

# Chapter 5

## VIE SOCIALE / SOCIAL LIFE

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### SANTÉ / HEALTH

#### **Associate Medical Clinic – Clinique médicale associée**

by **Rachelle Pelletier and Lucille Dubé**

In 1972, the Associate Medical Clinic from St. Albert opened its first medical clinic in Legal. Marcel Dubé, mayor at that time, was instrumental in obtaining the services of doctors for that clinic. Dr. Norman McDonald, with the help of Marilyn Fizer, his medical receptionist, was the first doctor to come to Legal.



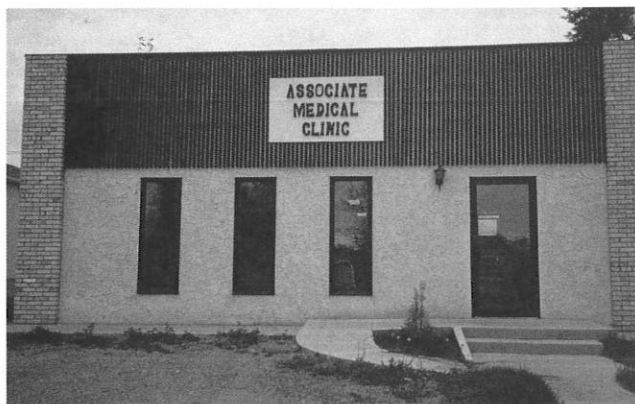
First building to house the Associate Medical Clinic

The clinic has been in operation for the last 22 years. Legal is fortunate to have had the following doctors: McDonald, Hodges, Glubish, Underwood, Mair, Schaffter, Lefebvre, Hussain, Killerman, Dalphond and MacIver.

The medical receptionists over the years: Marilyn Fizer, Lucille Dubé and Rachelle Pelletier.

Rachelle, a very efficient receptionist, was helpful during the construction of the new Legal clinic, built in 1990 on main street, adjacent to the L.A. Confectionery. The clinic opened in January 1991.

*En 1972, Legal reçut sa première clinique médicale de StAlbert, grâce à l'initiative du maire à l'époque, Marcel Dubé. Dr Norman McDonald fut le premier médecin, avec Marilyn Fizer comme réceptionniste médicale. Au cours de la vingtaine d'années depuis l'ouverture de la clinique, plusieurs docteurs et réceptionnistes médicales ont offert leurs services. L'aide de Rachelle Pelletier fut très appréciée lors de la construction d'une nouvelle clinique qui ouvrit ses portes en janvier 1991.*



Associate Medical Clinic, 1990

## Château Sturgeon

compilé par Lucille Dubé

Le 24 novembre 1958, les citoyens de Legal et des environs préparèrent un rapport pour l'Honorable R.D. Jorgenson, Ministre du Bien-Etre Social, et pour son département, afin de les mettre au courant des avantages de construire un foyer à Legal. En février 1959, une réunion eut lieu à Morinville, à laquelle des délégués de différentes municipalités et de communautés environnantes participèrent. Après avoir étudié les possibilités, Legal fut choisi comme centre idéal pour le foyer. La construction devait se faire tout près de l'église où huit acres étaient disponibles.

On se mit à l'oeuvre en 1961 et l'ouverture officielle se fit en juillet 1962. Le Château Sturgeon comprenait 14 chambres simples et 18 chambres doubles mais comme ceci ne suffisait pas aux nombreuses demandes, 10 autres chambres ont été construites en 1972. Nous pouvons présentement loger 43 résidents et nous avons cinq suites pour des couples.

Le premier exécutif comprenait Georges Montpetit (président), Léo Carrière (secrétaire) et les autres membres: Walter Van De Walle, Henry

Ramsay, Lloyd Wheating et William O'Rouke. Depuis l'ouverture du Château Sturgeon, plusieurs personnes ont servi comme président dont Georges Montpetit, Rolland Préfontaine, Maurice St-Jean et Rolland Demers.

Présentement nous avons plusieurs résidents de 90 ans et plus: Zénon St-Jean (90), Rose A. Théberge (90) et Lucia Montpetit (97). Certains résidents sont au Château depuis plusieurs années: Henri Gibello depuis 1971, Rose Théberge depuis 1972 et Lucia Montpetit depuis 1973.

Depuis l'ouverture du Château, nous avons eu cinq directrices: Marguerite Hjeltman (1962 à 1966), Alice Leguerrier (1966 à 1974 et 1979 à 1981), Léa Pelletier (1974 à 1979), Rose Savard (1981 à 1986) et Lucille Dubé (1987- ).

Nous sommes fiers de notre Château et c'est toujours un plaisir de recevoir des visiteurs qui nous apportent leur joie de vivre et leur soutien.

Le discours prononcé par Georges Montpetit à l'ouverture officielle du Château Sturgeon en juillet 1962: 'Monsieur le président, Messieurs, Révérends Pères, visiteurs d'honneur, mesdames et messieurs: Nous sommes témoins aujourd'hui d'un évènement historique et mémorable qui



Turning of the Sod ceremony for the Château Sturgeon by the Honorable Jorgenson, Minister of Health & Welfare

couronne plusieurs années d'effort et de planification. Grâce au travail assidu et au bel esprit de nos promoteurs et grâce à l'approbation de notre Gouvernement Provincial nous dédions ce beau foyer à l'usage et au confort de nos citoyens âgés. Rien ne fut épargné pour y rendre la vie plus heureuse: tout fut bien agencé afin de donner au Foyer une atmosphère de famille pour que ceux qui y déménageront ne s'y trouvent pas étrangers. Même le personnel fut choisi selon des critères bien déterminés, dont leur sens développé des relations humaines. C'est avec humilité et reconnaissance que je prends part à cette ouverture officielle de notre foyer. Je souhaite que cette maison servira vraiment aux besoins de nos personnes âgées et qu'elle soit un hommage de fierté, de joie, de bonheur et de longue vie."



Château Sturgeon

November 24, 1958, the citizens of Legal and District prepared a brief for Honorable R.D. Jorgenson, Minister of Public Welfare, to acquaint him with the many advantages Legal had to offer for the establishment of a Senior Citizen's Home. This brief was presented at the Legislative Building to Honorable Jorgenson and Deputy Minister Hagen was in attendance. The following people were present: three representatives from the Village of Legal: his worship the Mayor Marcel Dauphinais, Lorenzo St. Jean (secretary), Lucien Bergevin and also three representatives from the community: Reverend Georges Primeau, Walter Van De Walle and Gus Mireault. February 5, 1959, a public meeting was held in Morinville which was attended by delegates from the participating municipalities and surrounding communities, to outline the government's program for senior citizens' homes in Alberta. August 14, 1959, the Honorable Jorgenson officially announced that Legal had been chosen as the place to construct a "Home" that would adequately serve the needs of the area.

Construction started in 1961 and the grand opening took place in July 1962. The waiting list

continued to grow from year to year. Thus in 1972 the construction of a new wing was completed to meet the demands. Today, we have room for 43 residents including five suites for couples. Since the opening of Château Sturgeon, the following have served as Chairman of the Board: Georges Montpetit, Roland Préfontaine, Maurice St. Jean and Rolland Demers. The first executive was: Georges Montpetit (chairman), Léo Carrière (secretary), Walter Van De Walle, Henry Ramsay, Lloyd Wheating and William O'Rourke (Board members).

Since its opening, pensioners of various ages have enjoyed the comforts of Château Sturgeon. Presently, a few are over 90: Zénon St. Jean (90), Rose A. Théberge (90) and Lucia Montpetit (97). Some of them have been residents for a number of years: Henri Gebello since 1971, Rose Théberge since 1972 and Lucia Montpetit since 1973. Since the opening of the Lodge, we have had five managers: Marguerite Hjeltman (1962-1966), Alice Leguerrier (1966-1974 and 1979-1981), Léa Pelletier (1974-1979), Rose Savard (1981-1986) and Lucille Dubé (1987- ).

The Château is indeed a "Home" away from home to all the residents. Legal is proud indeed of the facilities they have to offer to the Senior Citizens.

The message by Georges Montpetit at the official opening of Château Sturgeon July 7, 1962: "Master of ceremonies, your Excellencies, Reverend Fathers, distinguished visitors, ladies and gentlemen. This happy occasion will go down in the history of our district as a memorable one, for today we witness the culmination of years of planning and effort. Today we put into a practical application the planning, the goodwill and the results of concentrated efforts of our Provincial Government by dedicating this very attractive building for the use and comfort of our elderly citizens. It must have been almost divine inspiration that brought this idea to the mind of its originators. Within this house we have everything that goes to make happier living for those who take advantage of the services offered. Indeed it is a wonderful place in which to live, where one can spend one's time in luxury, leisure, recreation and activities of one's choice. Here in this house and on its beautiful grounds we have the facilities to assist our elderly citizens to live a full, satisfied and happy life. We have a home-like atmosphere, up-to-date equipment with a skilled staff. Above all else, this home will provide a sympathetic understanding and a loving kindness for those who choose to make

*it their home. The staff has been carefully selected, not only for the duties that has been assigned to it, but also for its human understanding. It is with a feeling of deep humility and gratitude that I officiate at this, the dedication of our Home. May it serve the need of our aged people and be to them a source of pride, joy, happiness and longevity.”*

### **Legal & District Seniors & Handicap Transportation – Transport pour gens âgés et handicapés**

**by Eddie Rivard**

In March 1982, discussions took place to buy a Maxivan for the purpose of transporting senior citizens, with the help of Mayor Yvan Gagnon, and Club 60 Roses representatives: Ben Gagné (chairman), Léo Maurier (vice-chairman), Paul Montpetit and Nazaire Lessard (directors). In order to do this, a society had to be formed and be sponsored by an organization. The Club 60 Roses became the sponsors and the first committee was: Ben Gagné (chairman), Léo Maurier (vice-chairman), Germaine Gagné (secretary), Jeanne Maurier (treasurer), Wilfred and Antoinette Larose and Eddie Rivard (directors). This society worked under the registered name of “Legal & District Club 60 Roses Transportation”.

In November 1982, a Dodge Maxivan was available through Associated Canadian Travellers of Edmonton, with a two-week notice to come up with \$15,000. This was made possible through donations from: 74 individual donations, Club 60 Roses, Associated Canadian Travellers, Legal Rural Farm Electric and a provincial grant through the Lions Club.

After three years of operation, the committee decided to trade the Maxivan for a bus equipped with a wheelchair lift. Money had to be raised and again the community came through. A social evening was organized and 6,000 raffle tickets were sold; special recognition to Jeanne Maurier and Antoinette Larose. A provincial grant was received along with a wheelchair-lift donated by Associated Canadian Travellers. This, combined with the sale of the Maxivan, was enough to reach their goal.

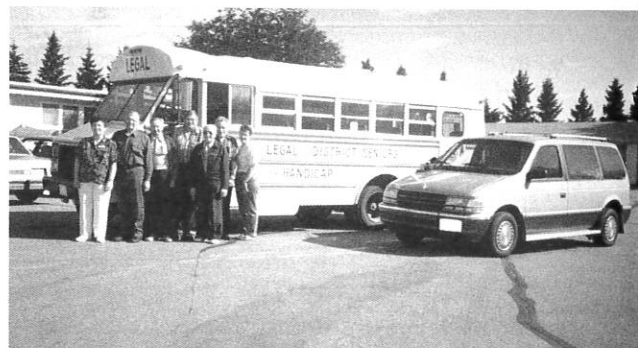
In November 1985, the bus was delivered and paid for. Legal was the first one in the Municipal District of Sturgeon to get a seniors and handicap transportation bus, of which it is very proud. Many thanks to the people in our community for their support.

*En mars 1982, le maire de Legal et les membres du Club 60 Roses ont entrepris des démarches pour acheter une Maxivan pour le transport des*



Transportation Committee, 1986: Benoit Gagné, Germaine Gagné, Antoinette Larose, Wilfrid Larose, Jeanne Maurier, Eddie Rivard, Laurent Pelletier, Maurice St. Jean, Stephen Jones

*personnes âgées et handicapées. Une société a été incorporée sous le nom de “Legal & District Club 60 Roses Transportation”. En novembre 1982, une minivan fut achetée de l’“Associated Canadian Travellers” d’Edmonton. Après trois années, elle fut échangée pour un autobus équipé d’une remonte chaise roulante. Ces deux achats ont été permis grâce aux généreux dons des gens de la communauté de Legal, des organisations, et du gouvernement.*



Transportation Committee, 1994: Georgette Cyr, Roger Préfontaine, Al Dzeryk, Maurice Remillard, Eddie Rivard, Roger Ouellette, Pauline Morin

### **O’Meara Rehabilitation Centre – Centre de Réhabilitation O’Meara**

**by Reg and Thérèse Oligny**

Let’s go back to 1968. This story starts with a lady by the name of Mary O’Meara. Mary was born in 1910, in Romania. She was a volunteer worker for Canadian Mental Health, who had asked Mary if she would open and operate a home for ex-mental patients. Mary agreed to this, and the die was cast for what would later become O’Meara Lodge.

The first home Mary operated was a house on

the south side of Edmonton. It had a capacity for 12 people. She worked with these people for a year. The clients in this home had to cook and housekeep, and Mary would take them out to do their own shopping. On the lighter side, Mary would take them bowling, to museums, and animal parks. In 1969, a friend and associate of Mary's approached her with an opportunity to purchase a 22-bed special care home on the north side in Edmonton. Mary decided to accept this new challenge. As the winter of 1969 approached, Mary phoned her daughter Marie and her son-in-law Reg Oigny who were in the oyster business at Fanny Bay on Vancouver Island. She said she had a business opportunity for them to consider. They decided to come to Edmonton for Christmas dinner and look at the special care home. During their visit, the Oignys agreed to come back in June 1970 and work with Mary for two months. Mr. and Mrs. Oigny stayed in Edmonton and went into partnership with Mary. In 1970, Mary and the Oignys formed the company named "O'Meara Lodge Co. Ltd." The special care home was operated with a capacity of 22 clients up until November 1971. At this time, there was a request from the Fire Marshall of Edmonton, that additional fire escapes be added to the building; also, the hallways were too narrow. If these were widened, there would not be the proper living space in the bedrooms. We were faced with an impossible situation.

Like a good omen from above, two salesmen walked in and said, "We hear that you people need a new building". We replied with an emphatic, "Yes we do!" These salesmen had a building for us to look at in the village of Legal. In November 1971, we came to look at what was then The Grey Nuns Convent of Legal. The building was warm and clean and in excellent condition. By the end of November we had put in some partitions to make smaller rooms. Then we moved in with over 22 clients and continued being a special care home. At this time, we had a capacity for 58 people.

In 1972, we brought a double wide trailer onto the property and used it to house 12 clients. Then again in 1975 we added on to the front of the lodge which gave the centre a fire escape plus increased client capacity to 78. By the time 1978 rolled around, "O'Meara", as we were called by mostly everyone, had to make some in-house changes to cope with the growing alcohol use of its residents. We approached Dick Mead, Director of Homes and Institutions, and related our concern to him; he set up a meeting with us and Len Blumenthal

of the Alberta Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission (AADAC). After listening for an hour, Mr. Blumenthal's recommendation was to hire an addictions counsellor, so we hired Mr. Courtepatte from the Alcohol Recovery Centre in Edmonton. He wrote the first program at O'Meara, and it remains basically unchanged to this day. Mr. Courtepatte also had a goal to be a Life Skills Coach. Hearing this, we sent him to the Madelaine Dunkley Coach Training Centre in Edmonton. After a 10-week course, Joe came back to O'Meara and started a Life Skills Course for the clients. This program continued through to the end of 1984.

In January 1985, O'Meara became a total addictions centre, employing two addiction counsellors running four problem-solving discussion groups. This capacity is now at 62 beds, due to cutbacks in funding. O'Meara is now a long-term, low-key residential program for alcohol and drug abuse individuals from age 18-70. Twenty beds are set aside for long-term clients who are older and have decided to make O'Meara their home. We ask a minimum stay of six weeks with the maximum being one year. People are treated on an individual basis and as they progress back to wellness, are then referred to other centres, or go back to families, jobs and hopefully meaningful endeavours.

On an ending note, O'Meara will carry on this work for many years to come.

*Remontons à 1968. L'histoire commence avec une dame nommée Mary O'Meara. Mary est née en 1910 en Roumanie. En 1968, elle était bénévole avec Canadian Mental Health, où on lui a demandé si elle voudrait établir et se charger d'un foyer pour les personnes hospitalisées en raison de maladies mentales, mais qui n'avaient plus besoin de soins hospitaliers. Mary accepta, et cela fut le début de ce qui deviendrait un jour le Centre O'Meara.*

*Le premier foyer, où l'on pouvait loger 12 personnes, était une maison au sud d'Edmonton. Mary travailla avec ce groupe pendant toute une année. Les clients devaient faire la cuisine, s'occuper du ménage et faire les courses simples, avec l'aide de Mary. Du côté plus amusant, Mary les accompagnait jouer des parties de quilles et visiter des musées et des parcs d'animaux. En 1969, un ami et associé de Mary l'approcha avec l'idée d'acheter un foyer pour soins spéciaux de 22 lits dans le nord d'Edmonton. Mary a encore une fois dit oui. Avec l'hiver qui s'annonçait, Mary a fait appel à sa fille Marie et à son gendre Reg Oigny qui faisaient l'exploitation des huitres à Fanny's Bay*

sur l'Ile de Vancouver. Elle leur a proposé de faire part du projet. Ils ont répondu qu'ils viendraient à Noël et qu'ils en discuteraient à ce moment-là. A Noël, les Oligny décidèrent de revenir en juin 1970 et de travailler avec Mary pendant deux mois. Après cela, ils décidèrent de s'associer avec elle et en 1970, ils lancèrent la société "O'Meara Lodge Co. Ltd." Le foyer pour soins spéciaux continua à fournir ses services à 22 clients jusqu'en novembre 1971. A cette date-là, la ville d'Edmonton exigea qu'on ajoute plus de sorties en cas d'incendie, et en plus les couloirs furent jugés trop étroits. Les agrandir rendraient les chambres trop petites: situation impossible.

Comme un signe du ciel, deux vendeurs d'immeubles nous sont arrivés et ont dit: "Il paraît qu'il vous faut un nouveau logement?" "Oh, oui!" Ils avaient un bâtiment à nous offrir dans le village de Legal.

En novembre 1971, nous sommes venus voir ce qui était à cette époque l'ancien couvent des Soeurs Grises. Le bâtiment était chaud, propre et en très bon état. Arrivés à la fin de novembre, nous avons fait des partitions pour faire de plus petites chambres. Ensuite nous avons déménagé avec plus de 22 clients, et nous avons continué comme foyer offrant les soins spéciaux. Nous pouvions loger 58 personnes en tout. En 1972, nous avons installé une maison mobile (double) qui nous a permis de loger 12 clients de plus. Et encore en 1975, nous avons agrandi le foyer par en avant ce qui nous a permis non seulement une sortie en cas d'incendie, mais aussi de loger jusqu'à 78 clients.

En 1978, il a fallu que O'Meara (comme nous étions connus par presque tout le monde) fasse quelques changements vu le problème croissant que posait l'alcool parmi les résidents. Nous avons approché Dick Mead, le directeur de Foyers et Institutions, et nous lui avons fait part de nos soucis. Il nous a présenté Len Blumenthal du Alberta Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission (A.A.D.A.C.). Après nous avoir bien écouté, celui-ci nous a fait la recommandation d'engager un conseiller spécialisé en toxicomanie. Nous avons suivi son conseil en engageant un certain M. Courtepatte du centre Alcohol Recovery à Edmonton. Par la suite, M. Courtepatte a développé le premier programme de réhabilitation à O'Meara et on se sert essentiellement du même programme aujourd'hui. M. Courtepatte souhaitait aussi devenir un "Life Skills Coach". En apprenant cela, nous l'avons envoyé au centre Madeline Dunkley Coach Training à Edmonton pour suivre un cours de 10 semaines. En revenant à O'Meara,

Joe a mis sur pied un cours de "Life Skills" pour les clients qui est resté en place jusqu'à la fin de 1984.

En janvier 1985, O'Meara est devenu un centre uniquement pour le traitement de la toxicomanie, avec l'appui de deux conseillers en charge de quatre groupes thérapeutiques. Les fonds provenant d'A.A.D.A.C. étant réduits depuis 1975, nous avons été obligés de réduire le nombre de nos clients à un maximum de 62.

O'Meara offre maintenant un programme résidentiel à long terme pour les toxicomanes d'alcool et de drogues de 18 à 70 ans. Une vingtaine de lits sont réservés pour les clients âgés qui ont décidé de faire de O'Meara leur foyer permanent. Nous exigeons un séjour d'un minimum de six semaines avec un maximum d'un an. Les clients reçoivent une thérapie individualisée. A mesure qu'ils font du progrès, soit qu'ils rentrent dans leurs familles, soit qu'ils retrouvent leurs emplois. Nous espérons que tous retrouvent un sens de la vie. Et pour terminer cette histoire, nous souhaitons que O'Meara continue son oeuvre pour encore plusieurs années.

### Sturgeon Health Unit

In 1940, the first organizational meeting was held. The name of the unit was the Health Board for Sturgeon School Division. Present at this meeting were: Dr. M.R. Bow (Deputy Minister of Health), Mrs. B. L'Heureux, Misses Speers, Saligo, Tellier, Forget, Brumfit and McLaughlin.

The choice of centre for the headquarters of the Health Unit received full consideration. The centres mentioned most suitable were Morinville and Legal. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police residence in Morinville was proposed by Mr. Forget while the residence of Dr. Riopel in Legal was proposed as being especially suitable.

After considering the matter from all angles and studying the map of the district to be served, a vote was taken and the resolution was moved by Tellier and seconded by L'Heureux that the centre for the Health Unit be Legal and that Dr. Riopel be approached with an offer of a \$20 monthly rent on a three-year lease with the option to buy within three years for \$2,500. A vote was taken and the motion was carried. Dr. Younge of Westlock was to be in charge for a term of one year at the end of which the Board would determine if the worth was satisfactory and the contract extended.

The Board included: Mr. Speers (Chairman), Mr. R. Scott (Secretary), Dr. R. Younge (in charge of unit), Miss L'Heureux (nurse in charge). The

senior nurse was Elizabeth Pagé and the junior nurse, Fernande Primeau. In 1941, Dr. Younge resigned and Dr. Brotman became the Health Official of Sturgeon.

At this time, there were concerns about the sanitary conditions of small dairies as restaurant owners were purchasing milk that was not inspected. Another concern was the condition of well water. It was decided that farm wells be tested if there were small children living on these farms. Group health care for tonsils, eyes and teeth were established in a number of centres. Children with infectious tonsils were taken to Radway or Westlock hospitals in groups of six during the summer months. The operation and a one-day stay in the hospital cost \$15 per child, to be paid by the parents.

In 1942, the Health Unit was moved from Legal to Edmonton. Miss Primeau attended University for upgrading and received an increase in salary after successfully completing the course. In 1945, she resigned and appreciation was expressed for her four and a half years of service. It was around this time that cod liver pills were introduced in the school system. In 1958, a Dental Health program was launched and part of the program included a mobile dental service. This service greatly encouraged people to take care of their teeth. In 1962, following close on the heels of the first disposable syringes, the Health Unit entered a float in the first Legal Fête au Village. It depicted Public Health Inspector Hostler being immunized by nurses Wheatley and Durery with a six foot syringe. Hopefully, he remained healthy for years after.

The \$700 headquarters into which the Sturgeon Health Unit moved in Morinville, in 1977, were opened by Helen Hunley, then Minister of Health. It is a perfect example of progress and what education and work of dedicated people can do.

In October 1991, the Sturgeon Health Unit celebrated its 40 years of existence. It has changed remarkably since its beginning! When it opened, there were four basic programs offered: immunization, school health services, well baby clinics and public health inspections for the control of communicable diseases. The focus will now be on helping others help themselves. As communities develop and medicine advances, so too, the work of the public health system changes. It now serves 100,000 people within its boundaries. The Sturgeon Health Unit offers the following services: Communicable Diseases Control, Community Health Nursing, Health Promotion, Community

Health Nutrition, and Environmental Health; to be healthy, people need a healthy environment.

Dr. Allan Murdock is the Medical Officer of Health for the Sturgeon Health Unit.

Information taken from Sturgeon Health Unit minutes taken at meetings, *Health Units of Alberta* by Adelaide Schartner, and from the supplement produced by St. Albert *this week* in cooperation with the Sturgeon Health Unit.



Members of the board of the Sturgeon Health Unit: Keith Everitt (Municipal District of Sturgeon), Jean De Champlain (Municipal District of Westlock), Paul Bayduza (County of Thorhild), Alex Fluet (County of Barrhead), Joan Butler (Town of Swan Hills) & Len Bracko (City of St. Albert)

*En 1940, on tint une réunion au sujet du centre médical, alors nommé "Health Board for Sturgeon School Division", à laquelle Dr M.R. Bow (sous-ministre de la Santé), Mme B. L'Heureux, Mlles Speers, Saligo, Tellier, Forget, Brumfit et McLaughlin furent présents. On considérait l'emplacement du centre médical ("health unit"); Legal fut choisi et le docteur Younge engagé.*

*Sur le conseil d'administration siégeaient M. Speers (président), M. R. Scott (secrétaire), Dr R. Younge (en charge de la clinique) et Mlles L'Heureux, Elizabeth Pagé et Fernande Primeau (infirmières). En 1941, Dr. Brotman remplaça Dr Younge.*

*A cette époque, on s'inquiétait des produits laitiers dans les restaurants, car on ne faisait pas encore d'inspections. On se méfiait également de l'eau de puits, donc on décida d'inspecter l'eau sur les fermes où vivaient des jeunes enfants. Les enfants avec des infections d'amygdales allaient souvent les faire enlever, une chirurgie qui coûtait 15\$ à la famille.*

*En 1942, le centre médical fut déménagé de Legal à Edmonton. En 1945, Mlle Primeau, qui avait suivi un cours à l'université, quitta son emploi de quatre ans et demi. C'est aussi à cette époque*

que les pilules de foie de morue furent introduites dans le système scolaire. En 1958, on offrit un service dentaire mobile. En 1962, on introduisit les seringues jetables. Helen Hunley, alors ministre de la Santé, fut présente lors de l'ouverture du centre médical à Morinville en 1977.

*Information prise de "Health Units of Alberta" par Adelaide Schartner.*

## **Whissell Clinic - Clinique Whissell**

### **by Dr. Whissell**

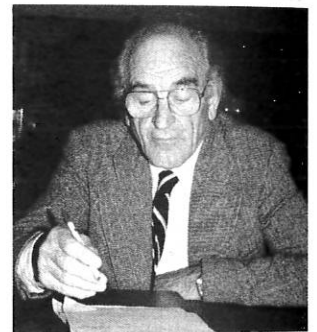
When I, Dr. Whissell, left Legal, I sold the old clinic and drug store which were located in the Banque Nationale building (where Scotia Bank is now located) and built the building in which the present hair parlor (L.A. Looks Beauty Parlor) is housed. It has been renovated but it is the same building in which we last practised in Legal.



Dr. Whissell's second clinic

Dr. Gilchrist or Dr. Vaughan and myself serviced Legal area twice a week for three or four years. Then Dr. Karpluk and myself reduced our services to once a week (on Tuesday) until I sold the building to the Associate Clinic from Morinville and St. Albert. Later, the Associate Clinic built a larger building and sold the little old clinic to the present user.

*Quand Dr Whissell quitta Legal, il vendit son ancienne clinique et sa pharmacie, située dans le bâtiment de la Banque Nationale, et bâtit une nouvelle clinique. Le salon de beauté L.A. Looks occupe maintenant ce nouveau bâtiment. Dr Gilchrist, Dr Vaughan ou Dr Whissell venaient à Legal deux fois par semaine pendant trois ou quatre ans, ensuite Dr Karpluk ou Dr Whissell venaient une fois par semaine, jusqu'à ce que Dr Whissell vende le bâtiment à la Clinique Associée de Morinville et St-Albert. Plus tard, la Clinique Associée fit bâtir une nouvelle clinique et vendit l'ancienne au propriétaire actuel.*



Dr. George Whissell, 1983

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## **SPORTS**

### **Curling Club - Club de curling**

In 1951, curling was becoming increasingly popular in rural communities of Alberta and people of our area felt that we should have a rink of our own. Some local people were going to curl once or twice a week in Clyde where they had a three-sheet curling rink. Since there was enough interest, it was decided that we should have our own facility.

In order to raise funds for a building project, a dance was held and enough money was collected in various ways, and so the project went ahead. Those who donated cash got a reduction on their curling fees for a few years. The lumber was purchased from the Lamarche sawmill in Slave Lake. The building, constructed in 1952 with two

sheets of natural ice, was built almost entirely by volunteer labor. A few years later, in order to have better ice, a concrete cistern was installed to collect rain and snow water.

If the weather turned warmer, the ice was covered with water, so during our bonspiels we would sometimes have to curl all night. It was then decided that the building should be insulated and this made the ice a lot better. We didn't have matching rocks so each skip tied different colored tassles to identify their rocks. A few members owned their own rocks. The men helped to construct the building and the ladies did their share of work in the kitchen by making coffee, soup, pies, hamburgers and goodies.

After a few years, a room was built upstairs



and a bar was used to accommodate the bonspiélers. We enjoyed 25 years of fun and curling in the old rink. In 1977, a brand new sports complex was erected with a hockey rink on the east side and a four-sheet curling rink on the west side. Several of the original curlers are still enjoying the sport, along with the younger generation.



Legal curling rink, 1955

*En 1951, le curling était devenu le sport préféré dans les régions rurales de l'Alberta et les gens de Legal se sont mis à penser qu'il devrait y avoir une arène dans notre village. Certaines personnes allaient à Clyde où il y avait une arène de trois glaces, une ou deux fois par semaine. Puisque l'intérêt n'était pas en question, il était évident qu'il nous fallait notre propre installation.*

*Pour amasser les fonds nécessaires, nous avons commencé par organiser une danse et ensuite, avec d'autres projets variés, nous avons pu accumuler l'argent voulu. Le projet était en marche. Ceux qui avaient contribué de l'argent ont vu réduire leurs frais pour un certain nombre d'années. Le bois a été obtenu de la scierie des Lamarche au Lac des Esclaves. Construit en 1952, le bâtiment comprenait deux glaces. Il fut bâti presque entièrement par la main d'oeuvre bénévole. Quelques années plus tard, une citerne de béton fut installée pour conserver l'eau de pluie et de neige fondue, car en faisant la glace avec cette eau, on avait de meilleurs résultats.*

*Quand la température s'élevait, la glace devenait mouillée, ce qui rendait le jeu difficile. Quelques fois, alors, au temps des bonspiéls, nous jouions toute la nuit. C'est pour cette raison-là qu'on a posé de l'isolant, ce qui a beaucoup amélioré la situation. Nous n'avions pas des roches identiques, alors chaque skip attachait des glands de différentes couleurs pour les distinguer les unes des autres. Certains membres avaient leurs propres roches. Si les hommes avaient mis le bâtiment en place, les femmes de leur côté faisaient leur contribution dans la cuisine en fournissant le café, de la soupe, des tartes, des hamburgers et autres.*

*Eventuellement, une salle fut aménagée en haut, et un bar fut mis à la disposition des joueurs. Ce bâtiment nous a très bien servi pendant un quart de siècle. En 1977, un complexe sportif tout neuf, comprenant une patinoire de hockey du côté est et quatre glaces pour le curling à l'ouest a remplacé l'ancien édifice. Aujourd'hui, il y a quelques-uns de nos anciens qui font encore du curling à côté de la jeunesse et qui jouissent toujours de notre installation.*



New curling rink, built in 1977

## Hockey - Le hockey

In the early 1930's, Legal had a very good hockey team. In goal was Oscar Patry; defencemen were Noé and Albert Stack; forwards were Léo Bellerive, Charlie Clément, Léo Riopel, Arthur Proulx, E. Ouellette, Raoul Fortin, George Belley and Robert Croteau. The manager was Emile Nault. This team was probably the best that Legal ever had.

The outside rink was built just north of the new drugstore and the fire hall. Legal also had a good Junior Team at this time, with players like Ben St.Martin in goal, forwards Jules Larose, Paul Lecavalier, Narcisse Lecavalier, George Potvin, Henri Brisson, Lucien and Emile Garneau and a few others that I can't remember at this time.

In the mid-1940's, there was the famous team of Lucien Létourneau in goal, "Tigo" Larose, Paul Mercier, Joe Nault on defense. Forwards were Lionel Landreville, Paul deChamplain, Arthur Morency, Léon Dumaine, Réal Caouette, Denis Mercier. There was always good hockey in Legal as there is still today, with a beautiful arena and curling rink. I talk to many people in St. Albert and Edmonton and most young hockey players know the Legal Hockey Arena.

*Au début des années 1930, Legal avait une très bonne équipe de hockey. Le gardien de but était Oscar Patry; comme défenseurs, il y avait Noé et Albert Stack; comme ailiers, il y avait Léo Bellerive,*



Equipe de Legal, Champions Juveniles 1946-47 Legal Hockey Juvenile Championship.

Raymond Gould, Raymond Boisvert, Father Georges Primeau, Cash Webster, Walter Van De Walle, Bob Graves, Norman Carrière, Germain Larose, Dan St. Martin, Marcel Webster, Dan Montpetit, Larry Wood, Gratien Martineau.



Legal Canadians, 1931-32

Charlie Clément, Léo Riopel, Arthur Proulx, E. Ouellette, Raoul Fortin, George Belley et Robert Croteau. Le gérant de l'équipe était Emile Nault. C'est fort probable que celle-là fut la meilleure équipe qu'on a connue à Legal.

La patinoire se trouvait au nord de la nouvelle pharmacie et du garage des pompiers. Legal avait aussi une bonne équipe junior en ce temps-là avec des joueurs comme Ben St-Martin (gardien de but), Jules Larose, Paul Lecavalier, Narcisse Lecavalier, George Potvin, Henri Brisson, Lucien et Emile Garneau et quelques autres dont je ne me souviens plus les noms.

Durant les années 1940, il y eut l'équipe bien connue avec Lucien Létourneau comme gardien de but, "Tigo" Larose, Paul Mercier et Joe Nault (défenseurs) et Lionel Landreville, Paul de Champlain, Arthur Morency, Léon Dumaine, Réal Caouette et Denis Mercier (ailiers). Le hockey a toujours fait honneur à Legal, et cela est encore de cas avec notre belle arène pour le hockey, aussi bien que pour le curling. Les gens de St-Albert et d'Edmonton et les jeunes joueurs de hockey connaissent l'arène de hockey de Legal.



Legal hockey team, 1937: Alfred Cormier (coach), Raoul Fortin, Louis Clément, Paul Emile Desjardins, Charlie Clément, Wilfrid Larose, Lionel Landreville, Oscar Patry, Arthur Morency, Léo Bellerive, Mr. Gastonguay, Edward Massie

### Senior Baseball - Base-ball Sénior

Reconstructing the history of the Legal Senior Men's baseball team is not an exact science when no records were kept and facts tend to blend with fiction when old-timers reminisce about the past. As one of our local heroes quoted, "the ball players played a lot better at 10 p.m. in the local pub than at 5 p.m. on the ball diamond".

The first team was started in approximately 1928 with a core of young men recently moved from the United States: the Nadeau and Stack brothers, Ferd Martineau, Oscar Patry. Emile



St. Emile Maple Leafs, 1923: Alphonse Lamarche, Emile Létourneau, Alfred Garneau, William Demers, Napoléon Garneau, Adelard Garneau, Gérard Forcade, Ernest Létourneau, Joe Demers

Nault was the coach and manager. To these were added the local talents of the Riopel and Clément brothers, Demers, Bellerive and Roach. They often travelled to games in the box of farm trucks across dirt roads and gravel highways. They were considered one of the better teams in Northern Alberta and played against teams such as the Edmonton Athletics of South Edmonton. This group stayed together until the late 1930's or early 1940's.

In 1942, a new group was ushered in with new uniforms. It included Louis and Henry Garneau, Art Demers, Joe Nault, Ben St. Martin, Pierre Brisson, Paul Mercier, Louis Dumaine, Don Létourneau, Raoul Fortin, Ed Krysko, and the Clément boys who were still around. During this period, a core of teams from surrounding areas such as Pickardville, Vimy, Bon Accord and



Legal baseball team, 1937: Fernand Montpetit, Melford Hill, Henri Garneau, Adrien Hébert, Paul Mercier, David Brandon, Oscar Patry, Arthur Demers, Pierre Brisson, John Martiniuk, Armand Lessard

Morinville developed. Paul Mercier recalls pitching in Morinville at the "bottom of the ninth leading nine to zero, two out and [he] struck out the third batter, the catcher missed the ball the runner got on first, then the next batter, then the next ... Morinville scored 10 runs in the bottom of the ninth with two out to win 10 to nine".

The 1950's and early 1960's brought the Legal Pontiacs with new uniforms donated by Mercier Motors of Legal. Forming the core of those teams were the DeChamplain, Létourneau and St. Martin brothers, Martineau, Dzeryk and Mercier. Games have been postponed for rain, hail or for other reasons, but in the early 1950's this group had a game postponed because of bees. A swarm of bees took over the field and players and fans had to give in and move to complete the game in Vimy where Legal came from behind to win. During a game in the early 1960's Léo DeChamplain hit an inside-the-field home run, but ran out of breath between third base and home plate and collapsed. They thought it better to give way to the younger crowd.

From 1962 to approximately 1973, the team reformed around B. Holzer, B. Clément, R. Chauvet, R. Brisson, L. Martineau, the McMillan brothers, McConaghie and B. Rousseau. This was the era of tournament ball with strong teams in Bon Accord, Morinville, Vimy and Westlock, but Legal managed to be the top money team on the circuit for four or five years. In this group, the legend of Ray "Lightning" Brisson was made: Fête au Village top of the ninth, tied game, two out, third base coach Fern DeChamplain gives Ray the "steal" sign. Ray, not the slimmest or best sprinter on the team takes off on the wind-up and beats the throw home. Legal goes on to win. Another memory of that era: Louis Martineau played about 10 years with the Legal Pontiacs without a single home run but his moment of glory came during the second game at Fête au Village, at the top of the ninth. He hit a grand-slam home run to give Legal a nine to eight lead that they maintained for a win. He was quoted as saying "I saved it for when it counted".

In 1973, the Pontiacs gave way to the Primeaus that formed around the 1970 Midget Provincial finalist team, coached by Fern DeChamplain, which boasted the DeChamplain brothers (next generation), Provençal brothers, R. St. Arnaud and McNally from Vimy, Brisson cousins, St. Martin cousins, L. Douziech from Legal, Tourangeau and Riopel from Morinville, and Biggs and Malloy from St. Albert. The Primeaus had

new uniforms given by the Lions and the Midget graduates were joined by M. Gagné, D. Darwin, D. Laws, B. Baird and many others. The end of this era was marked by the retirement of Ray "Lightning" Brisson in 1984 after 22 years, the longest playing member of the Legal Seniors.



Legal Midgets baseball team, 1970: Pete Van Brabant (manager), Wayne Biggs, Ben Van De Walle, Laurier Brisson, Laurier Douziech, Marcel Brisson, Roger St. Arnaud, Bert St. Martin, Marcel Tourengneau, Bob Bilodeau, Duane Montpetit, Fern de Champlain (coach), Bobby Riopel, Roger de Champlain, Darcy Brisson, Donald de Champlain, Mike Maloy, Bevin McNally. Missing: Bob Chauvet (assistant coach)

The torch was then passed on to the likes of Marc Durocher, Yvon DeChamplain, Pat Cassidy and Morgenson. New uniforms were supplied by Sturgeon Fertilizer. They now have the task of creating memories and writing history and tall tales.

The history of the Legal Senior Baseball reads like the development of our community and so many names appear again and again and for that we thank the Brissons, DeChamplains, Cléments, Martineaus, Létourneau, Mercier, Naults, St. Martin, Garneaus, Riopel, Demers' and all the others.

*La reconstitution de l'histoire du base-ball sénior des hommes n'est pas une "science exacte" car aucun document n'a été conservé. Elle est composée d'un peu de fiction mêlée avec les faits et les souvenirs des anciens joueurs. D'après un ancien, "les joueurs de base-ball jouaient souvent beaucoup mieux à 10 heures du soir à la taverne qu'à cinq heures de l'après-midi sur le terrain".*

*La première équipe de base-ball a commencé en environ 1928 avec un regroupement de jeunes hommes qui venaient tous de déménager des États-Unis: les frères Nadeau, les frères Stack, Ferd Martineau et Oscar Patry, avec Emile Nault comme entraîneur et gérant de l'équipe. Plus tard, les frères*

Riopel, les frères Clément, Demers, Bellerive et Roach ont joint l'équipe de Legal. Ces joueurs de base-ball se sont souvent déplacés pour des parties en boîte de camion sur des chemins de terre ou de gravier. Ils étaient considérés l'une des meilleures équipes de base-ball dans le nord de l'Alberta. Ils ont joué contre des équipes telles que les "Edmonton Athletics" du sud d'Edmonton. Ces joueurs ont joué ensemble jusqu'à la fin des années 1930 et le début des 1940.

En 1942, un nouveau groupe fut créé avec des nouveaux uniformes. Le groupe comprenait Louis et Henri Garneau, Art Demers, Joe Nault, Ben St-Martin, Pierre Brisson, Paul Mercier, Léon Dumaine, Don Létourneau, Raoul Fortin, Ed Krysko et les frères Clément. A cette époque, des équipes de base-ball se sont formées à Pickardville, à Vimy, à Bon Accord, à Morinville et à Westlock. Paul Mercier se souvient d'avoir été lanceur pendant une partie à Morinville. Legal dominait neuf à zéro à la fin de la neuvième manche avec deux morts; le frappeur a fait une troisième prise, mais le receveur a manqué la balle et le joueur s'est rendu au premier but, ensuite le prochain frappeur, le prochain ... L'équipe de Morinville a fait 10 points et gagna la partie 10 à neuf.

Dans les 1950 et 1960, l'équipe de base-ball de Legal donna naissance aux "Pontiacs". Mercier Motors de Legal donna des nouveaux uniformes. Les frères DeChamplain, les frères Létourneau, les frères St-Martin, Martineau, Dzeryk et Mercier composaient l'équipe. Des parties de base-ball ont été remises à cause de la pluie et la grêle, mais au début des années 1950, Vimy contre Legal, la partie a dû être remise à cause des abeilles. Un essaim d'abeilles a effrayé les joueurs et les spectateurs au point de faire déplacer et compléter la joute à Vimy. Legal perdait avant le déménagement, mais ils ont repris l'avance pour prendre la victoire. Léo DeChamplain racontait que pendant une partie, il a frappé un circuit, mais rendu entre le troisième et le dernier but, il était à bout de souffle, il n'en pouvait plus, il s'est écroulé sous son poids. A ce moment, l'équipe a cru qu'il était mieux de concéder à un groupe plus jeune.

De 1962 à environ 1973, l'équipe s'est reformée avec les joueurs: B. Holzer, B. Clément, R. Chauvet, R. Brisson, L. Martineau, les frères McMillan, McConaghie et B. Rousseau. C'était l'époque des tournois de base-ball avec de fortes équipes de Bon Accord, de Morinville, de Vimy et de Westlock. Les joueurs de Legal ont maintenu la première place en prix monétaires pendant quatre ou cinq ans. A cette époque, la légende de Raymond "Lightning"

Brisson fut créée. Pendant un tournoi à la Fête au Village, au début de la neuvième manche, les points étaient égaux avec deux morts; l'entraîneur Fernand DeChamplain au troisième but donne à Raymond le signal de "vol de but". Raymond, ni le plus mince ni le meilleur sprinter, prend tout de même son élan et se rend au dernier but avant la balle. C'était le point fatal pour l'adversaire et le point qui a donné la victoire à Legal. Un autre moment mémorable s'est produit à la Fête au Village. Louis Martineau avait joué 10 ans avec les Pontiacs de Legal sans un seul circuit, mais son moment de gloire est venu dans la deuxième partie au début de la neuvième manche; il frappe un circuit avec un homme sur chacun des trois buts. Legal prend l'avance neuf à huit et gagne la partie. Louis raconte, "J'ai attendu ceci jusqu'au moment où ça comptait vraiment."

En 1973, les Pontiacs ont donné chemin à l'équipe des "Primeau". Cette équipe s'est formée entre les joueurs qui avaient joué lors des finales provinciales en 1970 au niveau "Midget". L'équipe était composée des frères DeChamplain (prochaine génération), les frères Provençal, R. St-Arnaud et B. McNally de Vimy; les cousins Brisson, les cousins St-Martin, Douziech de Legal; Tourangeau et Riopel de Morinville; Briggs et Malloy de St. Albert. Les "Lions" de Legal ont donné des nouveaux uniformes. M. Gagné, D. Darwin, D. Laws, B. Baird et seulement quelques jeunes du niveau "Midget" ont monté l'échelle pour rejoindre les Primeau. La retraite de Raymond "Lightning" Brisson après 22 ans de baseball sénior, la plus longue durée d'un joueur, marqua la fin de 1984.

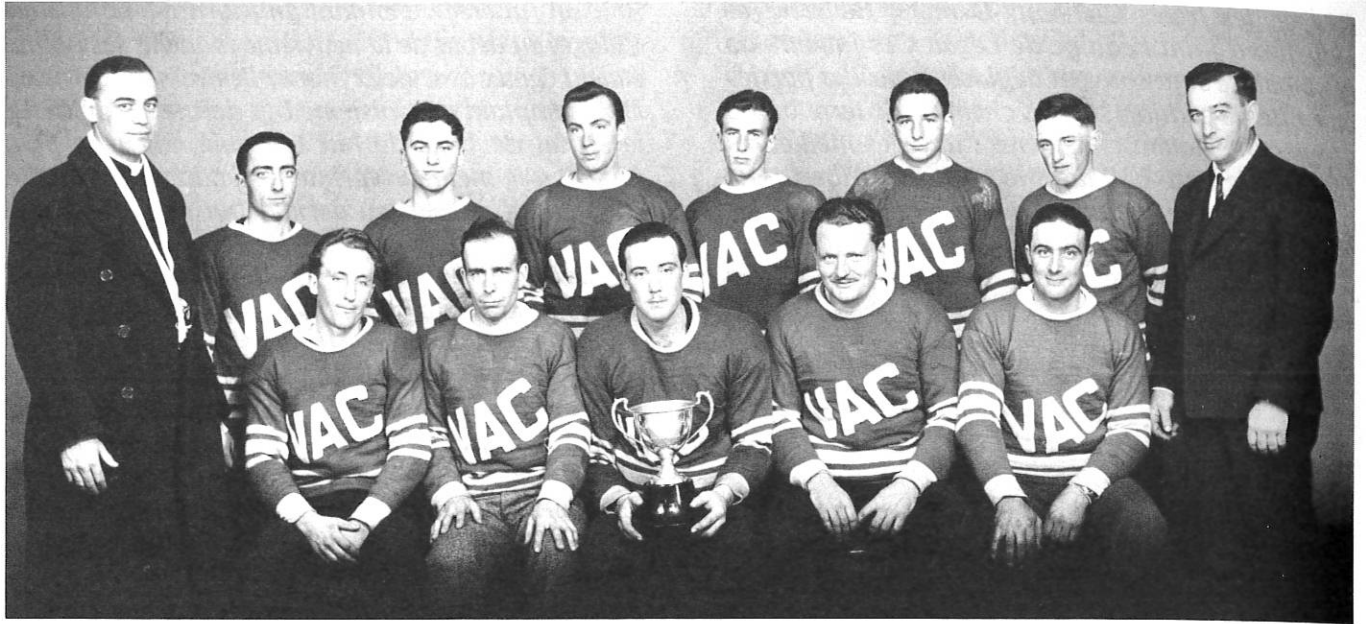
Le flambeau a été passé à Marc Durocher, Yvon DeChamplain, Pat Cassidy et Morgensen. Sturgeon Fertilizer fournissa des nouveaux uniformes. Maintenant la tâche leur est donnée de créer et de conserver l'histoire et les contes.

L'histoire du base-ball sénior de Legal se lit de la même façon que celle du développement de notre communauté: les mêmes noms réapparaissent maintes et maintes fois. Merci à tous.

## SPORTS

### by Wilf and Gertie Provençal

Sports are always a great part of a community and Vimy was no exception. The place was small, but it seems everyone participated in it. To the best of my knowledge and I hope not to make too many errors, the first skating rink was built in 1933 under the direction of Mr. Baert with all the people helping (Baerts, Carrières, Gouins, Nadons, Laplantes, St. Arnauds et cetera). The first



Vimy hockey team, 1945-46 Champions: Father Therien, Robert Fagnan, Paul Fagnan, Robert Gouin, Louis Carrière, Paul St. Arnaud, Jacques Dusseault, Albert St. Arnaud (coach), Bing Fortier, Albréda Fortier, Roger Baert, Laurent Fortier & Albert Baert



Vimy Rockets, Juvenile Champions, 1960-61 (photo taken at 1981 reunion): Wally Singleton, Ray Ringuette (captain), Léo Provençal, Jack Burns (coach), Norm Ouelllette, Norm Huot, Hector Ringuette, Fred Ringuette, Alphonse Ringuette, Jim Kramps, Ray Gagné, Bob Singleton

caretaker is believed to have been Eugène Martel. Some were already playing hockey on sloughs and ponds. Wilfred Provençal came out of college in 1931 and a team that we would call Juniors was organized, with Philip Bilodeau, Carrière, Fagnans, Huots, Provençal et cetera. Father Koolen would drive them to Legal, Clyde and so on, with his car and a trailer; they would all cover up with blankets. The first organized team (1933) was made up of Baerts, Chevaliers, Nadons, St. Arnauds, Toupins, Laplante and others. The late 1930's saw some of the same people with addition to Carrières Gouins, Fagnans and Provençal believed to have been coached by Ferd Carrière. In the 1940's, a team was coached by Albert St. Arnaud and sometimes helped by Jos Dusseault who had played hockey in Edmonton and Westlock. They have a picture from 1945-46 with Father Thérien, three Fortiers, two Fagnans, two Baerts, Jack Dusseault, Robert Gouin and Louis Carrière.

Sometimes hockey would die down a little, but it always came back stronger. In 1953, with the encouragement of some of the boys, Wilfred Provençal took over a group of Bantams that Emile Lapante had started but then left to work out of town. The Laplantes, Casavants, Roland Carrière, Sabourins, Provençals, Burns', Seguins, and Regimbalds were some of the players. Lucien Fagnan and Jack Burns helped with coaching. In 1954-55, they won the cup in the Sturgeon League. Wilfred coached that team from 1953 to 1958, through Bantam, Midgets and Juvenile, and in summer, he also coached baseball. In 1960-61-62, he coached nearly all these players and a few more in Seniors with the help of Lucien Fagnan. Philip Fagnan took over for a year, then Roger Laplante took over with the help of Rick Landry. Roger had played Junior Hockey with Lethbridge. The team consisted of most of those already mentioned with a few additions like Barry Ferguson and the Ringuettes. Roger coached until most of the team moved to Westlock in 1971.

In 1960-61, Jack Burns was also coaching a group of Juveniles (Léo Provençal, Singletons, Ringuettes, Huot, Kramps, Gagnés, Ouellette, et cetera). 1961-62 also saw a group of Pee-Wees coached by Joe Ernewein, (Provençals, DeChamplains, Parents, Dusseaults, St. Arnaud, Landry, Bernard, Champagne, Kieser, Bilodeau, Dubois, Riopel). The same group was coached by Laurier Parrent and Jos Bilodeau in 1963-64, and by Léo Provençal from 1964-1966.

Fern Dechamplain had been coaching baseball

in that group since around 1963, so in 1967, he also took over the coaching duties for them in hockey. During that time, Albreda Fortier had a group of Juveniles, (Darcy Baert, Art St. Arnaud, Laurier Fortier, Parrents, Bob Bernard, Rolland Fagnan, Borduzaks, Gagnés, Garneaus). In around 1968, Paul E. Huot took over another generation of mites, (Bernards, St. Arnauds, Huots, Provençal, Brokenfohr, Parrents, Blanchettes, Zadunayski, Ron Kelly) which was later coached by Claude Huot and Wilfred Zadunayski. Claude coached from 1970 to 1974. Paul St. Arnaud had the same group in Pee-Wees with Emile Bernard. I think Germain Fortier took over mites after Claude.

The first skating rink was built with a little shack on top of the well where the players dressed and the fans warmed up. Everyone would crowd around the little furnace. Philip Parrent took care of it. In 1956, the Sports Committee headed by Wilfrid Provençal, built a newer and bigger skating rink at the same place, with a shack for the players. I think every able body of Vimy and country around, young and old was helping, so it sure didn't take long. They even moved the old school for the players and fans. What an improvement! There was no special caretaker; everyone helped with the ice, especially the players. In 1967, the Sports Committee had a project to raise money for an arena. Five girls ran for Queen, but 1967 saw Jeanne Provençal (St. Laurent) win, to be crowned the one and only Queen of Vimy. Then the teams started to go elsewhere to play in arenas, but before that, it was nothing for Vimy to have four teams every year from Mites to Seniors.

Baseball was also a big sport. They had Seniors playing in the 1940's and 1950's. From 1954 on, they always had young teams and Seniors, (the names were all the familiar ones). They also had girls softball going back to the 1930's. In the 1960's, Joe Bilodeau and Clem Fagnan coached the girls (same families). From 1968 to 1982, the Vimy Blues coached by Léo Provençal were in the N.C.A.B.L.; very entertaining baseball. They won many a tournament. At one time, there were three Bilodeaus, two St. Arnauds, Borduzak, four Provençals, Darcy Baert, Léo Seguin, Bevin McNelly, Ken Kasawski, Roger Dechamplain, Mike Gagné, Wayne Despains and others.

In June 1992, they had a reunion of their team, which was very well attended. I hope I did not forget too many people in my sports history; my apologies to those I might have forgotten.

*Les sports ont toujours constitué une part*



Girls' Softball team, 1965-67: Miss Gladue, Darlene Burns, Louise Gagné, Miss Gladue, Sylvia Fagnan, Joyce Burns, Clem Fagnan, Jeanne Provençal, Martha Shank, Lorraine Bilodeau, Paulette Sabourin & Linda Despines



N.C.A.B.L. Vimy Blues, 1970: Robert Bilodeau, Yvon Bilodeau, Roger St. Arnaud, Marcel St. Arnaud, Dennis Borduzak, Paul Provençal, Darcy Baert, Roger de Champlain, Léo Séguin, Rick Provençal (bat boy), Léo Provençal (coach) & Pete Provençal

*importante de la vie à Vimy; tous y participaient. La première patinoire fut construite en 1933 sous la direction d'un M. Baert et avec la collaboration de toutes les familles. Après sa sortie du Collège St-Jean, en 1931, Wilfrid Provençal groupa les jeunes pour jouer au hockey à différents endroits comme Legal ou Clyde. Le curé de Vimy, l'abbé Koolen, les transportait dans son auto à laquelle était attachée une remorque où s'entassaient les joueurs. En hiver, ils se protégeaient du froid avec de chaudes couvertures.*

*En 1933, la première équipe de hockey fut formée. A travers les années, une quinzaine d'entraîneurs bénévoles ont soutenu l'équipe. En*

*1955, Vimy remporta la coupe de la Ligue Sturgeon. Wilfrid Provençal fut l'entraîneur des équipes des années 1960. A la fin de la décennie, d'autres le remplacèrent.*

*Si le hockey a pris une place importante parmi les sports à Vimy, le base-ball eut aussi ses moments d'enthousiasme et de gloire. Chez les filles, la balle-molle fut très populaire. Tous ces sports eurent des entraîneurs dont le dévouement désintéressé ne laisse pas de doute.*

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## SALLES COMMUNAUTAIRES & ORGANISATIONS / COMMUNITY HALLS / ORGANIZATIONS

### Block Parent

by Elaine Letourneau

Block Parent is a program designed to provide the community with an organized method of protecting the children in times of emergency. Block parents are carefully screened by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (R.C.M.P.) and when approval is given, they receive a sign to display in their window when they are available to help.

The Block Parent Program was introduced in Legal in March 1980 with Sharyn Hill as coordinator in conjunction with the Morinville R.C.M.P. Constable Bradley. Highway signs were erected in September 1980. In July 1981, Elaine

Letourneau took over as coordinator until August 1988. Block Parents continued to grow during this time, reaching a total of 40 Block Parents. Yearly visits were made to the schools by Block Parent representatives and the R.C.M.P. to make the children aware of the program. From 1988 to 1990, the Block Parent Program was at a standstill. With more people with children moving into the village, the program was renewed with the help of Morinville R.C.M.P. Jackie Gibbons, who is now the coordinator of Legal Block Parents.

*Le programme de "Block Parent" assure une façon organisée de protéger les jeunes enfants de la communauté en cas d'urgence. Les Block Parents*





The Block Parent Program was introduced in Legal in March 1980

*sont sélectionnés par la Gendarmerie Royale du Canada (G.R.C.) et lorsque ceux-ci acceptent les parents dans le programme, ils leur donnent un signe pour poser dans leurs fenêtres lorsqu'ils sont libres à aider.*

*Ce programme fut introduit à Legal en mars 1980, avec Sharyn Hill comme coordonnatrice, en conjonction avec Gendarme Bradley de la G.R.C. de Morinville. Des signes routiers furent érigés en août 1988. Les Block Parents, ayant atteint le nombre de 40, faisaient des visites dans les écoles pour sensibiliser les jeunes au programme. De 1988 à 1990, le programme fut plutôt inactif, mais avec de plus en plus de familles avec des jeunes enfants qui déménagent dans la communauté, il y eut éventuellement une résurgence d'intérêt. Gendarme Jackie Gibbons, de la G.R.C. de Morinville, est maintenant la coordonnatrice.*

## **Brownies and Guides**

**by Cécile Martindale**

The first Brownie and Guide company was established in Vimy in the fall of 1938. The local leaders were Katherine Therrien, Marie Jubinville and Miss Alexander. One of the memorable trips was made to Edmonton to cheer the King and Queen on their visit in 1939. Regular meetings were held to help us develop and plan activities. We enjoyed outdoor activities such as hiking, camping at the lake, learning the Morse Code and organizing teas, Halloween parties and bingos. We also were trained to be charitable and made con-



Vimy Girl Guides, 1942-43: Lillian Lanouette, Françoise Landry, Joan Derko, Jeanette Carrière (patrol leader), Joyce Miller, Phyllis Miller, Olive L'Abbé, Cécile Laplante, Thelda Wilson, Marguerite Belland (patrol leader), Olga Semenchuk, Alice Laplante & Bernadette Landry, Miss Marie Jubinville (captain) & Miss Eva Alexandre (lieutenant)

tributions to the war cause. I believe the movement lasted about five years in Vimy.

*La première compagnie fut fondée à l'automne de 1938. Les cheftaines étaient Katherine Therrien, Marie Jubinville et Mlle Alexander. L'activité mémorable entre toutes a été le voyage fait en 1939, à Edmonton, pour applaudir avec des milliers d'autres écoliers le Roi et la Reine d'Angleterre. Les autres activités ordinaires au programme de Guides ont été explorées avec enthousiasme mais le mouvement ne dura que cinq ans.*

## Club 60 Roses

Club 60 Roses is a recreation centre for the seniors of Legal and the surrounding rural communities. It was incorporated under the Societies Act Number 7694 on May 13, 1974. An old school building was bought from the Legal School District for the sum of \$1 and the building was moved to the present site.

An organization was formed with Father Bissonnette as advisor. Dianne Remillard was the first president of Club 60 Roses although she resigned shortly after and Paul Montpetit took over. Fabiola Hunting was the secretary and Jeanne Barry was treasurer. Napoléon Belley was head of the construction when renovations began. He put in many hours of free labour, sometimes even with his crew. He had originally built this school.

May 14, 1973, Club 60 Roses members met with the village council and May 18, 1973, the members were notified that there was land available from the Sturgeon Foundation. After a lot of work, a tentative date was finally set for the opening of the club. The opening was held on the first weekend in May 1974. Trees had been planted around the foundation property for a shelter. They were planted too close together and in 1976 every second one had to be removed. They were dug up with the help of a machine from the Municipal



Club 60 Roses, 1987

District of Sturgeon and replanted around the Club 60 Roses' land. Club members did all the manual work.

A membership fee was set at \$2.50 per person of 50 years of age and older. Many different functions were organized to raise money for all the things that were needed for the building and for recreation.

In 1982, a van was purchased by the people of Legal for transportation of seniors. A committee headed by Ben Gagné was formed to operate it. In 1985, it was replaced with a larger van. A shelter was built by Club 60 Roses to house the van and the machinery belonging to the club.

At the 1983 general meeting, Paul Montpetit resigned as president and Paul Cloutier was elected.

In 1984, a committee consisting of Paul Belley, Eugène Coulombe and Paul Cloutier was formed to revise the constitution. Afterwards, the constitution was sent to the government for approval; it was received and became law.

A special meeting was held and a motion was passed to raise the membership fee to \$5 per person.

In 1987, a new roof was built at a cost of \$11,500. Each member was asked to donate \$20 and the amount of money brought forward by the club was matched by a New Horizon grant.

At the general meeting in 1990, Paul Cloutier resigned as president and Léonard Blanchette was elected president. Paul Cloutier took over as secretary.

In the spring of 1991, the floor of the club was refinished at a cost of \$3,691.50. Another grant was received from New Horizons to help with the cost. The park was also partly developed. Eight picnic tables were installed on cement and an outdoor toilet was built. The park was officially opened August 2, 1991.

On the first Sunday of each month, breakfasts are served; this is a very worthwhile endeavor.

In 1985, a choir, the Silvertones, was formed. This choir consisted of 12 seniors at the beginning and has grown since. Octavia Cloutier was president. Money was received from New Horizons for gowns and other needs. Practises are held at the Club once a week.

In 1992, it was discovered that the papers which were originally written up transferring the land to Club 60 Roses had not been dated and were therefore void. This meant that no improvements could be made on the building or the land and it also meant that members could be ordered off

the land with only a short notice. Sturgeon Foundation staff were contacted, meetings were set up and arrangements were made which guaranteed that the club could use the land for 10 years. This contract can be renewed again when that time is up. Improvements can be made on the property with permission of Sturgeon Foundation.

Many activities have been held at the club over the years: showers, anniversary parties, family reunions, weddings and meetings. Pool and shuffle board tournaments are also held at the club along with the weekly card playing night for the seniors. Crib and whist tournaments are also held. The ladies gather at the club to work on different handicrafts. Now that the park is open, it can also be used for picnics.

*Le Club 60 Roses est un centre récréatif pour les personnes âgées de Legal et des environs. La société fut incorporée le 13 mai 1974. Une vieille école appartenant au district scolaire de Legal fut achetée pour 1\$ et transportée à l'emplacement actuel. Dianne Remillard a été la première présidente. Après quelques mois elle fut remplacée par Paul Montpetit qui siégea jusqu'en 1983. Une cotisation de 2,50\$ par membre fut demandée. Plusieurs activités eurent lieu. En 1984, un comité, formé de Paul Belley, Eugène Coulombe et Paul Cloutier, révisa la constitution et la cotisation fut montée à 5\$ par membre.*

*En 1987, on fit poser un nouveau toit au coût de 11 500\$. Chaque membre fit un don de 20\$ et un montant fut octroyé par le programme Nouveaux Horizons. En 1990, Léonard Blanchette devint président du club. Au printemps 1991, le plancher fut refait au coût de 3 691,50\$ grâce à une subvention du programme Nouveaux Horizons. Un parc avec huit tables de pique-nique et des toilettes a été aménagé derrière le centre.*

*Un déjeuner est servi au centre le premier dimanche de chaque mois. En 1985, un chœur de chant pour les personnes d'âge-d'or, les "Silvertones", a été formé. Octavia Cloutier en est la présidente. Une pratique a lieu au centre chaque semaine.*

*On utilise aussi le centre pour des anniversaires, des réunions de famille et des rencontres. On y joue au billard et aux cartes et on y fait de l'artisanat.*

## **Girl Guide Movement – Mouvement des Guides**

by **Paulette Kooi**

Guiding in Legal got its start from Mary Anne Enright who moved here from Edmonton. Her belief in the "Lend-A-Hand" program soon

piqued community interest and a meeting was arranged. It led to the first Brownie pack, formed February 21, 1971 with 25 Brownies.

May 19, 1971 a Guide Company was formed as 12 Guides were enrolled with Guiders Lorraine Kremer (Captain) and Elsie Royan (First Lieutenant).

Jeanne Maurier, the first District Commissioner (from April 1971 to July 1976), gave much time and caring to the movement. "Mama Cass" as she is still known fondly by her girls, has many warm memories of her time in Guiding. She describes those years as "sharing with love".



First Legal Brownie Pack, 1973: Carmen Nault, Margo Laberge, Yvonne Pelletier, Bernadette St. Jean, Marie Théberge, Laurie Holden, Phyllis Allen, Annette Bruce, Loretta Fizer, Yvette Pelletier, Suzanne Maurier, Natalie Bruce, Janice Bruce, Doris Létourneau, Jackie Garneau, Marie Chamberland, Marie Létourneau, Connie Préfontaine, Susan Frank, Joanne Fizer, Cheryl St. Martin, Christine Frank & Louise Montpetit

Hilary MacDonald (1978-1984) was a Brownie leader and a Guide leader. "Sparky" was District Commissioner and also Division Commissioner of Kanata (Kanata Division united Legal with Morinville, Bon Accord, Gibbons, Redwater, and Smoky Lake.) The girls shared various activities and camps under Sparky's guidance. "Guiding is a way of life—A way of caring and sharing through fun". That is how she taught her Guides; through fun and music.

September 19, 1983, the first Legal Pathfinders Unit was formed, headed by Vicki Thomlinson and assisted by Cora de Champlain; three girls enrolled.

The Brownies, Guides and Pathfinders were



Brownie Pack, 1991 with leaders Debbie Charrois & Suzanne Tieulié

very active in the Legal community: marching and placing a wreath at the cenotaph on Remembrance Day, participation in Lady and Lord Baden celebration at St. Emile Catholic Church, shared "breakfast" and supper with the community, cake and pie sales, entertaining at the Château and O'Meara Lodge, fund-raising at the Lioness bazaars, garage sales and bottle drives. Legal Girl Guides also organized Strawberry Teas and Mother-Daughter banquets.

The highest award obtained in Guiding is the Canada Cord. It is very challenging and requires much work and great dedication to receive this honour. Congratulations to 1977 Canada Cord recipients Suzanne Maurier, Paulette Dubé and Marie Chamberland, Dorice de Champlain (1985) and Roberta Thomlinson (1986).

A special thank-you to all the leaders who have made Guiding possible in Legal. Their gift of time for weekly meetings and training, as well as their caring has made the movement strong. With pride, we salute our Leaders, past and present. They have helped in the development of our greatest resource—our children. They strived to teach our girls to practice in their everyday lives the Law, thus enriching their own lives as well as that of the community.

The local association remembers the mothers

who baked, drove and worked with enthusiasm to support the Guiding movement. Much devotion was also shown by the Local Advisory Committee (LAC) executives and Badge Secretaries. Thank-you Guiding for the "warm fuzzies".

*Le mouvement des Guides débuta à Legal grâce à Mary Ann Enright, dont l'intérêt dans le programme "Lend-A-Hand" mena à la formation du premier groupe de Brownies en 1971, avec 25 jeunes. Cette même année, on forma aussi un groupe de Guides, avec 12 membres. Les leaders étaient Lorraine Kremer (Capitaine) et Elsie Royan (Première Lieutenante). La première commissaire du district, Jeanne Maurier, dévoua beaucoup de temps et d'énergie au mouvement. Hilary MacDonald (1978-1984) fut leader des Guides et des Brownies. "Sparky" fut commissaire du district.*

*En 1983, on forma le premier groupe de Pathfinders, dirigé par Vicki Thomlinson et Cora de Champlain; trois filles s'inscrivirent. Les membres des Guides, des Brownies et des Pathfinders ont toujours été très actifs au sein de la communauté (placent une couronne au cenotaphe au Jour du Souvenir, participent à la célébration Lady et Lord Baden, organisent des ventes de pâtisseries et ainsi de suite).*

*Le prix le plus distingué au sein des Guides est le "Canada Cord"; dont Suzanne Maurier, Paulette Dubé, Marie Chamberland, Dorice de Champlain et Roberta Thomlinson furent récipiendaires. Les membres du mouvement des Guides sont reconnaissants envers tous les leaders qui ont travaillé au sein de l'organisation au cours des ans.*

### **Lioness Club**

The Legal Lioness Club was started in 1978 and received its charter in April of that year. The club has completed many projects around town, perhaps the most noticeable being the signs at the east and west ends of town. Other contributions the club has made over the years include a fridge and a cooler for the hall, a stove for the old Recreation Center, and the out-houses on the baseball diamond. Legal Lioness has always supported Girls' Softball and Ringette. For many years, our annual Breakfast and Bazaar in November and our Ladies Night Out in May were popular events. Most years, we have helped out at the Fête au Village and entered a float in the parade. Presently, we manage the ordering and delivery of the Community Birthday Calendars and fund most of our other projects by working with the Lions Club at the the bingos. One of our favorite projects is the bingo we hold for the residents of the Château Sturgeon at least once a year.

*Le "Legal Lioness Club" fut créé en 1978 et reçut sa charte en avril de la même année. Le club entreprit plusieurs projets à Legal, le plus remarquable étant les enseignes posées aux entrées est et ouest du village. D'autres contributions comprennent un réfrigérateur et un congélateur pour la salle communautaire, un poêle pour l'ancien centre de récréation et des toilettes sèches dans le champs de base-ball. Le "Legal Lioness" a toujours supporté la balle molle et le "ringette" pour les filles. Pendant plusieurs années, notre "Breakfast and Bazaar" annuel en novembre et notre "Ladies Night Out" annuel en mai ont été très populaires. Nous avons presque toujours aidé lors de la Fête au Village et avons contribué un char allégorique dans la parade. Nous gérons présentement la commande et la livraison des "Community Birthday Calendars" et nous finançons la plupart de nos autres projets en travaillant avec le "Lions Club" et aux bingos. Un de nos projets préférés est le bingo que nous organisons pour les résidents du Château Sturgeon au moins une fois par année.*

### **LIONS CLUB LEGAL**

The Legal Lions Club originated in 1976, hosted by the St. Albert Lions Club with a breakfast, attended by Dr. Cuts as the liaison person. The Legal Lions Club is very proud to have many devoted volunteers which have helped to provide our community with much recreation,



Lions members, 1976

school benefits and senior assistance. The volunteers have devoted many hours to help accomplish many of the Lions projects. The following is a list of the numerous projects undertaken by the Lions Club of Legal:

- building and maintaining of the mini-Lions Park, next to the post office
- organization of Legal Minor Ball and supply of equipment for several years
- signing of a contract with A.M.H.C. at \$400 a year to take care of the self-contained (Sunrise and Sunset Villas) senior apartments and still supervising the project
- sponsoring of the Legal Lioness, still in operation
- donation of money and free labour to the Legal Recreation Centre in repairing floors/walls and others, and the purchase of a new fridge and stove for their kitchen (\$4000 value)
- supplying of a new tile floor in the basement of the Legal Community Hall (\$5000 value)
- sponsoring of the seniors and handicapped transportation
- building of a family park behind the self-contained seniors' units with a lovely picnic area (\$15000 and with the help of Wild Rose Foundation
- donation of \$7000 towards a Dodge mini-van to accomodate the residents of the community (for doctor/dental appointments)
- providing community bingos for about ten years
- sponsoring of senior baseball teams for a few years
- building of sidewalks around the Château Sturgeon seniors' Lodge (\$2500)
- providing the Château Sturgeon with a P.A. system (\$600)
- donation of \$3500 towards the purchase of a new Zamboni for the Arena
- building of a cement slab in front of the Recreation Centre Hall for access to wheelchair (\$3000)
- donation to school programs - Quest and Drug Awareness (\$3000)
- donation towards bleachers for the recreation grounds (\$500)
- donation of \$8000 towards a new town ambulance
- building of wheelchair ramp for the Château Sturgeon Lodge
- donation of \$500 to the Legal History Book Society
- donation of an armoured vest for the R.C.M.P. auxiliary member
- providing the breakfast for the annual Fête au

Village festival once a year at our cost and free volunteer hours

- donation of \$300 to the school-band trip
- building of a garage for our community Dodge mini-van (\$2100 value with the help of Alberta Lotteries
- . . . and many others.



Tom Laberge, Mayor of Legal, delivering speech at the occasion of the official opening of Sunrise Villa, 1991

The Legal Lions Club is now volunteering many hours at the Campbell Park in St. Albert, working bingos, which is their best fundraiser. The Club has two working committees - the Volunteer Resource Association of Legal and the Legal Lions Transportation Committee.



Sunrise Villa, 1991

#### THE LEGAL LIONS BOARD OF DIRECTORS (1994)

President: Gaston Parent  
 1st vice-president: Roger Préfontaine  
 2nd vice-president: Maurice Charrois  
 Past-president: Ben Gagné  
 Secretary: Eugène Martel



Men and women in the Lions Club

Treasurer: Jeanne Maurier

Directors: Ed Rivard, Maurice Rémillard, Roger Ouellette and Mike Gagné.

*Le Club des Lions de Legal a été formé en 1976, parrainé par les Lions de St-Albert. Grâce au travail de nombreux bénévoles, le club a plusieurs réalisations à son actif: le Mini-Park des Lions – le club mineur de balle – le contrat d’entretien des appartements Sunrise et Sunset – le parrainage du Club des Lionnesses – dons au Centre Récréatif de Legal – plancher en tuiles de la Salle Communautaire de Legal – transport pour les personnes handicapées et les aînés – don pour la mini-van – organisation des bingos pendant 10 ans – baseball senior – trottoirs autour du Château Sturgeon et système de son – achat d’un Zamboni pour l’Aréna – accès pour chaises roulantes au Centre Récréatif et au Château Sturgeon – don envers le programme scolaire anti-drogues – don pour l’ambulance – don au Comité du Livre Historique de Legal – déjeuner à la Fête au Village – don pour les voyages de la fanfare scolaire – construction d’un garage pour la minivan . . . et bien d’autres.*

### **Vimy and District Lions Club**

In the fall of 1978, the Clyde Lions Club responded to a need in the Vimy community to establish a Lions Club. An intensive canvassing ensued, led by Clyde Lions members Barry Round and Danny Shank, and District Extension Chairman Angus Murray. As a result, many members of the Vimy and district community were signed up to the cause of Lionism.

February 15, 1979 an organizational meeting was held. At that time, a date was set for Charter Night, a slate of officers was elected and the name Vimy and District Lions was adopted for their fledgling club.

The Vimy and District Lions hosted their first Charter Night April 20, 1979. Some 200 people,

including honored guests and visiting clubs, gathered for the banquet, charter ceremonies and dance. Notable events that took place that evening included the induction of 52 charter members of the Vimy Lions into Lionism and the official installation of its officers. District Governor Mike Letersky presented the charter of the newly formed club to its charter president John Roska.

The club’s first project was to endorse the building of the skating rink and adjoining complex. Support to this project was carried on by the club to its completion.

In 1980, two Lions members in the area held farm sales. They asked the local club to run a concession booth to serve coffee and hamburgers from their garages. This opened up a new venue for the club and Lion Robert Huot recommended that the club build itself a mobile concession booth. He oversaw the designing and construction of the booth which was completed in time to cater at another farm sale April 14, 1981. From its modest beginning of catering to an occasional farm sale, the club was offered a monthly commitment at Midland Auctions in Westlock. This commitment began March 31, 1984 and continues to the present day. Every August the club also sets up its booth at the Westlock Agricultural Fair. Over the years, with income from the booth the club has been able to donate to the following: Vimy community Hall, Sports Association, youth exchanges and youth related projects and activities, local medical and senior citizens’ needs, Vimy School, Christmas hampers, and some of Lions internationally approved sight conservation projects.

Each spring, the Vimy Lions are very visible in the community as they canvass for Red Cross and Canadian National Institute for the Blind. Currently, the club has 19 members, nine of them being original charter members plus 10 new members. Three of these new members are lady Lions, fully recognized by Lions International.

The Lions Club members work hard but they also take time to enjoy themselves. They hold an annual champagne breakfast, a yearly charter celebration, a summer family fun camp-out and an awards night in conjunction with their regular Christmas party. They also have an occasional supper meeting, visit and entertain visits from other clubs so that they can exchange information and socialize. Following is a list of each year, with the president and secretary at that time, respectively: 1979-80: John Roska, Leo Provençal; 1980-81: Robert Bernard, Laurent Provençal;



\*Paul Sabourin, \*Leo Fortier, Doug Pollard, \*Jim Henderson, \*Fernand Bilodeau, Dale Cannard, \*Roger Laplante, \*Richard Sabourin, \*Leo Parent, \*John Roska, Solange Bilodeau, Barbara Henderson, Jeanne Roska, André Huot. Missing: Roger Aquin, \*John De Champlain, John Dumont, Walter Mueller, Ian Shank. (\* indicates charter members)

1981-82: Robert Bernard, Rene Tober; 1982-83: John Mc Nally, John Roska; 1983-84: Rene Tober, Jim Henderson; 1984-85: Milton Sterling, Fernand Bilodeau; 1985-86: Jim Henderson, John Mc Nally; 1986-87: Léo Fortier, Milton Sterling; 1987-88: Fernand Bilodeau, Jim Henderson; 1988-89: Richard Sabourin, Jim Henderson; 1989-90: John Roska, Dale Cannard; 1990-91: Léo Fortier, Walter Mueller; 1991-92: André Huot, John Roska; 1992-93: Dale Cannard, Solange Bilodeau.

*A l'automne de 1970, l'organisation internationale des "Lions" établit une succursale à Vimy. Plusieurs personnes de la région y souscrivirent. La première grande réunion eut lieu le 20 avril 1979 avec plus de 200 personnes qui répondirent à l'invitation. Le président John Roska, au nom du club, reçut officiellement la charte des mains du Gouverneur du district, Mike Letersky. Cinquante-deux membres nouveaux furent reconnus.*

*Les Lions de Vimy ont été actifs, se faisant très visibles dans l'organisation de divers projets dont bénéficièrent plusieurs organismes comme les gens d'âge d'or, l'Association des Sports, l'école de Vimy et la salle communautaire. Ils ont travaillé avec ardeur et ils ont célébré la vie avec le même élan.*

### **Volunteer Resource Association – Association des bénévoles by Eddie Rivard**

Legal Volunteer Resource Association was formed in 1986 due to an overwhelming response from the community. The committee was as follows: Ben Gagné (chairman), Roger Ouellette (vice-chairman), Mary Bruyère (secretary), Blanche Laforce, (treasurer), Jeanne Maurier (coordinator). Policies and by-laws had to be set up for the protection of the committee. At first, the volunteers had to use their own vehicles for the transportation of seniors from Legal and district for such things as doctors' appointments, banking, meals on wheels, et cetera. A basic allowance for each trip was set up to cover the costs of gas and the driver. Donations were also accepted. This service was advertised in the *Morinville Mirror* and the *Gazette*. The seniors welcome this service so much that in 1987, 81 trips were made and 35 meals on wheels were delivered.

In October 1988, it was decided the allowance that was set-up did not cover the cost of wear and tear on private vehicles. After many discussions, a motion was passed to purchase a 1991 Plymouth Voyager van from Legal Motors for \$22,465 thanks to Wild Rose Foundation and Lions Club.



Presently the "Legal Volunteer Resource Association" and the "Legal District Senior and Handicap Transportation" have been amalgamated. The 1994 committee: Roger Préfontaine (president), Roger Ouellette (vice-president), Pauline Morin (treasurer), Georgette Cyr (secretary), Ben Gagné (advisor), and Diane Deault, Al Dzeryk and Eddie Rivard (directors).

We give special recognition to the first committee for their hard work to get this project under way. Many thanks to everyone who made this project such a success.

*L'association des bénévoles de Legal a été formée en 1986. Au début, les bénévoles se servaient de leurs véhicules pour offrir du transport à ceux qui en avaient besoin. Les personnes âgées appréciaient beaucoup ce service. En 1988, le comité des bénévoles décida de faire l'achat d'une van avec des subventions des fonds Wild Rose et du club des Lions.*

*Présentement, l'association des bénévoles est amalgamée avec la société de "Legal and District Club 60 Roses Transportation".*

## WAUGH COMMUNITY HALL

The first Waugh Community Hall was built in about 1921 on a small parcel of land donated by Nick Kowalski. It was situated just east of

Cheladyn's first store. In a few years this hall was too small to serve the growing community, so a much larger hall was built in the late 1920's. The grand opening of this hall was in 1929. The small hall was bought by Harry Cheladyn who converted it into a store.



Grand opening of Waugh Hall, 1929: Mr & Mrs Pete Kusyk & Jenny in foreground

In this new facility, many functions were held and a large number of members were affiliated with this cultural society. It was incorporated into the "Ukrainian Labor Farmers Temple Association" (ULFTA). In the hall, there was a



Ukrainian School students with teacher, John Wolos, beside the hall, 1929

large stage with several different back drops which could be changed to create different settings: the interior of a house, a city street, a country scene and others. The front drop curtain was unique in that it had advertisements from many businesses of Waugh and the surrounding areas. The hall was the main gathering place for the community people. In the early years, bazaars, bingos, concerts, dramas and plays were some of the functions held in the hall. Some of the live stage performances were from travelling theatre groups and many were by local groups.

Ukrainian classes, music, singing, mandolin lessons and Ukrainian dancing were taught in the hall. Some of the teachers who taught at the time were: Wasyl Myshok, Steve Zaharaychuk, John Wolos, Sophie Woywitka and Miss Kitz. Lessons were mainly given during the summer holidays when regular school was out. Dances, school Christmas concerts, anniversary parties, wedding dances, Alberta Wheat Pool shows and meetings were some other activities at the Waugh Hall.

The hall remained in use until about the late 1950's. It has since been dismantled and the land where the hall was situated is now privately owned.

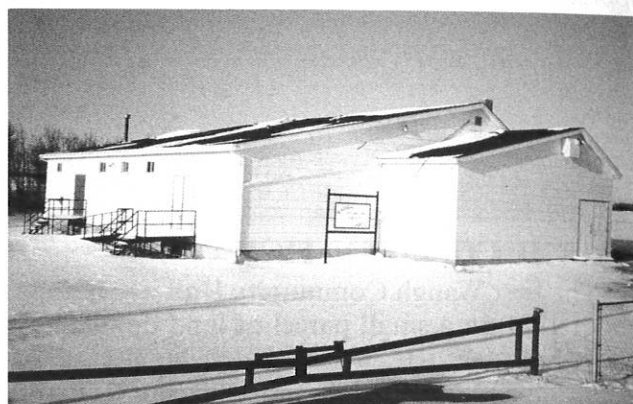
### **Waugh Polish Recreation Society Hall**

The Waugh Polish Recreation Society was organized in 1953 when the parishioners of the Waugh Polish Roman Catholic Church bought the Gill Grant schoolhouse (formerly named Redwater River School), for \$350. The school was moved from its original location, about six miles away, to the present site onto a six-acre parcel of land which had been purchased for a nominal fee from Mike Zadunayski.

A full basement was dug and the school building was placed on a cement foundation. The hall was approximately 40 feet long by 20 feet wide. What had been the cloakroom of the school became a "pantry", a small nook of about eight square feet. Along the south wall was a large cupboard, built by Louis Marchak. Here the dishes, cutlery, pots and pans were stored. Along the north wall of the pantry was a table with a shelf above it. In the four foot space between the cupboard and table the ladies would set up a square galvanized tub on a small bench to wash dishes. Water for washing (and cooking) was brought from home in cream cans. In the basement there was an old wood cook stove and a couple of large tables on which to work. Food for dinners and suppers was prepared in the basement then taken up to the main floor to be served.

The society was incorporated on April 29, 1954 and got the official name "Waugh Polish Recreation Society Hall", but in short it is known as the "Waugh Polish Hall". The first board of directors: Mike Zadunayski (president), Mike Gerla (secretary-treasurer), Louis Marchak (vice-president), Steve M. Marchak, John T. Marchak and Joe Pyesmany (directors).

Initially, the hall was heated by an airtight heater. The rent of the hall (in the 1950's) was \$5 a night and the renters had to supply their own wood for the heater and coal oil for the mantle lamps used for lighting and also clean up the hall after use. In January 1962, electrical power was brought into the hall and it was wonderful to have electric lights and do away with the lamps.



Waugh Polish Recreation Society Hall, 1992

In 1974, the first annual perogy supper was held, a feast that proved to be very popular for 13 years or so. The perogies were cooked on a three-burner propane hot plate. In 1976, natural gas was connected to the hall and a gas furnace and a used gas stove were installed. Also, panelling was put on the basement walls and on the walls and the ceiling on the main floor. In 1977, a second used gas stove was purchased and with two stoves it was more convenient and easier to cook perogies for the annual suppers.

In October 1978, an addition (a kitchen) was built to the hall and in March 1979, it was first used for the annual perogy supper. What a nice change from the early 1950's!

In April 1979, a 25th anniversary party was held in the hall commemorating the incorporation of the hall and honoring the original members. In 1980, there was a homecoming celebration in conjunction with the church.

In 1981, there was another addition to the hall comprising of a dance floor with a band stage. A well was dug and "Glory Be!" Running water!

No more hauling of water in cream cans and buckets. And best of all, indoor washrooms! The hall continues to serve the community for funeral dinners, cabarets, meetings, parties, weddings, and others.

It should be noted that in the 1920's there had been other community halls in Waugh. The first one was built around 1921. Around 1923, Harry Cheladyn bought and converted this small community hall into a store. A second and much larger community hall was constructed in approximately 1925. This one served the community until the early 1950's. Some time later

it was torn down. Some memories of this hall include the following: several backdrops on stage with a beautiful scenery, live drama performances, Christmas concerts from the Waugh school (most schools at that time held their concerts in their school but the Waugh school was so close to the hall that concerts were held in the hall), Ukrainian school classes taught by John Wolos and music classes for playing musical instruments taught by Wasył Myshok. Also not to be forgotten are the many films, including the Alberta Wheat Pool shows, the dances and other social functions.

### **Today's Grandma**

The old rocking chair will be empty today,  
For Grandma no longer is in it.  
She's off in her car to her office or shop,  
And buzzes around every minute.

No one can put Grandma up on a shelf,  
She's versatile, forceful, dynamic!  
That isn't pie in the oven, you know,  
Her baking today is ceramic.

You won't see her trundling off early to bed,  
From her place by a warm chimney nook,  
Her typewriter clickety clacks through the  
night,  
For Grandma is writing a book.

Our heroine never allows backward looks,  
To slow up her steady advancing,  
She can't tend the babies anymore  
For Grandma has taken up dancing.

She isn't content with crumbs of old thoughts,  
With meager and secondhand knowledge,  
So don't bring your mending to Grandma to  
do  
For Grandma's gone back to college.



His Holiness Pope John Paul II visits Edmonton – 1984

*Human life is precious because it is the gift of a God whose love is infinite; and when God gives life, it is forever!*

*Pope John Paul II*

*Nous devons être porteurs de paix, d'amour et de compassion au monde d'aujourd'hui.*

*Mère Teresa*