in both Ukrainian and English. The children were taught English at school but the parents taught them to read Ukrainian at home. During his retirement, among the books that he read was the Ukrainian translation of the novel *Ben Hur*. Avid readers, the parents instilled a love for reading in the children which continues and is evident in the grandchildren as well.

Wasyl and Maria had great respect for the North West Mounted Police and for Queen Victoria because of the valuable assistance that was provided in making it possible for the Ukrainians to come to Canada and build a new life. The North West Mounted Police were kind to the settlers. They would call on them to see if they had any needs and would assist the settlers and protect them. Wasyl had always observed Victoria Day as a sign of gratitude.

Like all settlers, the Topolnisky's had to learn to be self-sufficient. They built their own furniture and most of the tools they used on the farm. As the years progressed and more land was cleared, spades gave way to walking plows, then larger gang ploughs and other machines, sickles and scythes gave way to binders and mowers. Flails which were used to thresh the grain gave way to threshing machines and it was a great day when, in 1928, Wasyl was able to buy his own threshing machine. No longer did he have to walk to Edmonton or ride in a wagon or sleigh in the winter time. Corduroy roads were replaced with smooth roads or gravelled ones and he was able to buy a car in 1928. They saw many changes over the years but they remembered the early years. The years when Wasyl would walk to Edmonton to bring home a sack of flour on his back. Yes, they were self-sufficient. Wasyl would later haul livestock and grain to Edmonton and Maria would pack cheese and eggs to be sold at the market. Wheat was ground into flour — first on the grindstones at Wasyl Frunchak's place, later there was a flour mill at Lamont and one at Mundare — twenty miles away. There would be flour and bran, cream of wheat, and cracked wheat for cabbage rolls when rice was not available. They grew hemp, poppies and sunflowers and flax. These were taken to the oil press (*oliynetsa*) to make oil. These vegetable oils were used for cooking. They raised chickens and ducks and geese. These provided down for the pillows. Feather pillows were extras. Quilts were made from wool. Again — they raised their



Typical Sunday visit at Wasył Topolnisky's (1947).

own sheep. So there was wool to be carded, spun, dyed and made into coverings, mitts, socks, stockings, scarves, sweaters, toques. Baba Marian, who was trained in weaving tapestries and linen in the old country, had set up a loom and with Maria's and the grandchildren's help would card and spin wool and weave blankets and cloth. Hemp was grown to make cloth. Those were the early days. Later, Wasył's lambs and sheep took many prizes at the Country Fair — as did Maria's vegetables and flowers, especially Wasył's asters — they both loved to grow flowers as well as vegetables. One of Maria's hobbies in later years was to see how many unusual, exotic plants she could grow in her own garden — asparagus, Swiss chard, logan berries, figs, apricot trees, watermelons, etc. Wasył was a pigeon fancier. Pigeon soup and squab dinners are delicious!

They remembered, too, the days when medical help was no closer than Fort Saskatchewan and Maria or Baba Marian would be called upon to deliver the babies. Baba Marian's technique was to deliver them, wash them, pray over them, then hand them to the mother. She would generally stay for several days until the mother was able to be up and around. Being the local midwife, she was known for miles around. Later, there was a doctor at Lamont and how thankful the family was for Dr. Archer after whom the Archer Memorial Hospital is now named. Wasył had gone fishing one time and had come home very ill. The doctor was brought from Lamont. He came by sleigh to the home of Wasył who was too ill to be moved. The doctor discovered Wasył had Typhoid Fever which was very serious. Dr. Archer attended to him and came out to administer shots every week until Wasył recovered. Thank God for a pioneer doctor who cared enough to save a pioneer's life. The only way Dr. Archer could make the trip of twenty miles each way was by sleigh — some house calls! Even though there were some cars by then, there were no

snow plows to clear the roads, so you used the car in good weather only.

Pioneer days were a time of people helping people. There were logging bees for the men and feather bees for the women. They worked together to build their churches and their schools. During the terrible flu of 1918, Wasył would visit his neighbours to help in any way he could. Since there were so many deaths because of the flu, often he would just return home from one funeral when he would be called to another one and, as church elder, he would always go to help prepare the bodies for the funeral — there were no funeral homes then. The neighbours attended to those matters. He always took time to visit his sick neighbours, sit with them, minister to them in any way he could. He and Maria and the neighbours would visit the bereaved — it was considered a Christian obligation.

Wasył and Maria tried to instill in their children Christian principles. The children were taught to use Christian greetings. When they saw someone working, they were to greet them with, "Bozhe pomohiy — May God help you" and they would reply, "Thank you, May He help you, too". When they met someone or entered a home, they would greet them with, "Slava Bohu — Glory to God" or "Glory to Jesus Christ — Slava Isusu Khrestu" and the reply was, "Slava na viki" — "Glory to Him Forever". Christmas greetings were — "Khrestos Narodevsia" — "Christ is Born". "Slavite Yoho — Praise Him". Easter greetings — "Christos Voskras" — "Christ is Risen". Voistenu Voskras" — "Truly He is Risen". When water was brought into the house, the person would say, "Bless this water", and those inside would reply, "May God bless it". And when a person left on a journey, he would say to those remaining, "May you remain in Good Health" and they would reply, "Go in Good Health" and they would add, "And may you have a successful and a blessed journey." There were no "Hi's" and no "Good-byes" for the people parting would say "Do pobachinia", "Till we meet again" (Literally, till we see each other again.)

The Topolnisky's were a very close-knit family. Family ties to them were very important. Their desire was that after they were gone the family would continue to care for one another and be close to one another. They enjoyed and loved their children and took great pleasure in the visits of children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren. It was not unusual for them to have fifteen or twenty for a Sunday dinner and Maria was always prepared. No visitor or guest left without a cup of tea. They were known for their hospitality and their home, as in the past, so in later years, was always open. Both Wasył and Maria took

great pride in their children's and grandchildren's education and achievements. Their daughter Pearl was the first student to leave Chernowci School to continue her education in Edmonton at McDougall Commercial High School (of Edmonton Grads Basketball Fame) where the late Lieutenant-Government Dr. Percy C. Page was the principal and teacher. After completing her commercial course, she worked for the Alberta Provincial Government for a number of years, then continued to work as a Legal Secretary. Their daughter Dorothy was the first student from Chernowci school to become a teacher. She attended Edmonton Normal School and began teaching at the age of eighteen. She later attained her Bachelor of Education degree from the University of Alberta. It was a happy day for Wasyl and Maria when they attended Dorothy's graduation from Edmonton Normal School. Lena and Eva took Business Courses in Edmonton — Lena at the Alberta College and Eva at McTavish Business College. Mary took her High School at Chernowci. The older children took all the training they could at Chernowci. Some could not go to high school as there were no local high schools in the early days; however, they encouraged their sons and daughters to acquire all the education they could. Wasyl and Maria encouraged the grandchildren and took an interest in their studies. They enjoyed attending graduations — high school or nurses. There are now a number of teachers, nurses, a doctor, a dentist, a politician, several in the business and commercial field. Some combine their profession with farming. Others have chosen to remain on the land — land that was wrested from the wilderness with hard toil and often with tears.

They both took a keen interest in community and current affairs. Through the war years, besides continuing to read the papers, they obtained a radio mainly to listen to the news. Wasyl and Maria enjoyed music. Both enjoyed singing and often, at work, or in the evenings the family would join in singing. They had songs for all occasions — happy ones and sad ones, and songs of encouragement when it was needed. Wasyl played his flute (sopilka) for his children and grandchildren. Mary Anne, his grand-daughter, was quick to get the sopilka after supper so Gido could play a tune. Wasyl is best remembered perhaps for his great ability to relate anecdotes. He had a keen memory for details and had a great sense of humour. Often in the winter months, the men and boys in the local store would ask for a story and he always obliged, much to their delight. He would often keep his audience in rapt attention as he would relate in vivid detail many a happening from the early days.

Wasyl and Maria continued to farm until 1954

when they moved to Edmonton to live with their daughter and son-in-law, Dorothy and Bill Tanasiuk. Dorothy and Bill and their children enjoyed the privilege of having Baba and Gido in their home; they are thankful that they did not need to place them in a Senior Citizen's Home, wonderful as those places are for the needy. Wasyl passed away on June 11, 1956 at the age of seventy-seven and Maria continued to live with her daughter Dorothy until 1960 when she went to live with her daughter Eva. She wanted another little grand-daughter Rose Mary to baby-sit. As Wasyl and Maria had looked after Baba Marian for many years as she made her home with them, so Eva and Dorothy looked after their parents. Mary Anne, the daughter of Bill and Dorothy, used to enjoy Gido's playing on the sopilka or his or Baba's reading the Bible. Then Baba would always have something special cooked or baked for the grandchildren. She accompanied them — Mary Anne and Rose Mary — to Sadochok (Ukrainian Kindergarten) and visited with her friends while they learned their verses and songs and dances. Baba attended with pride, her grandson Jim's graduation from the University of Alberta with a Bachelor of Science degree. But before he graduated as a doctor, she had gone home to be with the Lord on August 29, 1965. At the time of her passing she was survived by eleven children, forty-four grandchildren, and fifty-one great grandchildren — a total of one hundred and six descendants.

They had come to a wilderness, but with God's help, Wasyl and Maria had left the land better than they had found it. As Wasyl told his children, "You are Canadians, Canada is your country. Learn the new ways and adopt them but do not forget the good things, the heritage of your forefathers."

### **Topolnitsky, Alex and Grace by Hazel (Topolnitsky) Anaka**

On March 13, 1912 Alex was born to Nykolai and Annie Topolnitsky of the Wostok area. He was eighth in a family of twelve. He attended Old Chernowci School and completed eight grades.

While attending school and immediately after, he worked alongside his father and brothers, farming and sawing logs. Like most men of that age and time, Alex worked and earned money at a variety of jobs. He had a job firing steam boilers for the sawmill at a logging camp north of Smoky Lake. He also used to trap muskrats for an amazing three dollars per pelt. In his spare time, Alex and his brothers built a snow-plane. It ran on four skis, was powered by a car engine and carried three passengers. Alex also built a large wooden horse about three feet high and about four and one half feet long that was mounted on top of



the horse barn and served as something of a landmark in the area.

In an accident with a binder, while still a child, Alex lost two fingers on his left hand. It was this defect that during his draft in August, 1941 kept him out of active service in World War II. He was posted to Annette Island, Alaska which was a refuelling station for bomber aircraft. He was the cook aboard the submarine. Alex was then sent to Suffield, Alberta where he continued cooking in the officers' mess until his discharge on August 14, 1945. He was awarded the Good Conduct Medal for his army service.

With this newly acquired skill, Alex spent the next several years cooking at logging camps and for oil rig crews. In 1949 he cooked at Redwater at a hotel owned by Alex and Bill Melenka. Between 1949 and 1951, he cooked at a hotel in Big Valley.

On July 16, 1953 Alex Topolnitsky married Grace Martyniuk. Grace was the daughter of William and Anne Martyniuk of the Bukowina district. Grace and her two older sisters attended Old and then North Bukowina Schools. At the age of two, Grace lost her father and an infant brother. Her mother then married Metro Kereychuk and together they had two more children. After Grace left school in 1949, she began working in the kitchen of, first, the Vegreville Hospital, and then the University Hospital in Edmonton.

In 1955 with their one year old daughter Hazel, Alex and Grace worked as cooks at a logging camp at Fort Assiniboine. In the spring of 1956 before the thaw, they got out of camp by crossing the frozen river and then moved to Edmonton where Sherry was born.

In 1956, for an incredible one dollar and fifty-six cents per hour, Alex began working at the foundry of Dominion Bridge in Edmonton. He worked as a cost checker, alloy mixer and a welder. In March, 1961 the



Topolnitsky family. Back Row: Randy and Sherry Levicki, Gail, Roy Anaka. Front: Hazel Anaka holding Gregory, Alex, Grace holding Jeffrey Levicki.

men began a strike for improvements to the pension fund and higher wages. It lasted six months.

In 1960 Alex and Grace's third daughter Gail was born.

In the summer of 1962, Alex, Grace and their three daughters moved to the Topolnitsky homestead three miles north of Wostok. Alex continued driving to his job in Edmonton until 1966.

Like most old, abandoned farmyards, theirs needed a great deal of work to make it liveable. Alex and Grace got electricity, installed running water, and completely remodelled the house. These improvements had no effect, though, on the fact that a small one-quarter section family farm operation is not profitable and cannot be, without a large capital outlay, which in itself, does not minimize all the inherent risks in farming anyway.

So, in December of 1966, when the opportunity arose, Alex and Grace bought the Andrew Bakery from Mary W. Semeniuk. With mixed feelings, the family left the peace and privacy of farm life for the hustle and bustle of downtown Andrew! By improving working methods and purchasing newer equipment, Alex and Grace were able to make the bakery business a popular and successful one. In 1969 Alex received his papers as journeyman baker. Before long the original building became inadequate, so in 1974 construction began on the new Main Street bakery site. July 1975 marked the official opening of Topps Bakery and Coffee Shop.

Both Alex and Grace have been active in the community. In the mid 1970's Alex served on village council and as mayor of Andrew. He belonged to the Lions Club, was on the Agricultural Society executive, was on the board of directors of the Andrew Senior Citizen's Lodge and still belongs to the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church in Andrew. Grace belongs to the Lady Lions and Ukrainian Ladies Aid.

Hazel was born on March 6, 1954 in Edmonton. After attending grades one and two at McDougall School, Hazel attended and graduated from Andrew High School. She then attended the two year Social Service Worker Program at Grant MacEwan Community College. On August 11, 1973 Hazel married Roy Anaka, son of Peter and Jean Anaka of Andrew. After graduation Hazel worked as the C.N.I.B. case-worker for the adult blind in Edmonton and area. In September, 1975 Roy and Hazel moved back to Andrew. Roy began commuting to Edmonton where he works as a draftsman. He is also farming part-time. Hazel worked as a teller at the Treasury Branch at Andrew until the birth of their son Gregory in November 1977. In November, 1978 Hazel was appointed Justice of the Peace for the Andrew area.

Sherry, born on July 7, 1956 attended and gradu-

ated from Andrew High School. She then moved to Edmonton where she began working as a teller for the Bank of Montreal. On October 16, 1976 Sherry married Randy Levicki, son of William and Mary Levicki of Andrew. Randy worked at Dominion Fruit in Edmonton until he decided to return to Andrew. Randy worked as a truck driver for Imperial Oil in addition to farming. Sherry worked at the Treasury Branch in Andrew until April, 1979 when their first son Jeffrey was born. Randy is now farming fulltime.

Gail, the youngest daughter, was born on December 7, 1960. She attended and graduated from Andrew High School in 1978. Since graduation, Gail has been living in Edmonton and working for Alberta Power.

### **Topolnitsky, John and Lena** by Victoria Zane

Before the turn of the twentieth century, John Topolnitsky immigrated to Canada with his parents Nykolai and Ann. He was nearly two years old. Conditions in their land of Bukowina, Romania were very poor so they came to Canada in 1896 in search of better living conditions. Their first stop-over was the Strathcona district of Edmonton where John's father's first job was to work for a farmer by the name of Mr. Guff.

After obtaining a quarter section of land in the Limestone Lake area, the family built their first home. It was a dug-out in the ground with a mud roof over it, which he recalls his mother always had to patch after a heavy rain. They lived in this dated home for seven years until they built a log home, which later burnt. It was then replaced by the present home, which was built in 1912.

When they first arrived in the Limestone Lake area, it was occupied by a tribe of Indians who lived in tents around the lake. Gradually, as more settlers moved in and bought up the land, the Indians kept moving further north across the North Saskatchewan River.

In those days breaking and cultivating the land was not easy, so neighbors would pool their plows, horses, and oxen, and plow their land in such a manner, often hitching horses and oxen together. Because of a greater necessity to help his parents with the farm work, John's education was very limited. He attended school only one or two days a week at most. The first schoolhouse in the district was located in the middle of a farm owned by Mr. Sokal and later by Mr. Stanley Skulsky.

In 1911 John's parents got a steam engine. From the age of fourteen years, John worked as a fireman for three years; then at the age of seventeen years he got his steam engine operator's certificate. They used



John and Lena Topolnitsky, 1922.

the steam engine to operate a small sawmill at home, and during harvest to thresh for themselves and their neighbors.

In 1919, when the Spanish flu hit the area, the whole family was sick in bed with it. Uncle Sam acted as nurse-maid treating them with garlic and whiskey. The flu hit John the hardest, putting him in bed for twelve weeks with fever and hallucinations. The family felt he would not recover.

After his recovery his dad Nykolai put a deposit of two hundred and fifty dollars on a quarter section (NE 21-56-17-4) of land one and one-half miles north of Wostok for him. John was to make the balance of the payments. For the next three years John worked on this land alone clearing a patch of land. His first crop produced well; however, because of an early frost in July, he lost his entire crop which resulted in him having to borrow money to get started again.

On June 5, 1922 John married Magdalena Philipchuk and they were blessed with four sons and one daughter, also twin girls who passed away as infants. Lena was born on September 4, 1904 in the Kysylew district. She worked on her parent's farm helping

with the housework and farm work until her marriage.

In 1926 John bought a cross-motor Case tractor and did a lot of custom work in the district.

In 1931 he bought the old Chernowci School and moved it by steam engine to his farm. He converted it to a dance hall, the first one in the Wostok district. Prior to that dances were held in private homes. He held dances in the hall for about five years and then moved it to the hamlet of Wostok where he held dances for another year. The hall was bought by the Wostok community and was later used as a school. In 1939 the present hall was built and is still being used for small community gatherings and dinners. John bought a truck in 1939 and trucked for nineteen years, serving the district. He hauled lumber from Wildwood to Imperial Lumber in Andrew. Lena was a member of the Ladies Society of St. Nicholas Church at Wostok. She enjoys embroidery work. She made quilts with wool she carded herself and pillows with down from her own geese.

John and Lena retired from farming in 1958. Their son, Andy is presently working the farm. When John and Lena retired they still preferred living in their farm home, even though it did not have the comforts of electricity and running water. It was not until 1973 that they purchased a home in Andrew where they presently reside.



Lena and John Topolnitsky on their 50th wedding anniversary and their family, Bill, Victoria, Ted, Andy and Nick.

The children of John and Lena Topolnitsky all attended school at Chernowci which was built in 1929. Victoria, Eftody, and Nick attended high school in Andrew.

Their only daughter, Victoria, married John Zukiwesky (Zane) on November 17, 1946, and in 1948 moved to Vancouver, British Columbia, where they are presently residing in Rock Creek, British Columbia. John is barbering in Grand Forks, British Columbia.

Eftody, after finishing high school in Andrew, went to Yaouou, British Columbia where he worked at a sawmill for nearly a year. After returning from British Columbia, he got a job with Searle Grain in Edmonton.

In June, 1956 he married Nancy Huley and was later transferred to Calgary. At present he is residing in Calgary and is warehouse manager of Canadian Propane.

Bill, after leaving the farm, did odd jobs at Lamont and Redwater, and in 1952 got a job as a nursing orderly at the University Hospital in Edmonton, where he is still employed. He married Kay Baidak on June 17, 1960.

After finishing high school in Andrew, Nick attended college in Edmonton where his first job was with the United Grain Growers. In June, 1957 he married Elizabeth Debrinsky. In 1968 he was trans-



John Topolnitsky operated Wostok Trucking.

ferred to Calgary, where he is presently residing, and he is still with United Grain Growers.

Andy was the last of the boys to leave the farm, going to Edmonton to work for Sun Fruit and later to Alberta Health Insurance where he is still employed. He married Irene Sikora on June 28, 1968.

John and Magdalena have three grandchildren. Melanie, daughter of Victoria and John. Melanie married Andrew Ferrier on July 3, 1976. Garry and Randy, sons of Eftody and Nancy. Both Garry and Randy are, at present, attending the University of Calgary in the field of Accounting and Commerce.

John and Lena celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in 1972 at the Wostok Community Hall.

### **Topolnitsky, Nykolai and Annie by Hazel (Topolnitsky) Anaka**

The story of the Topolnitsky family begins in the village of Kysyliw, Zastavna, province of Bukowina, Austria in the late 1800's. That region since 1914 has again become part of the Ukraine.

In December 1870, Nykolai was born to Ivan and Aksenia Topolnitsky. They were to have five more children — Sam, Wasyl, Hrehorey, Zoia, and Anastasia. Meanwhile, on January 7, 1875, Annie Rochmistruk was born to a poor farm family.

In May 1893, Annie Rochmistruk and Nykolai Topolnitsky were married. Two years later, in October 1895, the first child, a son John was born.

Between the years 1890 and 1913, between 700,000 and 800,000 people emigrated from the western Ukrainian territories. The Topolnitskys were among the earliest to leave Europe and settle in this part of Alberta. Like all the others, they sought a piece of their own land and a new start. They embarked on an adventure that would pit them against formidable odds, but would also prove both exciting and rewarding.

The family crossed the Atlantic Ocean in the cattle hold of the ship the S.S. Arabia. The journey took seventeen days and nights, and because the sea was very rough, Annie was seasick most of the time. On May 26, 1897, Ivan and Aksenia and their children, and Nykolai and his family landed at Quebec. They came by train to Strathcona (now Edmonton). Along with other settlers, the family came to the StarWostok area by wagon. For ten dollars they were able to buy a homestead. They looked for a farm with good soil, that was treed, but that would not need too much clearing. After complying with the three-year occupancy and improvement requirement, Nykolai Topolnitsky was advised by the Department of the Interior that on July 15, 1904, NW 28-56-17-4 at Wostok, Alberta, North West Territories was officially his.



Nykolai and Annie Topolnitsky with daughter Pearl, 1925.

Over the next several years, Nykolai's brothers and sisters married, had children and began homesteading on their own in the Andrew area.

In the meantime, Nykolai and Annie's family continued growing with the birth of Wasyl (1898), Maria (1902), and Helen (1903). Like most new families in Canada at that time, the first home was a sod hut or "boordey". Nine more children were born — Katerina (1905), Peter (1907), Nancy (1910), Alex (1912), Eli (1914) (Eli's twin died as an infant), Metro (1916), Harry (1919), and Pearl (1922). The first frame house, built in 1911-1912, partially burnt in 1914. It was salvaged and repaired and provided shelter until 1926, at which time the still-standing two-storey, log-and-chinking house was built.

Like most pioneer men, Nykolai was a resourceful and self-sufficient man who had to rely on his own ability to survive. He was a wagon maker, a sleigh maker and a blacksmith. Each spring between about 1915 and 1930, Nykolai and his older sons ran a



Annie Topolnitsky and her daughters.

sawmill in their yard. For \$4.50 per thousand board feet, neighbours and whoever else needed it, could get their jackpine, spruce, and white poplar sawed into one-inch boards. A steamer tractor provided the power to run the saws.

Between, approximately, 1924 and 1936, Nykolai also kept stud horses. While many farmers brought their mares to the stallion, the stallion also made "house calls". The fee for this service was ten dollars. The popular breeds of the day were Clydesdales and Percherons. A replica wooden horse measuring about three feet high and four feet long, that stood on the roof of the barn was something of a landmark in the area.

In the late 1930's, the Topolnitsky boys built a snowplane which was the forerunner of the present day snowmobile. Their snowplane was completely enclosed, ran on four skis, was powered by a car engine and carried three passengers. With the condition of rural roads in winter, the snowplane was often the only way to get around.

In March 1932, Nykolai died at the age of sixty-two. The cause of death was dropsy. With a family this large he left a number of descendants.

John married Lena Filipchuk and they have five children — Victoria, Bill, Ted, Andy and Nick. John and Lena are now living in Andrew after having retired from their farm at Wostok.

Wasył married Annie Humeny and they have two daughters, Vera and Louise. Wasył was widowed many years ago. He worked as a carpenter for many years before finally retiring in Edmonton.

Maria married Mike Pullishy and they had no family. Maria and her husband lived in Edmonton and ran a rooming house. Maria died in 1974.

Helen married Nick Kyca and has two sons —



L. to R.: Peter, John, Annie, Alex, Bill, Eli, Dmetro and Harry Topolnitsky.

George and Metro. Helen was widowed many years ago and is now living in Edmonton.

Katerina, the wife of Fred Tomy, had eight children — Alex, Bill (deceased), John, Mary, Metro, Jim, Ann and Steve. Shortly after Katerina was widowed, she retired from their farm near Andrew to a home in the village.

Peter married Anne Lewchuk and has two children - Judy and Dennis. Peter worked as a plumber until he and his wife retired at Okanagan Falls, British Columbia.

Nancy married Stewart Otto and they have three daughters — Margaret, Kathleen and Jeanette. After Stewart's death, Nancy married John Kowalski. Nancy is again a widow and is living in Hughendon, Alberta, near her children.

Alex married Grace Martyniuk and they have three daughters, Hazel, Sherry and Gail. After living and working in Edmonton, and then farming on his father's homestead, Alex and Grace have, since 1966, operated the bakery in Andrew.

Eli and his wife Helen (Matichuk) have five children — Ronald, Jerry, Larry, Bradley and Patsy. Eli and his family are still farming near Andrew.

Dmetro married Alice Lewchuk. They live in Edmonton as do their children — Wayne, Lorraine, and Shirley. Their eldest son, Laurie is deceased. Dmetro ran Topy's Meat Market in Andrew until 1949. Dmetro is presently working as a physiotherapist in Edmonton.

Harry and his wife Wasy (Hrushchuk) have two sons — Terry and Allan. Harry and Wasy live in Edmonton where Harry works as a school teacher.

Pearl married Nick Semenchuk and they had no children. After Nick's death, Pearl married Paul

Mazur. They are presently living in Canora, Saskatchewan.

Annie Topolnitsky died in October 1956 at the age of eighty-one.

### **Trefanenko, Nick and Katherine**

Nick was born on September 18, 1910 in the village of Toporiwtsi, in the province of Bukovina, Romania. His parents were George and Helen (nee Karpo) Trefanenko. Nick was the second eldest in a family of six sons (Kosten, Nick, Wasyl, Gregory, George, Metro) and one daughter (Helen).

When the war broke out in 1914, his father George enlisted, leaving young Nick and the rest of the family to tend to the farm in his absence. George returned from the fields of battle in 1918 and was recognized at first only by the family dog, Boobin. George had become a stranger to his own children. His wife Helen realized that this strange man was her dear husband and tearfully gathered her children to reintroduce them to their father. The children had prayed for their father's safe return and were so overjoyed to learn that this man was their father that they kissed both his hands and feet.

Austria was now under Romanian rule because of the war. In the years that followed, times were harsh and starvation was close at hand. The war had depleted the country side, and homes, schools and churches had to be rebuilt. Finally, in 1920, Nick had the opportunity to attend school. However, this privilege lasted only four years and Nick was forced to leave school to make room for younger children. During the next five years, Nick helped his father on the land and did custom work for other farmers. Through this combined effort, they were able to collect enough money to make one of George's dreams come true. This dream was to send one of his sons to a more prosperous country. Nick was chosen to go abroad as he was the only one of the family who was able to read Romanian.

In the period following World War I, Canadian Immigration authorities would permit a person to enter Canada only if his fare was paid by someone in Canada. It so happened that Nick had two uncles, John and Tom Trefanenko and an aunt, Annie Trefanenko, living in the district of Andrew, Alberta. At the age of nineteen years, Nick said goodbye to his family and ventured out to a new country unknown to him. He arrived on the ship Megantic in Halifax in March of 1929. From there he travelled by train to Mundare and hitch-hiked to his Uncle John Trefanenko's in Andrew. Immediately on arrival, he began working for his uncle. After one year, Nick was hired by Nick Ropchan and there he spent eight months earning a total of two hundred dollars.



Trefanenko family. L. to R.: Eddy, Peter, Nick, John, Walter. Front: Linda and Catherine.

In 1931, Nick had the opportunity to rent a quarter section of land from his Aunt, Annie Trefanenko. Using the two hundred dollars he had earned, Nick was able to purchase a seed drill, Sulkie plow, harrows and three horses. During these times a pig cost four dollars and fifty cents and a cow was selling for one cent per pound. Nick was now ready to build his future in this new homeland. Excited and full of ambition, Nick planted his first seed in Canadian soil. Unfortunately, disaster struck soon after. Hail totally destroyed his crop and killed some of his animals. In 1932, Nick had a change of fortune and began to realize the potential of Canada as he reaped his first "Bumper Crop".

On August 12, 1934 Nick married Katherine Babiuk, daughter of John and Sophie Babiuk of the Sniatyn district, in Andrew. After their marriage, Nick and Katherine made their home on Nick's farm together with Nick's Aunt Annie. Their four sons were born on this farm between the years 1935 and 1945. The sons are: John, Walter, Peter and Edward. It was also between this time, in 1937, that Nick became a Canadian citizen.

In 1946, Nick and Katherine sold the farm and purchased two hundred and forty acres where they still reside. Their last child, daughter Linda, was born in 1955. On this farm, Nick and Katherine led a very full and busy life. Still they found the time to become involved in community and church affairs. Nick and Katherine were, and still are, active members of the Russo Greek Orthodox Church of Sachava. For thirty-one years, Nick tirelessly supported the Sachava congregation as President and Caretaker. Nick and Katherine, together, kept the Church and Cemetery orderly at all times. Besides his involvement with the Church, Nick found the

time to be on The Board of Directors for the Andrew Community Centre and to be a member of the Lions Club. Being very sports minded, Nick became involved in Curling and served on several Curling Committees. At present he is on the Building Committee for the new Russo Greek Orthodox Church of Sachava. Nick is also a member of the Andrew Drop-In Centre and the Andrew Community Centre.

After completing high school, son John went to Toronto and enrolled in a Radio and Television Technician course. When he returned, he worked several years for a seismograph company. In 1959, John married a teacher, Lillian Malayko, daughter of John and Katie Malayko. John and Lillian had two children — a son Bradley and a daughter Beverly. They resided in Edmonton, where John became interested in finance and proceeded to become manager of Beneficial Finance Company. In 1963, John was transferred to Medicine Hat. He and Lillian lived there for two years until John was transferred back to Edmonton. John continued with Beneficial Finance Company until his death in 1971.

Walter left Andrew High School to enroll at Northern Alberta Institute of Technology to take a course in automotive mechanics. After becoming a licensed mechanic, Walter became employed at Andrew Case Farm Equipment and later at Diduch Motors in Mundare. In 1961, Walter married Rosella Rogolski, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rogolski of Mundare. Walter and Rosella resided in Andrew for a few years where he managed his own business — the Shell Service Station. Walter then decided to move his family to Edmonton. Since his move, Walter has been employed at Waterloo Mercury and Rosella works at Woolco Department Store. Wally and Rose-lla have four children — Debbie, Donna, Darcy and Dwayne.

The third eldest son, Peter, graduated from Andrew High School and followed his brothers to Edmonton. There he drove a truck for Orange Crush. In 1964, Peter married Sally Yakimyshyn, daughter of Peter and Anne Yakimyshyn of Wostok. They, too, made their home in Edmonton. Peter left Orange Crush to work for Baker Transworld which is now called Bakerline. He is presently the assistant manager for Bakerline. Peter and Sally have three children — Kevin, Darryn and Shauna.

Ed left high school to begin his apprenticeship as an automotive mechanic. He apprenticed at brother Wally's service station in Andrew. Several years later he decided to go up north to work on the rigs. In 1967, Ed married a hairdresser, Phyllis Lapnisky, daughter of Phillip and Caroline Lapnisky of Andrew. They lived in Andrew for a few years where Ed drove a gravel truck and Phyllis managed her own

beauty salon. Ed and Phyllis now reside in Edmonton where Ed is employed at Headhunters Diesel and Phyllis is employed at the Killarney Beauty Salon. Ed and Phyllis have one daughter, Rene.

After graduating from high school, Linda moved to Edmonton where she found employment at Canada Permanent Trust. Feeling homesick, Linda returned to Andrew where she became employed at the Treasury Branch. Linda worked there for several years and was then transferred to the Killarney Treasury Branch in Edmonton. She worked there for a few months and then decided to try a different line of finance. Linda became employed at Beneficial Finance Company as a secretary. In 1976, Linda married a mechanic, Gary Garred, son of John and Jenny Garred of Andrew. Linda and Gary reside in Edmonton. Gary is employed at Westown Ford where he is in his fourth year of apprenticeship for an automotive mechanic. Linda and Gary have one daughter, Jolene.

Nick never failed to correspond with his family since his arrival in Canada in 1929, but still he wished that he could see them again. Forty-five years later his wish came true. In 1975 Nick and Katherine boarded a plane for Ukraine where they were happily met by the family. Nick and Katherine will never forget this wonderful trip. Nick was happy to see that the house in which he was born was still being occupied by his sister Helen. Seeing the house brought back many memories for Nick. Nick and Katherine also visited Moscow, Lwiw, Odessa and Kiev.

It was wonderful to see his former homeland again, but Nick is glad that his family gave him the opportunity for a better life in Canada. Canada is a country of freedom and Nick is very proud to be a citizen.

### **Trefanenko, Tom and Anne**

Tom Trefanenko was born on April 4, 1892 in the village of Toporivci in Bukovena. He immigrated to Canada in 1912. After an ocean voyage of six days on a fast liner, he disembarked in Montreal, Quebec. A couple of days later, he arrived in Winnipeg by train - a bewildered nineteen year old lad in a strange country. Then on with his travels to Calgary to meet his brother John.

In 1913 he met Anne Huculak, and they were married in Calgary.

They homesteaded in the Luzan district from 1914 to 1926. Later they moved their possessions to Andrew where they have farmed until now. Being a successful farmer, he bought his first threshing machine, teamed up with neighbors, threshed grain for other farmers and looked after all sorts of repairs.

He had an ability to adapt to any carpentry. He



Trefanenko family — Annie, Mary, Tom. Front: Rosie and George.

built even outdoors ovens (“peech”), also, numerous buildings.

They lived through the depression years of hardships from early morn to dusk. They were saved by obtaining the 1935 aid of the Debt Adjustment Board which scaled down our debts and extended the period of payment. He farmed for fifty three years. Son George has taken over the land now.

Anne Huculak immigrated to Canada in 1910 with her sisters. She had limited opportunities for an education, and learned to read entirely by her own efforts. Anne died in 1960 at the age of sixty-three.

Tom has always been a subscriber to the Ukrainian Voice and other Ukrainian publications. He was a strong supporter of the Wheat Pool of which he was a member for fifty years. Their children are: Mary, married to Adam Swab of Andrew, Rose married to Bill J. Pipella of Vegreville, George married to Verna Morochko of Andrew.

Those were the days when in spite of hardships, people still found enjoyment even though most things were home made.

### **Tulick, Peter and Maria**

by **John P. Tulick**

“One hundred and seven morgens (one quarter section) for ten dollars in Canada!” Most in Austria had only one or two morgens. Thus, in 1898, Seman and Yelana Tulick sold their morgen and most of their possessions, bid goodbye to their relatives and friends in Chernewski in Chornoka, Bukowina, and



Peter and Mary Tulick.

set out with their family, Alexandra (eighteen), Maria, George, Nick, Domka, and Peter (three) for Canada. Over a month later they arrived in Strathcona. They travelled to Egg Lake where they settled on a farm about two miles north of the lake.

Shortly thereafter, having served his three years in the Austrian army, Wasyl Sorochan sold his land at Kolomaya in Nazerna, Halletia and most of his possessions in the spring of 1902. He, his wife Waselena, and their three children, Harry (six), Maria (three) and Alex (two), set out for Hamburg. Arriving at Hamburg, the youngest, Alex, was beset with scarlet fever. He was hospitalized and the Sorochan family stayed at Hamburg while the freighter steamed on its way to Canada. The days stretched into weeks as Alex’s recovery was slow. At one dollar a person per day, their capital accumulated for the new country was slowly dwindling. After a delay at Hamburg for somewhat over three months and the depletion of their funds, the Sorochans were ready to leave. One freighter left, then another and still another before room was finally found for them. Another three weeks on the water and they finally arrived in Halifax preceded by their baggage some four months.

From Halifax on to Strathcona by rail — September 27, 1902. That fall Wasyl worked at Strathcona, stooking to earn enough for their trip to wherever they would settle. Four days — one dollar and twenty-five cents, a sack of Strong Baker white flour and a hog’s head. They continued to Beaver Creek



(Zawale) where they stayed with a fellow countryman named, coincidentally, Wasyl Sorochan. It was about two and one half years before they finally settled on a farm about five miles north of Egg Lake. During this period Wasyl toiled for the C.P.R. — earning little for long hard labor.

While Wasyl was working on the railroad, responsibility of raising the family was left to Waselena and Maria. From 1905 until she got married, Maria was to help her mother raise the family, which now included John, Pearl, Ann and Kate, and to help her father care for the farm animals. Although she wanted to learn, her formal education was limited to only twenty-six days. But she learned to read and write both Ukrainian and English. Maria married Harry Jeremy in 1916. Ann (Korol) was their only daughter. Harry died in 1918 from tuberculosis.

Meanwhile, Peter's family, now with two additions, John and Anne, was busy trying to overcome the hardships of this new home — colder weather, forested farmland, and loneliness. Peter had more time than Maria for a formal education, a somewhat spasmodic education covering four years at Egg Lake.

In 1920, Peter married Maria and they purchased two quarters of bush farm land kitty-corner to Peter's father's farm. Their first house was an eight foot by thirteen foot log cabin which was actually built to serve as a chicken coop — it did later. Their offspring were their daughters: Helen (Hamaliuk), Kate (Hawrelak), Jean (Hodgeson), Betsy (Orydzuk — now deceased), Nancy (Hawrelak), Rose (Kostyniuk), Mary (Boyles), Elizabeth (Clark) and Evelyn (Pike) and their son, John.

In 1921, Peter became secretary of the Sniatyn School Board. He now recalls some of the difficulties in obtaining and maintaining the teachers.

The young boys were rough and tough characters, sometimes taking their teachers to task, successfully with some and not so successfully with others — a Mr. Thompson, especially, proved to be the undoing of many robust boys. In 1928, Peter became a trustee of the Andrew School Board, serving for two terms. Peter's interest in education did not stop with his association in school boards. He, with Maria, endured many hardships so that they could send each of their children beyond grade school. All had a college or university education, three becoming teachers.

Peter received his Steam Engine Engineer's certificate in 1925, and did custom threshing and lumber sawing. He played the violin participating in a band which played for community dances. During this time he also raised Percheron stallions. A heart attack stopped Peter's custom engineering and band ac-

tivities, and a growing family curtailed his political life.

Maria continued to raise her family with the help of Ann, and to grow a bigger than average garden. A serious gall bladder attack laid her up for a time but she prevailed. She also became active in church activities and ladies' service clubs.

As the family grew they participated in agricultural fairs at Willingdon, Andrew, and Lamont exhibiting their farm produce.

As the last of their children exited into the outside world another child entered. They took their grandson, Jonathan Orydzuk, under their wing for six years. It was during this time that Peter and Maria semi-retired. In 1960, they moved to a home in Andrew, where they still live. In 1978, they divested themselves of all farming activities.

They now both enjoy their leisure lives, belonging to the Senior Citizens Club and making trips to different places of interest. Peter still gardens, weaves rugs and does minor repair work. Maria also gardens, the garden being big enough to feed a family of thirteen. Along with the daily tasks of maintaining a household, Maria also finds the time to stock her larder with her many baked and canned foods. They also enjoy the frequent visits from their children, thirty grandchildren and seven great grandchildren, reminiscing about their past — the time Baba Tulick, with Gido working on the railway, leaving her family of six and trudging to Edmonton for a sack of flour. Then staggering home, saddled with her heavy load . . . The time when one of the workmen was to feed a stallion in the barn. Upon getting into the barn he heard the excited neigh of the stud, and immediately scampered up to the top rail until "help" came . . . The amateur boxing Peter indulged in . . . The numerous prizes they won in agricultural fairs . . . The quilting and feather bees . . . The first birth . . . The first wedding and the last. . .

### **Tymchak, Roman and Natalia by Nick Tymchak**

In the early spring of 1899, Roman Tymchak arrived in Canada with his parents Semko and Todorka, three sisters and two brothers. It was April when the family arrived in the Port of Halifax from the Village of Zawecha, Brode District, Western Ukraine, then known as Austria. Roman was twelve years old at this time and had attended the third grade at his Ukrainian school.

After completing immigration formalities in Halifax, the Tymchak family boarded a train headed for Edmonton. In Edmonton they made contact with



L. to R.: Jean Sawchuk, Emma Cholak, granddaughter Molly, Natalia Tymchak, Annie Rabick.

their relatives who had arrived in Canada two years earlier and were already settled in the Peno District.

Roman's father immediately purchased a homestead in the Peno District for the sum of ten dollars, and began building a house. He also began clearing and breaking land, which would be put into crop the following year.

Since there was very little money left after purchasing the land, the two eldest children in the family, Andrew and Maria, went to work for farmers in the Bruderheim district. Later in the summer, Andrew found Roman a job on a neighbouring farm. As Roman was still a very young boy his duties consisted of helping with the milling and other light chores. Staying with this job proved to be profitable for him, for in just a little over a year, he had earned a little money and a horse, which would prove invaluable on his father's homestead.

Roman remained on the family homestead for only a short while. He soon decided to go to Trail, British Columbia to get a job with the railway company. He went with the hope of earning money, but he had the present to worry about. He arrived in Trail with only thirty-five cents in his pocket. The railroad foreman hired him and learned of Roman's lack of money. He directed the young man to the local store where Roman received his two week grocery supply on credit. He soon realized that although his food allowance would keep him well fed, he would have to learn English in order to cope with his new job and make new friends. That winter he attended evening classes three night a week and learned to read and write English.

After leaving Trail he worked at different jobs in Alberta and British Columbia until 1906. At this time he had earned and saved enough money to purchase his own homestead in the Delph district. He began



Roman Tymchak and granddaughters Nancy, Molly, Joanne.

building a house and stable and clearing land so he would be able to get a land patent and claim it as his own.

His pastime was reading books of all sorts, religious, historical and humorous. He was also a great storyteller and was often the center of attention at weddings and parties.

He served as a trustee for the Sheptecki school and helped build and organize the Ukrainian Catholic Church at Delph which is still in use today. On many occasions he was asked to act as an interpreter.

On June 11, 1911 Roman married Natalia Lamash of the Mundare District. Natalia had also arrived in Canada with her parents in 1899 and was from the same village as the Tymchak family.

Natalia and Roman farmed the homestead in Delph until March 1923. They then sold their land and moved to Andrew where they bought some C. P. R. land. Here he took an active part in community affairs and served as a member of the school board in the Molodia School District.

Roman and Natalia had eight children, two sons passed away, one at the age of one year, the other at the age of seventeen. Surviving are two sons, Nick and Bill of Andrew, and four daughters: Emma (Fred) Cholak, Mary (George) Orlesky, Anne (Mike) Robick and Jean (Bill) Sawchuk, all of Edmonton.

Natalia was of ill health for her entire life. After many years of illness Natalia's health worsened in 1944 and as a result became paralyzed and remained so until her death in 1954 at the age of sixty-two years.

After Natalia's passing, Roman continued to live on the farm with his son Nick and daughter-in-law Mary. Nick had taken over the family farm and is still operating it. Roman passed away in 1963 at the age of seventy-six years.

### **Tymchuk, John (1900-1975) and Helen (1906-1977)**

In 1898 Jacob and Katerina (Andronik) Tymchuk left their home in the village of Chornoka, Austria and claimed a homestead in the Molodia area.

In 1922 John Tymchuk married Helen Zalitach, oldest daughter of Philip and Katrina Zalitach, and settled in the Czahar School area. They were blessed with five children, three sons and two daughters.

Harry married Laura Paskar and has one daughter, Judy.

Mary married Peter Zelisko and has one son, Terry.

Steve (deceased 1950) served in the navy.

Ann married Mac McMillan and has two sons and one daughter.

Ed married Marion Kelly and has two boys and a girl.



John and Helen Tymchuk.



Harry and Laura Tymchuk.

John Tymchuk took an active part in school affairs and served on the school board and municipal council. He became an Alberta Wheat Pool agent in 1935 and continued till 1944, as long as his health permitted. He also was an electrician in the Andrew rural areas.

Harry attended Czahar School and took over the family farm which he still operates today. Harry and Laura moved to Andrew in 1950, where Laura taught school till her retirement years. Earlier, Laura taught at Wostok, Zawale and East Molodia.

### **Tymchyshyn, Prokop and Pearl by John Tymchyshyn**

Prokop Tymchyshyn, after serving in the army for three years and receiving a rank of corporal, came home. Hearing so much about Canada and its riches and freedom, he, with his younger brother Samuel and his friends, decided to come to Canada.

Prokop, Samuel and his friends came from Austria, district of Radikiv, village of Batayire. The year was 1912. His brother and his friends, as soon as they arrived in Canada, got jobs in Ontario on the railway

building railway tracks. They worked all summer and after freeze up they were all laid off. They all decided to come west to Edmonton. They remained in Edmonton and then worked in the districts of Lamont, Chipman and Mundare. Samuel decided to return back home to Europe. Prokop met Pearl Koroluk in the district of Krokow, and in February he married Pearl. Pearl was the daughter of Nick and Molly Koroluk of Krakow.

Prokop and Pearl moved to Edmonton, rented a large home and started keeping boarders.

There first son John was born in October, 1914. That same year the first war started, and all of a sudden everybody was out of work. The renters and boarders were out of a job, so Prokop and Pearl quit their business and came back to the farm to Pearl's parent's. That same year Prokop received a letter from Austria that his brother Samuel, who just returned from Canada, was killed in action on the first front.

Prokop worked on the railroad at the time when some provinces had a ban on liquor. Before the men were layed off, the foreman and superintendant called a meeting and asked for three men to volunteer to bring as much liquor as they could carry. There were no volunteers, so finally they all agreed to pull names out of the hat. Prokop and two Russian men had their names drawn. The foreman knew that if there was a way to get the liquor, he could make some money. The foreman gave the money for the amount of the liquor to be purchased. They took the passenger train and started two weeks in advance. They were to be paid the wages as if they were working. It was a trip of three hundred miles. They knew they had to walk back because every suitcase was being checked for bootlegged whiskey. They had to walk all night and sleep all day. At night and day the railroad was patrolled by the police. But as soon as they would see a light on the railroad they would disappear into the bush. On the fourth day of walking they came to the river which had to be crossed. There



Prokop and Pearl Tymchyshyn.

was a bridge and a narrow side walk along the track. As soon as it got dark they started walking over the bridge to the other side. They were just about to reach the other end, when a police patrol car came from around the bend, and in seconds they were upon them. They were so scared that they stood still; later they knew the best thing was to throw the bags into the water. As the police shook each one of them they could hear the bottles clinking. They took the bags and lined them into the patrol car which was small and all of them just squeezed in. Prokop was the last to get in. The car was covered with canvas and had a canvas door at the back. While it was travelling, the canvas was fluttering and he could see that there was no way out. He had to take a chance and jump out. As he was watching the road, he saw it was dangerous. In places the ditches were deep with rocks along the ditches. He knew there was jail for this offence. The worst part was that his friends in Europe in his village would hear about it. That gave him the courage to jump. As he jumped he could feel the hand of the policeman along his back. Luckily, in the spot he jumped the soil was loose. He ran deep into the bush. He could hear the car stop, two police got out while one guarded the two men. As they searched in the darkness he could hear them swearing. Finally he could hear the car start and go away. Prokop was afraid to move. He was not too sure if one of them was left behind. After a few hours he slowly started on his way. Finally, in a few days he reached his camp and when the men heard what happened, they all felt sorry and sad. As soon as he got paid, he left, as he was afraid that the police might come searching for him in the camp where he worked.

After finally deciding what to do, Prokop filed for a homestead north of Smoky Lake. The land was not too good for grain, but he bought a few cows and



Victoria Fedun, Mary Fedun, Marian and Michael Tymchyshyn, Ann Tymchyshyn, John and Mary Tymchyshyn. In front: Eugenia Fedun, Eddie Fedun, Gerald Tymchyshyn.

started raising cattle. The times were hard; he had to leave his wife and children on the homestead and during summer find odd jobs which paid very little. He farmed until 1923; finally, he sold his farm and bought a farm six miles south of Andrew. He raised a family of five: John, Mary, Michael, Bill and Anne.

John farmed with his dad and bought another farm from Art and Joe Millar, two miles north of the home land. In 1939, in July John married Mary Pipella, the daughter of Mike and Anne Pipella. John and Mary moved to their farm in 1939 and started farming on their own. John and Mary had one son Gerald; Gerald attended Andrew school and the last two years he attended the agriculture school in Vermilion. After finishing school Gerald farmed with his dad. In 1963 Gerald married Helen Markewich, the daughter of Henry and Nellie Markewich of Andrew. Gerald and Helen have two children, Darrell and Yvonne; both are attending Andrew School. Darrell and Yvonne are interested in their Ukrainian culture and have been taking Ukrainian dancing lessons for the last ten years. Gerald was interested in poultry. Besides cattle and grain, he raised laying hens and broilers. He has acquired his own outlets for sales of eggs. The meat birds he sells ready for the table and freezer. Recently he had built a new modern poultry processing plant with all the modern equipment. John and Mary built a new home in the town of Andrew and moved to Andrew in 1974.

Mary Tymchyshyn got married in 1938 to Mike Fedun, the son of John and Anne Fedun. They have two daughters and one son, Victoria, Eugenia and Edward.

Mike Tymchyshyn is a school teacher. He taught school in Sachava, Whitford, Andrew and Edmonton. Mike married Marion Huculak, the daughter of Alec and Sanda Huculak of Whitford. Marion also was teaching in Andrew and in Edmonton. Mike retired in 1977. Mike and Marion have one son Dale.

Bill Tymchyshyn farmed with Dad. He married Geneva Nepora from Derwent, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bill Nepora. Bill and Geneva have one son Myles who is an R.C.M.P. officer. Bill rented out his land and went to work for Page Cleaners. Later he bought a hotel at Nampa, was in business for a few years and then sold it. He then bought another hotel, this time at Loon Lake, Saskatchewan. After a few years, he sold it. At present, he lives in Edmonton.

Annie Tymchyshyn married Peter Actymichuk of Hilliard. Anne and Peter have two sons Ronnie and Ted.

Prokop Tymchyshyn retired in 1953 and moved to Andrew. Prokop was a deacon and most of his retired life was spent with church activities and the church choir. Prokop died in 1967 at the age of eighty-four. Pearl died in 1972 at the age of seventy-seven.

## **Urbanovich, Bill and Sophie** by Leon Urbanovich

These are only memories. It is a pity they have to start at the grave. — In a lonely cemetery there are two graves — And on the tombstone is engraved — “Sofie Urbanovich — Bill Urbanovich — Your earthly work is done”. How fitting and how sad. Writing this makes teardrops fall. But that has to be all over.

Going back is much more cheerful. In the fall of 1943, they moved into the Andrew District and farmed earnestly and sincerely. They were very happy working to earn their own property. They did earn it; of course, there was co-operation from the neighbors. Threshing with these neighbors was a real test of co-operation.

Sophie and Bill liked the town of Andrew very much. In a very short time they got to know the people in town and the farmers in the district. The town of Andrew — what a town it was — with over twenty business enterprises.

Although farming had gradually become easier, it still was hard work all the way. Making hay for two sets of horses to feed, and for cows too. There was even some swearing when haying time came around. Haycocks to pile and then haul them into big stacks. The wasps' nests were quite plentiful; I was mowing with horses and came upon a wasps' nest. The horses panicked when these little wasps got at their bellies. The pole slipped out. Things were out of control. I was still young, only fifteen years old. So I did a lot of yelling. My dad, Bill, was mowing the edges with the scythe. He came on the run and fixed things up. After that, he mentioned that he did not run that fast since he was in the army.

Sophie and Bill had a daughter too. Laura was going to a country school at that time. She did not have an easy time either, because there were three and one-half miles to school — and three and one-half miles back. That was a far cry from these modern school buses.

☞ While on the subject of schools — our teacher and M.L.A. pitched sheaves at threshing outfits in the Andrew District when he got a chance. It did not hurt him because he is in a good healthy condition.

There were a lot of community builders in the Andrew District, too many to mention. The Andrew community grew. A lot of help came from donations and memberships in the community. Sophie and Bill did just that. They belonged to the Community Centre, and the Senior Citizen's Drop-In Centre. Sophie loved to play bingo, and seldom missed a bingo get-together in Andrew.

This is supposed to be just a few words about two people that did the best they could, working in the

Andrew District. They never found time to go for holidays. But they did enjoy life. When they sailed from Lithuania to Canada, in the fall of 1929, there was no welfare in those days; a person had to work or starve. But they managed to earn not one home but two — one on the farm and one in the town of Andrew. Before Sophie and Bill came to the Andrew District, they farmed at Shandro. The Wasel District was their first real working district. There, they knew the future Ukrainian mayor of Edmonton.

Dad used to mention that we, our little family of Lithuanian origin, are lucky to be living among these nice people in Andrew.

For many years the town of Andrew and district have been made up of Ukrainians, Germans, Polish, Yugoslavs, Lithuanians - etc.

Going back to the army years, Dad told about one incident. There are misunderstandings about soldiers. They are very human too. An old Jew was put before a firing squad. There were ten guns to fire. My dad was one of the marksmen. When the ten guns were fired, the old Jew fell down. Doctors rushed in and found that not a single bullet had hit him because the soldiers fired aside. The rule in this game is that if these first bullets do not hit, the man is free.

I spent many days with my dad — working or wandering through the forests. How I would like to do that again. Actually, mother was the real home-builder. We were riding with dad on a wagon to pick up some fence poles. Our dog picked up the trail of a gopher and did a lot of chasing and yapping. The gopher ran between Dad's feet and stood there with its forepaws up. He was safe from the dog. My dad lifted his finger to the dog and said, "This gopher is going to live". These little incidents are very hard to forget.

Skipping back to the forties and fifties — the town of Andrew had two big livery horse barns which the dray servicemen operated for their own use and for customer farmers. The town was full of hitching rails, too. There was fun in Andrew as well. One of the draymen was crossing the street with his horses and flat wagon. On the rear corner he had a gallon of white liquid. The R.C.M.P. corporal happened to be around and yelled to the drayman. "Hey Sam, what are you hauling in that gallon?" To this Sam replied, "Moonshine." The R.C.M.P. officer waved his hand and said "Get out of here". Well — Sam drove to the back of one of the stores and took the gallon off to have a sip with his friends — because the gallon was indeed filled with moonshine.

Before closing, memories go to threshing outfits. Two young boys were hired in the threshing outfit. Now — this old man, owner of the farm, came in with lunch. He drove a fancy buggy powered by one

horse. When lunch was over, he had plans to go home. The two young boys grabbed the rear buggy wheels. This old fellow yelled, "Git up Nellie." But the boys were young and they kept the buggy on the spot.

Well — they let go of the buggy. The buggy is not there anymore — the boys are not there — and neither is the old style threshing outfit.

May the Andrew District prosper. I belong to it.

### **Vauthrin, M. F.**

This quarter section of land (N.E. 1-55-16-W4) was originally C.P.R. land. It was bought about 1926 by John Hudema and operated by him until it was sold.

M. F. Vauthrin took up residence on the farm after his retirement from the building trade in 1975, helping with the farming, building and repair. Mr. Vauthrin's hobbies of movie photography and gold panning attracted local interest. He filmed several local weddings as well as interesting scenes and incidents in both Alberta and British Columbia. He showed movies several times to the residents of the Senior Citizens' Homes in the surrounding towns, with the favorite films being ones of Ukrainian culture, dancing and festivities.

### **Wakaruk, John And Katrina by William Wakaruk and Pearl Malayko**

In the early fall of 1900, a young married man, John (Wasy) Wakaruk, with his newly-wedded wife, Katrina (nee Odynski) was determined to leave his native district of Sniatyn, in the village of Zawale (in Galacia, Western Ukraine), and venture out to Canada. Having heard that this country, Canada, was a land of hope and glory, a land of freedom and of unlimited opportunities, he realized it would be a much more desirable place in which to plan for his, and his family's future. Working for the lords (pane) in Ukraine, sixteen to eighteen hours a day was only providing a mere existence and held no hope for a promising future.

For a young couple today to make a trip across miles and miles of ocean would probably be considered an extraordinary honeymoon trip; but not so for John and Katrina, as they had countless obstacles to overcome and had many unpleasant inconveniences to face.

From the time John and Katrina planned their secret trip to Canada, they skimmed and they saved and they stashed away their hard-earned petty cash. Time after time John would remove the small bundle of flattened bills from under the straw mattress of their wooden cot, count and recount, whether the supposed sufficient amount had been reached. Then

finally, one day, much to their joy they found that a sum to the amount of four hundred dollars (Canadian money) had been accumulated and which they assumed would suffice.

In a short while they had their bare necessities packed into a huge homemade wooden trunk. Tucking the bundle of bills into the inner pocket of his sheep-skin coat (Kushuh) he and his wife were ready to leave when the arranged day of departure arrived. Plans for the fare, the place of departure and destination had already been looked after.

Perhaps the saddest part of their long-planned trip was that both parents of John's and Katrina's were kept uninformed intentionally of their going away, knowing well that they would do everything in their power to prevent their children from going to a strange far-off land, from whence they may never return.

But as the day of departure drew closer news got around, and as to be expected both parents learned of John's and Katrina's going-away plans. Much as the parents pleaded and begged, nothing could persuade the young couple from changing their minds and plans. Determined they were to leave and leave they did, revealing their true pioneer spirit.

Parting with their parents was most heartbreaking for both John and Katrina, as they well knew — more likely than not — that they will part, leave, never to return to see them again (which, sad to say, was exactly what happened).

It was a very dramatic and sentimental scene that took place at the point of departure. After much shedding of tears, and after many heartbreaking words of farewell (proshana) both heartbroken parents presented the young couple with a braided loaf of bread (kolach) and a block of salt, both symbols of prosperity and good fortune, and bade their children their final farewell.

Both John and Katrina were very religious and God-loving people, and from time to time as they reminisce over the fact that they left their parents behind, their mothers especially, wringing their hands in despair and sobbing most bitterly; a sort of guilty feeling would creep up over them, and they felt as though they had committed a sin. But at the same time they realized it was all for their own good, and so prayed most earnestly that God would have mercy on them and grant them their forgiveness.

Not only were John and Katrina depressed at being heartbroken and homesick but they had weeks and weeks of sea-sickness to contend with. What seemed like an endless voyage, with much anxiety and patience, they finally were brought to the long-awaited shores of Halifax! How good it felt to see land once more — even if it was strange land! How

good it was to be able to eat and hold food down once again!

From Halifax, as previously arranged, they were to leave for Strathcona (South Edmonton). After a long and tedious journey, they arrived at Strathcona very tired and worn out only to be herded into a small waiting room of the C.P.R. Station.

This time, as before, John and Katrina had to prove their endurance by patiently waiting for the long awaited arrival of their relatives who were to take them to their new destination. They were waiting for Simeon (Sam) Marianicz, a brother-in-law of John, who was to take them to his homestead (S.W. 32-57-16-4) six miles north of the present site of Andrew. Arrive he did, finally, with a team of horses and a wagon, and after loading their limited belongings, he transported them to his homestead which was to be their temporary abode.

Simon, having arrived in Canada two years prior, was "fairly" well established; and so was able to put John and Katrina up for the winter. Both families were very much inconvenienced for lack of sufficient space and necessities, but in spite of all hindrances, both families pitched in wholeheartedly to make their lives as comfortable as conditions and circumstances allowed.

In the early spring of 1901, John and Katrina decided they were not going to be a burden to Simeon and his family any longer and so made plans to venture out on their own.

Having heard that a certain farm at Northbank (then known as Lobstick Settlement), a place seven miles west of Pakan, was left unclaimed by the once-owner, a John Hunka, who had since passed away, John Wakaruk lost no time in checking out with the Land Titles Office in Edmonton as to the possibility of claiming same. After making the required payments, improvements, etc. he was now able to move to his newly-acquired homestead. The thought of moving into his very own house, even if it was just a sod-roofed house, was an experience that was long anticipated.

Their newly acquired homestead was a narrow strip of land — one eighth of a mile wide and one mile long, as were all other homesteads that faced the North Saskatchewan River. The Victoria Trail ran parallel to the river and was the only trail used by the early pioneers. The soil here was very good productive soil for which they were thankful; but their one greatest problem, not to mention many others, was the lack of good well water. Facilities for drilling wells were unavailable, and so their only alternative for obtaining water was from the river. Can you imagine how many pailsful had to be brought uphill to serve their needs during the course of one day?

Water for drinking, water for cooking, for washing oneself, for laundering, not to mention water for the cow, the team of horses, etc. It is contending with hardships and inconveniences of this type that proved their ability to survive.

So it was here in the Lobstick Settlement (North-bank) that John and Katrina spent eight years of their pioneer life amongst natives and Metis. In spite of the language barrier both parties cooperated and managed very well. One family in particular was exceptionally close with John and Katrina, and that was a Jim Erasmus and his wife, and their four children: Louis, John, Irene and Olga. The four Erasmus children became the closest and most regular playmates of John's and Katrina's three children: Annie, Bill and Mary. So closely involved were the two families — the Wakaruks' and the Erasmus' — that each adopted names from either side for their children.

While at Lobstick, during the long winter months, Katrina kept the fires going, looked after the chores and family and spun wool into yarn for the family's clothing. John would go to work with the engineers and surveyors who were laying out farms south of Warspite just west of Lobstick. It was through John's associations with his co-workers who spoke only English, that he soon learned not only to speak the new language, but later to read and write it, thus adding a fourth language to the three (German, Ukrainian and Polish) which he had already acquired, while attending a high school (gymnazia) in Ukraine. Knowing the English language was a great asset to him as that led to his becoming a postmaster later on.

Another means of bringing home the bacon, so to speak, John, along with two Indians was hired to bring freight by raft from Edmonton to Pakan. To do this, two men would pull the raft with a rope against the stream of the Saskatchewan River while the third, with a long pole, walked along the bank and kept pushing the raft away from the shore to make the pulling that much easier. The two Indians and John took turns at pushing and pulling the raft to Edmonton which took four days to complete the trip. The trip back was much easier as the loaded raft came with the stream. For all their efforts they were each paid a "generous" amount of five dollars.

It was in 1909, that John Whitford, postmaster of Hunka Post Office, and John Wakaruk mutually agreed to trade homesteads. John Whitford was just as anxious to join his native friends and relatives at Lobstick Settlement as John and Katrina were to join theirs around Hunka Post Office. How often John and Katrina would have liked to express their problems in their own mother tongue but could not because there were not any Ukrainians around.

Soon after John and Katrina moved to their new homestead (NE Sec. 18-57-16-4) John took over the Hunka Post Office. Since most people around were from the same district in Ukraine (Sniatyn District) as John and Katrina were, it was unanimously agreed to name the new post office the Sniatyn Post Office which was located right in John's two-roomed residence which was four and a half miles north of Andrew.

John was in charge of the Sniatyn Post Office for a long, long time. There were no regulations regarding the opening and closing of the post office; as a result, people dropped in at any time to pick up their mail. Young men, in particular, often made a habit to come for their mail after supper to get a chance to spend hours conversing with the girls, since no other means of communication was available.

Another interesting episode with regards to mail was during 1918, following the 1914-1918 World War, when the Spanish flu broke out; postmasters were issued strict orders not to allow anyone into the post office, unless they wore a mask. Sometimes persons were known to have come unprepared (minus a mask) and had to be refused entrance. They left disappointingly only to return a few minutes later with an improvised mask, made from a large handkerchief tied around the head, or an opened brown bag or newspaper. This time, John had no heart to refuse them entrance for their intentions were good — to refuse them, meant another trip of four or five miles on foot.

Shortly after the relocation of the Sniatyn Post Office, people realized there was a need for a church. With combined efforts, the people around built a church naming it Kysylew Church, named after another district in Ukraine. It was located on NE Sec. 7-57-16-4 which was three and a half miles north of Andrew. All the people around looked forward to attending services as they had strong beliefs that they could not survive if they did not have faith in the Almighty God. John was a regular chanter at the Sunday Services which took place once in three or four weeks; and later on a regular weekly basis.

At the same time, people felt it was just as essential, if not more so, to have a school, as well as a church. Some children like John's and Katrina's oldest child, Annie, was already eight and a half years old and had not had a day of schooling — that is formal schooling.

Together people from all around willingly pitched in wholeheartedly, contributing their free voluntary services, time and materials; and soon had a school put together, naming it Sniatyn School. It was located, centrally on N.W. Sec. 20-57-16-4 to give fair access to all concerned.



John was trustee as well as chairman of the Sniatyn School Board over the years, and it was his job, and not an easy one, to obtain teachers from time to time. Teachers were difficult to obtain, and when they were hired, they usually left shortly after, as they found difficulties too hard to bear.

One teacher, Miss Duke, was appointed to teach in Sniatyn School from Christmas on, since the former one had left after the first term. There was no way she could arrive on her own at the school, so John, being chairman at the time, was expected to meet her at Lamont C.N.R. Station and bring her to her destination. With a sleigh and a team of horses, oodles of blankets and hot bricks, for keeping one's feet warm, he met her and brought her to his residence — a very limited two-roomed house. It was late at night. As the trip had been slow and tedious, Miss Duke was put up for the night. You can be sure that John and Katrina slept on an improvised bed on the floor to allow the teacher to use their bed; for teachers were highly respected in those days.

In the morning, supplying Miss Duke with the necessary food, blankets, utensils, etc., she was driven three miles away to a school shack (teach-erage) which was to be her home. Those teacher residences, called shacks, well deserved that name, for they were so crudely constructed with no insulation, no storm doors or windows, no bathroom facilities. As you would expect, these shacks were extremely cold, uncomfortable, and almost unlivable.

While on the subject of teachers, two others come to my mind that deserve to be mentioned, as much credit goes to their contributions. One was a Miss G. Howard and another was a Miss A. Howard. They were much spoken of, and long-remembered after they left. They remained at the school much longer than most previous teachers did, and left a remarkable record behind. Miss G. Howard, a very dedicated teacher, not only taught the regular school, but invited adults for Sunday School every Sunday and taught them about the Bible, taught them numerous hymns and songs, as she accompanied them on an organ she had brought with her. Young men and ladies looked forward to these Sunday School meetings — as they not only enjoyed learning new things, but it was also a means of communication. The extra involvement of Miss Howard's was very much appreciated, as most adults had little or almost no previous connection with school learning.

As a result of these Sunday School Meetings, many concerts, including Christmas concerts, were held from time to time.

John and Katrina were great lovers of music, song and dance and did much to encourage their children

to participate in all concerts, programs, etc. Later, Ukrainian plays were organized; so John encouraged his children to learn to read and write Ukrainian, so that they could participate in these plays. They taught their children songs they brought with them from Ukraine. One of these stands out in my mind more so than others; perhaps because it was one that was sung and played on a table gramophone more often than others, since it suited their circumstances most appropriately.

When children would make an early exit to bed, for lack of radios, television and reading material, Katrina would put a record on and play the favorite tune over and over and reminisce about her life in Ukraine. The song, as we remember it, went something like this: (translated)

House so small  
House so truly mine  
Here's where I grew up  
when I was so small  
Here's where I was raised  
Here's where I grew up  
Here's where my mother  
Fed and brought me up  
Twenty years have passed  
Since I last left you  
You'll never recognize me  
Mother dear of mine  
Oh how big the world is  
All are departing  
Going to America (Canada)  
Their fortunes to seek.

And so life went on for John and Katrina on the same homestead till they passed away — John in the year 1942, on March 31; and Katrina in 1963, on July 11th, at the age of eighty-two years minus a day.

Much toil and strife and hardships were endured by both, but they did so with the hope of providing a promising future for their nine children:

Annie Daneliuk, Edmonton  
Bill, Vernon, British Columbia  
Mary Kawyuk, Andrew, Alberta  
Elias, Edmonton  
Pearl Malayko, Andrew, Alberta  
Jessie Scraba, Andrew, Alberta  
Elizabeth Gordy, Vancouver, British Columbia  
Nick, Vegreville, Alberta  
Lena Morie, Andrew, Alberta

We owe much to John and Katrina for instilling the fine qualities of life — honesty, respect, and consideration for our fellow-men.

May God bless them in the new life to be.

## Wasylenchuk, Gregory

Gregory Wasylenchuk and his wife Katerina (1862-1925) daughter of Wasyłka Lupul (1830-1919) left their cello of Rarancha, Chernovci Austria in May 1897, to settle on a homestead north of Wostok in the Chernowci School area.

They bought two horses, one cow and one calf to get them started on the homestead.

They had a family of six children, two sons and four daughters.

Metro married Elsie Topolnitsky and had four girls.

Nickoli married Edokia Dudar and had ten children.

Wasyłka married Simion Fediuk and had ten children.

Sophie married Tanasko Kuzik: he died and she married John Topolniisky.

Elana married Metro Zuchowsky and had four children.

Ann is the youngest daughter.

Gregory passed away in 1935 and was laid to rest in the St. Nickolas Church Cemetry at Wostok.

## Wasylenchuk, John

John Wasylenchuk, the oldest son of Nickoli and Eudokia Wasylenchuk of Wostok, married Eugenia Olinek, daughter of Peter and Domka Olinek of Zhoda on July 19, 1928.



Jennie and John Wasylenchuk and mother Idokeya.



John and Jennie Wasylenchuk, Joseph, Sophie and David.

They settled on Grandfather Fedor and Marcella Dudar's homestead in the Zawale area.

Here they lived till their retirement years when they sold out and moved to Andrew.

John and Eugenia have three children, one daughter and two sons.

Sophie married John Shandro and their children are: Raymond, Robert, Constantine and Elizabeth.

Joseph married Lillian Farris and they have Brenda and Cynthia.

David married Lena Andriatz and they have Betty and Johnny.

## Wasylenchuk, Nickoli

In 1903 Nickoli Wasylenchuk (1880-1928) married Eudokia Dudar (1881-1969) daughter of Fedor and Marcella Dudar and settled on a homestead in the Chernowci School area.

Here, they spent all their years. Nickoli took part in the Chernowci School Board and also the St. Nickolas Church Board.

Nickoli and Eudokia were blessed with ten children.

John married Eugenia Olinek, the oldest daughter of Peter and Domka Olinek of Zhoda.



Wasylenchuk family: Olga, Tancy, Sophie, Mary, Mother Wasylenchuk, John, Peter and Fred.

Peter married Kate Serediak, second daughter of Samuel and Helen Serediak of Stanislaw.

Mike married Mary Tichkowsky and they have one son Sam.

Maria married Bill Andruchow and they have five children.

Harry married Jenny Andruchow and they have four children.

Sophie married John Gluchie and they have four children.

Titiana married John Knysh and they have five children.

Fred married Victoria Woywitka and they have one girl, Marcella, and live on the homestead.

Olga married Mr. Dickenson and they have four children.

Lecarria passed away as an infant.

### Wasylenchuk, Peter

Peter Wasylenchuk, the second son of Nicoli and Eudokia Wasylenchuk of Wostok, married Katie Serediak, daughter of Samuel and Elana Serediak (Martiniuk) at Serediak's Church in 1933, November 8. Mother, Elana Serediak, passed away May 6, 1915.



Bill and Sylvia Farris, Marie, Jerry. Center: Patricia, Dale. Front: Katie, Janice, Peter, Gail.

They settled on Gregory Wasylenchuk's homestead in the Wostok district where they spent all their farming years. They are now retired at Andrew. One daughter and two sons completed the family

Sylvia married Bill Farris and has four children: Dale, Gale, Patricia and Janice.

Lawrence (deceased 1945)

Jerry married Marie Menard and has Brent and Pamela.

Peter and Katie devoted many years to the well-being of the St. Nickolas Church at Wostok.

### Weklych, George and Katrina

George Weklych was born in the village of Washkiwtsi, Bukowina, Ukraine in 1878. He came to Canada with his parents Elia and Iryna (nee Hnatyshyn) Weklych.

Though Elia and Iryna were quite well off in their own village in Washkiwtsi, their son, nearing military age, would soon be conscripted into the Austrian army.

They sold their holdings of land and immigrated to Canada with their two sons and three daughters: George, Gafitza, Anitsa, Katrina and Nickolay.

With them came three families from the same village, Toder Straticchuk family, Michaylo Bandura family and Kurek family. These families sailed on the ship "E X S S Bulgaria". They arrived in Halifax, April 24, 1898. They came by train to Strathcona station May 6, 1898. These families settled north of Andrew. Elia Weklych settled on the homestead SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 32, Township 57, Range 16 with his family.

Like all young men who came in the immigration era, George left home to find work. Money was needed to set up a homestead for himself. He walked many miles to Edmonton and Calgary where he worked on extra-gangs, at railroad and road building.



George, Metro, Katrina, Mary, and Jennie Weklych.

He worked for English and German farmers who had settled earlier around Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan.

George married Katrina Hunka in the Holy Trinity Church of Wostok, Alberta, February 11, 1904.

Katrina was born in the village of Zawale, Sniatyn, Halychyna, September, 1886. She was a daughter of Wasyl and Paraska (nee Nikyforuk) Hunka.

Due to the shortage of land in Zawale, Wasyl and Paraska sold their land and immigrated to Canada. With them came Paraska's father Metro Nikiforuk, and their six children: Nickolay, Evan, Elia, Katrina, Maria and one year old Petro. Another daughter, Anastasia, was born in Canada.

Wasyl Hunka's family settled on homestead NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 20, Township 57, Range 16. Metro Nikiforuk settled on NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 20, Township 57, Range 16. Metro lived on his land a few years, then went to live with his father at Lanuke, Alberta where he passed away.

Because Wasyl Hunka was among one of the first settlers there, a post office named Hunka bore his name for a few years. When more families came in from Sniatyn, the post office was renamed to Sniatyn, Alberta. A school was built on the northeast corner of Wasyl's farm. It too, was named Sniatyn.

Life on the homestead was not easy for Wasyl and his wife. But with the help of their children many changes were made.

Across the main road that bordered their farmyard on the west flowed a natural creek. Here many settlers stopped to rest and water their horses while on their way to Lamont or Bruderheim flour mill. Many settlers who travelled from the north and east of the North Saskatchewan River stopped to rest and spend the night with the Hunka family.

After their marriage, George and Katrina Weklych settled on their own homestead NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 32, Township 57, Range 16. There was much to be done on a homestead and little to be had in those first years of their life on the farm.

Land had to be cleared for a garden and for grain. A cow and a horse had to be bought. Many times Katrina carried on alone with small children while George found work elsewhere to bring home some extra income for the home. More land was cleared, livestock raised and the things looked more promising. Better farm implements were bought, even a new democrat to make travelling easier.

With hard work and the help of their children, many changes took place for George and Katrina. Another farm was bought and a new home was built in 1918. While there was joy and pride in their achievements, there were also sad events. Sad when



George and Katrina Weklych and son Michael.

George's mother Iryna passed away in 1907, nine years after she came to this country. Father, Elia, carried on tending his garden and chores. His home was always open to the many newcomers who had nowhere to go before settling on their own homesteads. His house was a haven for many men in the winter when no work was available.

Elia Weklych passed away in 1917. He is buried next to his wife in the Kysylew church cemetery.

The years went by for Katrina and George. They lived through many trying years; the 1914 war, the flu epidemic and many crop failures. Then came the hungry thirties with the wind and the dust storms.

Katrina's mother, Paraska, passed away in March 1937. Father, Wasyl Hunka, followed in July 1938.

The year 1939 brought another war. Their youngest son Michael Weklych enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force in 1941. He was sent to the war emergency training program in Calgary, then to St. Thomas, Ontario. From there he was stationed at No.

10 repair depot in Calgary. He was discharged in 1945.

Another son, Elia Weklych, enlisted in 1942. But he had to be released when his father was unable to farm alone.

In the fall of 1949, George and Katrina bought a home in Andrew. They rented out their land, left their beloved farm and retired to an easier life in Andrew. However, this was not for long. George Weklych was taken seriously ill and passed away on September 4, 1951 in his seventy-third year.

Katrina suffered a heart attack and passed away December 21, 1953 in her sixty-seventh year. They are buried in the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church Cemetery of Kahwin, Alberta where they were devoted members and attended church services and where also Katrina's parents, Wasyl and Paraska Hunka, are buried.

The home farm was taken over by daughter Annie and her husband, Nick Serediak, in 1955. The house that was built in 1918 was repainted and is still lived in as a memory to a hard working couple.

George and Katrina had eight children. Metro married Marion Gebbie. They lived in Calgary but now they live in Edmonton.

Jennie married William Radomsky (deceased). They farmed at Sunland and then retired to Andrew.

Mary married William Lastiwka (deceased). They lived in Andrew and Edmonton. Mary married Andrew Nicholaychuk. They now live in Vernon.

Annie married Nick Serediak (deceased) and farmed at Kahwin. Annie retired to Edmonton.

Elia married Florence Douglas. They now live in Costo Mesa near Los Angeles, California, United States.

Michael married Olga Hussenetz. They live in San Francisco, California.

There are twenty grandchildren and twenty-nine great-grandchildren. Two infant sons, John and Peter, passed away and are buried in the Kysylew Church Cemetery.

### **Weleschuk, John and Annie by Helen (Tomy) Weleschuk**

I, Mrs. Helen Weleschuk, the wife of the late Peter Weleschuk, am proud to relate to you the history of the early settlement of John and Annie Weleschuk. I am the daughter-in-law of John and Annie Weleschuk. They were one of the first immigrants who came to Canada from Western Ukraine. The couple came from Austria and in the village of Chartkiw in the Province of Trebukivsky.

In 1893, they settled in the Wostok district and purchased a homestead (SW Section 19-Township 57-Range 18) for the registration amount of ten dol-



John Weleschuk's oldest daughter Katie and Harry Kozdrowski.

lars. Mr. John Weleschuk was an excellent carpenter, a trade which he brought with him from the Old Country. A house constructed of logs and plastered with mud along with a thatched roof consisting of sheaves of coarse slough hay was commonly found throughout the area. A house that proved to be very warm during the winter and cool during the summer. In addition, he was a qualified blacksmith, a trade which made him a valuable man to the community and an asset to the farming industry. Some of the tools necessary for the breaking of the land were a grub hoe (worked on the same principle as a bulldozer), an axe, a spade, a fork, a handsaw, tools which each homesteader required.

As the years progressed, John had taken an interest in the invention of machinery and parts necessary to the farming industry. Some of the machinery that he was noted for being the first in the area to have or build are harrows, discs, plow (walking plow pulled by two steers), wagon hitches, harnesses for horses as well as steers. At this time in history the Cockshutt Company was marketing their line of farm machinery. John was known in the Wostok area for his achievements with the windmill which was drawn by twelve horses and with the stone grinders used in the making of whole wheat flour.

He had also placed his interests in the sawmill business and the production of boards for door jams and windows which was something new to prairie houses. The sawmill proved to be a prosperous industry, for local people were demanding lumber for the building of bigger and better farm buildings.

In 1908 John bought a Case steam engine and a threshing machine which were among the first in the area. His sons Fred, Peter and John learned how to operate it and did a great deal of work for themselves and for neighbours until about 1950, by which time



Mrs. Vincent Timko, John and Anna Weleschuk, and Agnes Temko.

most people were getting tractors and smaller separators and threshing machines.

John and Anna had seven children. The first five, Fred, Katie, Pearl, Mary and Lena were born in the Old Country. Peter and John were born in the Wostok area.

Fred, now deceased, married Rose Kascheshen and they had nine children. John and Elsie (Dribnenky) have four sons. Paul and Jean (Potolitski) have a son and two daughters. Mike married Mildred Chudyk and had one son. Carl and Katie (Gubersky) had three sons and two daughters. Peter Demian is a priest at Mundare. Joe and Molly (Demchuk) had three sons. Steve married Alice Holowaychuk and they have one son and three daughters. Nick and Anna (Budakowski) did not have a family. Frances married Bill Chudyk and they have four sons.

Katie married Harry Kozdrowski and they had a family of five girls and four boys. Harry and Katie are now deceased.



Mary (Weleschuk) and Joseph Melnyk, 1913.

Pearl married Leo Palichuk and they had one son, Peter. Pearl is now deceased.

Mary (married to Joseph Melnyk now deceased) and her four children are living in British Columbia.

Lena, now deceased, married Frank Gargus and they had fourteen children. Joe and his wife Tille have two children. Kazmer and Josie have three children. Walter and Jennie (Andruchow) of Andrew have three children. John and Anne (Pysar) of Andrew have two children. Peter and Elizabeth (Hryniw) of Edmonton have six children. Adolph and Emily (Boyko) have three children. Tony and Liz have two children. Tony has two children by a previous marriage. Mike and Luba (Kawyuk) of Edmonton have four children. Adam and Margaret (Hucul) have one child. Helen married Joe Kaleshaska and they have one son. Jennie married John Babiuk (deceased) and they had two sons. Jennie is now married to Dr. I. Hawryskewich. Mary, now deceased, married Peter Hrynew and they had two children. Rosie married Harry Gubersky and they have three children. Victoria married Alex Charchuk and they have three children.

Peter married Helen Tomynd and they had seven children: Mary, Sophie, Eli, Bill, Pearl, Steve (deceased) and Kate.

John married Lena Stelmach and they have two sons, Leon and Eugene and two daughters, Emily and Rosie. They all live in British Columbia.

John and Annie always farmed for a living. They retired but went to live with their son Peter and his wife Helen on their farm for three years. John died in 1940 at the age of eighty-seven. Annie died just a couple of months earlier in 1939 at the age of eighty-six.

### **Weleschuk, Peter and Helen by Helen Weleschuk**

Peter Weleschuk was born in 1898 to John and Anna Weleschuk of the Wostok area. He was one in a family of seven. Peter attended Wostok School for a time before starting farming with his parents.

Helen was born in 1905 to Daniel and Tilly Tomynd of the Limestone Lake area. She attended Kyslew School for six years. Helen was a great help to her parents by helping with work in the house and in the fields when she was needed. In 1921, at the age of sixteen, Helen Tomynd married Peter Weleschuk. They had seven children, four girls: Mary, Sophie, Pearl and Kate and three boys: Eli, Bill and Steve. The family farmed in the Wostok area (NE — 19-56-17-4) until Peter and Helen retired to a home in Andrew in 1975.

Their daughter Mary married George Deshenes and they have two daughters, Sharon (Mrs. Peter



Peter and Helen Weleschuk family. Back Row: Elias, Sophie, Mary, Helen, Peter. Front: Kate, Steve and Pearl.

Johnson) and Sandra. Mary works as a secretary in Toronto., Both Sharon and Sandra are high school graduates.

Sophie married George Nikiforuk and they have three sons: Garry, Randy and Barry, all of whom are continuing their education. Garry is taking chemical engineering.

The family lives in Edmonton where Sophie works as a secretary for a legal firm.

Pearl and her husband Don Orr both work as teachers in Ontario. They have five children: Maureen, Denise, Kevin, James and Jennifer. Maureen is studying pharmacy at University, while Denise and Kevin are studying medicine. James and Jennifer are still in high school.

Eli married Mary Musurichan and they are farming in the Andrew area. They had nine children: Sandra (Mrs. John Paziuk) with three children; Terry (wife Yvonne McMullen) who is a plumber; Carl is a carpenter; Gordie is a farmer; Jimmy attended the



Peter and Helen Weleschuk about 1940.

Northern Alberta Institute of Technology; Kelly who is a farmer; Valerie who attends grade twelve; Caroline who attends grade eight and Jean (died as an infant in 1963).

Bill and his wife Irene Latham and their five children live in Edmonton where Bill works for Canada Packers. He also farms parttime in the Wostok area. The children's names are Dianna, Sharon, Gregory, Rosie and Michelle. Sharon and Dianna are attending university while the younger children are still in high school.

The youngest son Steve died in a car accident in 1964. He had almost completed his university education in the area of electrical engineering.

Kate and her husband Stan Shymkiw live at Edmonton. They have three children, Bobby grade twelve, Lori grade twelve, Kenny grade nine.

In April of 1978, Peter Weleschuk died at the age of eighty. Helen Weleschuk is still looking after her own home in Andrew.

## Witwicki, John and Katrina

by Mike J. Witwicki

Throughout this story, the dates are not given because I am not certain of the exact dates of events. However, I will attempt to come as close to them as I possibly can.

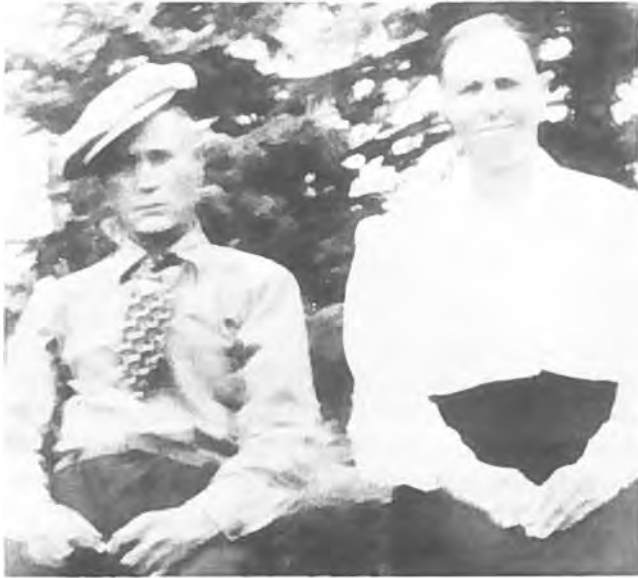
It was in the late 1890's when our grandparents, Bozniaks, came from the Ukraine and settled in the vicinity of Wostok in order to find a better life than they had in Europe. After a few years, they had moved to Edwand where our mother grew up. She was born in Canada.

In the early 1900's two brothers, Tom and John Witwicki, also came to Canada from Ukraine. They, too, were searching for a better life. Tom Witwicki, our uncle, settled in the Wostok area and later moved to the Edwand area. John Witwicki, our father, settled in the Highway area where he spent the rest of his life.

John Witwicki married Katrina Bozniak and homesteaded in the Highway area, approximately fifteen miles northwest of Andrew. Here they had a one room little house, built of logs and mud plastered. Even the floor was mud plastered. This was a house which had a kitchen, living room, bedroom, all in one. There were no fridges, rugs, linoleums, floor polishers, etc. Later it was a real pleasure to have a board floor.

In this little house they have raised a family. Times were hard in those days, clearing and plowing the land, in addition to raising a family.

As a young wife with small children, Mother was frequently left at home as Father went out in search of



John and Katrina Witwicki.

various jobs. In addition to looking after her children, she would also go out to clear some land.

Later, an addition, a lean-to was attached to the one room house as the children grew older. Later yet, a new two room house was built, also of logs and mud plastered, but it had a floor of boards.

We all went to Highway School which was two miles away. The nearest post office was at Pakan. The older members of our family used to walk there for the mail. We younger ones were more fortunate, as there was a post office called Ukalta established in the Highway District. This was near the school.

John Witwicki passed away in 1952, and Katrina is now living in Andrew where she spent many years.

Now, briefly about the eleven children of John and Katrina Witwicki in order of birth. Not all their occupations are mentioned, except the major ones.

Lena, the oldest, married Matt Thomas and brought up two daughters. Lena and Matt resided at Andrew where they are still living now.

Mary married Bill Sawka and farmed at Culp, Alberta. They had ten children of which nine are alive as one son met his death on an industrial job. After Bill Sawka died, Mary married John Romanchuk, a widower, and later moved to Grande Prairie. Here, John Romanchuk passed away, but Mary continues to live there.

Rosie married Wasyl Yakiwczuk and farmed at Culp, Alberta. They brought up two sons. They moved to Edmonton and later to Andrew where Wasyl Yakiwczuk passed away, but Rosie continues to live at Andrew.

Helen married John Rubuliak and lived at Culp, Alberta. John and Helen operated a country store there. They brought up two sons. John Rubuliak

drowned while fishing and later Helen married Nick Skrepnik and they are now basically farming at Culp, Alberta.

Bill Witwicki, the oldest son, was a railroad worker at Culp. He married Katie Serediak and had four children. Three survived, as one died while still a small child. Bill and Katie are now on a farm at Culp.

Vera married Nick Tanasiuk. They operate a store at Wabasco and later at Calais, Alberta. Later they moved to Andrew and Nick was frequently away as he was involved in cutting bush for pulpwood. They had three children of which two survived. One died as still a small child. Nick Tanasiuk met his death on the highway and Vera moved to Edmonton. She later married William Biliar and they live in Edmonton where William is on the Physical Plant staff of the University of Alberta.

Annie married Carl Masliuk and lived at Sterco, Alberta where Carl was a miner. They later moved to Edmonton and Carl worked on construction. They raised three children and live in Edmonton.

Eva married Paul Hruschak and they were farming at Northbank. They moved to Warspite to operate a store for a short time. They raised two children. They later moved to Andrew. Paul is a barber and a musician. They continue to reside at Andrew.

Steve Witwicki was a railroad worker at Culp. He married Mary Serediak and brought up three children. Steve and Mary moved to the farm and Steve went into construction which he is still occupied with. They live on a farm in the Highway District.

Mike Witwicki was a teacher at various locations, never too far from Andrew. He later taught in Edmonton. He married Pearl Shopik and they have two young daughters. They reside in Edmonton where Mike is now an accounting clerk in a dairy.

Nick Witwicki is the youngest member of the family. After leaving high school, he tried various occupations. He then decided to go into the taxi service which he is still occupied with. He resides in Edmonton.

## **Woolley Family** by Alice E. Woolley

George Woolley, the son of George Woolley and Mary Knott was born in Staffordshire, England in 1863. He came to Canada in 1884 at the age of twenty-one and joined the Royal North West Mounted Police at Ottawa. The following year, at the request of the Government of Ottawa, he came west to help quell the Riel Rebellion. But the urge of making his own stake in the west was just too great



for him to stay with the force, so in 1892 he asked for his discharge.

He then tried his hand at ranching at Beaver Lake. Following that, he went into the blacksmith trade in Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan where he met Mary Schmidt. They were married on April 3rd, 1896 and moved to North Battleford, Saskatchewan, where he gave instructions on blacksmithing at an Indian school and repaired Red River carts. Their first daughter, Winnifred Ann, was born December 4th, 1896. They moved back to Fort Saskatchewan and in 1898 Mr. Woolley joined thousands of other fortune seekers in the Klondike Goldrush in the Yukon.

He saw many fortunes come and go, but gold strikes eluded him so he turned instead to trapping muskrat and beaver. In a diary which he kept, he told of how he and his chums had to tread through deep snow and sub-zero temperatures to set traps in the evening and return first thing in the morning to pick up the animals. There were some very discouraging times. They even talked about divorcing their families because the fortunes were far from coming true.

After five years the urge to settle down was too great, so George returned to Fort Saskatchewan where Mrs. Woolley had looked after Winnie and worked for room and board for different people. They bought the hotel in Star from a Mr. Sam Calvert but only stayed there a short while.

The family then loaded their furniture and belongings on a raft and floated down the North Saskatchewan River as far as Pakan which was ten miles north of Andrew. From there they came to Andrew, which at the time was called Egg Lake (Manawan in the Cree tongue). It was the centre of the Blue Quill Reserve, and an important stopping place for the Red River carts en route to Edmonton and St. Albert from Winnipeg.

They decided this would be a good place to set up a business and in about 1903 George and Mrs. Woolley set up a bar and a dining area. People referred to it as a hotel, but in actuality they only served hard liquor and food. There was no beer and no bedrooms at the time. Mrs. Woolley did the cooking and Winnie waited on tables at the age of nine. One of the ladies who worked for them was Mrs. Morie, who was also a pioneer of Andrew.

Mr. Woolley was Justice of the Peace and since Mrs. Woolley had learned to speak some Ukrainian while she worked in Fort Saskatchewan, she was able to interpret for the few Ukrainian people who came to settle in Andrew. (The majority of the people in Andrew at that time were Metis. There were also some people of English and Scottish descent.)

Other than the hotel, there was a store owned by a



Grandma (Mary) Woolley, 1943.



Mr. George Woolley.

Mr. Carey, a livery barn and a Post Office. The Postmaster was Archie Whitford, a nephew of Andrew Whitford after whom the settlement of Andrew was named. At this time the site of Andrew was located on the south side of the railway tracks. Mr. Carey's store was situated where the south side service station is now.

In 1904, the Woolleys built a seven room "Aladin" home, which still stands today, across the road from Mr. Carey's store. George Junior was born in 1904 and Mrs. Woolley was kept very busy looking after the family and managing the dining room. However, there was still time for silver teas, bazaars and other activities.

In approximately 1925, the Woolleys sold the hotel and moved to a farm located three miles south and one mile east of Andrew. A year later they sold their house to Dr. C. F. Connolly. That same year the people of Andrew wanted to build a church so Mr. Carey donated the land and the logs used in the construction were taken from Mr. Woolley's farm.

While the Woolleys had lived in Andrew, their family grew. Eva Jane was born on the third of September, 1906. Mary Gertrude was born on October 4th, 1908, but lived for only five months. Albert Thomas (Tom) was born May 6, 1911. Ester Sarah was born on January 1st, 1913, but she, too, lived only a short while and passed away in April of that same year. Edward John (Jack) was born on September 30, 1914 and Kathleen Barbara was born December 30, 1921.

George Jr., Eva, and Tom attended the first school in Andrew — a one room log building located north of the present townsite. At that time, a green willow stick was used to reprimand students. The teachers were not timid in using it as often as they felt was required.

Life was not easy on the farm at that time. Shortly after the Woolleys moved from Andrew, their barn was destroyed by a brush fire. They did all their own brushing and breaking of the land. The family always kept a big garden, raised chickens and some cattle and pigs. There was always lots to eat but money was scarce. Mr. Woolley had acquired two lots in Edmonton but lost them during the Depression for failing to pay taxes. The friends they had made in Andrew visited them often.

In 1938, a few months after Tom and I were married, Mr. and Mrs. George Woolley Sr., Jack, and Kathleen moved back to Andrew. They purchased a small house located across the road and a little north of the original "Aladin" home they had built in 1904. There they kept a large garden and raised chickens. In 1942 at the age of seventy-nine, Tom's father passed away. His mother lived in the same home until

1965 when she moved to Edmonton with the rest of our family.

She still loved the farm and went with us every time we drove there. She spent a lot of time at our house as she wanted to be with our family. We all enjoyed having her around as she was a wonderful person. Tom's mother had never been to see a doctor in her life until 1962 when she underwent a serious operation at the age of seventy-nine. She came out of it with flying colors. In the summer when we went fishing to Mann Lake she would come along. She moved to Edmonton the same year we did in 1965. She died in 1967 at the age of eighty-nine.

Winnie got married in 1920 to Samuel McPherson who was with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Andrew. They had two boys, Leonard and Robert, and seven grandchildren. Winnie died in 1971 at the age of seventy-five. Her husband died in 1972.

George Jr. married Cassie Marianicz of Andrew in 1925 and they lived in Andrew for one year where their only daughter, Eleanor was born. In 1927 they bought a quarter section of land half a mile away from his father's place. In addition to farming, George bought livestock from farmers and shipped it to Edmonton. They also raised chickens and turkeys to compensate for crop losses. There was a lot of illness in the family and after almost fourteen years they moved back to Andrew.

In 1942 George and Mr. Nick Woroschuk acquired the Imperial Oil Bulk Agency, and delivered barrels of oil and gas to the farmers. In due time the partnership dissolved and George got into the Cockshutt Machine Agency. As business flourished, he expanded his shop, but he took ill again and was hospitalized. In 1948, when their daughter Eleanor got married, he came home from the hospital to give her away in marriage to Lee Austin of Vegreville. As his illness worsened, Cassie looked after the business which kept her very busy in between hospital visits. On July 25, 1950 George passed away at the age of forty-six. Cassie then sold the business and moved to Edmonton to be with her daughter. They have two granddaughters and one great-granddaughter.

While they lived in Andrew, George was an active member of the Lions' Club. He served on the executive and was well liked by the people as he had a great sense of humor. Cassie belonged to the Lady Lions' Club and both were members of the United Church.

Eva (Jenny) left home at an early age. She registered at the Misericordia Hospital to train as a nurse, but after a few months left for Vancouver, where she worked. She married Roy McLease who was with the

Canadian Navy. In 1947 she married Frank Connelly. Eva is now a widow and still lives in Vancouver.

Jack started school in Andrew but when the family moved to the farm he continued his education at Sachava school. He also helped with the farming until 1938 when his parents moved to Andrew. He worked at Elk Island Park during the summer months, and in the winter he worked part-time at the Imperial Garage for Raymond Holmes and Walter Kroening. In 1942 he joined the army and was given an honorable discharge in 1943. Jack then went to work for the C.P.R. as an operator agent. He was in Willingdon a few years. The other points from which he worked were Bawlf, Killam, Fleet, Carsland and finally Camrose. He married Irene Mitchell of Pakan in 1946. They have two daughters, Cheryl and Jackie, and one son Timothy. Jack retired in 1978. They still live in Camrose.

Kathleen attended Sachava school until 1938 when her parents moved back to Andrew. She finished high school there and in 1942 went into training at the Vegreville Hospital. She graduated in 1945 and in 1947 married Jim Umphrey of Vegreville. They have two daughters, Judy and Geraldine and three granddaughters. Jim passed away in 1973. Kathleen remarried in 1979 and is still nursing on a part-time basis at the Allen Gray Hospital in Edmonton.



Tom and Alice Woolley on their 25th wedding anniversary, 1962.

Tom had started school in Andrew, but when his parents moved to the farm he rode horseback and continued his education in Andrew. When he completed Grade Nine, he went into farming. The family had acquired another quarter section of land across the road from the quarter section they already owned. Tom's father taught him a few things about trapping, so both he and Jack did a lot of trapping around Whitford Lake in the winter time. Tom did a lot of breaking on the land with a McCormick tractor. One year when the crops were good, there was a prairie fire and part of a field of grain was lost. Tom and his mother were the only ones at home at the time and they fought the fire with wet gunny sacks to keep it from spreading to the granary which was full of wheat.

Tom and Jack and my two brothers, Michael and Charles Bordian chummed around together. They travelled to town by sleigh or cutter in the winter and by buggy in the summer. Tom did a lot of horseback riding. Tom and Michael were two of the first members to join the first club of Andrew which was called the Native Sons of Canada. They attended dances in town every Friday night. I went along to the dances, and in winter it was fun going by sleigh but we often came home with frozen toes because of the high snow drifts and the severe cold. But that did not stop us or a lot of other people from attending.

When Michael bought his first car, Tom and Jack and a group of other young men formed a softball team at Sachava. They won a number of trophies each summer season. Then Tom bought his first car — a Model T Ford. We all worked hard during the week, but Friday nights there were dances and on Sundays there were picnics during the summer and the softball team always played ball. Some of the places they had ball tournaments were Sachava, Molodia, Zhoda, Zawale, Sunland and Andrew.

In 1937 Tom and I were married at which time Tom's parents and his brother Jack and sister Kathleen moved back to Andrew. We farmed for ten years and our three girls, Evelyn, Marilyn and Betty were born. We only had the one quarter section of land at the time and were not getting ahead financially, so in 1947 we sold the machinery and livestock and moved to Andrew where we lived in a small house for three years. Then we bought the big house which was originally built by Tom's father in 1904. Our three sons were born in Andrew. All our children attended Andrew school and took part in different activities. Evelyn took music lessons from Mrs. Bay and was with the Girl Guides. Marilyn and Betty were with the Brownies. Betty also played basketball and their team did very well. Marilyn had won the Governor General Award in 1958 for the highest marks in Grade Nine.



Woolley family: Deni and Evelyn Flais, Betty and Wayne Tupper, Maureen and Albert Woolley, Janice and George Woolley, Heather and Leonard Woolley, Marilyn and Art Evans, Alice Woolley in front.

Leonard played ball with two local teams. Later Leonard and George joined the Boy Scouts of Canada and Albert was one of the first members to join the first Cub Pack of Andrew. All the children attended Sunday School and services at the United Church. In the 1952 epidemic, George, who was two years old contracted polio. It affected his left leg and when he recovered he had to learn to walk all over again. He wore a brace on his leg for a time to keep it straight. Fortunately after a few operations he was able to walk without the aid of a brace. While he was convalescing with a cast on his leg, Mrs. Tymchuk, one of his teachers, brought school work for him to do at home. Later he walked to school on crutches until his cast was removed.

Tom's first job in Andrew was at the flour mill which was owned by Mr. Ken Lott. In 1948 construction started on the N.A.D.P. creamery and he helped build it. When it was completed he got a job testing cream and after writing a test got his steam-boiler operator certificate. Then he learned the trade of buttermaking and won a Proficiency award for the best butter in Alberta. In 1951, he left the creamery and was hired to drive the Co-op truck to Edmonton two days a week, and clerk at the store the other four days. He enjoyed trucking but not the clerking duties. He left the Co-op in 1960 and spent the next five years working for the NADP, then Revelstoke and back to the NADP again. In 1965, he went to Edmonton and got a job with Vollan Construction. We moved to Edmonton on September 3rd, 1965.

We enjoyed living in Andrew and took pride in everything we did while there. It was a very clean town, thanks to Mr. Art Kopp who was the town foreman. I was Cub Master of the First Cub Pack in Andrew for five years and a member of the Home and School Association where I served on the executive

and was President for one term. I was also an active member of the United Church Women's Club and of the Lady Lions' Club. Tom belonged to the Lions' Club. We both had memberships in the Farmers' Union and the United Church. We had our farm rented out but spent a lot of time there after work and on weekends.

Tom had a heart attack on the thirtieth of March, 1973 just after we had got back from a trip to Vancouver. After being in the hospital for a month he passed away on the second of May, 1973 at the age of sixty-two. I still live in the same house we bought when we first moved to Edmonton, own the farm and keep very busy with different hobbies and having my children and grandchildren around.

Evelyn worked for a few years after she finished school and college then travelled to Europe where she worked in England for a year. She also worked in Rocky Mountain House when she came back. In 1970 she married Danilo Flais. They have three sons: Ehren, Jason and August, and live in Wetaskiwin.

Marilyn graduated from nursing at the General Hospital in Edmonton in 1964. She won an award for achieving the highest marks in Psychology. In 1965 she married Art Evans of Rocky Mountain House, where they now live with their children, Curtis and Leanne.

Betty graduated from nursing at the General Hospital in Edmonton in 1966. The same year she married Wayne Tupper and moved to Vancouver. She specialized in I.V. therapy and works on a part-time basis in a Vancouver Hospital. They have a daughter, Lisa.

Leonard finished high school in Edmonton and took Engineering at the University of Alberta for two years. He married Heather Lindgren in 1972. They were in business for seven years in Edmonton where they now live.

George finished high school in Edmonton and in 1970 married Janice Wolver. He is presently employed with Computer Systems at the Treasury Branch. They live in Edmonton.

Albert, the youngest son, completed his schooling in Edmonton. In 1973 he married Maureen Maloney. They have twin girls, Meaghan Anne and Lauren Faye, who were born in 1978. He is presently employed by Tru-Form Sales and lives in Edmonton.

### **Worobets, Dmetro and Nancy As Told to Hazel Anaka**

On September 7, 1903, Dmetro was born to Hrycko and Anna Worobets of the Zawale area. Dmetro attended Old Sachava School (one-half mile east of the present school), Vegreville School and later Zawale School. After he finished school, Dmetro began farming with his parents.



L. to R. Back Row: Genevieve, Caroline, Nancy, Dmetro (25th Anniversary in 1956) and Nestor. Front Row: Marshall, Donnie.

On October 18, 1909, Nancy was born to George and Maria Gushaty of Czahar. Nancy was educated at Czahar School and Vegreville High School before taking a business course at Alberta College. In 1928, Nancy began working as a ledgerkeeper, earning sixty dollars a month, at the Bank of Commerce at Lamont.

On September 6, 1931, Dmetro Worobets and Nancy Gushaty were married at Brinsly. They continued farming. Farm prices in the early 1930s were unforgettable — nineteen cents for a bushel of wheat, four dollars for a hog and five cents for a dozen eggs.

In 1942 Dmetro and Nancy bought a thirty-seven acre parcel of land at the outskirts of Andrew. In 1948 they moved to Andrew where Dmetro worked at Imperial Lumber and then at the Co-op. By 1958 they moved back to the acreage where they kept cows and hogs. In 1977 they retired to a new home in Andrew.

Both Dmetro and Nancy have always been active community members. Dmetro worked as secretary for both Old Sachava and Andrew Schools. He was also one of the original members of the Andrew Co-op and has served on the board of directors. Both Nancy and Dmetro have been active in the Ukrainian Church in Andrew, both having held positions on the executive. Since 1976, Nancy has been secretary and treasurer for the Senior Citizen's Club and the Drop-In Centre. Over the years Nancy has entered her handicrafts, flowers and vegetables in fairs at Willingdon, Vegreville, Two Hills and Lamont. She has several trophies and plaques to attest to her talent.

Nancy and Dmetro have five children: Caroline, Nestor, Genevieve, Marshall and Donnie.

Caroline was born in 1933 and married Dr. George Stefanik. They have six children: Colin, Cheryl, Michelle, Marie, Michael, and Elizabeth, and are living in Los Angeles, California. Caroline

worked as a Home Economics Teacher before her marriage.

Nestor, born in 1936, married Alvina Lopatka and they have two children, Liane and Allan. They live in Edmonton. Nestor and Alvina own their own drugstore in Leduc.

Genevieve was born in 1939 and married Nick Kutash. They live in Edmonton with their two children, Greg and Charlene. Genevieve works as a cashier. Nick is an Edmonton City Policeman.

Marshall, born in 1942, and his wife Shannon Ross and their three children, Greg, Theresa and Gordon, live at Pincher Creek where Marshall works for Shell Oil. Shannon is nursing at the Pincher Creek Hospital.

Donnie (1947), his wife Cathie Edwards and their son Jason, live at Fort McMurray where he works as a meat cutter. Cathie is an employee of Safeway.

### **Worobets, Hrycko and Anna as told to Hazel Anaka**

On January 18, 1859 Hrycko Worobets was born in the village of Zaluche, Sniatyn, Ukraine. A few years later on January 16, 1867 in the same village, Anna Wirstuk was born. They married and had two children, Steve and Helen, before coming to Canada in 1898. At the same time, Hrycko's brother Sam and his wife Kalena emigrated as well.

Hrycko's family homesteaded at NE 6-56-16-4, south of Andrew. The family lived in a two-room log house with a sod roof and earthen floor. Farming provided the main means of support for the family which had continued growing with the birth of John,



Hrycko and Anna Worobets.

Nick, Dmetro, Paraska, Lena, and Kate. There was one bad year during which Hrycko and four other men from the area walked to Fort McLeod with only thirty-five cents and a few loaves of bread to look for work. They worked as farm labourers for thirty-five cents a day. Over the next few years Hrycko acquired more land and continued farming in the Zawale area.

In the meantime, Hrycko and Anna's children were growing up and beginning lives of their own.

Steve married Annie Rizun and had eight children. They farmed in the Andrew area until his death.

Helen married John Romaniuk and they had five children. They farmed near Andrew until John's death. Helen then ran a clothing store in Andrew.

John died at the age of fourteen years.

Nick was enlisted in the army during W.W.I but died of the flu when he was just eighteen years old.

Dmetro married Nancy Gushaty and they had five children. Dmetro and Nancy farmed until they retired at Andrew.

Paraska died as a young child.

Lena and her husband, Bill Wynnychuk, and their five children farmed at Royal Park and then moved to British Columbia. Lena is now deceased.

Kate married Andy Lazarenko. She worked at the creamery in Andrew until they moved to Edmonton.

In 1933 Hrycko and Anna retired and moved to Andrew where they lived until their deaths — Anna on May 18, 1942 and Hrycko on July 2, 1946.

## **Worobets, Stefan And Annie**

**by George Frunchak**

Stefan Worobets came to Canada in 1898 from Zaluche, Sniatyn, Galicia with his parents, Harry and Anna Worobets, when he was five years old. They settled in the Zawale district.

Stefan helped his father on the farm until he married Anne Rizun. His father gave Stefan half a farm so he could start on his own. A few years later Stefan and Annie bought a farm two miles north from where they lived which was in the Andrew District. Later they bought six acres of land on the south side of the village of Andrew and started a dairy business, and delivered milk to the people in Andrew.

Stefan and Annie raised a family of twelve children: Mary, Pearl, Nick, Bill, Kate, Lena, Helen, Harry, Lassie, John and Jeanette and one son who passed away when he was three years old.

Mary married Nick Ewasiuk, and they had a family of three children: Larry, Anne and Ken.

Pearl married George Frunchak, and they had a family of three: Josephine, Orest and Gloria.

Bill married Mary Lastiwka. Bill passed away January 20, 1959.

Kate married John Dedick, and raised a family of two, Joseph and Patricia.



Stefan and Annie Worobets.

Lena married Metro Toderowich; they have a family of three: Iris, Eugene and Irene.

Helen married Nick Zelisko, and they have a family of three: Vince, Ryan and Denise.

Harry married Lovetta Checknita and have a family of two: Rick and Gregg.

John married Eileen Williams, and they have a family of four: Joyce, Sheri, Blain and Craig.

Lassie and Jeanette both live in Edmonton.

Annie Worobets passed away July 21, 1947 and Stefan Worobets passed away September 9, 1954.

## **Worobetz (Worobec), Simon and Kalyna by Zenith Moisey**

Simon Worobec's passport shows the family leaving the district of Sniatyn on February 22, 1898. Accompanying him was his wife Kalyna, age thirty, Nicholaus seventeen, Wasyl fifteen, Stefan eleven, Maria six, Paraska Jean two. The children were all shown as two years younger so they could all be included on one passport. Anne and Elena were born in Canada. Simon's passport shows his birth as 1854.

They arrived in Halifax on April 24, 1898, on the "SS Bulgaria".

They were among the first settlers in the Zawale area.

The Worobetz home was a "meeting hall" for the surrounding area. According to the birth certificate obtained (December 9, 1938) for Nicolaus, his birth occurred December 5, 1878. It shows his parents as Simeon Orobec and Kalina Semoliuk. Kalyna's fa-

ther is shown as Nicolaus Semoliuk. Kalyna died August 19, 1945. She was born in Zaluche, Ukraine, October, 1858.

Nykolai (Nicolaus) married Elena Pilenovsky, age twenty, at Wostok. Elena was born in Galicia and her parents were Nickolai and Ekaterina Pilenovsky. Nykolai and Elena Worobetz had two children, Mat and Mary.

Nykolai travelled extensively. He spent some time with the circus (Ringling Brothers), worked on the Panama Canal and was in San Francisco during the earthquake of 1906. He loved to eat, drink and sing and tell stories up until the time of his death.

Bill (Wasył) Worobetz married Mary Nyhornuik, a widow with two sons and one daughter. He later married Irene and lived in Vancouver. He is on record as having had the first divorce in Alberta.

Steve (Stephan) Worobetz married Mary and they had six boys and five girls. They lived in the Zawale district where he was postmaster for awhile.

Mary (Maria) now lives in Vancouver.

Paraska Jean married Gregory Moisey on February 19, 1911 at Zawale, Alberta. Further information on Paraska is covered in the Moisey Story.

Anne married Harry Matichuk of Andrew and they had two sons, Bill and John; and two daughters, Mary and Helen.

Elena married Jan Wynyczuk on November 6, 1919. They had two sons, Andrew and John.

### **Woychuk, George and Vera**

George Woychuk, son of Penteley Woychuk and Wasylena Gregoraschuk, was born in 1888, in Austria. He came to Canada as a young boy with his parents, in 1902, and settled on a homestead in the Kahwin District. George worked on different jobs, — railroad, bush camps and others. In 1910, George married Vera Malayko, daughter of Joseph and Paraska Sorochan, and kept on farming. George belonged to different organizations. He served as a school trustee at Cadron School, and as a church member and trustee of Sunland Holy Trinity Church.

George and Vera had seven children — four boys and three girls.

In 1953, George and Vera sold their farm and moved to Andrew to retire.

In 1956 George died. Vera lived alone in Andrew. Her health started failing and she passed away in 1970.

Wasył

In 1911, their first son, Wasył (William) was born. He grew up on the farm with his parents and his younger brothers and sisters. In 1917, Wasył started school in Cadron but could not attend regularly because help was needed on the farm. In 1925, Wasył



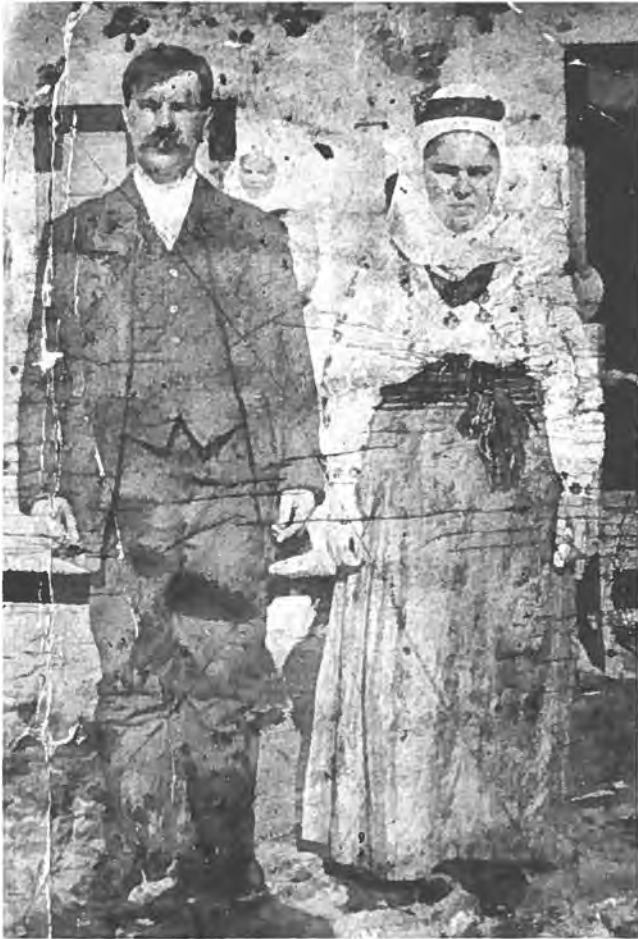
George and Vera Woychuk.

started playing his fiddle at weddings and dances to earn a few dollars.

In 1927, Wasył went to work for a farmer at Lavoy; working on a binder, stooking and also working by the threshing machine. On August 4, 1928, crops were hailed out completely at home and that fall Wasył went back to the farmer at Lavoy to work in order to earn some seed wheat for his father for the coming year.

After that, Wasył worked at home helping his father break prairie and also worked for other people. Winters were spent in the bush cutting logs, fence rails and firewood. Wasył learned barbering and had lots of relatives, friends and neighbors coming in for haircuts.

On January 21, 1933, Wasył married Alexandria (Sadie) Sorochan, daughter of Tanasko and Maria Sorochan. They lived for four years with his parents and brothers and sisters. In 1934, Wasył's father bought a threshing machine and Wasył operated it,



Tanasko and Maria Sorochan.

going to neighboring farmers. In 1937, they moved from his parents' place to Wasyl's grandfather's farm. His grandfather, Penteley Woychuk, lived with them until he passed away in 1948.

Wasyl and Alexandria were blessed with six children; Five girls and one boy: Katie — born in February, 1934, passed away end of February, 1934.

Maria, their second daughter, was born on November 16, 1935. Mary went to Cadron School until Grade nine and then to Andrew by school bus until she graduated in 1954. In 1956 she married Alex Bezovie, son of Constantine and Axania Bezovie of Willingdon, where they still live on a farm. They have three children: Daphne June — born July 31, 1958; Bradley Alexander born June 4, 1960 and Donna Mae — born January 4, 1965.

Their third daughter Nettie was born March 1, 1939. She also went to school at Cadron until grade six. She and her sister Mary walked to school across the fields in summer and drove with the horse and sleigh in the wintertime. Many were the times they took a spill in the snow. Nettie graduated from Andrew High School and worked at Capital Packers in the office. She is presently working for Imperial Oil.



Wasyl and Alexandria Woychuk.

Barbara Iris was born March 27, 1948. She finished high school in Andrew and worked for the federal government. She married Marshall Waytasik, July, 1969, son of Jack and Annie Waytasik of Edmonton. Marshall presently works at Gainers. They were blessed with one daughter, Shelley Ann, born on May 5, 1972.

Pauline Betty, born March 12, 1951, graduated from Andrew High School and trained in Misericordia Hospital as a registered nurse. She has worked at the W.W. Cross Institute; at Redwater Hospital; at Kimberly; at Fort Simpson, North West Territories; at The Pas, Manitoba; and is now working at Fort McMurray, Alberta.

Michael William Richard, born October 5, 1953, graduated from Andrew School and is presently working at Independent Dry Wall Company. He married Gail Kubersky, daughter of Harry and Rose Kubersky, on July 5, 1975. Gail is employed at an insurance company in St. Albert.

Over the years, Wasyl has been active in numer-



Threshing Crew at Woychuk farm.



ous community affairs. Some of these are: The Cadron Rural Electrification Association, Unifarm and The Andrew Recreation Centre. He is also the President of the Sunland Russo Greek Orthodox Church and has been an Altarman since 1945. Wasyl taught Ukrainian dancing in the Cadron District.

Wasyl and Alexandria enjoy good health, are active in many organizations and continue to live on the farm for the time being.

### **Maria**

Maria was born on September 30, 1912. She attended Cadron School. She took Ukrainian dancing lessons. On October 24, 1929, Maria married Metro Danyluk. They farmed in the Sunland District, twelve miles north-east of Andrew, until 1968 when they retired in Andrew. The farm was sold in 1972. Metro and Maria are members of the Russo Greek Orthodox Church at Sunland. Maria enjoys sewing quilts for others.

Metro and Maria had five children.

Bill was born on May 3, 1931. He attended Bukowina School till grade ten, then went to Andrew to complete his high school. He graduated in 1951 and then attended university. Bill worked in Uranium City. On June 6, 1959, he married Gretie Grewl and worked in Edmonton. Great sorrow was brought to his family, relatives and friends when Bill met his untimely death on October 28, 1969.

Kaye was born on March 2, 1934. She attended Bukowina School. Kaye went out working as a waitress in a hotel in 1951. She married Ernie Wandyka on July 15, 1954. Ernie and Kaye farm five quarters of land in the Vegreville Area, where they raise beef cattle. They have two children, Audrey and Allan. Audrey was born on June 26, 1959. She attended Vegreville High School from which she graduated in 1977. Audrey was very active with various activities while in school. She was president of C.Y.M.K. and took Ukrainian dancing lessons among other things. She worked in a jewellery store while taking a modelling course. She now works as a legal secretary while teaching modelling. Audrey continues the tradition of her grandparents by decorating Ukrainian Easter Eggs and doing cross-stitching. Allan Wandyka was born on October 28, 1962. He has completed his high school in Vegreville and plans to attend the Northern Alberta Institute of Technology. Allan took Ukrainian dancing lessons for four years.

Grace was born on January 19, 1938. She attended Bukowina School until grade eight, then went to Andrew by bus. She worked at Weston Wholesale in Edmonton, then married Wayne Francks on November 10, 1956. In 1958, Grace and Wayne moved to Vernon, British Columbia. They have three children. Dwayne Francks was born on April 21,

1957. He completed high school and took one year of college. Dwayne played the piano from the age of three. He has taken two years of musical training at Ellenflug, Washington. He is a professional musician now. Cheryl Francks was born on May 3, 1959. She graduated from high school in Vernon, and has taken a course to be a medical secretary. Cheryl, too, enjoys music and was in the school band. Darren Francks was born on March 29, 1965. He presently lives at home and is attending school. He is in the school band, enjoys skiing, swimming and drama.

Effie Danyluk was born on September 28, 1941. She graduated from the Andrew High School then worked in a Vegreville drugstore. Effie married Victor Sokolosky on July 24, 1962. They moved to Calgary where Victor is teaching and Effie worked at the Royal Bank. They have three children. Jason was born on February 5, 1971, and is presently in grade three. Zenon was born on October 15, 1973, and is in grade one. Shawna was born on March 20, 1975, and is in playschool.

Marlene was born on August 29, 1946. She attended Andrew School for eleven grades and completed her high school in Vegreville. She then worked for Alberta Government Telephones. Marlene married Jim Slobodian on December 28, 1965. Jim works for Edmonton Power. They now reside in Leduc. Marlene and Jim have two children. Roddrick (Rodney) was born on February 4, 1967. He is attending Leduc School and enjoys skiing and skating. Kimberley was born on December 24, 1972. She, too, attends school at Leduc.

### **Wasylena**

Wasylena, was born in 1914. She attended Cadron School. She worked in Edmonton before marrying Harry Packowski on April 14, 1938. Wasylena and Harry moved to Toronto where he worked for Massey Ferguson. Wasylena passed away March 20, 1973. They had one daughter, Valerie, born on May 22, 1945.

### **John**

After attending Cadron School, John worked on the farm. On June 24, 1940, he married Nancy Kolotylo. In 1974, they sold the farm and moved to Wildwood where John found employment in the Wildwood hall. John and Nancy have two children.

Tony was born on May 21, 1941, died on July 26, 1955.

Vernice was born on January 28, 1946. After completing high school in Andrew, she worked at the Andrew Treasury Branch before going to Edmonton. Vernice married Nick Myschuk on August 6, 1965. They have three children, Terry (born June 8, 1967), Tessie (born August 18, 1969) and Tommy (November 30, 1970) and make their home in Wildwood.

Jean

Jean was born on July 7, 1917. She married Bill Grekul on November 7, 1941. They farmed at Smoky Lake before moving to Lac La Biche where Bill worked as a carpenter. He died on November 29, 1955.

Jean and Bill had two children.

Evelyn was born on May 22, 1945. She died on June 21, 1956.

Eddie was born on July 11, 1949. After completing school at Lac La Biche he is working with power tongs on oil wells.

Steve

Steve was born in 1919 and died as a small boy in 1920.

Steve

Steve was born on June 22, 1921. After attending Cadron School he worked on the farm as a carpenter. Steve married Cassie Kokotailo on June 18, 1943. Steve worked in the elevator in Andrew and Cassie cooked in the hotel cafe. Then they moved to Edmonton where Steve is an interior finisher and Cassie works as a cook.

Steve and Cassie have two children.

Robert (Bob) was born on June 8, 1945. He attended Andrew School before taking up carpentry. He, too, is an interior finisher.

Caroline was born on February 5, 1955. She completed her schooling in Edmonton, and now works at the Bank of Nova Scotia main branch.

Metro

Metro was born on November 23, 1922. Metro attended Cadron School. He played trumpet in the "Woychuk Orchestra". Metro married Mary Meronek on June 17, 1945. Mary is the daughter of Sam and Helen Meronek of Edward, Alberta. Metro and Mary farmed in the Cadron District as well as being in the trucking business. They operated Cadron General Store and gas station from 1947 to 1960. They now live in the Village of Andrew. Metro and Mary have three children.

Stanley was born on December 8, 1949. On July 5, 1969 Stanley married Joanne Shlichta, daughter of Peter and Frances Shlichta of Andrew. They reside in Edmonton where Stanley manages Blue Flame Propane. Stanley has obtained his pilot's license. They have three children: Darlene (born May 9, 1970), Daniel (born June 11, 1973) and Christopher (born January 10, 1975).

Dwayne was born on June 8, 1952. On August 19, 1972 he married Marilyn Semaniuk, daughter of Steve and Elsie Semaniuk of St. Michael, Alberta. They reside in Calgary where Dwayne is a petroleum engineer employed at Algas Mineral Enterprises

Limited. They have one son Mark, born on February 10, 1979.

Lloyd was born on August 25, 1956. On August 7, 1976 he married Donna Skladan, daughter of John and Mabel Skladan of Andrew. They reside in Calgary. Lloyd is a heavy duty mechanic employed at Shell Jumping Pound Gas Plant at Cochrane. Lloyd and Donna have two children, Ian (born on January 16, 1977) and Holly (born on December 18, 1979).

## **Woychuk, Panteley**

**by John Woychuk**

Panteley Woychuk, born July 26, 1863, was a resident of the village of Old-Mamaestie, Austria. On May 5, 1884 he married Wasylena Gregoraschuk (born December 28, 1863). They were blessed with three daughters: Anastasia, born December, 1885 (married to George Popowich); Pearl, born October, 1890 (married to William Sawchuk); Rachile, born April, 1902 (married to Alex Malarchuk); and three sons: George, born April, 1888; Eli, born July, 1896; and Theodore, born August, 1899.

Panteley and his family immigrated to Canada in 1902. With them they brought a plow, milling stone (zorna), and a rake. Panteley acquired two homesteads in the Cadron district — one for his eldest son and one for himself and his family. In 1904, his wife Wasylena passed away.

In 1905 Panteley married Irene Mareniuk (daughter of Thomas and Pomagea Mareniuk) who came to Canada in 1903 from the village of Rawna, near the City of Chernowtsi. By this marriage, Panteley and Irene were blessed with three daughters: Wasylena, born January, 1909 (not married); Mary, born 1911 (not married); Domyka, born 1918, and passed away



Pentelay Woychuk.

December 1927; and four sons: Nick, born February, 1907; William, born August, 1908; Alex, born February, 1913; and John, born September, 1915. Panteley lost his wife, Irene, and his youngest daughter, Domyka, in December of 1927, shortly after they were severely burned in a fire in their home.

Panteley resided at his home place with his nephew, William G. Woychuk, until his death in May, 1948 at the age of eighty-four.

### George

George married Vera Malayko and they had four sons and three daughters. Their story appears under Woychuk, George and Vera.

### Eli

Eli Woychuk was born in July, 1896. Eli married a widow, Paraska Krawchuk, with eight children. Paraska was born in October, 1882. Eli and Paraska kept on farming on her farm. Later, he purchased a well drilling machine which kept him busy drilling wells for many people. He drilled wells for many years.

Eli and Paraska had four children — three daughters and one son. Winnie was born in August, 1920. Winnie married George Shypanski in July, 1946. They have one son Cliff, and one daughter Donna.



Paraska and Eli Woychuk.

Winnie and George are now retired and living in Vancouver.

Virginia was born in March, 1922. She married George Pashniak in July, 1950. Virginia is working at the University Hospital. They are blessed with two children: daughter Karen and son Gerald. Virginia and George are living in Sherwood Park.

Mary was born in November, 1928. She married Mike Demchuk in October, 1949. Mary and Mike are still farming nine miles northeast of Andrew. They have one daughter Linda.

Peter was born in October, 1924. Peter farmed on the land that was given to him by his dad — their home place. It was ten miles northeast of Andrew in the Kahwin District. Peter passed away on January 14, 1978.

Paraska had eight children when Eli married her. They were: Bill Krawchuk (deceased) lived in the United States; Mary married Leon Witwicky and lived in the Kahwin District; John (deceased); George (deceased) lived in Vancouver; Helen married Alex Mihalcheon and is retired in Andrew; Metro married Elizbeth and is living on the farm nine miles north of Andrew; Steve married Gladys Shulko and is living on the farm nine and a half miles



Alex Woychuk drilling wells.

northeast of Andrew; Nick (deceased) worked in Vancouver.

### Theodore

Theodore (Fred) Woychuk was born in August, 1899. He married Bessie Wasylenchuk of Kahwin. He worked for the farmers for a few years, then purchased a confectionery store in Andrew. He was in Andrew for a few years, sold the store and moved to Noral, where he purchased two farms and, also, had a store and post office. After farming there for many years, he left the farms for his oldest son Metro. Theodore and Bessie moved to the town of Boyle for retirement. Bessie had a job taking care of cabins.

Theodore and Bessie have two sons and two daughters: Metro; Katherine; Wilf; and Lorraine, who married Ron Lloyd. Fred passed away and his wife Bessie is retired in the town of Boyle.

### Rachile

Rachile was born in 1902. She married Alex Malarchuk and they farmed in the Bellis District. When they retired, they left the farm to their son John and moved to Bellis. When Alex passed away, Rachile moved to Smoky Lake where her three daughters are living.

Rachile and Alex had nine daughters and two sons: Ann married Metro Vertypora; Mary married Hector McCormick; Katie married John Hawryliak; Victoria married Alex Cherniwchan; Pearl married Rudy Johnston; Rose married John Shapka; Irene married Victor Tkachuk; Betty married Peter Cherniwchan; Jean married Nick Senetza; John Malarchuk married Jean; and Bill Malarchuk married Tillie.

The children of Penteley and Irene (Penteley's second marriage) are:

### Nick

Nick Woychuk, after his mother passed away, went out to work. His first job was at Lavoy working in a garage. After leaving the garage, he worked for the farmers. He liked to farm, so he purchased a farm near Whitford. Nick married Kate Huculak in October, 1937.

Nick and Kate had three sons and one daughter: Iris was born in March, 1938. She graduated from Andrew High School and graduated from nursing school. Iris married Don Stinson. Iris and Don have two sons, Malcolm and Mitchel and one daughter Laurisa. Iris and Don are residing in Prince George, British Columbia.

Harold was born in September, 1939. He graduated from Andrew High School and worked for many years in Edmonton. Misfortune happened — Harold

was struck by a car while crossing the street. He passed away in April, 1973.

Allen was born in March, 1941. He graduated at Andrew High School then joined the City of Edmonton Police. Allen married Lillian Bandebura. They are blessed with son Randy and daughter Connie. Allen is still in the police force and is living in Edmonton.

David was born in October, 1954. He graduated from Andrew High School. David married Susan Pedersen and they are blessed with one son Dane. David is now farming his dad's farm in the Whitford District.

Nick is now living in the Willingdon Senior Citizen's Lodge.

### Bill

Bill Woychuk married Mary Malofe. He purchased a farm near Bellis and lived there for twelve years. In 1948, they decided to make a move. They sold their farm and purchased one quarter nine miles northeast of Andrew. Later, they purchased more land. In 1973, they decided to retire, leaving the farms for their son Ed. They bought a home in Smoky Lake where they are living now.

Bill and Mary were blessed with two sons and one daughter: Ed was born in March, 1941. He graduated from Andrew High School. Ed married Victoria Slizinsky. They have one daughter Adonna. Ed is in the real estate business.

Victor was born in September, 1945. He graduated from Andrew High School. Victor married Lorita Bendit. Victor and Larita have one daughter Melody and two sons, Kenny and Billy.

Marilyn was born in December, 1950. She graduated from Andrew High School. Marilyn married Ben Borys. Marilyn and Ben have one daughter Dawn Marie, and one son Aaron.

Bill and Mary are proud grandparents of six grandchildren.



Woychuk family. Back Row: Dean, John, John, Ed, Alex. Front: Craig, Iris holding Natasia, Brenda, Jeannette, Shelley, Gladys, Tyson, Alice.

## Alex

Alex was born in February, 1913. Alex was fourteen years old when his mother passed away. He had to do the cooking and wash the clothes. Then he decided he wanted to get more education, so with the help of his brother Nick he went to a Mission school near Bellis.

When Alex got older he stayed at his brother Elia's. Eli owned a well-drilling machine and Alex worked with Eli or with Steve Krawchuk for many years, drilling wells. Alex also worked for many farmers as far as Lavoy and Andrew and Whitford districts.

Alex married Alice Tanasichuk in October, 1939. They continued farming just two miles north of Andrew.

Alex and Alice have three children: John, born in March, 1941, graduated from Andrew High School and attended the University of Alberta, obtaining a Master of Arts degree. John married Iris Kozak in August, 1964. They are blessed with two children: son Brenden and daughter Natasha. John and Iris are living in Edmonton, Alberta.

Jeannette was born in July, 1942. She graduated from Andrew High School. She worked in Edmonton for many years. Jeannette married John Lupul in August, 1963. They are blessed with three children: sons Craig and Dean, and daughter Shelly. Jeannette and John are now living near Sherwood Park, Alberta.

Gladys was born in May, 1945. She completed her high school education at Andrew, and attended the University of Alberta in the Faculty of Education. Gladys married Ed Machoway in May, 1966. They are blessed with one son Tyson. Gladys is still teaching. Gladys and Ed are living in Edmonton, Alberta.

## John

John was born in September, 1915. John, while a young boy, went to work for the farmers around Edward and Bellis after his mother passed away. In 1939 he moved to Andrew and helped his brother Alex with farm work. In 1941 John was called up to serve in the army till 1944. He came back and decided to farm. He rented the land from William Melnyk and farmed for many years. Then he wanted a change so he quit farming, moved to Edmonton, and got a job at Norwood Foundry where he worked for many years. In 1971, due to ill health, he quit his job and purchased a house at Smoky Lake where he moved for retirement. On March 12, 1974 he passed away.

## Steve Wynnychuk Family

Steve Wynnychuk was born on February 16, 1883 in the village of Kniaze, County of Sniatyn, the Province of Halichina, Austria. Steve came to Cana-



Steve and Anna (Ferby) Wynnychuk with Mary and John.

da alone in 1903. Steve and Anna Ferby of Kahwin were married by Rev. Demko Witiuk in Zawale. Anna Ferby was born in 1886, also in the Village of Kniaze, District of Sniatyn. They knew each other in Kniaze but were separated during her move to Canada. Soon after Steve came to Canada they resumed their friendship and married. After about four or five years of farming in the Pakan district, they moved to Edmonton to try to make a better life. Things were not as good as expected so they returned to their in-laws (John and Wasylena Ferby) after Anna had taken ill. During these years they had six children, two boys and four girls. Their second son Billy died as an infant. Anna took sick again in 1921 and died on March 12th of that same year. After Steve's wife's death he married again in 1922 to Mary Romaniuk from the Andrew area. Steve and Mary had two daughters. After several years of farming they moved to Andrew and finally retired in Edmonton where Steve died June 14, 1961. Mary died on March 24, 1977.

Mary married Bill Falibrinza and they had one son Steve. Steve and Jo have a son Stuart. After Bill's death, Mary married George Galigan. Mary and George had seven sons and three daughters: Nick and wife Bea; John and wife Joy have three children: Susan, Phillip and Faye; Peter and Lois have three children: Debbie, Perri and Shelley; Bill (deceased in 1961) and wife Donna have a son, Dwayne; George and wife Lorna have four daughters: Brenda, Wendy, Lori, Vicky; Eddy and wife Joanne have two sons, Darryl and Dwayne; Yvonne married Don Ryder and

they have five children: Donna, Sandra, Terri, Greg and Tammi; Annie married Harry Davey and they have two daughters, Janet and Judy; Mary married Rick Harris and they have three children: Toni, Cathy and Darren; and Stanley and his wife Janice have two children, Grant and Stacey.

John married Louise Bodnarek. John and Louise have two children, Adele married to Harry Roberts, and Patrick.

Irene married John Palahniuk (deceased 1974). Irene and John have a daughter Mary who married Alf Heltman and has one son Gordie. Irene is the great-grandmother to Kevin and Bret.

Isabel married Alex Hamaliuk (deceased in 1973) and has six children: John, Ed, Andy, Albert, Susie and Betty.

Katie married Eli Klompas who was a widower with a son, Steve. Steve and his wife Shirley have two daughters, Terri and Barbara, and six grandchildren. Katie and Eli have two sons, George and Nick and two grandsons, Neil and Dean, and make their home in Edmonton.

Helen married Harry Hrudehy and they have two daughters. Marilyn married Peter Roszko, and Sharon married John Pettit. Helen and Harry make their home in Edmonton.

Nancy married August Widgiz. They have four daughters and one son: Carol married Wally Jabbusch and has two children, Tina and Greg; Jerald and wife, Andrea have two children, Angela and Jerald; Charlotte married Mat Sinclaire and has two sons Timmy and Robert; Linda married George Burke and has two daughters: Sandra who is completing high school; and Nancy who makes her home in Edmonton.



Mary Wynnychuk.

## **Yadlowski, John and Frances; Mike and Katherine** by Alice Tkachuk

John Yadlowski came to Wostok in the year of 1896. He settled on a homestead in the old Wostok area, which is St. Michael now. That farm is now owned by Joe Bruchal.

John's wife Frances, their five children: Magdalina twelve years, Tom eleven, Anton ten, the twins Frank and Joseph nine, and Frances's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Spachainski, came in 1898 to join him. Then they had four more children: Fred, Annie, Mike and Nick.

Magdalina married Mike Letawsky and farmed in the Skaro district.

Tom married Louisa Machiborski and farmed at New Brook.

Anton married Sally Chyserzak and was left to farm the homestead. Later, he sold it to Joe Bruchal and bought one in the Whitford area.

John then bought a farm two and one-half miles north of Wostok School and moved the remainder of his family there. In 1915 John, at the age of sixty, died from pneumonia, leaving his wife to farm with the six younger children.

Joseph died at the age of fourteen in a farm accident.

Frank married Irene Balla and they farmed for one year. That year they had a crop failure due to a bad frost in July, so both of them went to work to Edmonton for the winter. That was in 1918, the year of the flu epidemic, and they both died, first Irene and two weeks later, Frank.

Fred married Mary Kozak and farmed in the Iron River District.

Annie married Panko Nemirsky and farmed in St. Michael District.

Nick never married; he lived and farmed together with Mike.

Mike married Katherine Balla. Katherine was the daughter of Wasyl Balla.

## **Balla, Wasyl**

Wasyl Balla came to Wostok with his baby son Phillip, his mother Anna (Namasna) Balla and sister Eunice from the Village of Chernosowich in the year of 1899. He joined his brothers Joseph and Dymtro, who had come to Wostok the previous year. Wasyl's wife had died previously in Europe. Wasyl remarried in 1900 to Mary Chersak. They settled on a homestead a half mile south of Limestone Church.

Wasyl and Mary had seven children: Irene, Elaine, Harry, set of twins Andrew and Katherine, Annie, and Mike.



Wasył and Mary Balla on their 50th anniversary with Andrew, Harry, Mike in back row, and Doris, Clara and Stella in centre row.

Phillip married Mary Sokol and lived in Edmonton.

Irene married Frank Yadlowski (Mike's brother); they both died in the 1918 flu epidemic.

Harry married Clara Kozak; they farmed in Iron River District.

Andrew married Doris Gregoraschuk; they farmed in Iron River District.

Annie married Quin Lewis and they lived in Victoria, British Columbia.

Mike married Stella Twerdohlib and they also farmed in Iron River District.

Elaine, at the age of eighteen, died in the 1918 flu epidemic.

Wasył and Mary, in their later years, moved to Iron River where most of their children were living. There, they retired and lived with son Andrew.

### **Yadlowsky, Mike and Katherine**

Mike was born in the Wostok Area in the year of 1903. Mike was only fourteen years old when his father John passed away in 1915.

Mike worked in the coal mine at Brule in the years of 1923-1924.

Mike married Katherine Balla in 1929. They lived on and farmed the home place with Mike's mother and younger brother Nick.

Mother died in 1939 at the age of eighty-three. Mike kept a small mink ranch and did a lot of trap-



Mike and Katherine Yadlowsky on their 35th wedding anniversary, 1964.

ping, to help supplement the family income. He was very well known for the big game hunter and fisherman that he was. He kept the family well supplied with wild game and fish. Mike also liked to keep bees. He kept just enough hives to supply the family with honey. Mike loved playing the accordion. He had an old fashioned button accordion. On the long winter evenings he would play the accordion while the children danced. In the summer evenings his accordion could be heard for miles around. He enjoyed sitting outdoors and playing it.

Mike and Katherine sold the home place in 1946 to John Guglich. Then they bought land from Peter Stelmach one and one-half miles north of Wostok. They farmed there until 1955, then they sold it to Joe Panich and bought a farm in the Cadron Area from William Chumar. Mike and Katherine have ten children, nine daughters and one son: Victoria, Alma, Alice, Annie, Leona, Jeanette, Gloria, Phyllis, Mildred and Harvey.

Victoria married Anton Domino. They farm in the Alcomdale District. They have three children: Adeline, John and Alice. Adeline married Merv Neleshier; they reside in Alcomdale. They have a daughter Tracy. John married Cathy Moore of Sarnia, Ontario. They reside in Edmonton. Alice married Blake Benson of Alcomdale.

Alma married Peter Hauca. They reside in Calgary. Alma owns and operates "Mae's Beauty Salon". They have two daughters, Valerie and Tammy.

Alice married Stanley Walchuk of Edmonton. They have four children: Edward, Stanley, Leonard and Laurie. Edward married Susie Hamaliuk and they farm north of Andrew. They bought their farms from John Shupenia. They have two daughters, Jessica and Shelly Lynn. Stanley has obtained his

Bachelor of Science degree at the University of Alberta. He has worked with the Government in the Environmental Department for the past two years. At present he is at the University of Alberta working for his certificate in teaching. Leonard is presently at the University of Alberta in the faculty of Education. Laurie is at home, attending Willingdon Elementary School. Alice later married William J. Tkachuk of Andrew. William has three children: Judy, Barry and Gloria. Judy married Bc. Guglich; they reside in Sherwood Park. They have a son Nathan. Barry married Pam June; they reside in Sherwood Park. They have a daughter Heather. Gloria married David Grykuliak; they reside in Edmonton.

Anne married Lyle Noel; they reside in Edmonton. Anne has obtained her certificate as a nursing aid. At present she owns and operates "Pooh Bear Day Care Centre" in Edmonton. Anne and Lyle have five children: Roger, Richard, Kathleen, Carmen and Corinne.

Leona married Elmer Gawreletz. They reside in Lac La Biche. They have six children: John, Phillip, David, Phyllis, Michael and Colleen.

Jeanette married Dick Millward. They reside in Sacramento, California. They have two sons, Howdy and Jim.

Gloria married Edward Baser; they farm north of Andrew. They have five children: Brian, Bruce, Darren, Yvonne and Jackie.

Phyllis married Ken Schiele; they farm at Rapid View, Saskatchewan. Phyllis obtained a degree in Home Economics at the University of Alberta. Phyllis and Ken have three children: Pamela, Brenen and Bradley.

Mildred married Peter Furgala; they reside in Spruce Grove. Mildred has obtained a certificate in hair dressing. They have two children, Jason and Kim.

Harvey married Lydia Kostuik. They have two

children, Rodney and Lindsay. Harvey farms the home place.

Mike and Katherine retired and have their own home at Harvey's. Mike is the only living child left of John and Frances Yadowski.

### **Yakimchuk, Metro And Mary**

Metro, a son of Peter and Helen, was born in Cadron in 1905. In 1926 he married Mary Odynak who was born in Smoky Lake in 1910. Metro had barbered in Smoky Lake for several years. He also spent some winters in lumbercamps together with his brother Bill, who had a sawmill. Metro and Mary farmed in Cadron, Sniatyn and then back in Cadron.

Metro became ill in approximately 1945 and spent many years in and out of hospitals. The family eventually moved to Edmonton in 1951. Metro died in Willingdon Hospital in 1952. Mary suffered a disabling stroke in May, 1975, whereby she spent eight months at the Royal Alexandra Hospital and three years at the Allen Gray Auxiliary Hospital receiving therapy. She is now walking and doing well and resides at Pleasantview Place Lodge in Edmonton.

Metro and Mary had five children: Katrina married Michael Ostafichuk in Sunland, Alberta. They have two children; Perry and Debbie. The family lives in Edmonton, except for Debbie who lives in Langley, British Columbia. Mike is employed by the city of Edmonton.

William married Alexandra Ulan in Mundare, Alberta. They have two children: Warren and Adelle. The family lives in Vermilion. William, known as Bill, graduated from Andrew High School in 1950. He attended the University of Alberta and has his B.Ed. as does his wife, Alexandra. Both Bill and his wife taught school in Edmonton, Chauvin and Vermilion. In February, 1979, Bill suffered a stroke which disabled his left arm and leg. Bill is gradually regaining the use of his arm and leg. Bill has a keen interest in music; having played the violin, dulcimer and clarinet. Alexandra is at home helping Bill on the road to recovery and he hopes to return to work and partake in his music interest again soon.

Leona married Ernie Diepenbeck in Edmonton, Alberta. They have three children: Sherry, Carey and Cory. The family lives in Edmonton but will be moving to an acreage near Sherwood Park in the spring of 1980. Leona is employed as a medical secretary and her husband is a marketing manager for a power company.

Stephanie married W. MacKenzie Hall in Yuma, Arizona. They have three children: Daryl, Melanie and Charmaine. The family has just spent three years abroad with the Canadian Embassy in Denmark but



M. Yadowski family. L. to R.: Jeanette, Gloria, Phyllis, Alice, Victoria, Alma, Anne, Mildred, Harvey. Front: Leona and Katherine.



now resides in Edmonton. Stephanie is a manager of a finance company while her husband, who was previously with the federal government, now operates his own business.

Larry married Diane Cathcart in Edmonton, Alberta. They have two children: Tammy and Laury. The family lives in Sherwood Park. Larry is a welder and pipefitter by trade and is employed as a foreman for a construction company.

### **Yakimchuk, Peter And Helen**

Both came to Canada in 1896 from the village of Sherevtzi, province of Bukovina, the Ukraine. They settled in Cadron, originally known as Shandro. They came because Canada offered our people the opportunity to buy lands and prosper if they toiled. They chose Andrew because there was good land available and some of their old country friends had already settled there. Most of the descendants were farmers first but some had gone into business as well. Some of the third generation descendants have become professionals and tradesmen as well. Peter and Helen had eight children.

### **Yakimishyn, Ilkow an Yodocha (Eva)**

In 1897 Ilkow and Yodocha (Eva) Yakimishyn and four children came to Canada from Kosiw, province of Halychna and homesteaded in the Krakow, Huwen district. They raised fifteen chil-



Ilkow and Yodocha Yakimishyn.

dren: Mike, Katie (Boyko), Joseph, Maria (Muzechka), Nick, Paul, Peter, James, Annie (Kitura), John, Nancy (Fermaniuk), Bill, Alec, Yostena and Nellie (Moore). Ilkow passed away in 1947 at the age of eighty-six. Yodocha passed away in 1929 at the age of fifty-eight.

### **Yakimishyn, Paul and Sophie**

Paul was born October 2, 1901 at Krakow district. In February 28, 1928 he married Sophie Patrie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Patrie from the Mundare district. They farmed in the Wostok district until they retired in 1975 and moved to Lamont, Alberta. Paul and Sophie had eight children: seven daughters and one son. Nancy married M. Ewaschuk, deceased, then married Alec Tanasichuk; Olga married Albert Hennig; Mary married William Procinsky; Susan; Jenny married Walter Ewasiuk; Rosie married John Liber; Alec married Josie Sloboda; and Josie married Roman Kushba. Paul and Sophie celebrated their fiftieth anniversary in 1978. To this date, October 1979, they have twenty-three grandchildren and six great-grandchildren.



Paul and Sophie Yakimishyn and family.

### **Yakoweshen, John by Rose Yakoweshen**

Early in the spring of 1903, John Yakoweshen and wife Maria decided to move to Canada, where, they were told, the land flowed with milk and honey. So after disposing of their assets there and after many tearful farewells they left their beloved Mama — Yootsi, Kitsmanky Ryon, Chernovetska oblast and headed for Canada, where some of their friends had immigrated to earlier. They brought with them their three young children: Paul, Bill and Jennie. They spent three weeks on the stormy Atlantic and suffered a lot from seasickness. They landed in Halifax and from there were transported by train as far west as Edmonton. There they were met by a friend, John

Katan, who had come to Canada earlier and had already built a house and advanced from the one-room sod shanty, which was a popular mode of residence for the newcomers.

The Yakoweshens moved into this shanty where they spent their first winter. Early in June of 1904, their first Canadian born son came on the scene. Father had laid claim to a homestead just three miles from the present site of Wostok. By fall they cleared a patch of land and built a house that they moved into before winter set in. Times were hard and father had to go to work to earn money for the bare necessities for survival. By next summer they acquired a milk cow and a pair of oxen which they used to break up the land.

Father Yakoweshen had attended school in Europe so he was called upon to write letters to many of the pioneers who went to work and left their families at home.

St. Nicholas Russo-Greek Orthodox Church of Bukowina was already built and father was cantor from the time they came to Canada till shortly before he passed away in March of 1934. All the family were whole-hearted supporters of the church since they



Mr. and Mrs. John Yakoweshen in 1931.

were urged to go to church every time there was a service. They all sang along with father in the choir.

As the boys grew up they were a big help on the farm, helping father and mother clear the land and break the soil, even though they were still quite young.

In Canada, seven children were born to the Yakoweshens — Nick, Doris, George, Steve, Helen, Eli and Mary. This made a family of twelve, including the parents. One quarter of land was not sufficient to provide for them all. So in 1919 they sold their homestead to a neighbor and bought a quarter of land just two miles north of home from a local farmer and they also bought two quarters of C.P.R. land adjacent to this quarter. This gave Paul and Bill, the two older boys, a farm each. Mr. Hennig had a steamer so he moved the house, the barn and the granary from the homestead to this new quarter. The buildings were all made of logs, hewn by hand and mud-plastered in both sides.

Paul farmed for only a few short years, because shortly after he got married in 1922, he gave up farming and went into the blacksmith trade. His wife was Wasylena Kucheran from Boian. He stayed in the business for twenty-three years, but in different locations. During that time they had a family of seven girls and two boys. Times were hard during depression years so in 1945 he folded shop and together with his family they all moved to British Columbia.

In September of 1978, Paul passed away, followed shortly by his younger son, in January of 1979, and his wife in June of 1979.

Bill farmed his quarter till 1938. He married Rosie Cucheran and they had four children, three boys and one girl. In 1938 they moved to the Lac La Biche area where his oldest son is still farming the homeplace. Bill lives on the farm but his health is failing.

Jennie, the oldest daughter of the family, married a local boy, Joe Kozak, but after a few years of farming they moved to Rosedale where he worked in Star Mine till he retired. They had two children, a girl and a boy. She passed away in the spring of 1975.

Nick, the first Canadian born, had worked for farmers in the neighborhood and got married in the fall of 1929 to Rose Boychuk from Smoky Lake. It was just the beginning of the Depression and times were very difficult. Wheat sold as low as twenty-four cents a bushel, barley eighteen cents and oats as low as ten cents per bushel. Market-size hogs sold as low as three dollars and fifty cents per head. They raised a family of three boys and three girls. Agnes, the oldest, has worked for Merco Wholesale since June of 1961. She married Edward Loy from Canopus, Saskatchewan and they have two girls and a boy. They live in Edmonton. Bob, the oldest son, got



Yakoweshen Brothers in 1973. L. to R. Back Row: Steve, Nick, George. Front: Bill and Paul.

married and they have one boy and one girl. He has worked with Trane Air-Conditioning and Refridgeration for the last seventeen years and resides in the city also. Bill has been in the trucking business all his time. He married and they have two boys and one girl. Gladys lives on a farm and her husband, Sam Palahniuk, works for Ezee-on Manufacturing Company in Vegreville. They have two girls and a boy. Patsy married a farmer, Eddy Gubersky, and they live on his father's home place but he has acquired more land. They have two boys and a girl. Albert, the youngest of the family, got married to Sherry Reynolds of Cardston and they have two boys and a girl. At present he is a professional welder and they live in Leduc.

Doris, the second daughter of the family, married a miner, Peter Burdek, from Rosedale, but after a few years of mining they decided to take up farming, which they did, and moved to a farm at Craigend which is only fifteen miles this side of Lac La Biche. They raised a family of four boys and five girls, all of whom are married and doing fine. Mr. Burdek passed away in April 8, 1966, but Doris still lives on the farm.

George, the fourth boy in the family, stayed on the homeplace long after the parents passed away. Father passed away in March of 1934 but Mother lived till May of 1955. George married Marie Katan in 1940 and together they had two boys and three girls but their first-born, Jeannette, passed away at the tender age of six. At present they live in Edmonton. George is a carpenter by trade.

Steve, the last of the boys, was a veteran of the Second World War, and was overseas for a while,



Nick Yakoweshen family. Back Row: Robert, Agnes, Bill, Rosalie. Middle Row: Nick, Albert, Rose. Front Row: Gladys, granddaughter, Linda and Patsy.

being there when the war ended. He was a ripe old bachelor of fifty-seven years when he got married. His wife Rose Johanson was a widow with two grown children. Steve enjoyed married life for only ten years but the ravages of war got the better of him and he was laid to rest in the veteran's section of Beechmount Cemetery on the 28th of June, 1978.

Helen, the youngest of the living girls, got married to Stanley Panchuk in 1934, just two weeks before her father passed away. Her husband had immigrated to Canada and was working for local farmers at that time. They bought a farm and moved to Craigend where they still reside. They have one boy and one girl.

The two the youngest of the Yakowesen children, Eli and Mary, died in the early twenties, within a week of each other, of scarlet fever. Their house was under quarantine for two weeks after that.

The family was all musically inclined and, even now, three generations later, there are still musicians in the family. Paul loved the dulcimer and being a handyman, he dedicated his retirement years to making dulcimers. He made twelve and has sold them all across Canada, as far east as Toronto. Nick, George and Steve all played in Mike Kozak's band. Mike played the violin, George played coronet, Harry Hruday played the banjo, Steve played the sax-

ophone and Nick played the drums. The band all wore jackets made specifically for them, pink with black velvet collar and lapels. Nick had a black velvet jacket with pink collar and lapels.

Nick's son, Robert, is an excellent accordion player, has a band in Edmonton called the "Play-mates", and his son Bruce plays in a band called "Melody Kings". George also has a son that is a band leader and they perform in most of the cities and towns of Alberta.

### **Yurkiw, John and Domka**

John and Domka Yurkiw and their five children came to Canada from the province of Dzurin in Austria, in 1895. They worked for a year in Winnipeg before coming to Alberta in November, 1896 to section S. E. 36-55-18. There were about three acres cleared land at that time. They spent that winter with a neighbor.

The following year (1897) they built a sod hut, grew eighteen bushels of potatoes and some poor barley. As they came without capital, they lived on that and the ten dollars they received in relief.

In 1900 they built a two-room home with a straw thatched roof, built-in clay oven and wooden beds



John and Domka Yurkiw.

with straw mattresses. By then they had cleared and ploughed fourteen acres of land, grew grain, hay and potatoes. They also built a stable, acquired two horses, two cows, a plough and harrows.

The children who came with them were: Mary, Jack, Natalka, Fred and Wasyl. Katherina, Pearl and Maggie were born in Canada.

Mary married George Strange and they moved to Victoria, British Columbia. They had three children.

Jack married Mary Andruchow and they settled on a quarter of land next to his dad. They raised six children: Anne, Josephine, John, Frances, Peter and Gladys.

Natalka married Wasyl Bryks and they have six children: Zoe, Cassie, Steve, Panko, Nancy and Olga.



Wasyl and Mary Yurkiw.

Fred passed away at twenty-one years.

Katherina married John Ratchuk and they farmed in the Smoky Lake district. They raised four children: William, Mary, Mike and Pearl.

Pearl married Wasyl Peach; they ran a confectionary store in St. Michael. They had four children: Anne, John, Jack and Max.

Maggie married Jim Chichak and they farmed in the St. Michael district. They raised nine children: Steve, John, Stanley, Emily, Jack, Morris, Leona, Tarras and Dennis.

Wasyl married Mary Fediow, who came to Canada in 1926, and they raised five children: Anne, Mike, Kathleen, Nick and Paul. They farmed on the home place.

Domka passed away in June 1933 and John Yurkiw passed away in February, 1938.

### **Zahary, Wasyl and Alexandro** **by John Zahary**

In 1855, my father, Wasyl Zahary (Zaharia, Zaharyjee), was born in the village of Kysylew, Bukowina in Austria-Hungary. He was the youngest of a family of three boys and two girls. When my father was at the age of twelve years, both his parents passed away and he was left with his grandmother. He became head of the household working on the three and one-half acres of land they owned and a few acres rented from the landlord. The landlord owned over a thousand acres of the best land. This land was worked at one-twelfth share, which at the time was thought to be pretty good as it helped them to serve better.

The grandmother was quite old and had lived through the feudal system. She had to work for the landlord five days a week without pay just for the privilege of her parents owning a small piece of land. The rest of the week they worked for themselves. There was no excuse for not being on the job. Women and men had to be in the fields, in spite of sickness or the birth of babies, or they were brutally beaten.

At the age of eighteen, my father was drafted into the army and fought in the Turkish war at Bosno for a year or two. At that time fortifications were all made of logs and everything was done by manpower. More soldiers died in the army from heavy lifting than from gunshot wounds. At the close of that war, he became a corporal as he had learned to speak, read and write the German language well.

After the war, he came home and married Alexandro Palahnuk. They had two boys and a girl, Fred, Nick and Mary, when they decided to leave for Canada. In 1896, when Nick was nine months old, they started their journey. It took thirty-six days to cross the ocean. They landed in Halifax and then travelled

CPR to Strathcona (South Edmonton) which was the end of the steel. The Saskatchewan River was crossed by ferry to the small settlement on the north side. There was a stockade on the flats where the Parliament building now stands, a Hudson's Bay post, some log buildings, and a barn on 99 Street and 102 Avenue, which was used as a stopping place. Lots on Jasper Avenue were selling for ten dollars, but my father was interested in farm land.

Most of the land toward Namao was covered with small lakes and sloughs so he decided to take the Victoria Trail northeast through Fort Saskatchewan. Farming in this direction had been started by German immigrants and as he knew their language he worked for a short while at six dollars per month, sunrise to sunset. He was anxious to get land so he moved on to Egg Lake (now Andrew) and took a homestead (N.E. ¼-6-56-17-W4) which cost him his last ten dollars. Finding this land to be unsuitable, he soon exchanged it for another homestead (S.E. ¼-18-57-16-W4). He built a sod house, cleared some land by hand for a garden and returned to Fort Saskatchewan to earn some money.

He worked for a farmer, Jim Grap, threshing grain with a flail. Father had to walk fifty miles to get there but it did not seem as though it was far as he used to come home for Sunday and be back at work on Monday. Sometimes Mother did house cleaning for Mrs. Grap. She would leave the older kids (Fred age twelve, Mary age seven, and Nick age three) at home and take the little baby girl, Katrina, with her. After doing some work on Saturday, she would start home on Sunday carrying the baby and the stuff she had earned. She was usually paid in flour and salt pork. At times she had quite a load and she would have to leave some of it behind. She would carry the baby a few miles ahead, leave her in the bush and return for the stuff she had left behind. The happiest time was when she earned a chicken. I suppose it as her lightest load but they had the most benefit from it.



Wasyl and Alexandro Zaharie.

After taking good care of it, it started to lay eggs which was a joy for all.

In time my father got a couple of Indian ponies and a small wagon. He started transporting homesteaders to earn a few dollars while breaking more land and growing his own grain. On one such trip while crossing a stream, the wagon box floated downstream and he pretty nearly lost his life. He had just bought a quarter section of CPR land at three dollars an acre and put something like sixty dollars cash into it, but had to give it up as he was sick for quite awhile and did not expect to live after this accident.

In 1900, he built a new house of logs with a thatched straw roof and having a team of horses and a cow, things were not so bad. In 1904, George was born and I was born August 15, 1906, the last in the family. At that time there were no schools to be had. Fred and Mary had no schooling at all, Katrina and Nick went one summer and had to walk five miles. George and I attended Sniatyn school which was three and one-half miles away. It was not compulsory to go to school and I started when I was seven years old. In the summer, there was a lot of work to be done, especially at haying time, and in the winter, we could hardly go in the blizzards and 50 below zero weather, so most of the time we stayed at home. Teachers and books were scarce and paper was a luxury. We used a slate and slate-pencil. The slate-pencil cost only a penny, but to lose it or to break it was considered to be a catastrophe.

After George quit school there was more help at home, we were a little better off and I had a better chance. They even gave me a ride in the winter when it got to be colder than 40 below, and in summer, I would sometimes get my brother's bicycle to ride, which was great because it was the only one at the school. In 1919, my father bought a 1913 Henry Ford touring car with a brass radiator, straight fenders and a crank to boot. There was no starter or batteries, the whole system ran off the magneto. When you got it going, it ran bush roads, stumps and through mud with very little trouble. These were the happy days, but they soon ended when my mother passed away in the fall of 1920. I was fourteen years old and had barely made it to the sixth grade when I had to quit school.

Times began to change. Now there was only father (sixty-four years old), my brother George and I. I had to cook, wash and look after the house. Dad was very lonely at times and after a year or so decided to give up farming. He had two hundred and forty acres of land, farm machinery and some livestock. He called us together one Sunday and gave George eighty acres of land, a team of horses and a wagon.

To me, he gave eighty acres of land, a team of horses and some cows. The rest, which was not very much, he kept for himself.

In 1922, George got married and stayed in the old house on the home place. Together we bought Hudson's Bay land in the spring of 1924, cleared and broke seventy acres, built a log house, a barn and granary. George moved to this new place and we had a good crop of wheat the first year. I went to live with him in 1925. In 1926, we were going strong — farmed the half section, rented land where we could find it and put in the crop for Dad on his eighty acres. Things were going so well I decided to leave George in charge and go out to work. We were hailed out completely.

In the fall of 1927, Mary Morie of Andrew and I were married. We settled on my father's old place and he moved to a farm he bought a few miles west of us. I started on my own with a few head of cattle, some horses and very little machinery. Sally, our first, was born in 1928, and in November of 1929, we had a little boy we named Johnny. That fall my father took sick and moved in with us. He stayed with us through the winter and spring and passed away in June. He was seventy-six years old. Johnny died soon after. He was eight months old. My father, mother and Johnny are all buried at the Kysylew Church cemetery near Andrew.

Times were very hard. Wheat was selling at nineteen cents a bushel, butter ten cents a pound, eggs four cents a dozen, hogs at three dollars and fifty cents a head and cattle at ten to fifteen dollars. All had to be the very best or there was no sale. Taxes for land, which were only forty-five dollars a year, could hardly be paid because farm produce was so poor. I was eight hundred dollars in debt and could not see how I would ever pay it. I decided to sell the farm. George was born in 1931 and the farm sold in 1932. It brought three thousand dollars for two hundred and forty acres of land. I bought a half section of land at Rochfort Bridge some eighty miles west and north of Edmonton. It had eighteen acres of land broken and I moved on to it by sleigh and horses that winter.

The family history above was written a number of years ago by John Zahary (1906-1975). It spans the time he lived in the Andrew district. His brother Nick farmed in Andrew up to the 1950's. The children of Wasyl and Alexandro have now all died. The children of John and Mary (1908-1970) are Sally Smart of Westlock, George of Calgary, Marianne Mellor of Westlock, William of Edmonton, Lillian Vincze of Toronto and Doreen Leiske of Edmonton.

### **Zalitach, Philip and Katrina**

In 1905, Wasyl and Pearl Zalitach with their fam-



Helen (Zalitach) Tymchuk, John Tymchuk, Katherine Drebit.



"Ambush" Albert Topolnisky and Orest Zalitach enjoying childhood.

ily left their "cello", Oschichlib, for a homestead in the Czahar School are. They had five sons: Philip, Monoly, Bill, Michael and Eli.

Philip, the oldest son, married Katrina Lakusta, second daughter of Nick and Helen Lakusta. They were blessed with thirteen children.

Helen married John Tymchuk and had five children.

Mary married J. Razune and had three boys.  
John married Mary Palahniuk and had two girls.  
Jenny married John Farris and had four children.  
Eli stayed a bachelor.

George had three sons.

Mike passed away.

Rose married Bill Stefanych and had three children.

Ann married Steve Fedun and had three girls.

Bill married Tillie Osinchuk and had one daughter.

Lena married Nick Zazula and had three children.

Lilly married Frank Yahnicki and had two daughters.

In 1935 Nick, the oldest son of Philip and Katrina, married Helen Skoreyko, daughter of John Skoreyko of Kysiliw. Nick and Helen farmed on the Lakusta homestead. They were blessed with two children one son and one daughter. Orest married Fay Barr and lives at Fort Saskatchewan and teaches in Edmonton. Jeffrey, Leslie, Kim and Robert complete Orest's family. Margaret married Paul MacInroy, and has two sons, Daren and Darcy, all of Edmonton.

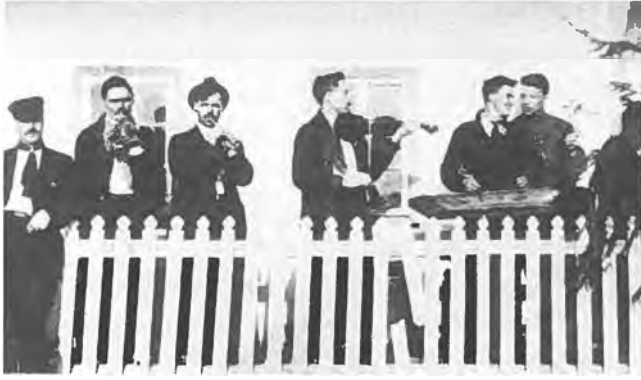
The grandchildren love to visit the old homestead where Grandpa, Nick, still resides.

### John Zelisko

John Zelisko was born in Europe in 1884, emigrated to Canada in the early part of the nineteenth century and settled in Andrew where he lived all his life. He was talented in music, carpentry, and business. He had had polio in youth but in spite of his slight limp he managed to get more work done in his lifetime than some who had suffered no shortcomings. This gentleman was a great optimist and always went about his work with a cheerful attitude. He was of generous nature and extremely courteous.

His greatest attribute in life was his capability and devotion to the making of violins and dulcimers. He had a great love for these instruments and could produce music from the soul on each of them. He was the first Ukrainian musician in this area. His three sons were musically inclined and had participated in orchestras of their own. Nick and Pete had played locally and Metro was in charge of a Latin-American styled group in Edmonton. Evelyn was the only daughter in the family and their mother was the former Wasylyna Danyluk.

John Zelisko had been in charge of construction of many schools, homes, halls and business places in Andrew and district. He was also known as 'Mr. Fixit' as he had been mechanically minded and could repair almost any item. He was also very innovative and at one time had invented some type of device for



John Zelisko orchestra: J. Proskurniak on trumpet, Steve Lupul on flute, J. Zelisko on violin, Alex Roshko on dulcimer.

engines for saving fuel but his invention was stolen before he could patent it.

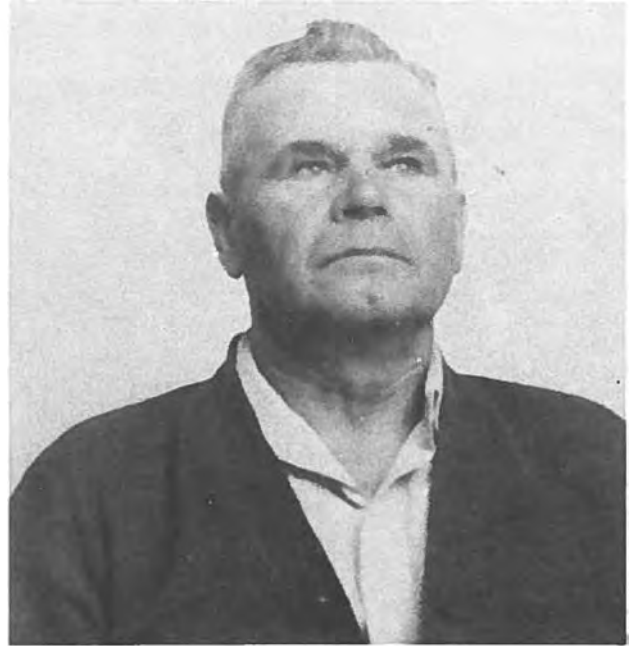
On his monument in the Kysyliw graveyard is engraved a picture of his beloved violin and bow and the inscription reads: **“John Zelisko, 1884-1965, Life’s Work Well Done”** How true! He was survived by four sons and one daughter, Nick, Pete, Metro and Evelyn. One son John who was born in Europe by first marriage had come to Canada in 1926. There are also eleven grandchildren and six great-grandchildren.

### **Ziganash, Nicoli and Barbara**

Nicoli Ziganash and wife Barbara with three daughters, left their “cello” of Czahar in Bukowena, Austria. They settled on a homestead south of Whiford Lake in the Czahar School District which Mr. Nicoli Ziganash had named. Their family were: Nashta (Mandryk); Verona (Melaniuk); Rose (Sam Drabit); Mary; Alice; Kay (Green); John (Rose Gordichuk); Alexandra, who married Harry Chepeha of Kysylew and they have three children: John, Nick and Phyllis; George Ziganash married Victoria Tomashewsky, daughter of Mike and Helen (Romanchuk) Tomashewsky and settled on the original homestead. George and Victoria were blessed with Shirley, Donald, Leonard, Arnold and Corrine. Nicoli Ziganash ran the Luzan Post Office for a few years and also served as a councillor for the Wostok Municipality. The Luzan Grocery Store, operated by Mr. Alexander Bohanesky, was located on this same homestead.

### **Zuchowsky, Dmitry**

Dmitry and Paraska (Fedorak) Zuchowsky lived in the cello of Borowitz, Bukovena, Austria with their two children, Elana and Ivan. Lena was born on January 20, 1888 and shortly after her mother, Paraska Zuchowsky, died. Dmitry Zuchowsky remarried — Mrs. Anna (Tkorreck) Bellack, a widow with



John Zuchowsky.



Dmetro Zuchowsky and grandsons, William and Mike Palamarchuk.

three children: George Bellack, Katerina (Gordey), and Elana (Popowich). Later they had a daughter, Magdelina (Philipchuk).

This family came to Canada in approximately 1903 and claimed a homestead one mile north of Andrew, N.E. 32-56-16 W4, on April 22, 1904 and got their title on October 12, 1908.

Elana Zuchowsky married Peter Palamarchuk at Lethbridge, Alberta on February 12, 1906 and came



back to the Andrew area where they homesteaded on S.E. 3-57-17 W4; they filed for title on October 19, 1906 and received same on February 19, 1914.

Dmitry Zuchowsky lived for many years with his daughter Elana and son-in-law, Peter Palamarchuk.

He loved to play the flute and entertained his grandchildren and great-grandchildren. The last eleven years of his life, Dmitry Zuchowsky was totally blind and the flute was a great comfort.

In 1944, at the age of eighty-nine, Dmitry Zuchowsky died and was buried at the Kysyliw Church Cemetery.

## **Zukiwsky, Gabriel (Gawrelo)**

**by Paul and Mary Zukiwsky**

Mr. Gabriel Zukiwsky was born in the year 1880 in the village of Borowci, Bokovina. There were also a younger brother and sister. Upon the death of his father, being the eldest, he was forced to leave home at the early age of seventeen. In 1898 he was sponsored to Canada by an Uncle, Sando Zukiwsky who at that time owned a farm near Andrew, From here he went to work at different places on railroads and coal mines. In the fall of 1910 he returned to Andrew where he met Helen Melenka, daughter of Dmetro Melenka. They were married in February, 1911 at Shandro Church where five other marriages also took place on the same day. Mrs. Zukiwsky's father lived in the area of Whitford Lake where there were great hay fields and therefore they raised a lot of cattle. As a dowry she received eighty acres of land and thirty head of cattle. They soon discovered that they could not raise many more cattle on eighty acres of land so they decided to sell and move to greater pastures. They bought a homestead by Whitefish Lake with a large meadow. With a wagon and all their possessions they travelled more than two weeks driving all the cattle through rough country, Indian trails and across the North Saskatchewan River.

Upon arrival, they built a little mud plastered hut and then also a big barn to shelter the cattle before winter set in. Their nearest neighbor was an Irish family who lived three miles away. The others were Cree Indians.

Mrs. Zukiwsky soon learned the Cree language and became very friendly with the Indians, She found them very trusting and helpful. Being good trappers and hunters they always shared their meat with them.

During the seven years that Mr. and Mrs. Zukiwsky lived in Whitefish Lake, they had four children: Metro, Mary, Sadie and Paul. There were no hospitals or doctors anywhere in that area at that time.

In the fall of 1918 their herd of cattle was raised to

nearly a hundred head and being just after the war, cattle were paying as high as five hundred dollars a head, but they did not sell any, thinking they would get a better price in spring. However, it was a very cold winter and most of the cattle died. Besides, when spring came, the price went down to ten dollars a head. With all this great disappointment, they packed up and moved back to Andrew and bought a farm three miles south of the village. Here they had to start all over again and built a little log house. As the family grew, they built another one room house, and then in 1939, with the help of grown sons, they built a large home which is now a beautiful landmark with landscaping of towering trees, planted spruce and an orchard.

During these years there were six more children: Rose, John, Irene, George, Mike and Nick. The oldest son Metro and the youngest son Nick both died of childhood diseases. The rest of the family grew up and were educated at Sachava public school and Andrew High School. Rose and Irene are both school teachers and John served with the air force during the war.

The family were all active in community affairs and took part in raising money for the building of Sachava hall and the church. Mr. Zukiwsky's name, as one of the first pioneers, is now on the monument which was dedicated to the Church of St. John at Sachava on July 8, 1979. At the early age of sixteen, their son Paul was a carpenter's helper at fifty cents a day to build this same church which was completed in May, 1935.

After the Second World War, demands became greater for more land and produce. Being on one quarter of land made it difficult to raise more cattle which they still longed for, so in 1947 they sold the farm to their son Paul and moved to Aldergrove, British Columbia where they bought a dairy farm. The two youngest sons, George and Mike were operating the dairy and also went into the business of hauling hay.

Mr. and Mrs. Zukiwsky retired here but were still very active raising a beautiful garden, raspberries, strawberries, apples, pears and cherries.

Mr. Zukiwsky passed away on July 15, 1952 at the age of seventy-one years.

Mrs. Zukiwsky passed away on April 28, 1972 at the age of eight-seven years.

They shall be ever-remembered by their children, grandchildren and now great-grandchildren. The oldest son Metro died at the age of ten years.

Mary married Nick Terlesky. They lived in Vancouver. She passed away in 1952. They had two daughters, Joyce and Grace - now both married, and have children and grandchildren.

Sadie married Ulm Majelski. They have two children, a son Laurie and a daughter Valerie, both married and have three children each. All are now living in Clearbrook, British Columbia.

Paul married Mary Tanasichuk. They have three children: son Eugene — married; daughter Grace — married; and a son David. Also two grandsons. All are living in Edmonton, Alberta.

Rose married Peter Farris and is living in Edmonton.

John married Victoria Topolnisky. They have a daughter Melanie, now married and has one son. All are living in Rock Creek, British Columbia.

Irene married Owen Armstrong. They have three children: a daughter Kathy, a son James and a son John, all living in Lantzville on Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

George is not married. He is living on the home place in Aldergrove, British Columbia carrying on with the haying business.

Mike married Alice Nelson. They are living in Osoyous, British Columbia.

Nick died as an infant.

## **Zukiwski, Michael Dometro and Anna (nee Shemko)**

by Michael M. Zukiwski

When Anna Shemko came to Canada in the spring of 1898 with her parents Theodore and Maria Shemko (nee Bachur) and her grandmother Anna Shemko (nee Danaluk) she was eight years old, born November 17, 1890. Her sister Waselena was four years old (born 1894) and John was only two weeks old (born March 16, 1898) when they left the old country for Canada.

They came from the village of Kisiliw, Zastawna, Austria. The others that came with them that spring were William Danaluk (Grandmother Anna Shemko's brother) and family, Georgie Bachur, his son Peter and wife Domna (nee Zukiwski).

From Halifax they came to Edmonton and stayed at the Immigration house until they could make arrangements for homesteads. Theodore Shemko's homestead was on NW¼ S12, T57, R17, W4. Now the problem was to find the land and get to it. They hired wagons and oxen, loaded all their belongings, put the children on top and started out. With the adults walking behind, they followed a trail that went northeast to Lamont then northeast to Andrew.

When they got to their homesteads, they unloaded the wagons and set up a tent. The wagon drivers would not spend the night with them but drove away several miles before setting up camp. They were scared that in the morning, upon realizing



Maria Shemko in 1942 (b. 1869, d. 1943).

the hardship and poverty facing them, these new immigrants would throw all their belongings on again and ask to be taken back to Edmonton.

Theodore Shemko's quarter was three miles west and two miles north of Andrew or two miles west of Kysyliw Church. Peter Bachur's quarter was a half mile south on the west side of the road. William Danaluk's quarter was kitty-corner to Shemko's — across the road. So the family was not too far apart in this wilderness.

With Limestone Creek running through Shemko's land, he was not worried about a well. In preparation for winter, they dug a hole in the creek bank about four feet deep and made a peaked roof of logs. This, they covered with moss and sod to try and keep the rains and snow out. They spent several winters in this sod shack till enough logs were cut and a house was built.

They dug up a small area by hand and planted some potatoes and wheat. There were so many black birds around that they were destroying the garden and

wheat; therefore, the children spent most of the time scaring them away. Another job for the children was to look for duck and bird nests and bring the eggs home to eat.

There were almost no paying jobs to be had, and most worked for board and room. Peter Bachur worked for three weeks for one of the earlier settlers; for this he received one chicken and a rooster.

Theodore and Maria Shemko had three more boys: Phillip, George and Metro.

Theodore Shemko got sick and passed away in 1905. Grandmother Shemko passed away in 1906. Maria Shemko passed away in 1943.

Michael Demetro Zukiwski was born November 17, 1878 in the village of Borewtci, Bukovena, Zastawna, Austria. He was the youngest of eight children, four boys and four girls.

In 1898 when his brothers and married sisters were planning to move to Canada he was of military age. As it was compulsory to serve in the army for three to four years, the government would not give him a passport to leave. In 1899 his brothers Simion, Ivan, George and Maria Hucalac (nee Zukiwski), Ivan and Nastasiya Gorday (nee Zukiwski) left for Canada.

They homesteaded at Andrew, Cucumber Lake, Soda Lake and Ispas.



Nastasia (Zukiwski) Gorday and Mary (Zukiwsky) Hucalac.

Dometro and Katerina Skoreyko (nee Zukiwski) left for Canada in 1901.

After serving his time with the army Corporal Michael Dometro Zukiwski was discharged in 1903. Having no immediate family left in the old country he got his passport and left for Canada in June, arriving at Halifax July 1, 1903. On July 12, 1903 he arrived at his sister's, Peter and Domna Bachur at Kisiliw.

He worked for several of the settlers but only for board and room. He then walked back to Edmonton to look for work. He heard that there was work at Wetaskiwin on the railway. The wages were ten cents an hour less board and room. After the job was over he went to Medicine Hat and worked at a brick factory in 1904.

When he came back to Kisiliw he got a homestead at Soda Lake, SW¼ S32, T55, R14, W4.

In 1905 he married Anna Shemko. Leaving his wife at her mother's he spent most of his time cutting logs for a house. In 1906 he bought a team of small oxen to haul logs. Early in the spring of 1906 he



Michael and Anna Zukiwsky, 1917.

moved Anna and his first son, Demetro, from Kisiliw to his homestead even though the house was not completed.

About a month later, Anna and her son went to Kisiliw with the oxen and wagon to visit her mother and pick up some belongings that were left behind when they moved. When she was going home, the mosquitoes and flies were so bad that she had a hard time controlling the ornery oxen. They would turn off the trail and wade into mud or sloughs to get rid of the insects. She had a hard time to get them out and back on the trail again. When she came to George and Maria Hucaluk's place, she stopped to rest and feed the oxen and at the same time to visit with her husband's sister. George Hucaluk asked her if she had any chickens at the homestead. She said that she did not as her mother did not have any to give her. He took a hen with chicks then added more chicks from another hen and gave them to her as a gift. When she got home they fenced a small yard with woven willow branches to keep the chickens in.

By winter they had one room of the house finished. In this room was a clay oven and on the side of it was a cook stove also made out of clay on which they put a cast iron stove top that he brought from the old country. The floor was packed clay which they moistened when it got dusty.

In 1906 with some of the neighbours they started to build a church which was called Borowich Church. Michael D. Zukiwski did most of the finishing carpentry in the church as he had brought some carpentry tools from the old country.

In 1907 they finished building the house. This house was used until 1947 when a new house was built.

When it came to plow the prairie he had to buy a larger team of oxen and a walking plow. With these oxen he broke seventy acres.

In 1907 Maria Shemko (widow since 1905) was having a hard time with the young children, so to help out Michael and Anna took George Shemko,



Michael D. Zukiwski and family.

eight years old, and raised him with their own children.

In 1912 he bought his first horses — three mares. In 1928 they bought their first tractor — a 15-30 McCormick and a thresher.

As time went on they bought more land and their family grew. The family consists of five girls and eleven boys. The last time the complete family was together was in 1953 at their son Nick's wedding.

In 1972 when Michael D. Zukiwski passed away, they were married for sixty-seven years. He was predeceased by daughter Pearl and son Theodore.

Anna Zukiwski is eighty-nine years old and is now living in a nursing home in Edmonton.

### **Zukiwsky, Petro and Sophie**

Petro and Sophie Zukiwsky were born in Ukraine in the province of Bukowina, in the village of Borivtzie.

As their married life progressed, it became quite difficult to support his wife and family.

Their acreage was small and working for the "Pan" at ten cents a day or twenty-five to thirty dollars a year made it miserable. They heard of talk in the village about people leaving for Canada and living a more free life there. He sold the only cow and borrowed some money from the "Pan", and in 1907 he arrived himself in Canada with Jack Watamanuik, his wife's cousin.



Sophie and Petro Zukiwsky.

The first winter, he got a job working at the Spanish River Saw Mill Company in Ontario. Petro's desire was to acquire a farm, so he moved to Alberta. While working during harvest season on the farm, he met some friends who had filed their homesteads already. They told him there was one vacant as yet, which he could have. He acquired this homestead on the south side of the North Saskatchewan River S.E. 20-58-15-W4th.

Three years later, his wife Sophie came to the farm with his two-year-old son Mike. His close neighbors were Nick Yaramychuk, Devonizie Humeny, Tom Brendzan, George Koral, Sam Feduik, George Gordey, and Andrew Borhen, who

knew how to read and write, which was a great help at that time in the neighborhood. Andrew Borhen gave the name for Cadron School District No. 2195 and the school opened in 1912. In 1934 a Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church of Holy Trinity was built in Kahwin district of which Petro was a member.

Petro and Sophie were blessed with two sons, Mike of Edmonton, now retired, and John, who still farms the old homestead, but does not live there; also two daughters, Pearl Ference of Smoky Lake, and Elsie Merenchuk of Selkirk, Manitoba.

Sophie passed away in 1964 and Petro in 1974. Both are buried in the church cemetery and may they rest in peace.



# Appendix

## Teachers Appendix A 1

**Andrew #393**  
1919

George R. Disher  
1920

Thomas Fletcher  
Lavina Raymond  
1921

Thomas Fletcher  
Lavina Raymond  
Wray Drake

Arthur Thornton  
Myrtle Madill  
1922

Arthur Thornton  
Myrtle Madill  
1923

Arthur Thornton  
Murtle Madill

Fred Hanochocko  
Marjorie McNab  
1924

Fred Hanochocko  
Marjorie McNab  
G. Koerman

Annie Nelson  
1925-1926

Ralph Hoover  
Marie Hoover  
1926-1927

Ethyl Mathers  
P. Steele

Eva Malin  
1927-1928

Luella Hamilton  
Mildred Thrasher

W. E. Smith  
1928-1929

W. G. Siebrasse  
Mrs. W. G. Siebrasse  
1929-1930

W. G. Siebrasse  
Mrs. W. G. Siebrasse

Frank Page  
C. Sutherland  
1930-1931

Reinhold Schneider  
Martin Badner  
Jean Woywitka

Marie Kestle  
1931-1932  
Reinhold Schneider

Martin Badner  
Jean Woywitka  
Mrs. Eva Schneider

1932-1933  
Reinhold Schneider  
Martin Badner

Jean Woywitka  
Mary Procyk  
Kate Ewanchuk

1933-1934  
Reinhold Schneider  
Martin Badner

Jean Woywitka  
Mary Procyk  
1934-1935

Nick Poohkay  
Martin Badner  
Jean Woywitka

Mary Procyk  
1935-1936  
Nick Poohkay

George Filipchuk  
Mary Procyk  
Olga Plawiuk

1936-1937  
L. L. Kostash  
George Filipchuk

Mary Procyk  
Elizabeth Perich  
1937-1938

L. L. Kostash  
George Filipchuk  
T. A. Shandro

Mary Procyk  
Elizabeth Perich  
1938-1939

L. L. Kostash  
George Filipchuk  
T. A. Shandro

Mary Procyk  
Belva Bailey  
Anna Owsher

Anna Ambrosie  
1939-1940  
L. L. Kostash

George Filipchuk  
T. A. Shandro  
Belva Bailey

Anna Owsher  
Anna Ambroise  
Irene Connolly

1940-1941  
L. L. Kostash  
George Filipchuk

Miss J. Filipkowsky  
J. W. Huculak  
Anna Owsher

Anna Ambroise  
1941-1942  
L. L. Kostash

J. W. Huculak  
Paul Savitsky  
Miss M. Onofreyo

Anna Ambrosie  
Violet Syrotuck  
1942-1943

J. W. Huculak  
Miss M. Onofreyo  
George Topolnisky

Evelyn Kotyk  
Anna Ambrosie  
Violet Syrotuck

D. Stewart  
1943-1944  
J. W. Huculak

George Topolnisky  
Violet Syrotuck  
Evelyn Kotyk

Kathleen Zaharie  
1944-1945  
J. W. Huculak

M. W. Krywaniuk  
George Topolnisky  
Violet Syrotuck

Mrs. Z. E. Romanchuk  
Angeline Ogrodiuk  
1945-1946

J. W. Huculak  
M. W. Krywaniuk  
George Topolnisky

Violet Syrotuck  
Mrs. Z. E. Romanchuk  
Angeline Bevington

1946-1947  
R. E. Zuar  
M. W. Krywaniuk

J. W. Huculak  
Helen Worobets  
Kathleen Zaharie

Mary Semeniuk  
1947-1948  
R. E. Zuar

M. W. Krywaniuk  
J. W. Huculak  
George Topolnisky

Ann Scraba  
Rose Serink  
Mary Semeniuk

1948-1949  
M. W. Krywaniuk  
M. Krezanoski

J. W. Huculak  
George Topolnisky  
N. A. Melnyk

Ann Scraba  
Rose Serink  
Mary Semeniuk

1949-1950

M. W. Krywaniuk  
Michael Krezanoski  
J. W. Huculak  
George Topolnisky  
N. A. Melnyk  
Lucy E. Melnyk  
Michael Tymchyshyn  
Mary Semeniuk  
Rose Serink  
Jane Romaniuk

1950-1951

M. W. Krywaniuk  
J. W. Huculak  
Kost Hreherchuk  
Natalie C. Rudko  
N. A. Melnyk  
George Topolnisky  
Lucy E. Melnyk  
Michael Matwichuk  
Steven Andriashek  
Laura Tymchuk  
Mary Savitsky  
E. Irene Calder  
Mary Semeniuk  
Jane Romaniuk  
Miss J. Tichkowsky  
Peter Yuhem

1951-1952

M. W. Krywaniuk  
J. W. Huculak  
Kost Hreherchuk  
Natalie C. Rudko  
George Topolnisky  
N. A. Melnyk  
P. W. Huculak  
Michael Matwichuk  
J. I. Gordey  
Alex Hushlak  
Phyllis Pesaruk  
Leo Kerchinsky  
Steven Andriashek  
Helen Zelisko  
Laura Tymchuk  
Mary Savitsky  
E. Irene Calder  
Mary Semeniuk  
Helen Strachuk  
Jane Romaniuk  
Lucy E. Melnyk  
Nicholas Strachuk

1952-1953

M. W. Krywaniuk  
J. W. Huculak  
Kost Hreherchuk

N. A. Melnyk  
Ann Melnyk  
P. W. Huculak  
George Topolnisky  
Michael Matwichuk

J. I. Gordey  
Alex Hushlak  
Metro Topolnisky  
Leo Kerchinsky  
Nicholas Bugiak  
Steven Andriashek  
Laura Tymchuk  
Mary Savitsky  
Phyllis Pesaruk  
Helen Zelisko  
Helen Strachuk  
Jane Luchak  
Lucy E. Melnyk  
Nicholas Strachuk

1953-1954

M. W. Krywaniuk  
J. W. Huculak  
Kost Hreherchuk  
Gloria Komarnisky  
George Topolnisky  
N. A. Melnyk  
J. I. Gordey  
P. W. Huculak  
Andrew Goroniuk  
Leo Kerchinsky  
Laura Tymchuk  
Mary Savitsky  
Phyllis Pesaruk  
Alex Hushlak  
Metro Topolnisky  
Nicholas Bugiak  
Steven Andriashek  
Mary Melnyk  
Helen Zelisko  
Jean Sawchuk  
Helen Strachuk  
Lena Bugiak  
Lucy E. Melnyk  
Nicholas Strachuk

1954-1955

M. W. Krywaniuk  
J. W. Huculak  
George Topolnisky  
Michael Tymchyshyn  
J. I. Gordey  
P. W. Huculak  
Andrew Goroniuk  
Alex Hushlak  
Metro Topolnisky  
Nicholas Bugiak

Steven Andriashek

Leo Kerchinsky  
H. P. Pawliuk  
Laura Tymchuk  
Mary Savitsky  
Helen Radomsky  
Phyllis Pesaruk  
Mary Melnyk  
Helen Zelisko  
Jean Sawchuk  
Kate Buchkowsky  
Lena Bugiak  
Pearl Malayko  
Marion Tymchyshyn  
Nicholas Strachuk

1955-1956

M. W. Krywaniuk  
J. W. Huculak  
N. A. Melnyk  
Michael Tymchyshyn  
Michael Buchinsky  
George Topolnisky  
P. W. Huculak  
J. I. Gordey  
Nicholas Bugiak  
Alex Hushlak  
Metro Topolnisky  
Andrew Goroniuk  
Steven Andriashek  
Leo Kerchinsky  
Mary Savitsky  
H. P. Pauliuk  
Laura Tymchuk  
Lena Bugiak  
Helen Radomsky  
Phyllis Pesaruk  
Mary Melnyk  
Jean Sawchuk  
Helen Zelisko  
Helen Strachuk  
Kate Buchowsky  
Marion Tymchyshyn  
Nicholas Strachuk

1956-1957

M. W. Krywaniuk  
J. W. Huculak  
N. A. Melnyk  
Michael Tymchyshyn  
P. W. Huculak  
J. I. Gordey  
George Topolnisky  
Nicholas Bugiak  
Steven Andriashek  
Andrew Goroniuk  
Metro Topolnisky

H. P. Pawliuk

Michael Marianicz  
Leo Kerchinsky  
Mary Savitsky  
Laura Tymchuk  
Elsie Pawliuk  
George Semeniuk  
Ann Scraba  
Lena Bugiak  
Phyllis Pesaruk  
Betty Littlechilds  
Helen Zelisko  
Lillian Stelmack  
Albina Stokowsky  
Kate Buchkowsky  
Pearl Malayko  
Marion Tymchyshyn

Alex Hushlak

1957-1958

M. W. Krywaniuk  
J. W. Huculak  
J. I. Gordey  
N. A. Melnyk  
Michael Tymchyshyn  
George Topolnisky  
P. W. Huculak  
Nicholas Bugiak  
Steven Andriashek  
Metro Topolnisky  
Andrew Goroniuk  
Leo Kerchinsky  
Mary Savitsky  
Mary Zukiwsky  
George Semeniuk  
Laura Tymchuk  
Lena Bugiak  
Ann Scraba  
H. P. Pawliuk  
Michael Marianicz  
Phyllis Pesaruk  
Pearl Malayko  
Kate Buchkowsky  
Helen Zelisko  
Albina Stokowsky  
Betty Littlechilds  
Lillian Stelmack  
Marion Tymchyshyn  
Alex Hushlak

1958-1959

M. W. Krywaniuk  
J. W. Huculak  
N. A. Melnyk  
J. I. Gordey  
Michael Tymchyshyn  
George Topolnisky



Andrew Goroniuk  
Metro Topolnisky  
H. P. Pawliuk  
George Semeniuk  
Leo Kerchinsky  
George Hackman  
Nicholas Bugiak  
Steven Andriashek  
Lena Palamarek  
Laura Tymchuk  
Lena Bugiak  
Pauline Melnyk  
Ann Scraba  
Phyllis Pesaruk  
Lillian Stelmack  
Helen Zelisko  
Joyce Scraba  
Pearl Malayko  
Ruth Whaley  
Alex Hushlak  
1959-1960  
M. W. Krywaniuk  
J. W. Huculak  
N. A. Melnyk  
Andrew Goroniuk  
Steven Andriashek  
George Topolnisky  
P. W. Huculak  
Nicholas Bugiak  
Metro Topolnisky  
George Semeniuk  
H. P. Pawliuk  
Donald Topolnitsky  
Eugene Topolnitsky  
Leo Kerchinsky  
George Hackman  
Laura Tymchuk  
Lena Palamarek  
Victoria Fedun  
Ann Scraba  
Pauline Melnyk  
Phyllis Pesaruk  
Ann Shupenia  
Helen Zelisko  
Joyce Scraba  
Pearl Malayko  
Janet McCallum  
Alex Hushlak  
1960-1961  
M. W. Krywaniuk  
J. W. Huculak  
N. A. Melnyk  
George Topolnisky  
Andrew Goroniuk  
P. W. Huculak

Steven Andriashek  
Nicholas Bugiak  
Metro Topolnisky  
George Hackman  
George Semeniuk  
Donald Topolnitsky  
Eugene Topolnitsky  
Leo Kerchinsky  
John Tulick  
Laura Tymchuk  
Lena Palamarek  
Lena Bugiak  
Ann Scraba  
Bernice Luchka  
Ann Shupenia  
Helen Zelisko  
Ellen Klompas  
Pearl Malayko  
Kate Buchkowsky  
Eupenia Fedun  
Alex Hushlak  
1961-1962  
M. W. Krywaniuk  
J. W. Huculak  
N. A. Melnyk  
Andrew Goroniuk  
George Topolnisky  
P. W. Huculak  
Nicholas Bugiak  
George Semeniuk  
Metro Topolnisky  
George Hackman  
John Tulick  
Donald Topolnitsky  
Carson Fedyna  
Eugene Matichuk  
Grace Shandro  
Leo Kerchinsky  
Lena Palamarek  
Laura Tymchuk  
Lena Bugiak  
Ann Scraba  
Bernice Luchka  
Phyllis Pesaruk  
Helen Zelisko  
Margie Gluckie  
Pearl Malayko  
Helen Bogdan  
Shirley Yaremie  
Alex Hushlak  
1962-1963  
M. W. Krywaniuk  
J. W. Huculak  
N. A. Melnyk  
Andrew Goroniuk

George Topolnisky  
Nicholas Bugiak  
P. W. Huculak  
Metro Topolnisky  
George Semeniuk  
George Hackman  
John Tulick  
Donald Topolnitsky  
Eugene Matichuk  
Pauline Boyarchuk  
Leo Kerchinsky  
Lena Palamarek  
Laura Tymchuk  
Lena Bugiak  
Ann Scraba  
Bernice Luchka  
Phyllis Pesaruk  
Helen Zelisko  
Margie Gluckie  
Pearl Malayko  
Helen Bogdan  
Shirley Yaremie  
Alex Hushlak  
1963-1964  
M. W. Krywaniuk  
J. W. Huculak  
N. A. Melnyk  
Andrew Goroniuk  
George Topolnisky  
Nicholas Bugiak  
P. W. Huculak  
Eugene Topolnitsky  
Metro Topolnisky  
George Semeniuk  
George Hackman  
John Tulick  
Donald Topolnitsky  
Eugene Matichuk  
Rodney Hennig  
Leo Kerchinsky  
Lena Palamarek  
Laura Tymchuk  
Lena Bugiak  
Ann Scraba  
Grace Shandro  
Phyllis Pesaruk  
Helen Zelisko  
Margie Gluckie  
Pearl Malayko  
Helen Bogdan  
Pauline Boyarchuk  
Alex Hushlak  
1964-1965  
M. W. Krywaniuk  
J. W. Huculak

N. A. Melnyk  
Andrew Goroniuk  
George Topolnisky  
Nicholas Bugiak  
P. W. Huculak  
Metro Topolnitsky  
George Semeniuk  
George Hackman  
John Tulick  
Donald Topolnitsky  
Eugene Topolnitsky  
Pauline Boyarchuk  
Leo Kerchinsky  
Laura Tymchuk  
Lena Palamarek  
Lena Bugiak  
Pearl Malayko  
Grace Shandro  
Phyllis Pesaruk  
Margie Gluckie  
Helen Zelisko  
Helen Bogdan  
Sophia Slobodian  
Shirley Yaremie  
Alex Hushlak  
1965-1966  
M. W. Krywaniuk  
J. W. Huculak  
N. A. Melnyk  
Andrew Goroniuk  
George Topolnisky  
Nickolas Bugiak  
P. W. Huculak  
Metro Topolnisky  
George Semeniuk  
George Hackman  
John Tulick  
Eugene Matichuk  
Jerry Kupina  
Pauline Boyarchuk  
Leo Kerchinsky  
Laura Tymchuk  
Sarwan Sihota  
Lena Bugiak  
Pearl Malayko  
Grace Shandro  
Phyllis Pesaruk  
Celeste Bernhardt  
Miss I. Wilson  
Helen Zelisko  
Helen Bogdan  
Sophia Slobodian  
Shirley Yaremie  
Alex Hushlak  
Mildred Tracie

1966-1967  
M. W. Krywaniuk  
J. W. Huculak  
N. A. Melnyk  
Andrew Goroniuk  
George Topolnisky  
Nicholas Bugiak  
Sidney Kozak  
Metro Topolnisky  
George Semeniuk  
Eugene Matichuk  
Jerry Kupina  
P. W. Huculak  
Pauline Boyarchuk  
Leo Kerchinsky  
Sarwan Sihota  
Laura Tymchuk  
Lena Bugiak  
Pearl Malayko  
Elizabeth Krawchuk  
Grace Shandro  
Phyllis Pesaruk  
Helen Zelisko  
Helen Bogdan  
Sophia Slobodian  
Shirley Yaremie  
Alex Hushlak  
Mildred Tracie  
1967-1968  
M. W. Krywaniuk  
J. W. Huculak  
N. A. Melnyk  
Andrew Goroniuk  
George Topolnisky  
Nicholas Bugiak  
George Semeniuk  
Edward Kozakewich  
George Hackman  
P. W. Huculak  
Jerry Kupina  
Elaine Roebuck  
Leo Kerchinsky  
Sarwan Sihota  
Laura Tymchuk  
Lena Bugiak  
Pearl Malayko  
Grace Shandro  
Phyllis Pesaruk  
Helen Zelisko  
Helen Bogdan  
Sophia Slobodian  
Ruth Whaley  
Alex Hushlak  
Mildred Tracie  
1968-1969  
M. W. Krywaniuk

J. W. Huculak  
N. A. Melnyk  
George Topolnisky  
Allan Borys  
Nicholas Bugiak  
George Semeniuk  
Metro Topolnisky  
George Hackman  
Edward Kozakewich  
P. W. Huculak  
Jerry Kupina  
Leo Kerchinsky  
Harry Bidniak  
Laura Tymchuk  
Sarwan Sihota  
Lena Bugiak  
Pearl Malayko  
Marlene Kryklywicz  
Elaine Roebuck  
Helen Zelisko  
Elizabeth Zacharko  
Ruth Whaley  
Alex Hushlak  
Robert Kryklywicz  
Sophie Slobodian  
1969-1970  
M. W. Krywaniuk  
J. W. Huculak  
N. A. Melnyk  
George Topolnisky  
Andrew Goroniuk  
Nicholas Bugiak  
Metro Topolnisky  
George Semeniuk  
George Hackman  
Donald Topolnisky  
Jerry Kupina  
P. W. Huculak  
Harry Bidniak  
George Marianicz  
Laura Tymchuk  
Sarwan Sihota  
Lena Bugiak  
Pearl Malayko  
Olga Topolnisky  
Helen Zelisko  
Elaine Roebuck  
Helen Bogdan  
Sophia Slobodian  
Ruth Whaley  
Alex Hushlak  
Shirley Wiwad  
1970-1971  
N. W. Krywaniuk  
J. W. Huculak  
George Topolnisky

N. A. Melnyk  
Nicholas Bugiak  
Andrew Goroniuk  
Metro Topolnisky  
George Semeniuk  
George Hackman  
Jerry Kupina  
P. W. Huculak  
Donald Topolnisky  
George Marianicz  
Laura Tymchuk  
Sarwan Sihota  
Pearl Malayko  
Lena Bugiak  
Helen Zelisko  
Helen Bogdan  
Elaine Roebuck  
Harry Bidniak  
Ruth Whaley  
Alex Hushlak  
Shirley Wiwad  
Olga Topolnisky  
1971-1972  
M. W. Krywaniuk  
Andrew Goroniuk  
N. A. Melnyk  
George Topolnisky  
George Semeniuk  
Nicholas Bugiak  
Metro Topolnisky  
Harry Bidniak  
Jerry Kupina  
George Hackman  
P. W. Huculak  
Leonard Cholak  
Laura Tymchuk  
Sarwan Sihota  
Pearl Malayko  
Lena Bugiak  
Helen Zelisko  
Elaine Roebuck  
Helen Bogdan  
George Marianicz  
Alex Hushlak  
Bill Marianicz  
Ruth Whaley  
Donald Topolnisky  
Olga Topolnisky  
Shirley Wiwad  
1972-1973  
M. W. Krywaniuk  
Andrew Goroniuk  
N. A. Melnyk  
George Semeniuk  
George Marianicz  
Nicholas Bugiak

Metro Topolnisky  
Harry Bidniak  
Jerry Kupina  
George Hackman  
P. W. Huculak  
Leonard Cholak  
Laura Tymchuk  
Sarwan Sihota  
Pearl Malayko  
Lena Bugiak  
Helen Zelisko  
Elaine Roebuck  
Helen Bogdan  
Nancy Tymchak  
Olga Topolnisky  
Ruth Whaley  
John Marianicz  
Eugene Osoba  
Alexander Boyda  
Donald Topolnisky  
Shirley Wiwad  
Bill Marianicz  
1973-1974  
M. W. Krywaniuk  
Andrew Goroniuk  
Leonard Cholak  
Ann Nackonechny  
Nicholas Bugiak  
Metro Topolnisky  
Jerry Kupina  
George Hackman  
George Marianicz  
Harry Bidniak  
Sarwan Sihota  
Laura Tymchuk  
Helen Zelisko  
Elaine Roebuck  
Lena Bugiak  
Lorraine Danyluk  
Helen Bogdan  
George Semeniuk  
Ruth Whaley (Parrott)  
John Marianicz  
Eugene Osoba  
Alexander Boyda  
Sophie Slobodian  
Bill Marianicz  
1974-1975  
Andrew Goroniuk  
Marshall Stewart  
George Semeniuk  
Ann Nakonechny  
Leonard Cholak  
Nicholas Bugiak  
Jerry Kupina  
Lorraine Andruchow

George Hackman  
Harry Bidniak  
George Marianicz  
Henry Pruss  
Laura Tymchuk  
Sarwan Sihota  
Elaine Roebuck  
Lena Bugiak  
Helen Zelisko  
M. Atwal  
Helen Bogdan  
John Marianicz  
Nancy Tymchak  
Metro Topolnisky  
Pat Sheptycki  
Bill Marianicz  
1975-1976  
Andrew Goroniuk  
Marshall Stewart  
Ann Nakonechny  
Leonard Cholak  
Nicholas Bugiak  
Jerry Kupina  
George Hackman  
George Semeniuk  
Lorraine Andruchow  
Harry Bidniak  
George Marianicz  
Henry Pruss  
Sarwan Sihota  
Laura Tymchuk  
Helen Zelisko  
Elaine Roebuck  
Lena Bugiak  
Nancy Tymchak  
Betty Shulba  
Helen Bogdan  
John Marianicz  
Metro Topolnisky  
Linda Barabash  
Phyllis Bowsfield  
Bill Marianicz  
1976-1977  
Andrew Goroniuk  
Marshall Stewart  
George Semeniuk  
Leonard Cholak  
Nicholas Bugiak  
Eugene Hreherchuk  
Jerry Kupina  
George Hackman  
Lorraine Andruchow  
Harry Bidniak  
George Marianicz  
Henry Pruss

Laura Tymchuk  
Sarwan Sihota  
Helen Zelisko  
Lena Bugiak  
Elaine Roebuck  
Nancy Tymchak  
John Marianicz  
Metro Topolnisky  
Linda Barabash  
Phyllis Bowsfield  
Bill Marianicz  
1977-1978  
Andrew Goroniuk  
Marshall Stewart  
George Semeniuk  
Leonard Cholak  
Nicholas Bugiak  
Jerry Kupina  
George Hackman  
Harry Bidniak  
George Marianicz  
Sarwan Sihota  
Henry Pruss  
Laura Tymchuk  
Helen Zelisko  
Lena Bugiak  
Elaine Roebuck  
Nancy Tymchak  
Bill Marianicz  
Lorraine Andruchow  
John Marianicz  
Metro Topolnisky  
Phyllis Hrabats  
Linda Barabash  
1978-1979  
Andrew Goroniuk  
Marshall Stewart  
Henry Pruss  
George Semeniuk  
Leonard Cholak  
George Hackman  
Jerry Kupina  
Harry Bidniak  
Lorraine Andruchow  
Sarwan Sihota  
Helen Zelisko  
Lena Bugiak  
Elaine Roebuck  
Nancy Tymchak  
Nicholas Bugiak  
George Marianicz  
John Marianicz  
Linda Barabash  
Phyllis Hrabats  
John Paziuk

Bill Marianicz  
1979-1980  
Andrew Goroniuk  
Marshall Stewart  
Henry Pruss  
Lorraine Andruchow  
Linda Barabash  
Harry Bidniak  
Lena Bugiak  
Nicholas Bugiak  
Betty Chisholm  
Leonard Cholak  
Barry Feniak  
George Hackman  
Phyllis Hrabats  
Jerry Kupina  
George Marianicz  
Elaine Roebuck  
George Semeniuk  
John Paziuk  
Sarwan Sihota  
Nancy Tymchak  
Bill Marianicz  
**Appendix A 2**  
**Bukowina**  
1906  
Mr. Holmes  
1907  
Mr. Eaton  
1908  
Griffin  
1913  
W. A. Czumer  
Mr. Armstrong  
1919  
Michael Clune  
Charles Purdy  
1920  
Michael Clune  
Harry Kostash  
Arthur Woollacott  
1921  
Harry Kostash  
Arthur Woollacott  
J. Arnston  
Cara Duclos  
Ernest Wilson  
W. Ferguson  
1922  
W. Ferguson  
John Arnston  
Oliver Hough  
1923  
Oliver Hough  
Clarence Gruver

1924-1929  
William Griffin  
Lydia Griffin  
1929-1930  
A. Hryhorovich  
Olga Perich  
1930-1931  
Olga Plawiuk  
Olive Uhryniak  
1931-1933  
John Nikiforuk  
Erna Nikiforuk  
1933-1938  
George Chornoletsky  
Anna Ambrosie  
1938-1942  
Mary Greff  
Michael Matwichuk  
Pearl Wakaruk  
1942-1943  
Pearl Wakaruk  
M. Panych  
Michael Matwichuk  
1943-1944  
Pearl Wakaruk  
Emma McBain  
Michael Matwichuk  
1944-1945  
Esther Filipchuk  
Michael Matwichuk  
Emma McBain  
Pearl Wakaruk  
1945-1946  
Irene Zukiwsky  
Emma McBain  
Pearl Wakaruk  
Michael Matwichuk  
1946-1947  
S. Andrishek  
Pearl Wakaruk  
Emma McBain  
Michael Matwichuk  
1947-1948  
Pearl Wakaruk  
Metro Topolnisky  
Pearl Behm  
Michael Matwichuk  
1948-1949  
Pearl Wakaruk  
Pearl Behm  
E. Bay  
Michael Matwichuk  
1949-1950  
Pearl Wakaruk  
Pearl Behm

Bessie Bidniak  
Michael Matwichuk  
1950-1951  
Pearl Behm  
Bessie Bidniak  
Pearl Wakaruk  
1951-1953  
Pearl Wakaruk  
1953-1954  
Closed  
1954-1955  
Nick Skladan.

**Appendix A 3  
Cadron #2195**

1919  
Jacob Hawryliak  
1920  
William Henry  
1921  
William Henry  
Elmer Wait  
J. Hargreaves  
Clara Hargreaves  
1922  
James Hargreaves  
Clara Hargreaves  
N. W. Lopatka  
J. Arnston  
Leo Kerchinsky  
Donald Phelp (Philip)  
1923  
M. W. Lopatka  
Worthy Hoover  
Laura Urich  
1924  
N. W. Lopatka  
W. Saunders  
1925-1926  
M. W. Lopatka  
W. Saunders  
W. Cutsungavich  
1926-1927  
M. W. Lopatka  
W. Cutsungavich  
M. MacLeod  
1927-1928  
M. W. Lopatka  
M. MacLeod  
M. P. Symorozum  
William Boytzun  
1928-1929  
William Boytzun  
M. MacLeod

1929-1930  
William Boytzun  
M. MacLeod  
1930-1931  
William Boytzun  
Steve Mulka  
Vera Elashuk  
1931-1932  
Steve Mulka  
Vera Elashuk  
1932-1933  
Steve Mulka  
Vera Elashuk  
1933-1934  
Vera Elashuk  
Anna Owshe  
Barbara Nikiforuk  
1934-1935  
George Hawryliak  
Vera Wolansky  
George Halisky  
1935-1936  
George Halisky  
Nicholas Melnyk  
1936-1937  
Nicholas Melnyk  
George Halisky  
Vera Wolansky  
1937-1938  
Nicholas Melnyk  
Anton Savich  
1938-1939  
Nicholas Melnyk  
George Chornoletsky  
Ann Checknita  
1939-1940  
Nicholas Melnyk  
William Melnyk  
1940-1947  
Nicholas A. Melnyk  
Other Teachers  
Kate Tulick  
Doris Wiwicki  
Miss Zukiwsky  
Mr. Tychkowsky  
Harry Topolnisky  
1948-1949  
Bessie Bidniak

**Appendix A 4  
Chernowci #1456**

1907  
Lily Duke  
1919  
Ethel Hickman

1920  
Edith Dear  
1921  
Edith Dear  
Michael Griffin  
1922  
Michael Griffin  
1923  
Annie Hewko  
Patrick O'Connor  
1924  
Michael Griffin  
Patrick O'Connor  
William Boytzun  
1925-1926  
Michael Griffin  
J. Hominuke  
1926-1927  
J. Hominuke  
1927-1928  
J. Hominuke  
J. W. Symorozum  
1928-1929  
W. Masciuch  
1929-1930  
Harry Shavchook  
H. J. Rose  
1930-1931  
Harry Shavchook  
Mary Procyk  
1931-1932  
Volodymyr Kupchenko  
Mary Procyk  
1932-1933  
Volodymyr Kupchenko  
Pearl Wakaruk  
1933-1934  
Volodymyr Kupchenko  
Pearl Wakaruk  
1934-1935  
Volodymyr Kupchenko  
Pearl Wakaruk  
1935-1936  
John Mizebrocki  
Pearl Wakaruk  
1936-1937  
John Mizebrocki  
Pearl Wakaruk  
1937-1938  
J. W. Huculak  
Pearl Wakaruk  
1938-1939  
J. W. Huculak  
Peter Kustyshyn

1939-1940  
Peter Kostyshyn  
R. J. Warshawsky  
Evelyn Pasichney  
1940-1941  
Fred Horyn  
Evelyn Pasichney  
1941-1942  
Fred Horyn  
Evelyn Kotyk  
1942-1943  
Steve Tomashavsky  
Vera Revega  
1943-1944  
Steve Tomashavsky  
1944-1945  
Steve Tomashavsky  
1945-1946  
Steve Tomashavsky  
Esther Filipchuk  
1946-1947  
Steve Tomashavsky  
P. Skulsky  
Ann Hryniw  
1947-1948  
Steve Tomashavsky  
W. Shupenia  
1948-1949  
Michael Tymshyshyn  
Helen Worobets  
1949-1950  
Harry Topolnitsky  
Helen Worobets  
1950-1951  
Prokop Floria  
Harry Topolnitsky  
1951-1954  
Peter Tym

**Appendix A 5  
Czahar #2322**

1912  
Miss Fullerton  
1919  
Peter A. Miskey  
1920  
Charles Druit  
1921  
Charles Druit  
Palagia Nemirsky  
1922  
Palagia Nemirsky  
1923  
Palagia Nemirsky

1924  
 Palagia Nemirsky  
 Everilde Johnston  
 1925-1926  
 John A. Connolly  
 1926-1927  
 William Boytzun  
 1927-1928  
 William Boytzun  
 J. Souchuk  
 1928-1929  
 J. Souchuk  
 1929-1930  
 J. Souchuk  
 Elsie Hewko  
 1930-1931  
 E. O. Otkin  
 Mrs. E. O. Otkin  
 1931-1932  
 W. Dorosh  
 Sarah Gushaty  
 1932-1933  
 William Dorosh  
 Sarah Gushaty  
 1933-1934  
 Vera Elaschuk  
 Anna Owsher  
 Barbara Nikiforuk  
 1934-1935  
 Paul Hewko  
 Sarah Gushaty  
 1935-1936  
 Paul Hewko  
 Mack Tatarchuk  
 1936-1937  
 Paul Hewko  
 Mack Tatarchuk  
 Andrew Shandro  
 1937-1938  
 Peter Horyn  
 John Eurчук  
 1938-1939  
 Mrs. C. Perrich  
 J. A. Tomashavsky  
 William Tomy  
 1939-1940  
 J. A. Tomashavsky  
 William Tomy  
 J. G. Woodsworth  
 1940-1941  
 J. A. Tomashavsky  
 William Tomy  
 Mrs. Cutsungavich  
 1941-1942  
 William Tomy  
 Julius Tomashavsky

1942-1943  
 Julius Tomashavsky  
 1943-1944  
 Julius Tomashavsky  
 1944-1945  
 John Urichuk  
 1945-1946  
 I. F. Pobran  
 1946-1950  
 Mary Savitsky

**Appendix A 6  
 Highway #3928**

1921  
 Thomas Orlough  
 1922  
 Thomas Orlough  
 Thomas Fletcher  
 Hannah Lea  
 1923  
 Hannah Lea  
 Quentin Kint  
 1924  
 Quentin Kint  
 Laure Moret  
 Mary Brown  
 J. T. Hacket  
 1925-1926  
 J. T. Hacket  
 1926-1927  
 J. T. Hacket  
 Edwin Pitt  
 1927-1928  
 C. A. Jenkins  
 1928-1929  
 Catherine Keir  
 R. M. Sherk  
 1929-1930  
 R. M. Sherk  
 1930-1931  
 Cazy Sitek  
 1931-1933  
 Cazy Sitek  
 1933-1934  
 Alex Hryhorovich  
 1934-1940  
 Cazy Sitek  
 1946-1947  
 Pearl Behn  
 1947-1950  
 Steve Andriashek

**Appendix A 7  
 Huwen S. D. #1457**  
 Prior to 1919

Alex Ammette  
 Alfred Trefry  
 Mr. McKellar  
 Mr. Breakenridge  
 Scott McGillvary  
 Mr. Mykitiuk  
 Agnes Strang  
 Harry Fisher  
 1919  
 Partrick Moynihan  
 1920-1923  
 George Buntin  
 1924  
 George Bunting  
 H. Saunders  
 John Nikiforuk  
 Andrew Hominuke  
 1925-1926  
 Violet Syrotuck  
 1926-1927  
 John Nikiforuk  
 1927-1928  
 Wasyl Dorosh  
 1928-1929  
 Anthony Styra  
 1929-1930  
 Anthony Styra  
 1930-1937  
 I. F. Pobran  
 1937-1938  
 Daniel Prokop  
 1938-1939  
 D. Prokop  
 Mary Kudryk  
 1939-1940  
 D. Prokop  
 Anne Witiuk

**Appendix A 8  
 Kysylew #1467**

Prior to 1917  
 Eva Duke  
 Mary Howard  
 1917  
 Sarah McLellan  
 1918  
 M. Hotson  
 1919  
 Molly McDonald  
 1920  
 Peter A. Miskew  
 1921  
 Jean Richard  
 Harrriet Van Inderstine  
 1922  
 James Edgar

1923  
 Peter A. Miskew  
 George O'Grady  
 1924  
 Patrick White  
 1925-1926  
 Patrick White  
 1926-1927  
 Patrick White  
 Mary G. Howard  
 1927-1928  
 Mary G. Howard  
 1928-1929  
 Mary G. Howard  
 1929-1930  
 Mary G. Howard  
 Margaret Fleming  
 1930-1931  
 George Pillott  
 1931-1936  
 Julius Tomashavsky  
 1936-1937  
 Julius Tomashavsky  
 Stephan Urchak  
 1937-1938  
 Stephan Urchak  
 1938-1939  
 Stephan Urchak  
 M. W. Fedorkiw  
 1939-1940  
 T. F. Pobran  
 1940-1941  
 George Topolnisky  
 1941-1944  
 Harry Topolnitsky  
 1944-1945  
 Mary Semeniuk  
 1945-1946  
 Helen Worobets  
 1946-1947  
 Bessie Palahniuk  
 1947-1948  
 Waldemar Lakusta  
 Bessie Palahniuk  
 1948-1949  
 Waldemar Lakusta  
 Nicholas Bugiak  
 1949-1950  
 Waldemar Lakusta  
 Nicholas Bugiak  
 1950-1951  
 Nicholas Bugiak  
 1951-1953  
 Harry Topolnitsky  
 1953-1954  
 Michael Marianicz

**Appendix A 9  
Molodia #1486**

1908  
Mr. Sutherland  
1919  
Tom Fletcher  
Timothy Foley  
Leo Patterson  
1920  
Tom Fletcher  
Sidney Stansell  
1921  
Sidney Stansell  
Muriel Bryenton  
Heathey Stewart  
Jean Scott  
Gordon Scott  
1922  
Gordon Scott  
Jean Scott  
Lulu Wilson  
Alvin Davies  
Donna Davies  
1923  
J. (Alvin ?) Davies  
Donna Davies  
Ralph Hoover  
Worthy Hoover  
1924  
Ralph Hoover  
Worthy Hoover  
Marie Hoover  
1925-1926  
Nick Poohkay  
J. T. Worbets  
1926-1927  
P. D. Polomark  
J. T. Worbets  
1927-1935  
Peter Horyn  
Nydia Horyn  
1935-1938  
Vladimer Perrich  
Anne Nikiforuk  
1938-1939  
Anne Nikiforuk  
Dorothy Tanasiuk  
1939-1940  
Anne Nikiforuk  
Gwen Polomark  
1945-1946  
Rose Farris  
Laura Tymchuk  
1946-1947  
Jean Sawchuk

Prokop Floria  
Laura Tymchuk  
1947-1948  
Alec Saruk  
Laura Tymchuk  
1948-1949  
Laura Tymchuk  
1949-1950  
Laura Tymchuk  
1950-1951  
Joe Souchuk  
1951-1953  
Jean Sawchuk

**Appendix A 10  
Riverside #1606**

1919-1921  
M. W. Lopatka  
1922  
M. W. Lopatka  
William Henry  
1923  
Thomas Wrigley  
Nick Melnyk  
1924  
Nick Melnyk  
James Part  
1925-1926  
Nick Melnyk  
James Part  
Harrold Bradley  
Lewis Jones  
1926-1927  
James Part  
Merwood Hunter  
Lewis Jones  
Joe Souchuk  
Anton Savich  
1927-1928  
Joe Souchuk  
Anton Savich  
J. T. Worbets  
1928-1929  
J. T. Worbets  
Anton Savich  
J. M. Tymchuk  
1929-1931  
J. M. Tymchuk  
J. T. Worbets  
1931-1933  
Michael Chorneyko  
John Lupul  
1933-1935  
John Lupul  
Steve Mulka

1935-1936  
John Lupul  
Steve Mulka  
A. J. Fedoruk  
1936-1938  
John Lupul  
A. J. Fedoruk  
1938-1940  
Con Semeniuk  
Vera Wolansky  
1941-1942  
Ann Lopatka  
1942-1943  
Mary Greff  
1947-1951  
Leo Kerchinsky  
1951-1952  
Pearl Malayko  
1952-1953  
Andrew Goroniuk  
1953-1954  
Pearl Malayko

**Appendix A 11  
Sachava #1469**

1919  
Mary Gutierrez  
Harry Kostash  
James McDonald  
1920  
James McDonald  
1921  
Lavina Raymond  
1922  
Lavina Raymond  
Fred Hannocho  
1923  
Fred Hannocho  
Leo Kerchinsky  
1924  
Leo Kerchinsky  
Eva Cadow  
1925-1927  
Elias Kiriak  
1927-1928  
Elias Kiriak  
P. D. Polomark  
1928-1930  
Wasyl Dorosh  
Jean Woywitka  
1930-1931  
Elias Kiriak  
J. M. Decore  
1931-1932  
Alex Hryhorovich

Helen Hushlak  
1932-1933  
Alex Hryhorovich  
Helen Stansky  
1933-1934  
Steven Tomashavsky  
Pearl Myroniuk  
1934-1939  
Steven Tomashavsky  
Alex Hushlak  
1939-1940  
Alex Hushlak  
Fred Horyn  
1940-1941  
Michael Tymchyshyn  
Alex Hushlak  
1941-1946  
Fred Pobran  
1945-1946  
Anne Nikiforuk  
1946-1947  
Anne Nikiforuk  
George Topolnisky  
1947-1950  
Phyllis Podalanchuk

**Appendix A 12  
Skowiatyn #2483**

1919  
Edith Kellogg  
Helen Hotson  
1920  
William Sykes  
Fred Karran  
1921  
Lolie Lett  
1922  
Edna Sproul  
1923  
Isabella Wilson  
Adelaide Lawlor  
1924  
Michael Griffin  
Ada Deslauriers  
1925-1926  
Ada Deslauries  
George O'Grady  
J. McCorry  
1926-1927  
J. McCorry  
H. O'Donnell  
1927-1928  
A. B. Bennett  
Herman Rogers

1928-1929  
Grace Somers  
Margaret Somers  
1929-1930  
Grace Somers  
Margaret Somers  
Mary Dunnegan  
Mary Monaghan  
1930-1935  
Grace Somers  
Margaret Somers  
1935-1939  
M. W. Krywaniuk  
William Melnyk  
1939-1940  
M. W. Krywaniuk  
George Topolnisky  
1940-1941  
Nicholas Stratichek  
Kate Palahniuk  
1941-1943  
M. W. Krywaniuk  
Bessie Tomashewsky  
1943-1944  
M. W. Krywaniuk  
Esther Filipchuk  
1949-1950  
Clare E. Clarke

**Appendix A 13  
Sniatyn #1605**  
1908  
Fanny Doze  
1909  
Mary G. Howard  
Between 1909 and 1919  
Mr. Ford  
Mrs. Sproule  
Edwin Robotham  
1919  
Beatrice Duke  
Mary Allison Howard  
1920  
Mary Allison Howard  
James McDonald  
1921  
Pelagia Nemirsky  
Thomas Thompson  
1922 Thomas Thompson  
1923  
Thomas Thompson  
1924  
Thomas Thompson  
Fred Hanochock  
Albert Brown

1925-1926  
Albert Brown  
Kate Lawford  
1926-1927  
Albert Brown  
Kate Lawford  
1927-1928  
John Nikiforuk  
Mrs. E. Nikiforuk  
1928-1929  
J. W. Eurchuk  
Jennie Ostashek  
1929-1930  
E. O. Otkin  
Mrs. I. N. Otkin  
Lillian Spreadboro  
1930-1933  
Alfred Cameron  
Mrs. C. E. Cameron  
1933-1934  
Nick Poohkay  
Ann Poohkay  
1934-1936  
Paul Savitsky  
Ann Poohkay  
1936-1937  
Paul Savitsky  
William Tomasky  
1937-1938  
Leo Faryna  
Michael Matwichuk  
1938-1939  
Leo Faryna  
Alex Fedoruk  
1939-1940  
H. S. Holowaychuk  
Alex Fedoruk  
Peter Farris  
1940-1941  
M. W. Krywaniuk  
Alex Fedoruk  
1941-1942  
Daniel Prokop  
Alex Fedoruk  
1942-1944  
Nicholas Stratichek  
Helen Filipchuk  
1944-1948  
Nicholas Stratichek  
Helen Stratichek  
1948-1949  
Nicholas Stratichek  
Miss E. Bay  
Helen Stratichek  
1949-1950  
Walter Serediak

Metro Topolnisky  
1950-1951  
Metro Topolnisky  
Andrew Goroniuk  
1951-1952  
Andrew Goroniuk  
1952-1954  
Kate Buchkowksy

**Appendix A 14  
Manawan #382 — 1895**  
1906  
Miss Purdy  
1907  
Miss Leggett  
1908  
Miss R. M. Brown  
Miss Crandall  
1910  
James Hall  
1914  
Earl Smalley  
1917  
Miss Wright  
1919  
Thomas Stannton  
Alice Callahan  
1920  
Alice Callahan  
Kathleen Lahaie  
1921  
Kathleen Lahaie  
1922  
Kathleen Lahaie  
W. E. Findlay  
Margaret Frazer  
John Vanderburg  
1923  
John Vanderburg  
1924  
John Vanderburg  
D. E. Bryden  
1925-1926  
Christine Dahle  
1926-1927  
Edith Hill  
1927-1928  
Helen Shaw  
Mary Kelly  
1928-1929  
Mary Kelly  
1929-1930  
Thomas Bowhay  
Mrs. T. Newcombe

1930-1934  
Hugh Macdonald  
1934-1935  
Peter Huculak  
George Filipchuk  
1935-1936  
Peter Huculak  
Nellie Raycheba  
1936-1939  
Peter Huculak  
Steve Shewchuk  
1939-1942  
Peter Huculak  
Leo Kerchinsky  
1942-1943  
D. Prokop  
Leo Kerchinsky  
1943-1944  
Nicholas Dushenski  
Leo Kerchinsky  
1944-1945  
Lloyd Bahry  
Leo Kerchinsky  
1945-1947  
Waldemar Lakusta  
Leo Kerchinsky

**Whitford #382**  
1947-1949  
Oliver Chernyk  
Mark Orydzuk  
1949-1950  
Michael Tymchyshyn  
Mark Orydzuk  
1950-1953  
Michael Tymchyshyn  
Marion Tymchyshyn  
1953-1954  
Adam F. Swab  
Michael Tymchyshyn

**Appendix A 15  
Wostok # 528**  
1919  
Lillie Duke  
R. C. Marks  
1920  
R. C. Marks  
Gladys Kruger  
Katie Fead  
1921  
Gladys Kruger  
Katie Fead  
Pauline Keats  
Lucie Aucoin

1922 Pauline Keats  
Lucie Aucoin  
Mary Linke  
Marjorie Linke  
1923  
Mary Linke  
Marjorie Linke  
John McPherson  
John McIntyre  
1924  
John McPherson  
John McIntyre  
1925-1926  
John McPherson  
John McIntyre  
1926-1927  
Christine Dahle  
Mildred Pearce  
1927-1929  
Stewrt Chidlow  
Lucia Chidlow  
1929-1930  
F. L. Tilson  
Joseph O'Donnell  
1930-1931  
Peter Miskew  
Palahia Miskew  
1931-1932  
Peter Miskew  
Palahia Miskew  
F. R. Stauffer  
1932-1933  
Peter Miskew  
Palahia Miskew  
Clifton Shook  
Violet Syrotuck  
1933-1934  
Clifton Shook  
Palahia Miskew  
1934-1935  
Clifton Shook  
Palahia Miskew  
Anne Koziak  
1935-1939  
Gwen Polomark  
Anne Koziak  
1939-1940  
Anthony Sheremeta  
Olga Sloboda  
1940-1945  
Alex Hushlak  
1945-1946  
Marcy Herchek  
Alex Hushlak  
1946-1948  
Pearl Zachoda

Alex Hushalk  
1948-1949  
Jane Romaniuk  
Alex Hushlak  
1949-1950  
Prokop Floria  
Alex Hushlak  
1950-1951  
Helen Worobets  
1951-1952  
Mrs. D. Tym  
1952-1953  
1953-1954  
Rose Serink  
Miss Tulick (Hamaliuk)  
Jane Romaniuk  
Stephania Dushenski

**Appendix A 16**  
**Zawale #1074**

1919-1920  
Herbert Harper  
1921  
Herbert Harper  
T. Irwin  
Jack Fife  
1922  
T. Irwin  
Paul Polomark  
1923  
William Boytzun  
C. M. Flett  
1924  
Wasyl Dorosh  
Fred Hanocho  
1925-1926  
Wasyl Dorosh  
M. A. Bettin  
1926-1930  
M. A. Bettin  
1930-1936  
George Pillott  
1936-1938  
J. A. Tomashavsky  
1938-1940  
Mary Onofreyo  
Rose Zukiwsky  
1940-1942  
Rose Zukiwsky  
1942-1943  
Miss Onesky  
1943-1944  
Miss Onesky  
Miss Koblansky  
1944-1945  
Miss Koblansky

Laura Paskar  
Esther Philipchuk  
1945-1946  
Andy Fedoruk  
Paul Savitsky  
Mrs. Savitsky  
1946-1947  
Harry Babiy  
Phyllis Podalanchuk  
1947-1948  
Nellie Mandryk  
Harry Babiy  
1948-1949  
Mr. and Mrs. Alex Fedoruk

**Appendix A 17**  
**Zhoda #1498**

Mr. Novak  
Mr. Woycenko  
Mike Poohkay  
1919  
Charles Madill  
1920  
Lollie Lett  
1921  
Clara Stansell  
A. K. Hawryluk  
1922  
A. K. Hawryluk  
Mike Poohkay  
W. Penchuk  
1923  
Mike Poohkay  
1924  
Christian Dyde  
1925-1926  
Christian Dyde  
Joe Souchuk  
Marvyn Fertig  
Agnes McLaughlin  
1926-1927  
Agnes McEvoy  
Agnes McLaughlin

**Appendix A 18**

**Andrew School Principals**

T. Fletcher — 1919-1921  
A. Thornton — 1921-1923  
F. Hanocho — 1923-1925  
R. Hoover — 1925-1926  
R. Steele - 1926-1927  
Mildred Thrasher — 1927-1928  
W. G. Siebrasse — 1928-1930  
R. Schneider — 1930-1934  
N. Poohkay — 1934-1936

Edith Mudie  
1927-1928  
Rose Sherstianka  
Agnes McEvoy  
1928-1930  
Rose Sherstianka  
Betty Ewasiuk  
1930-1934  
Nestor Richel  
William Tomyn  
1934-1935  
Nestor Richel  
Peter Yuhem  
Mary Samoil  
1935-1936  
Nestor Richel  
Peter Yuhem  
William Tomyn  
1936-1938  
Peter Yuhem  
Annie Ropchan  
1938-1939  
Annie Ropchan  
Peter Farris  
1939-1940  
J. W. Huculak  
Alex Hryhorovich  
1940-1941  
Peter Farris  
Fred Danelesko  
1941-1942  
Jessie Basisty  
1942-1943  
Miss Pelech  
Miss Sloboda  
1943-1944  
P. W. Huculak  
Julius Tomashewsky  
1944-1951  
P. W. Huculak  
Julius Tomashewsky  
1951-1952  
Julius Tomashewsky



L. L. Kostash — 1936-1942  
J. W. Huculak — 1942-1946  
R. E. Zuar — 1946-1948  
M. W. Krywaniuk — 1948-1974  
A. Goroniuk — 1974-to present

#### **Appendix A 19**

##### **Andrew School Vice-Principals**

J. W. Huculak — 1940-1942  
— 1948-1949  
— 1950-1971  
G. Topolnisky — 1942-1945  
M. W. Krywaniuk — 1945-1948  
J. I. Gordey — 1955-1959  
A. Hushlak — 1959-1971  
A. Goroniuk — 1971-1974  
M. Stewart — 1974-to present  
H. Pruss — 1974-to present

#### **Appendix A 20**

##### **Andrew School Clerks**

Alice Kuzio — 1951-1952  
Alice Krywaniuk — 1952-1974  
Virginia Danyluk — 1974-to present

#### **Appendix A 21**

##### **Caretakers Of Andrew School**

M. Thomas — 1929-1942  
J. Tanasichuk — 1942-1963  
S. Lastiwka — 1952-1975  
Eva Lastiwka — 1975-1978  
N. Ostafichuk — 1975-to present  
Terry Melnyk — 1977-1978  
R. Lastiwka — 1978  
A. Busdegan — 1963-to present

#### **Appendix A 22**

##### **Trustees Of Andrew School District #393**

R. Mennie	M. Shapka
G. Woolley	F. Kopp
E. Carey	F. Filipchuk
Gus Morie	W. Melenka
G. Luchko	T. J. Matichuk
S. Whitford	W. Zabrick
P. Tulick	E. Hamilton
P. J. Andriuk	J. Danyluk
N. Ewasiuk	N. Ewanowich
O. Ewanchuk	W. Tkachuk

#### **Appendix A 23**

##### **Secretaries of Andrew S. D. #393**

R. Mennie — 1927  
M. Pelechovsky — 1927-1931  
M. W. Lopatka — 1931-1947

#### **Appendix A 24**

##### **Trustees of Lamont School Division and County Representing Sub-Division #3 and 4**

W. Semeniuk	
J. J. Kawyuk	M. Kapicki
M. Cholak	H. Hennig

#### **Appendix A 25**

##### **Trustees of County of Lamont Representing Andrew Village**

P. Palamarchuk  
E. Matan

#### **Appendix A 26**

##### **Rural School Inspectors and Superintendents**

Mr. Robertson  
J. A. Fife  
G. L. Wilson  
G. S. Lord — 1923-1928  
C. H. Robinson — 1928-1935  
T. F. Hamilton — 1935-1938  
A. R. Gibson — 1938-1949  
N. M. Purvis — 1949-1954  
J. H. Blocksidge — 1954-1959  
G. Filipchuk — 1959-1972  
J. DoBush — 1972-to present

#### **Appendix A 27**

##### **High School Inspectors**

E. L. Fuller	T. C. Byrne
D. M. Sullivan	J. J. Chalmers
A. W. Reeves	O. Massing
R. E. Rees	J. C. Jonason

Following these, the evaluation of the teacher and the school system is performed by a team of inspectors specialized in their areas in education.

#### **Appendix B 1**

##### **Andrew Kindergarten Association Executives**

Spring 1972: Mrs. Topolnisky — President; Mrs. Hackman — Secretary.  
1972-1973: Mrs. Lillian Semeniuk — President; Mrs. Andriashek — Secretary-Treasurer.  
1973-1974: Mrs. Albert Fedun — President; Mrs. Sophie Ewanowich — Secretary-Treasurer; Mrs. Gushaty — Vice-President.  
1974-1975: Mrs. Grace Blashko — President; Mrs. Sylvia Ostapowich — Vice-President; Gloria Baser — Secretary-Treasurer.  
1975-1976: Mrs. Sonia Lastiwka — President; Mrs.

Loretta Hodge — Secretary-Treasurer; Mary Kapicki — Vice-President.  
 1976-1977: Mrs. Gladys Reddikopp — President; Olga Myshaniuk — Secretary-Treasurer; Emily Lupul — Vice-President.  
 1977-1978: Elizabeth Yasinski — President; Virginia Danyluk — Vice-President; Marlene Bidniak — Secretary; Judy Hruday — Treasurer.  
 Directors: Betty Babiuk, Judy Hennig, Diane Wasylyshyn.  
 1978-1979: Karen Lechuk — President; Mary Ann Hamaliuk — Vice-President; Diane Campbell — Secretary; Verna Feniak — Treasurer.  
 Directors: Jean Lamash, Margaret Lakusta, Audrey Lechuk.  
 1979-1980: Aggie Loeser — President; Mary Kapicki — Vice-President; Diane Campbell — Secretary; Mary Forst — Treasurer.  
 Directors: Corrine Kawyuk, Bernadette Martin, Iona Campbell.

## Appendix B 2

### Andrew Ukrainian Dance Club Executive

1975-76 President: Elaine Forrester  
 Vice-President: Ann Olinyk  
 Secretary-Treasurer: Elsie Hamaliuk  
 1976-77: President: Jerry Kupina  
 Vice-President: Norma Hopkins  
 Secretary: Gerry Gushaty  
 Treasurer: Ann Olinyk  
 1977-78: President: Jerry Kupina  
 Vice-President: E. Forrester  
 Secretary: Phyllis Hrabats  
 Treasurer: Ann Olinyk  
 1978-79: President: Tom Evans  
 Vice-President: F. Dzeryk  
 Secretary: Emily Lupul  
 Treasurer: Sophie Ewanowich

## Appendix B 3

### Andrew Figure Skating Club

1972-73: the founders; 66 members  
 Ice Carnival — February 25, 1973  
 President: Corporal Corson  
 Vice-President: Ben Ballek  
 Secretary: Sandra Basisty  
 Treasurer: Edna Mulek  
 Instructors: Trevor and Trina Chomik  
 1973-74; 37 members  
 Ice Carnival — February 17, 1974  
 President: Sophie Koroluk  
 Vice-President: Edna Mulek  
 Secretary: Sandra Basisty  
 Treasurer: Marion Ballek  
 Instructor: Debra Soldan

1974-75: 22 members, four private lessons  
 Ice Carnival — March 9, 1975  
 President: Sophie Koroluk  
 Vice-President: Marion Ballek  
 Secretary: Sandra Basisty  
 Treasurer: Edna Mulek  
 Instructor: Debra Soldan  
 1975-76: 37 members, two private lessons  
 Ice Carnival — February 29, 1976  
 Theme: "Fantasy on Ice"  
 President: Sophie Koroluk  
 Vice-President: Ella Tomyne  
 Secretary: Sylvia Ostapowich  
 Treasurer: Sophie Ewanowich  
 Instructor: Deborah Babchuk  
 1976-77: 38 members — two private lessons  
 Ice Carnival — none this year  
 President: Sylvia Ostapowich  
 Vice-President: Virginia Danyluk  
 Secretary: Grace Blashko  
 Treasurer: Sophie Ewanowich  
 Instructor: Deborah Babchuk  
 1977-78: 38 members — one private lesson  
 Ice Carnival — March 19, 1978  
 Theme: "Happiness Is"  
 President: Sylvia Ostapowich  
 Vice-President: Emily Stelmach  
 Secretary: Grace Blashko  
 Treasurer: Marlene Bidniak  
 Instructor: Janice Pshyk  
 1978-79: 51 members — five private lessons  
 Ice Carnival — March 25, 1979  
 Theme: "Wizard of Oz"  
 President: Sylvia Ostapowich  
 Vice-President: Shirley Miller  
 Secretary: Nancy Hodgson  
 Treasurer: Leona Kalita  
 Instructor: Janice Pshyk

## Appendix C 1

### Alberta Government Telephones Agents and Terms of Office

E. Carey	1910
R. Leo Pickell	January 1, 1914
Mrs. E. Connolly	June 13, 1923
Dmetro Plechosky	September 17, 1923
William Dlin	September 19, 1930
M. Sloboda	June 27, 1933
Dr. C. F. Connolly	July 21, 1937
Mrs. H. C. Perich	November 21, 1940
William Megley, Acting agent	April 1, 1945
Metro W. Lopatka	June 29, 1945
Sylvester Lopatka	May 21, 1950
Mrs. Mary Lopatka	July 1, 1959
Mrs. Lena Elchuk	July 1, 1964
Office closed due to dial conversion, March 7, 1965.	

## Appendix C 2

### Justices of the Peace

RICHARDSON, Silas Argue

Whitford

Appointed July 8, 1899.

HAMILTON, James

Andrew

Had been a Justice of the Peace in Manitoba. Appointed May 19, 1900, resigned March, 1914.

STEWART, Robert

Whitford

Appointed August 7, 1902, deceased 1928.

MENNIE, Robert

Whitford, Andrew

Appointed November, 1903, cancelled 1914.

MOISEY, Gregory

Andrew

Appointed October, 1913, cancelled 1921, Re-appointed June, 1924, cancelled 1928.

MENNIE, Robert

Andrew

Re-appointed February, 1914, deceased 1934.

WOOLLEY, George

Andrew

Appointed 1914, resigned 1924. Had been appointed commissioner for the 1909 Act for Protection of Neglected and Dependent Children.

ANDRIUK, Paul J.

Justice of the Peace

Appointment through Order in Council 84/22, 1922.

Resigned April 3, 1950.

CONNOLLY, Dr. Christopher Fraser

Justice of the Peace

Appointed August 18, 1922.

Commissioner Children's Protection Act, Order in Council 33/32, 1932. Appointed Juvenile Court Judge.

Order in Council 293/32 Judge Juvenile Courts Act, 1932\*.

Cancelled through Order in Council 277/46, February 6, 1946.

MATICHUK, Thomas Jack

Justice of the Peace

Appointed through Order in Council 84/22, January, 1922.

Retired January 31, 1968.

MENNIE, Robert Hill

Justice of the Peace

Appointed through Order in Council 128, Commissioner Children's Protection Act.

Order in Council 33/32 Juvenile Court Judge appointment in 1932\*.

Deceased September 25, 1934.

GARGUS, John Frank

Appointed through Order in Council May 21, 1974.

Granted Juvenile Authority, May, 1974.

Resigned May, 1978.

FRUNCHAK, David John

Appointed through Order in Council March, 1968.

Resigned June 30, 1978.

ANAKA, Hazel

Appointed through Order in Council November 23, 1978.

Attended Justice of the Peace Training.

\*Please note that, until very recently, it was possible to be granted an appointment as a Juvenile Judge without being either a Justice of the Peace or a Provincial Judge.

## Appendix C 3

### Village Council Members

(M) indicating Mayor

r. indicating resigned

e. indicating elected

1930 — (M) T. J. Matichuk

D. Plechowsky

M. Jerwak

1931 — (M) T. J. Matichuk

1932 — (M) T. J. Matichuk

1933 — (M) Dr. C. F. Connolly

T. J. Matichuk

J. M. Danyluk

1934 — (M) Dr. C. F. Connolly (r. Sept./34)

Gus Seronik (r. Sept./34)

J. M. Danyluk

T. J. Matichuk (e. Oct. 22)

Nick Makarenko (e. Oct. 22)

1935 — (M) T. J. Matichuk (r. July 9)

J. M. Danyluk (M. from July)

N. Makarenko

D. Plechosky (e. July)

1936 — (M) J. M. Danyluk

N. Makarenko

D. Plechosky (r. Oct./36)

Pete Bolechowsky (e. Oct. 19/36)

1937 — (M) J. M. Danyluk

N. Makarenko

P. Bolechowsky

1938 — (M) J. M. Danyluk

N. Makarenko

P. Bolechowsky

1939 — (M) J. M. Danyluk

N. Makarenko (r. May 3/39)

P. Bolechowsky (r. May 22/39)

Gus Seronik (e. May 17)

J. G. Huculak (e. June 5)

1940 — (M) J. G. Huculak

J. M. Danyluk

Gus Seronik  
 1941 — (M) J. G. Huculak (r. Jan. <sup>19</sup>/<sub>42</sub>)  
 J. M. Danyluk  
 Steve J. Farris  
 1942 — (M) W. A. Lesick  
 W. A. Romaniuk  
 S. J. Farris  
 1943 — (M) W. A. Lesick  
 W. A. Romaniuk  
 S. J. Farris (r. Mar. 12)  
 Nick Radomsky (e. Mar.)  
 1944 — (M) W. A. Lesick  
 W. A. Romaniuk  
 Nick Radomsky  
 1945 — (M) W. A. Lesick  
 M. Eustafiewich  
 N. Radomsky  
 1946. — (M) J. M. Danyluk  
 M. Eustafiewich  
 N. Radomsky  
 1947 — (M) J. M. Danyluk (r. Jan. <sup>16</sup>/<sub>48</sub>)  
 P. J. Lesiuk  
 M. Eustafiewich (temporary mayor)  
 1948 — (M) P. J. Lesiuk  
 M. Eustafiewich  
 N. Radomsky  
 1949 — (M) P. J. Lesiuk  
     M. Eustafiewich  
 N. Palamarchuk  
 1950 — (M) P. J. Lesiuk  
 M. Eustafiewich  
 N. Palamarchuk  
 1951 — (M) P. J. Lesiuk (r. Nov. 26)  
 A. G. Palamarek (M. as of Nov. 26)  
 N. Palamarchuk  
 1952 — (M) A. G. Palamarek  
 M. W. Krywaniuk  
 Nazar Kuzio  
 1953 — (M) A. G. Palamarek  
 M. W. Krywaniuk  
     William Gordey  
 1954 — (M) A. G. Palamarek  
 M. W. Krywaniuk  
 William Gordey  
 1955 — (M) A. G. Palamarek  
 M. W. Krywaniuk  
 William Gordey  
 1956 — (M) A. G. Palamarek  
 M. W. Krywaniuk  
 P. Palamarchuk  
 1957 — (M) A. G. Palamarek  
 M. W. Krywaniuk  
 P. Palamarchuk  
 1958 — (M) A. G. Palamarek (r. Sept. 16)  
 M. W. Krywaniuk

P. Palamarchuk  
 1959 — (M) H. B. Olsen  
 J. W. Huculak  
 P. Palamarchuk  
 1960 — (M) H. B. Olsen  
 J. W. Huculak  
 A. Pewarchuk  
 1961 - (M) H. B. Olsen  
 J. W. Huculak  
 A. E. Pewarchuk  
 1962 — (M) A. E. Pewarchuk  
 J. W. Huculak  
 E. Koroluk  
 1963 — (M) A. E. Pewarchuk  
 E. Koroluk  
 J. W. Huculak  
 1964 — (M) A. E. Pewarchuk  
 E. Koroluk  
 William S. Shandro  
 1965 — (M) A. E. Pewarchuk  
 William Shandro (r. Oct. 18)  
 George Topolnisky  
 1966 — (M) George Topolnisky  
 George Pesaruk  
 Peter Palamarchuk  
 1967 — (M) George Topolnisky  
 Peter Palamarchuk  
 George Pesaruk  
 1968 — (M) George Topolnisky  
 Peter Palamarchuk  
 George Pesaruk  
 1969 — (M) George Topolnisky  
 Peter Palamarchuk  
 Leo Fedun  
 1970 — (M) George Topolnisky  
 Peter Palamarchuk  
 Leo Fedun  
 1971 — (M) George Topolnisky  
 Peter Palamarchuk  
 Leo Fedun  
 1972 — (M) W. Grykuliak  
 Peter Palamarchuk (M as of Jan. 13)  
 A. Skoreiko (r. Nov. 15)  
 Alex Topolnitsky (e. Dec. 14)  
 1973 — (M) Peter Palamarchuk  
 W. Grykuliak  
 Alex Topolnitsky  
 1974 — (M) Peter Palamarchuk  
 Wm. Grykuliak  
 Alex Topolnitsky  
 1975 — (M) M. W. Krywaniuk (r. Dec. 30)  
 Peter Palamarchuk  
 Alex N. Topolnitsky  
 1976 — (M) Alex Topolnitsky  
 Peter Palamarchuk

George Semeniuk (e. Jan. 8)  
 1977 — (M) Alex Topolnitsky (r. Feb.)  
 George Semeniuk (M as of Mar.)  
 Peter Palamarchuk  
 Allan Mulek (e. Mar. 3)  
 1978 — (M) George Semeniuk  
 Allan Mulek  
 Dennis Ostafichuk  
 Lee Hodge  
 Henry Dombrosky (r. Sept. 11)  
 John Skoreyko (e. Oct. 6)  
 1979 — (M) George Semeniuk  
 Allan Mulek  
 Dennis Ostafichuk  
 Lee Hodge  
 John Skoreyko (r. Sept 12)  
 Jack deBil (e. Sept. 28)  
 1980 — (M) George Semeniuk  
 Dennis Ostafichuk  
 Lee Hodge (r. Jan. 9)  
 Allan Mulek  
 Jack deBil  
 John Paziuk (e. Jan. 25)

#### Appendix C 4

#### Founding Parishioners of St. John the Baptist Russo Greek Orthodox Church:

Nichol Babiak	Flora Kurick
Wasyl Cholak	Sam Kuliavych
George Cholak	William Kostishuk
John Drebet	John Mandiuk
Todor Drebet	Peter Mandiuk
Elie Pipella	William Nikiforuk
John Pipella	Gregory Paulencu
Constantine Pipella	George Skoreyko
Max Farris	Kozma Semeniuk
John Farris	Sawa Sorofenchan
Nick Fedorak	George Ropchan
Nick Gordey	John Ropchan
George Gelech	Jacob Tymchuk
John Fedun	George Zbyhley
John Hudema	John Zbyhley
Lazar Hudema	William Zalitach
John Horobetz	

#### Appendix C 5

First year Members of the Andrew Co-operative Association:

Member Number, Name.

1. Hackman, N. D.	7. Romanuik, W. A.
2. Eustafiewich, M.	8. Grenis, Mrs. A.
3. Hawreschuk, Mrs. M.	9. Worobets, S. S.
4. Romanuik, Mrs. E.	10. Lupul, Mrs. M. P.
5. Hunchak, John	11. Tanasuik, Metro
6. Kushneruik, Mike	12. Achtymichuk, A. G.

13. Tymchak, J. J.	28. Hrynewich, Wm.
14. Kucher, Metro	29. Bordian, Michael
15. Swab, Adam	30. Serediak, G. S. D.
16. Nemirsky, John	31. Eusafiewich, I.
17. Hennig, John	32. Hennig, Emil
18. Noga, Steve	33. Andruik, John J.
19. Worobets, D. H.	34. Hackman, Metro N.
20. Scraba, Mike	35. Woytowich, James
21. Tomyln, Fred	36. Skladan, Kernelo
22. Pawluik, P. H.	37. Lupaschuk, Geo.
23. Yakoweshen, Steve	38. ?
24. Witwicky, Leon	39. Olinek, Peter
25. Hennig, Ambrose	40. Trefanenko, Nick
26. Topolnitsky, George	41. Ewanowich, John
27. Korol, Sam	42. Melenka, Alex

#### Appendix C 6

#### Original Members of the Ukrainian Educational Society of Wostok

John Babich	Nick Babich
Nick D. Hackman	Mike Kushniruk
Wasyl Kozak	Wasyl Kolotyliuk
Steve Knysh	Alec Mizuriak
John C. Misibroky	John G. Puhach
Hnat Rybak	George Scraba
John N. Topolnitsky	Wasyl N. Topolnitsky
Peter N. Topolnitsky	Alex N. Topolnitsky
Harry N. Wasylynchuk	Wasyl Yakoweshen
George J. Yakoweshen	Steve Yakoweshen
Wasyl Zrobek	Mary Topolnitsky
Pearl Topolnitsky	Pearl Wakaruk
Steve Klapatiuk	J. W. Huculak
Metro Kucher	Steve Kucher
Harry Hancheruk	John Kucher
William Frunchak	

#### Appendix C 7

Pioneer Members who organized the construction of the Russian Greek Orthodox Holy Trinity Church of Sunland.

1910	1912
Metro Fediuk	George Woychuk
George Bidniak	George Korol
Elia Lastiwka	Tanesko Brenzan
George Lastiwka	Teodosy Gordayko
Joseph Malayko	Nickolay Alexandruik
Samuel Fediuk	Mikay Gregoraschuk
Tanasko Sorochan	Basil Mozigir
1911	Fred Wispinski
Temofiy Wagilek	Anton Ewasuik
Nikolay Lastiwka	Petro Zukiwski
Petro Yakimchuk	George Pelechytik
George Lupul	Makcem Ewasuik
Nick Elashchuk	1913-14
George Petraschuk	13 additional members

1915-16  
16 additional members  
1917-18  
11 additional members  
1919-22  
20 new members

### Appendix C 8

#### R.C.M.P. and A.P.P. Members

##### Rank—Name—Regimental Number

Cpl. W. W. Watt, 3565, April, 1905 - January, 1909  
Cst. J. A. Schreyer, 4599, June, 1909 - November, 1910  
Cst. F. W. Chadwick, 5118, December, 1910  
Cst. H. Jackson, 1911?  
Cst. F. Hidson, 1918?  
Cst. Weder, 1918?  
Cst. Samuel McPherson, August, 1918 - December, 1920  
Cst. Wm. E. Buchanan, October, 1919 - October, 1920  
Cst. George W. Jenkins, December, 1920 - December, 1921  
Cst. H. Hardaker, December, 1921 - March, 1922  
Cst. John E. James, November, 1921 - June, 1925  
Cst. W. D. B. Munton, May, 1922 - October, 1922  
Cst. Wm. Reay, June, 1925 - August, 1928  
Cst. A. R. Collis, 11547, October, 1937-1939  
Cst. P. R. Simbelist, 12512, October, 1937-1939  
Cst. W. Johns, 11894, January, 1939-1944  
Cst. J. Nazimek, 12683, January, 1939-1942  
Cst. Arthur Stewart, 12709, January, 1944-1946  
Cst. C. R. Duff, 11848, February, 1946-1950  
Cpl. C. R. Duff, 11848, January, 1950-1952  
Cst. J. T. Johnson, 13594, March, 1952-1956  
Cst. W. Reinbold, 15036, January, 1956-1960  
Cst. G. J. Barry, 17165, February, 1960-1962  
Cst. R. W. Eberley, 18480, January, 1962-1964  
Cst. John Dorey, 1964  
Cpl. R. W. Eberley, 18480, March, 1964-1966  
Cpl. Ken G. J. Veals, 17162, January, 1966-1970  
Cst. J. E. Gerich, 25495, January, 1968-1970  
Cpl. Ed Corson, 18931, September 4, 1968 - August 1, 1973  
Cst. Nick Taylor, 24345, April 29, 1968 - December 6, 1968  
Cst. John Ginther, 24900, December 6, 1968 - March 2, 1969  
Cst. Stan Lindsay, 24972, March 14, 1969 - January 17, 1970  
Cst. Douglas G. Bates, 26731, January 17, 1970 - February 28, 1971  
Cst. Dave Lee, March, 1971-  
Cst. Bill Wilson, 27158, March 1, 1971 - September 5, 1971

Cst. Tom Mundell, 29044, July 19, 1972 - May 2, 1973  
Cpl. Gordon Forrester, 22470, July 30, 1973 - August 8, 1978  
Cst. Mark Snell, 29031, May 1, 1973 - August 25, 1974  
Cst. Ivan Borkvic, 29351, August 7, 1974 - May 4, 1975  
Cst. Dave Joyes, 31267, August 27, 1974 - November 11, 1975  
Cst. Les Badham, 27496, May 2, 1975 - June 26, 1979  
Cst. Bill Bussey, 31076, November 11, 1975 - June 6, 1976  
Cst. Milt Tucker, 32882, April 7, 1976 - January 31, 1978  
Cst. Mike Weightman, 34172, January 26, 1978 - July 9, 1979  
Cpl. J. W. Yaskiw, 27337, August 1978 - present.  
Cst. P. J. Brady, 27259, June, 1979 - present  
Cst. B. H. Button, 33216, July, 1979 - present

### Appendix C 9

#### Business Section of Andrew

Please consult the enclosed Village of Andrew map for the locations of the following legal descriptions. The following list includes renters as well as owners.

RAILWAY AVENUE  
Block 1, Lots 11 and 12  
Mike Mutual, livery barn 1928-29  
Peter Horobec, livery barn 1929-36  
John Frunchak, welding shop 1936-present  
Block 1, Lots 13, 14, 15  
Imperial Lumber 1930-42  
Village Centre Motel,  
Lee Hodge, Lots 13, 14 1977-present  
Doreen Bodnar, residence, Lot 15  
Block 2, Lots 10 and 11  
Swab and Zukiwsky, garage 1929  
John and Metro Zukiwsky,  
Andrew Garage 1930-33  
P. Singer, garage 1933-34  
Bill Gawryliuk, rented, garage 1934-35  
Wolansky's Garage,  
Peter Wolansky and Hawes 1934-40  
George Shulko, rented, garage  
Bill Lakusta, rented, garage  
Andrew Post Office  
Block 2, Lot 12  
John Andruchow, barber 1938-42  
Metro Klompas, machinist  
Nick Woroschuk, tinsmithing  
Village  
Block 2, Lots 13, 14  
Hardware & Implements, T. J. Matichuk 1930-  
David Frunchak, insurance, real estate -77

village secretary office			
part of bldg. — Eileen's Beauty Parlor			
part of bldg. — Doctors from			
Lamont Clinic		1963-68	
Allan Mulek, residence		1977-present	
part of bldg. — Barry Fischer, insurance			
part of bldg. — Dr. Neil Starko,			
optometrist		1976-present	
Block 2, Lots 15, 16, 17			
Andrew Hotel, see story for owners		1929-present	
North part of Lot 17, Sample Room			
George Serediak, barber		1929-46	
Edwin McPheeter, Lawyer		1931-32	
John Ewasiuk and later			
Walter Gargus, barbers		1940's	
Half of bldg. for travelling salesmen's samples			
John Ewasiuk, men's shop, clothing			
Block 3, Lots 13, 14, 15, 16			
Kroening's Garage, Mike Kroening		1929-42	
Imperial Motors, Alex Serediak,			
garage, car dealership,			
machinery dealer		1945-	
Andrew Tire Shop, John Skoreyko			
Fedun's Welding, and Snooker Corner,			
Herb Fedun		1972-present	
Block 3, Lot 17			
Ziletsky, blacksmith			
Alex Skoreiko, blacksmith		1930-46	
John Tkachuk, blacksmith		1952-63	
Alberta Government Telephones		1965-present	
Block 3, Lot 18			
Village owned, vacant			
Block 3, Lot 19			
Tom Danyluk, Cockshutt dealership		1930-34	
John Meronyk, Cockshutt dealership		1934-35	
Farris Brothers, Cockshutt dealership		1935-47	
George Woolley, partner			
Nick Woroschuk, rented part,			
tinsmithing		mid 1940's	
Alex Cholak, rented, Esso agent		1943-44	
Co-op Warehouse			
Block 3, Lot 20			
Nick Bodnar		1939-42	
Sam Fedun, Esso agent		1944-45	
Leo Scraba, Esso agent		1945-52	
Margaret Kowal, hairdresser		late 1950's	
Hodge and Andriashak, laundromat		1974-76	
Petrashak, laundromat		1976-78	
Vacant			
Block 3, Lot 21			
Elia Ogrodiuk, shoemaker		1928-58	
William Elchuk, shoemaker		1958-present	
East half of bldg.,			
Lena Elchuk, hairdresser		1970-present	
Block 3, Lots 22, 23			
Paul Yakoweshen, blacksmith, Lot 23		1939-42	
George Woolley, Cockshutt dealer			
Eugene Koroluk and Steve Warawa, tire shop			
Andrew Tire and Battery,			
John Skoreyko		1960-present	
Block 3, Lots 24, 25, 26			
Andrew Motors, George and			
Bill Lastiwka		1939-66	
garage, car dealership			
Village of Andrew, garage		1967-present	
Block 3, Lots 27, 28			
M. W. Lopatka, garage			
R. Thalhmyer, blacksmith,			
woodworking shop		1931	
Mrs. Kucher, seamstress, Lot 27			
George Puhalsky, gas station			
Paul Yakoweshen, rented			
William Homeniuk, woodworking		1940's	
Nick Pawliuk, shoe repair,			
north end of Lot 28		1940's	
Andrew Andriuk, confectionery		1959-present	
Block 3, Lot 29			
John Ostapowich, chopmill		1932-41	
John Ewasiuk, chopmill			
John and Nick Grosul, chopmill			
William Melnyk, chopmill			
John Scraba, chopmill			
John Grosul, chopmill			
Steve Lakusta, chopmill			
Dan Sorochan, chopmill		1959-67	
Dismantled			
MAIN STREET, West Side			
Block 2, Lot 18			
William Dlin, store		1930-32	
Andrew Farmers' Store,			
Dmetro Pelechosky		1932-42	
A. Liturnow, rented store		1935-36	
Nick Zelisko rented to			
Nick Sucholotosky general store		1948-49	
Peter McCarther, electrician			
Tailor Made Plumbing and Sheet Metal			
Tony Lechuk, plumber		1975-76	
Ron Lastiwka, ceramics shop		1978	
Stan Lapnisky			
Co-op, temporary service centre			
during construction			
of new store		1979	
Block 2, Lot 19			
William Dlin		1930-31	
Danyluk's Electric Shop,			
John Danyluk, radio shop,			
J. I. Case Implements, gas station			
William Scraba and Bill Gordey,			
radio repair, gas station		1948-51	

Rented bldg. to John and Leo Scraba, service station		John and Nick Kirstiuk, rented, grocery store	
Rented to Mike Gregoraschuk and Peter Wiwad, service station, P & M Shell	1959-63	Treasury Branch, traded this lot for Lot 25 with Paul Hrushchak	1958-59
Wally Trefanenko, Shell Station rented to Allan Mulek and Mike Gregoraschuk, A & M Service, Shell station	1963-68 1968-77	Paul Hruschak, barbershop Dr. Sacker, chiropracter, rented Allen Koroluk, insurance, rented Zaruby, lawyer, rented	1958-present 1965-67 1966-68
Co-op bought lot, dismantled bldg.	1979	Paul Hrushchak, insurance Steve Babichuk, insurance Steve Blashko, insurance	1967-69 1974-76
Block 2, Lot 20, 21		Block 3, Lot 25	
Alberta Lumber Company	1929	Andrew Real Estate, John G. Huculak	1930-42
Builders Hardware	to	Zukiwsky's Jewellery Store,	
Revelstoke Lumber	1963	Metro Zukiwsky,	1942-43
Co-op Service Centre	1963-79	Part of bldg., — Pauline Zukiwsky, egg grading	
Block 2, Lot 22		Belle Serediak, beauty parlor	
Ann Warshawsky		Palamarchuk's Meat Market, temporarily while rebuilding burned building	1945
Pearl's Cafe, Pearl Palamarchuk	1933-36	Kazmer and Walter Gargus, barbers	1948-58
T. Tomaszewsky, printing press	1935	Alvina Popik, rented, hairdresser	
George Fediuk, butcher shop		Paul Hrushchak traded this lot for Lot 24 with the Treasury Branch	1958-59
Anatasia Shewchuk, cafe		Block 3, Lot 26	
Pauline Zukiwsky, egg grading station		Gus Seronik, grocery store	1930-42
Commodity Distributing Centre or Andrew Trading Co.	1938-59	FIRE	1932?
Nick Radomsky		OK Store, John Pasnak, rented	1935-36
Macleods Store, Morris Peniuk, dealer	1959-64	P. J. Lesiuk, John Deere dealer	
Nick Panasiuk, laundromat, never opened		John Seiche, John Deere dealer	
Co-op bought lot for new store		Steve Babichuk, Cockshutt dealership	
Block 2, Lot 23		Dale Wickencamp, residence	1976
J. F. Warshawsky, butchershop and cafe	1929-37	Henry Dombrosky, residence, laundromat	1979
Edwin McPheeter, Lawyer, rented	1935-36	Block 3, Lot 27	
Nick Lotosky, butcher shop		Alex Oystrek, butcher shop	1930-32
Ann Pobran, hairdresser		FIRE	
Alex Mihalcheon, vacant		Red and White Store, ladies' wear, groceries	1933-60's
Toppy's Meat Market, Dmetro Topolnitsky	1947-49	Pauline Braschuk	
Bill Alexandriuk, cafe		Paul Savitsky, vacant	1960's-present
Steve Lakusta, cafe		Block 3, Lot 28	
Metro Romanchuk, cafe		Mr. and Mrs. Alex Lichuk, dress shop	1935-42
Bill Larson, rented, electrician, cafe	1953	Mike Shulba, tailor	
Bill Lakusta, rented, cafe		Belle Serediak, rented, hairdresser, 1st location	
Helen Romanchuk, cafe	1954-60	Mary Koren and Helen Romaniuk, dress shop	
Mike Ruptash, cafe	1960-62	Elsie Grekul, rented hairdresser	
Mike and Sadie Gregoraschuk, cafe	1962-67	Elsie Fedun, dress shop	1963-67
Bill and Mary Ostafichuk, rented, cafe	1967-68	Jean Joint, Dorothy Mikasko	1975-76
J & J Restaurant, John and Jennie Babichuk, cafe	1968-74	Tony Robertson, TV repair	1978
Mr. and Mrs. Juric, cafe	1974-75	Block 2, Lot 29	
Wickencamp, vacant		Canadian Bank of Commerce, rented temporarily while constructing new building on Lot 30	1929-32
Henry's Cafe, Henry Dombrosky	1975-79		
Don Dong, rented cafe	1979		
Block 2, Lot 24			
Andrew Co-operative Co. General Store, Nick Makarenko	1929-42		



John Drabiuk, poolroom	1935-38	Demko, lawyer, weekly	
Fred Olinyk, Poolroom and bowling alley	1938-39	Bill Shandro, plumber	1960-66
William Semeniuk and Alex Lichuk, poolroom		Block 3, Lot 5	
	1939-41	Municipal District of Wostok Office	1930-37
John Kotyk and Bill Esopenko, poolroom	1941-	M. J. O'Brien, rented, lawyer	1938-41
Mr. Boston, poolroom		Peter Perich, A.G.T. Office	
Jack Jacobou and Philip Huculak	1949-60	Bill Megley, grocery store	
John Knysh, poolroom and bowling alley	1960	FIRE	
John's Watch Repair		William Fedorak, grocery store	1946-58
Walter Gargus, rented, barbershop		M & M Store, John Bogdan	1958-73
Isaac Sadownik, vacant		M & M Store, Al Miller	1973-78
Block 2, Lot 30		M & M Store, Onoario Bordignon	1978-present
Canadian Bank of Commerce, rented	1932-37	Block 3, Lot 6	
D. J. Woroschuk, Post Office		Fred Woychuk, grocery store	1930-37
Agency for Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce in Willingdon		Fred Fediuk, grocery store	1937-45
Mr. Elkow, residence		Nick Palamarchuk, bought and dismantled bldg.	
MAIN STREET East Side		FIRE	
Block 3, Lot 1		Wm. Tkachuk, store and jewellery repair	1945-55
Nick Bodnar	1933-39	Nick Semeniuk, grocery store	1955-72
Liberty Cafe, rented, Jim Mah		Marvin and Corinne Kawyuk,	
FIRE		Corinne's Beauty Salon	1972-77
Petruck, rented, grocery store		Kim Cherniwchan, rented,	
Bill Melnyk, rented, groceries		hairdresser	1979-present
ladies' wear	1936	Block 3, Lot 7	
Bill Kuryk, grocery		Wm. Lesick, store and village	
Bolechosky, rented, grocery		secretary office	1930-56?
Nick Lazaruk, general store	1949-52	D. J. Frunchak, village secretary office	
George Lazaruk, general store	1952-56	Verna Topolnisky	
Metro Sopka, rented, store	1956-57	John Skoreyko, Lydia Skoreyko	
Dmetro Slobodian, electrician, rented	1959-68	Beauty Parlor	Mid 1960
Southside Memorial, rented	1969-71	Phyllis Trefanenko, rented,	
Fedun's Funeral Home, rented, agency	1971-77	beauty parlor	late 1960's
Block 3, Lot 2		Mac's Sports World, Mac Danyluk	1976-present
Hall, see story for owners' names	1930-72	Block 3, Lot 8	
Alberta Liquor Store	1972-present	John Dubas, store	1930-37
Block 3, Lot 3		Metro Lopatka	
Billiard Room, John Zelisko	1930-33	John Melnyk, rented, grocery store	
Billiard Room, John Drabiuk and		John Wagilek and David Serediak,	
Fred Olinyk	1933-38	rented, store	1939-40
Steve Lesick, poolroom	1938-40	Andrew Co-op, rented	1940-44
B. Krawchuk, poolroom	1940-41	Metro Lopatka, A.G.T.,	
Bill Megley, grocery store	1941-45	telephone exchange	1945-65
William Tkachuk	1945	Home Plate Studio, George Kucher,	
FIRE		Photo Studio	1957-58
Lot divided after fire, never rebuilt		Floyd's Upholstery	1959
Block 3, Lot 4		Village of Andrew	
Three Star Cafe and Meat Market,		Topps Bakery & Coffee Shop,	
Nick Palamarchuk	1934-45	Alex Topolnitsky	1974-present
and William Melenka		Block 3, Lot 9	
FIRE	1945	Andrew Fruit Store, Peter Bolichowsky	1930-42
Nick's Cafe and Meat Market	1945-present	Eagle Confectionary, John Lopatka	
Addition occupied by John Ewasiuk,		W.K. General Store, Wm. and	
barber	1948-53	Alice Kurylo	1956-61
J. J. Fedun, real estate, insurance	1953-	Nick and Anne Hawrelak, grocery store	1961-64
		Nick and Anne Mendiuk, grocery	1964-68

Mendiuk residence 1968-present  
 Block 3, Lot 10  
 Drug Store, Dr. Connolly 1930-39  
 Dr. Valens, rented office space  
 Rexall Drug Store, H. B. Olsen 1939-64  
 George and Verna Topolnisky  
 Phyllis Trefanenko, rented, hairdresser  
 Susan Kastelan, rented, hairdresser  
 Colleen Stratchuk, rented, hairdresser 1978-79  
 George Topolnisky, M.L.A. office present  
 Block 3, Lots 11 and 12  
 Andrew Merchantile Co., general store 1929-44  
 Joe and Sam Hoffman  
 Andrew Co-op Store, grocery 1944-present  
 Lot 11  
 Andrew Co-op, displayed Co-op  
 Implement machinery 1944-63  
 Andrew and District Savings and  
 Credit Union 1963-present

Arthur Boutillier Auditor Soda Lake  
 1921  
 1 Wm. Knysh (reeve) Andrew R. L. Pickell  
 2 N. Zignash Luzan Andrew  
 3 N. Moshuk Kahwin  
 4 D. Plechosky Wostok  
 5 E. J. Hamilton Andrew  
 6 W. Fedun Krakow  
 1922  
 1 W. Nikaforuk Zawale R. L. Pickell  
 2 Wm. Fedun Krakow Andrew  
 3 D. Plechosky Wostok  
 4 Harry Topolnicky Andrew  
 5 Edward Hamilton Andrew  
 (reeve)  
 6 George Walanski Kahwin  
 1923  
 1 Sam Cholak Mundare George Woolley  
 2 Jno. Warsczawski Chipman Andrew  
 3 D. Plechosky (reeve) Wostok  
 4 H. Topolnicky Pakan  
 5 E. Hamilton Andrew  
 6 George Walanski Kahwin  
 1924  
 1 S. Cholak Luzan D. J. Sorochan  
 2 M. Prokopchuk Krakow Zawale  
 3  
 4 H. Topolnicky (reeve) Pakan  
 5 E. Hamilton. Andrew  
 6 G. Walanski Kahwin  
 1925  
 1 M. D. Mutual Zawale D. J. Sorochan  
 2 P. Strashok Chipman Zawale  
 3 J. Matenchuk Wostok  
 4 H. Topolnicky (reeve) Pakan  
 5 P. J. Andriuk Sunland  
 6 G. Walanski Kahwin  
 1926  
 1 M. D. Mutual Zawale  
 2 M. Prokopchuk Chipman  
 3 Joe Matenchuk Wostok  
 4 Harry Topolnicky Pakan  
 5 P. J. Andriuk Sunland  
 6 W. Goroniuk Kahwin  
 (Entire Council stricken and replaced with H. A. Kidney, Official  
 Administrator Department of Municipal Affairs.)  
 1927  
 1 John J. Tymchuk Luzan D. J. Sorochan  
 2 Wm. Prokopchuk Krakow Zawale  
 3 Joe Matenchuk Wostok  
 4 W. M. Knysh Limestone  
 Lake  
 5 P. J. Andriuk (reeve) Sunland  
 6 G. Walanski Kahwin  
 1928  
 1 John J. Tymchuk Luzan D. J. Sorochan  
 2 W. Prokopchuk Krakow Andrew  
 3 P. W. Hunchak Wostok  
 4 W. M. Knysh Limestone  
 Lake  
 5 P. J. Andriuk (reeve) Sunland  
 6 Leon Witwicky Kahwin  
 1929  
 1 J. J. Tymchuk (reeve) Luzan D. J. Sorochan  
 2 P. Holowaychuk Krakow Andrew  
 3 P. W. Hunchak Wostok  
 4 H. Topolnicky Pakan

### Appendix C 10

#### Municipal District of Wostok No. 546

Division	Councillors	Address	Secretary-Treasurer
1908	Wostok LID #28N4		
1	Theodore Nemirsky (chairman)		S. W. Calvert
2	J. Lesar		Wostok
3	F. Wosnay		
4	E. S. Harris		
5	H. Samograd		
1915	Local Improvement District		
1	C. Pipella	Mundare	Elias Marianicz
2	Jno. Warsczawski (chairman)	Chipman	Sniatyn
3	Wasył Tkachuk	Wostok	
4	Simeon Chepyka	Sniatyn	
5	Metro Shapka	Andrew	
6	Petro Krawchuk	Kahwin	
1916			
1	C. Pipella	Mundare	Elias Marianicz
2	Jno. Warshawsky (chairman)	Chipman	Sniatyn
3	Wasył Tkachuk	Wostok	
4	J. Melnyk		
5	J. Tedorowicz		
6	G. Lastiwka		
MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF WOSTOK No. 546			
Division	Councillors	Address	Secretary-Treasurer
1919			
1	N. Zignash	Luzan	Elias Marianicz
2	John Warshawsky	Chipman	Sniatyn
3	J. Hnidan (reeve)	Zawale	
4	W. Knysh	Limestone Lake	
5	M. Shapka	Andrew	
6	N. Moshuk	Kahwin	
1920	Same except N. Zignash (reeve)		R. Pickell Andrew

5	N. Ewanowich	Andrew	
6	Leon Witwicky	Kahwin	
1930	Same as 1929		Michael Sloboda
			Andrew
1931			
1	J. J. Tymchuk	Luzan	M. Sloboda
2	P. Holowaychuk	Krakow	Andrew
3	P. W. Hunchak	Wostok	
4	John Klita	Rodef	
5	N. Ewanowich (reeve)	Andrew	
6	L. Witwicky	Kahwin	
1932			
1	J. J. Tymchuk	Luzan	M. Sloboda
2	P. Holowaychuk	Krakow	Andrew
3	J. F. Matenchuk	Wostok	
4	John Klita	Rodef	
5	N. Ewanowich (reeve)	Andrew	
6	Leon Witwicky	Kahwin	
1933			
1	John J. Tymchuk	Luzan	
2	Matthew Hryniw	St.	
		Michael	
3	Joseph F. Matenchuk (reeve)	Wostok	
4	Wm. N. Knysh	Limestone	
		Lake	
5	Gregori G. Moisey	Andrew	
6	Leon Witwicky	Kahwin	
1934			
1	M. D. Mutual	Andrew	M. Sloboda
2	Matthew Hryniw	St.	
		Michael	Andrew
3	J. F. Matenchuk (reeve)	Wostok	
4	Wm. Knysh	Limestone	
		Lake	
5	G. H. Moisey	Andrew	
6	Wm. Lastiwka	Kahwin	
1935			
1	M. D. Mutual	Andrew	M. Sloboda
2	Matthew Hryniw	St.	
		Michael	Andrew
3	J. Matenchuk	Wostok	
4	Wm. Knysh (reeve)	Wostok	
5	Gregory Moisey	Andrew	
6	Fred Kucher	Shandro	
1936			
1	M. D. Mutual (reeve)	Andrew	M. Sloboda
2	M. Hryniw	St.	Andrew
		Michael	
3	S. J. Sorochan	Wostok	
4	Wm. Knysh	Wostok	
5	G. H. Moisey	Andrew	
6	Wm. Semeniuk	Kahwin	
1937			
1	M. D. Mutual (reeve)	Andrew	M. Sloboda
2	M. Hryniw	St.	
		Michael	
3	S. J. Sorochan	Wostok	
4	Wm. Knysh	Wostok	
5	G. H. Moisey	Andrew	
6	Wm. Semeniuk	Kahwin	
1938	Same as 1936, 1937 except G. H. Moisey Reeve		
1939-43	N. Rushton, Official Administrator		M. Sloboda

For the second time, the Department of Municipal Affairs had dismissed the council and placed an official administrator.

1944	Municipal District of Lamont No. 516		
1	Louis Stawniczy	Andrew	Andrew
	Michael T. Nemirsky		
2	William P. Eleniak	Chipman	Lamont
3	Michael Cholak	Andrew	
4	S. Rudko	Delph	
5	Peter Moshansky (reeve)	Leeshore	
1945			
1946	M.D. of Lamont No. 82		
1	Louis Stawniczy	Andrew	Michael T. Nemirsky
2	Wm. P. Eleniak	Chipman	Lamont
3	Michael Cholak (reeve)	Andrew	
4	Metro Toderovich	Andrew	
5	Steve Gurba	Star	
1947			
1	Louis Stawniczy	Andrew	Michael T. Nemirsky
2	William P. Eleniak	Chipman	Lamont
3	John P. Nikiforuk (reeve)	St.	
4	Metro Toderovich	Michael	
5	Fred Stelter	Wostok	
1948			
	Metro Toderovich 1946-49	Andrew	
1949-58			
	George J. Kapitsky	Andrew	
1958-74			
	John J. Kawyuk		
1968	County of Lamont No. 30		
1974-	Mike Kapicki		
	present		

### Appendix C 11 Village Constables

Alex J. Skoreiko  
 Matt D. Thomas  
 George Neurowsky  
 Mr. Kelba  
 Napoleon McGillvary  
 N. Bochanesky  
 John Frunchak  
 Art Kopp  
 George M. Shulko  
 W. Gordey — Deputy Cst.  
 B. W. Vance  
 Alexander Bidniak  
 Bohdan Buchkowsky  
 Clyde Ajas  
 John Skoreyko

**Special Constables**  
 Nick Frunchak  
 Matt Thomas  
 John Frunchak  
 Bohdan Buchkowsky  
 Delmer Huchulak  
 John Skoreyko  
 Orest Waskowich  
 George Alexandriuk  
**Night Watchmen**  
 Mr. Griffin  
 Alex Skoreiko  
 P. Bolechosky  
 Matt Thomas

### Appendix C 12

#### Andrew Lady Lions Members 1948-1980

Lena Albiston	Elinor Blair
Willa Andriuk	Irene Calder
Kay Bordian	Vici Chernick
Lena Bordian	Helen Duff
Alice Beaupre	Nan Dohaniuk
Helen Brown	Lena Fedorak

Elizabeth Gordy  
 Anne Grykuliak  
 Bubbles Heath  
 Rose Huculak  
 Ella Johnson  
 Susan Kastelen  
 Mary Kerchinsky  
 Anne Kopp  
 Mary Krezanowski  
 Alice Krywaniuk  
 Alice Kurylo  
 Jennie Lesiuk  
 Emily Lesick  
 Margaret Lott  
 Florence Lucas  
 Alice Marianicz  
 Nellie Markewich  
 Anne Matiaszow  
 Helen Olsen

Vi Olson  
 Lee Palamarek  
 Anne Palamarchuk  
 Joan Palamarchuk  
 Vici Pewarchuk  
 Dianne Poole  
 Margaret Purnell  
 Martha Radomsky  
 Jessie Scraba  
 Jean Sereda  
 Belle Serdiak  
 Ida Strong  
 Mary Swab  
 Verna Topolnisky  
 Grace Topolnitsky  
 Cassie Woolley  
 Alice Woolley  
 Sophie Woroschuk  
 Louise Wynnychuk

L. L. Kostash 1939 — 1942  
 M. Sloboda 1943 — 1947  
 M. Woycenko 1948 — 1954  
 N. A. Melnyk 1955 - 1968  
 N. Wakaruk 1969  
 M. Woycenko 1970 — 1975  
 Smoky Lake Auditing 1976 — 1979

### Appendix C 16

#### Andrew Community Centre Association Life Members 1967-1980

by Verna Topolnisky

1. George and Verna Topolnisky
2. Mike and Mary Fedun
3. Victor and Pearl Melenka
4. Alec and Alice Woychuk
5. George and Lena Morie
6. John and Anne Gargus
7. Marshall and Alice Krywaniuk
8. Nicholas and Bessie Melnyk
9. Mike and Victoria Blashko
10. Adam and Mary Swab
11. John and Rosalia Huculak
12. Nick and Catherine Trefanenko
13. John and Anastacia Tanasichuk
14. Nick and Kate Dmetruk
15. George and Jean Kapitski
16. John P. Zukiwsky
17. Harry and Lena Scraba
18. Peter and Kalyna Scraba
19. Alex and Helen Mihalcheon
20. William and Pearl Grosul
21. Victor and Sophie Ewanovich
22. Nick and Lena Bugiak
23. Andrew and Doreen Goroniuk
24. William and Pearl Malayko
25. George and Phyllis Pesaruk
26. William and Ann Grykuliak
27. Stan and Lil Lapnisky
28. Mary (Wm.) Semeniuk
29. Harold and Eliz Hennig
30. Sam and Helen Fedun
31. Steve Fedun
32. Metro and Jean Radomsky
33. John and Jennie Babiuk
34. John and Agnes Ewanowich
35. John and Dianne Grosul
36. Nicololai and Maria Bochanesky
37. Harry and Laura Tymchuk
38. John and Helen Bogdan
39. Victor and Anne Matiaszow
40. Walter and Jean Gargus
41. John and Louise Wynnychuk
42. Alec and Belle Serdiak
43. Peter and Shirley Palamarchuk

### Appendix C 13

#### Village Maintenance Staff

S. Cholak	Wm. Ostapowich
S. Lesick	George Ewanchuk
N. Ewasiuk	Nick Luchko
Art Kopp	Stewart Little
George Lastiwka	John Reddikopp
Andy Maticchuk	Ron Miner
Nick Ostafichuk	Dale Wood
Metro Ostashek	Ronald Bell
Ken Hamaliuk	

### Appendix C 14

#### Village Secretary-Treasurers

Wm. A. Lesick 1930 — 1932  
 M. W. Lopatka 1933 — 1940  
 D. Plechowsky 1940  
 D. J. Woroschuk 1941 — March, 1942  
 M. W. Lopatka Mar. 1942 — 1949  
 W. A. Lesick 1950 — 1952  
 Emily Lesick 1952 — Oct. 31, 1960  
 D. J. Frunchak Nov. 1960 — Nov. 5, 1965  
 N. Wakaruk Nov., 1965 — Apr., 1969  
 W. J. Grykuliak, May 5, 1969 — Nov. 14, 1969  
 Steve Blashko Nov., 1969 — Aug. 31, 1970  
 N. Wakaruk (temporary) Sept. 1, 1970 — Sept 29, 1970  
 M. Melnyk Sept. 29, 1970 — April, 1979  
 Dale Prince April 1979 — Jan. 31, 1980  
 Albert Holubowich Feb. 27, 1980 —

### Appendix C 15

#### Village Auditors

Mr. Chester 1933  
 D. J. Woroschuk 1934 — 1938

44. Dmetro and Sophie Slobodian
45. Edward and Sadie Hamilton
46. John and Betty Ostapowich
47. Jim and Ella Tomya
48. Nick and Dora Lazaruk
49. Peter and Rose Huculak
50. Nicholas and Helen Semeniuk
51. John and Mary Hunchak
52. Peter and Clara Scraba
53. Andrew Co-op. Ass'n
54. Metro and Nancy Worobets
55. Alec and Ann Olinyk
56. Andrew Lions Club
57. Wm. and Mary Levicki
58. Leon and Sophie Urbanovich
59. Annie Hotzman
60. Sophie Topolnisky
61. Ben and Lily Kastelen
62. Nick N. Ewanchuk
63. Nick and Mary Ewanchuk
64. Isidor-Ann Eustafiewich
65. Steve-Caroline Menzak
66. Wilfred Yaremi
67. Peter and Francis Shlicta
68. John and Rose Zabrick
69. Leo and Anna Fedun
70. Andrew Unifarm #61
71. Wm. and Mary Kapitsky
72. Wm. and Julie Melenka
73. Metro-Anelia Topolnisky
74. Gregory and Jean Moisey
75. Nick and Anna Wirstuk
76. Andrew T.J. Matichuk
77. Andrew and Tillie Basisty
78. Wm. and Helen Sorotsky
79. Paul and Martha Andriuk
80. Steve and Eva Lastiwka
81. Mike and Josie Kozak
82. Leon and Nancy Pysar
83. John and Lena Lupul
84. Alex and Mary Skoreiko
85. Wm. and Lena Skoreyko
86. George and Domka Tanasiuk
87. George and Lil Semeniuk
88. Steve and Doris Lakusta
89. Sam and Ann Mitansky
90. Paul and Mary Zukiwsky
91. Wm. and Grace Shandro
92. George and Mary Andriuk
93. Andrew-Hi-School Cl./42
94. Anton and Kate Matiaszow
95. Tom and Lena Lazaruk
96. Nick and Lena Gawryluk
97. Nick Ptashnyk
98. Mary Worobets
99. Steve and Eleanor Babichuk
100. Bill and Chris Straticuk
101. Nick and Violet Panasiuk
102. Francis and Violet Olsen
103. Lena (Steve) Ostashek
104. Walter and Ester Megley
105. Andrew 4 H — Club
106. John and Dora Malinowsky
107. William and Anne Hamaliuk
108. St. Marys Kysyliw Parish
109. St. Johns Ukr. Orth. Parish
110. Wm. and Marge Andriuk
111. George Petzul
112. Annie Ferbey
113. Rose Hackman
114. Steve and Grace Blashko
115. George and Anna Shulko
116. Nick and Rose Yakoweshyn
117. Philip and Caroline Lapnisky
118. Leonty and Elizabeth Ambrosie
119. Rosie Hamaliuk
120. Joe and Dora Demchuk
121. George and Rose Luchko
122. Wm. and Sophie Urbanovich
123. William J. Tkachuk
124. Joe and Jane Lamash
125. Tom Trefanenko
126. Steve and Mary Olinek
127. Alec and Helen Melenka
128. Nick and Mary Bodnarek
129. George and Adeline Hackman
130. Prokop and Cassie Fedun
131. Melity and Mary Eustafiewich
132. Pentely and Josephine Boyda
133. George and Anna Danelesko
134. Nick and Mary Hnatiuk
135. Mike and Mary Sidor
136. William and Verna Melnyk
137. N.F.U. Local #702
138. Harry and Annie Matichuk
139. Joe and Mary Fedun
140. Stan and Anne Noga
141. William and Lena Kucher
142. Nick and Mary Tymchak
143. Alex and Grace Topolnitsky
144. Alex and Bessie Hushlak
145. Paul and Doris Pawluk
146. Tekienna Pawluk
147. Nick and Helen Zelisko
148. William and Jessie Scraba
149. Wm. and Mary Ostafichuk
150. Albert and Mary Saulou
151. John and Katie Andruchow
152. Ernie and Judy Shulko
153. John and Jean Matichuk

154. Peter and Chris Shulko
155. William and Rose Pipella
156. Nick Tkachuk
157. Peter and Jean Anaka
158. Nick Sowchuk
159. Eli and Helen Topolnitsky
160. Sarwan and Kuldeep Sihota
161. John O. Hunka
162. William and Sarah Melenka
163. John and Sophie Nikiforuk
164. Max and Nancy Charchuk
165. George and Clara Cholak
166. Metro and Dorothy Gryzkewich
167. Nick and Anne Zabrick
168. John and Tancy Knysch
169. John and Mary Tkachuk
170. Mike and Kate Kapicki
171. Nick and Helen Kudryk
172. Mike and Helen Tymchyshyn
173. William and Sadie Woychuk
174. William and Mary Goroniuk
175. Mike and Jean Lamash
176. John and Laura Melnyk
177. Peter and Erna Wirstuk
178. John and Mary Tymchyshyn
179. John and Mary Farris
180. Anastascia Tokaruk
181. George and Nancy Danyluk

182. Kate Sorotsky
183. Alec and Anne Fedun
184. Peter and Mary Tulick
185. John and Mary Blazenko
186. John and Mabel Skladan
187. John and Florence Kozakewich
188. Andrew Sr. Citizens Club
189. Andrew Agricultural Society
190. George and Helen Kucher
191. Gerald and Helen Tymchyshyn
192. Bill and Evangeline Kozakewich
193. Mike and Mary Mulek
194. Leonard Mekechuk
195. Alec and Anne Ropchan
196. Andrew Ukr. Dance Club
197. Alec and Mary Perpeletza
198. Andy and Anne Pipella
199. Steve and Pearl Lastiwka
200. David and Eileen Frunchak

### Appendix C 17

#### Village of Andrew Fire Chiefs

A. J. Skoreiko	Peter Palamarchuk
John Frunchak	John Skoreyko
Bill Gordey	Metro Ostashek
A. Bidniak	Cpl. G. Forrester
Art Kopp	Marchall Stewart

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