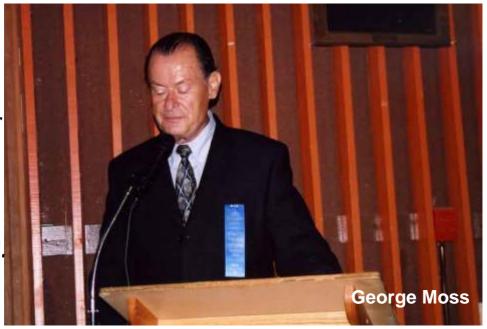
We are proud to present this historic document to all those interested in the history of Bucovina and Romania. It is of special interest to all those people descended from the Romanian pioneers of Boian, Alberta, Canada.

This publication is a duplication of an album sent to people of

Boian, Alberta from the Citizens of Boian, Romania in 1930. It depicts the history of Boian, Bucovina, trough pictures and story, from ancient times until 1930. Written in the Romanian Language it includes also



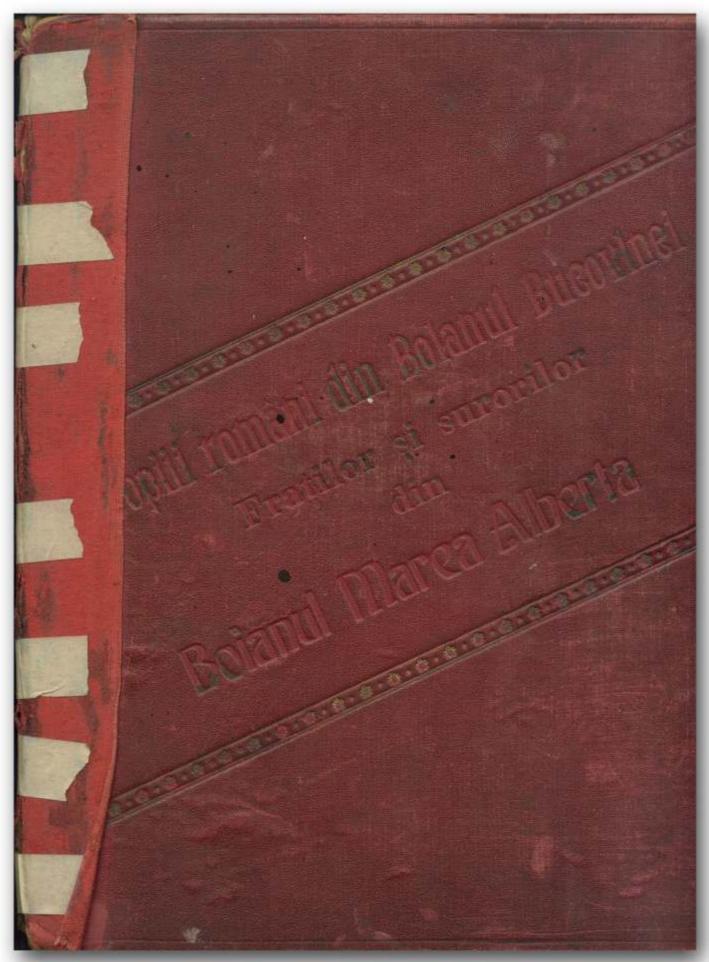
poems and drawings, from the students of Boian. The album was sent in exchange and response to one, sent to the people of Boian, Romania,

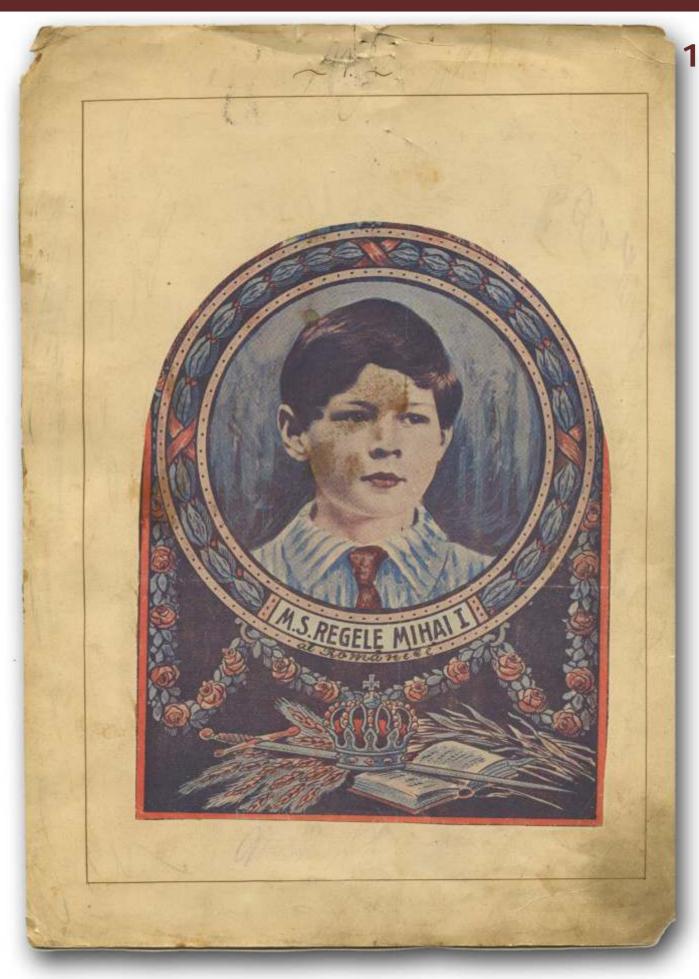


From Left to right: Willis Suprovich, Mircea Panciuk, Ann Moscaliuk, Liam Moss

21 August, 2005 100th years Anniversary St. Mary's Church of Boian.

Ann Moscaliuk donated historical book to the president of the church Willis Suprovich.





Hectarie mila lui Dumn

Arhiepiscop și Mitropolit al Bucovinei,

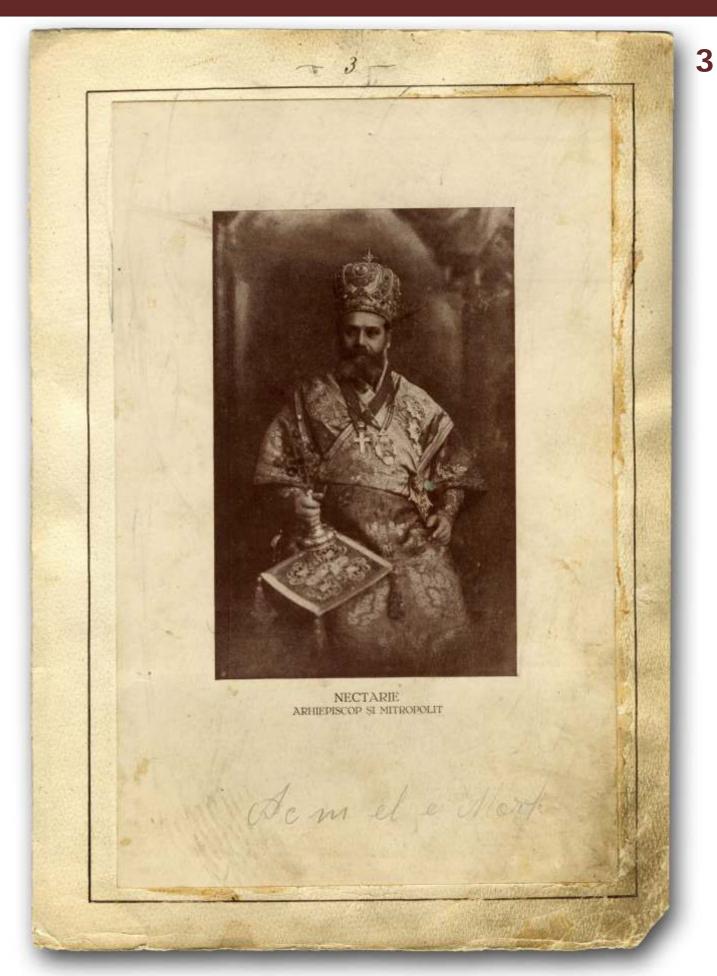
He am bucurat mult, auxind că părinții Voștri șiau făcut o biserică ortodoxă română în țările acele depărtate, pentru mângăerea lor.

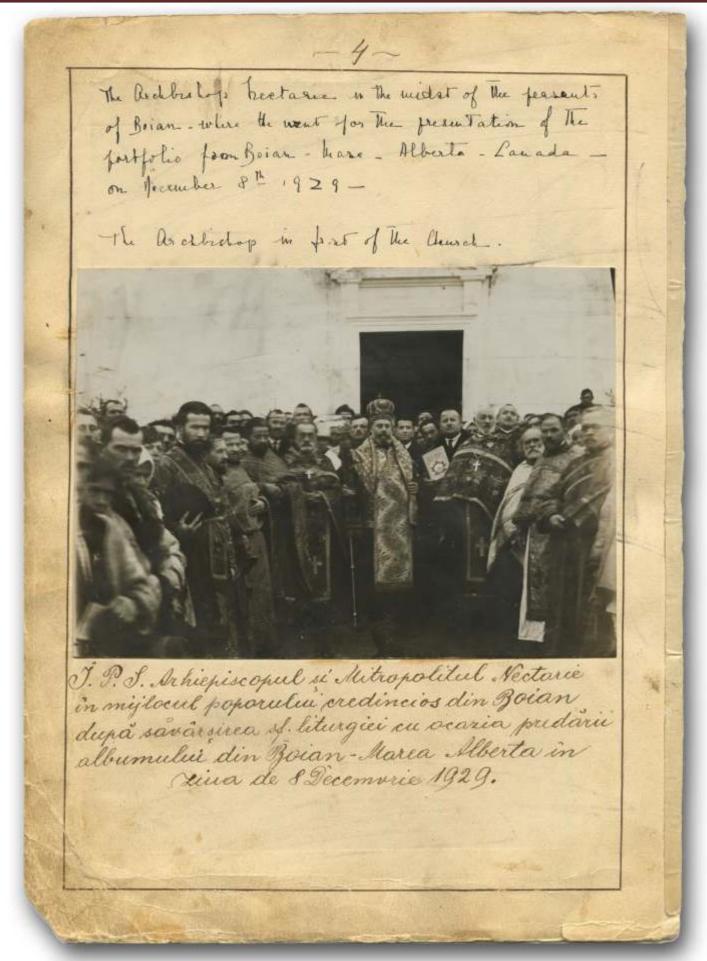
Va dau sfalul să țineți cu toții credința părinților, mosilor și strămosilor Voștri. - Bine ați făcul că
ați ales acum un prest orlodox-român, pe care îl invit, să cultive bine sentimentul ortodoa și național
al credinciosilor ca să nu se peardă nici un suflet.

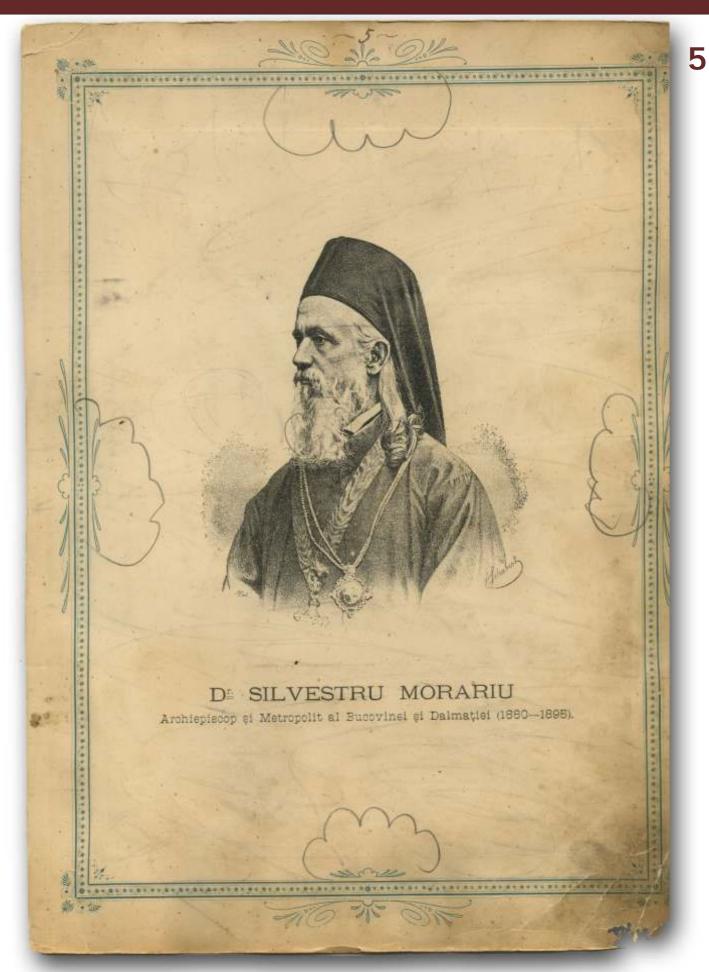
Ji învățătorii să facă același lucru, sămănând sămânța credințu, și așa toți credinciosii să se întăreasiă și să susțină legăturile cu biserira și cu țara-mamă.

Binecuvantarea Noastra Arhiereasea o trimitem la toata suflarea din Boian America.

Pat in resedința Hoastră Cernauți, 1 Januarie 1930. Cu toată dragoolea al Hostin

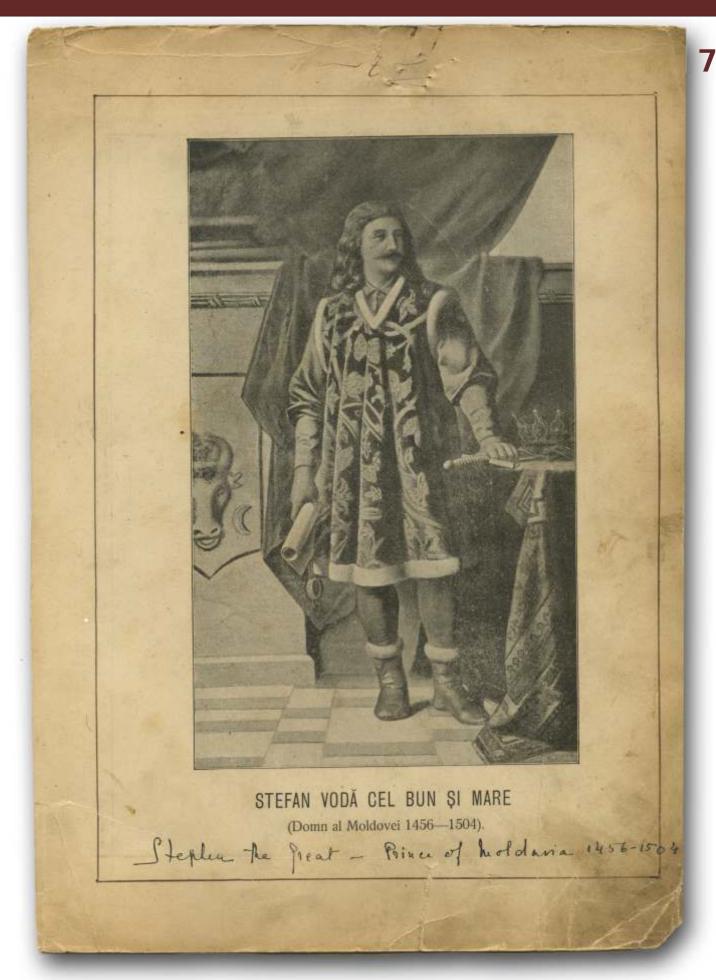


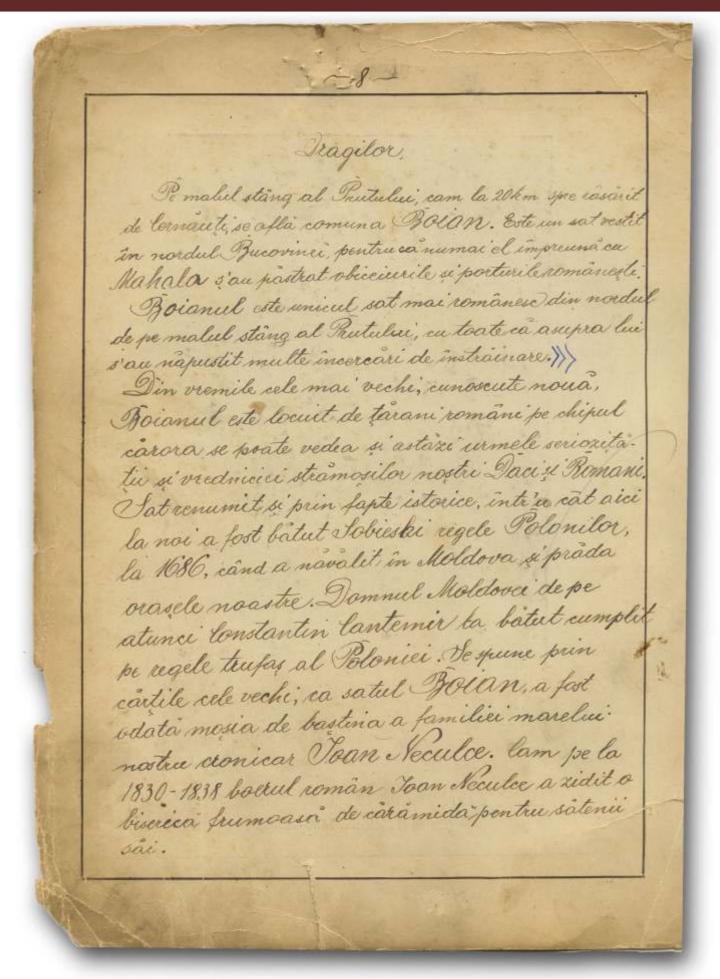




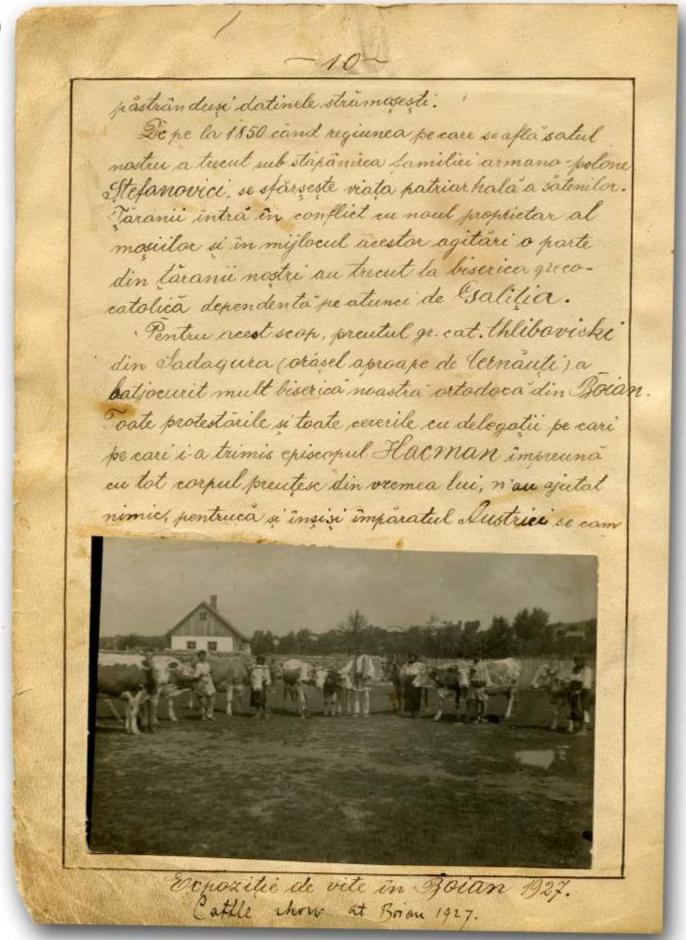




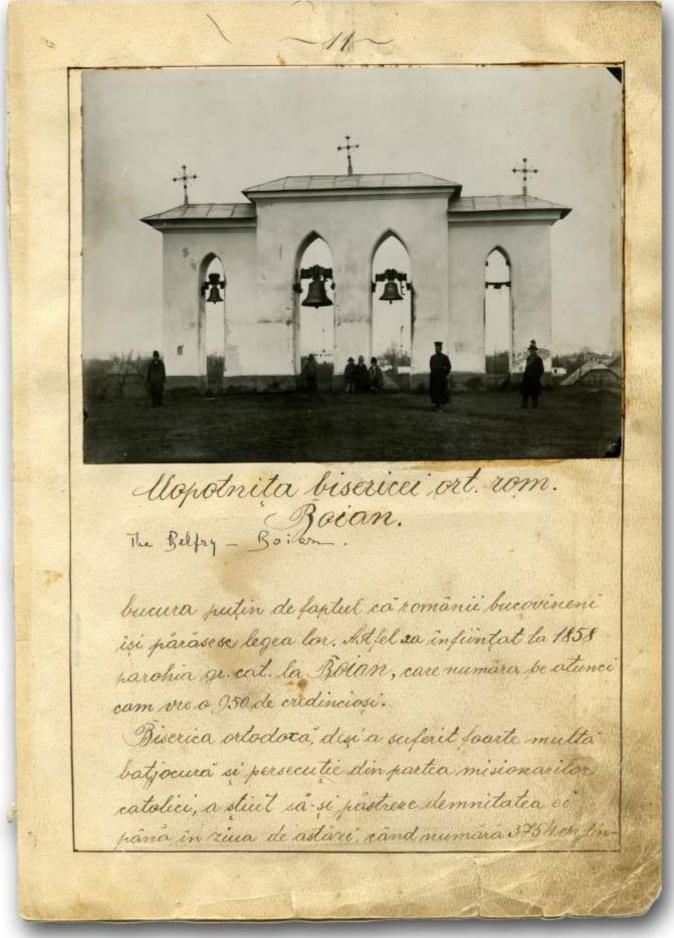


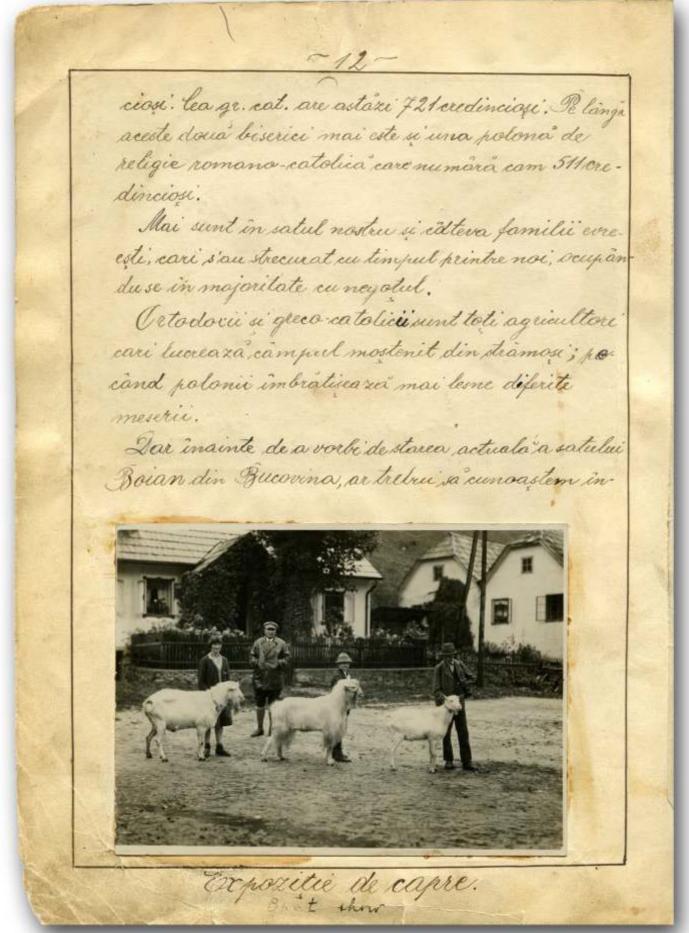




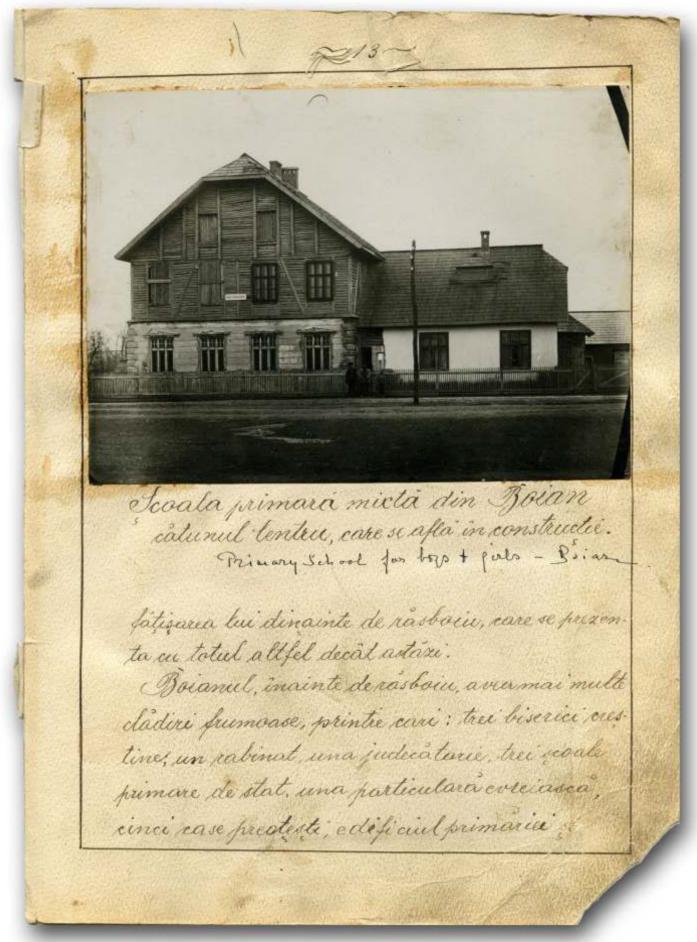


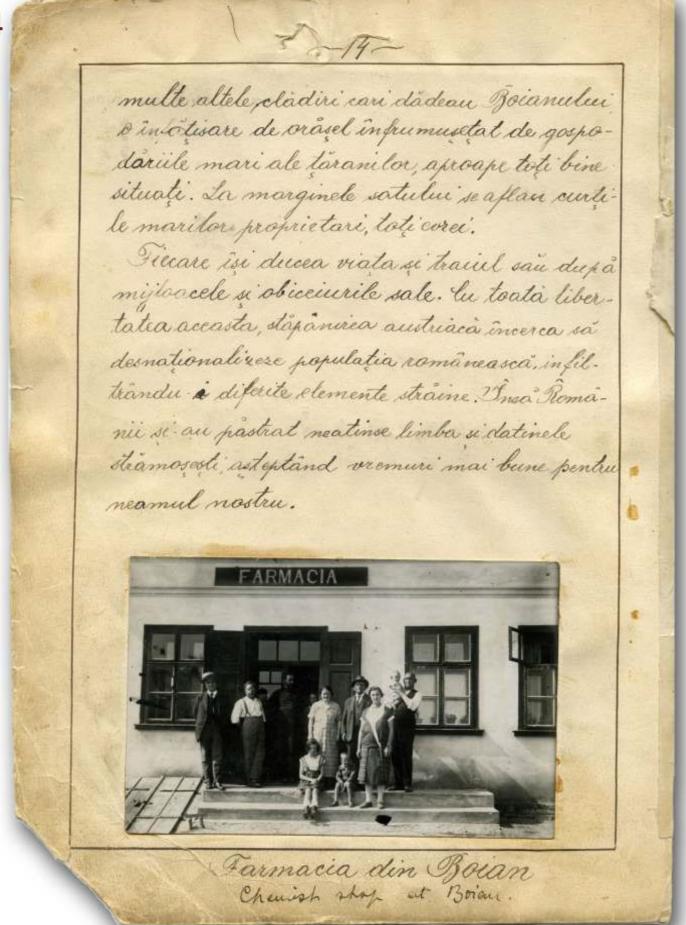




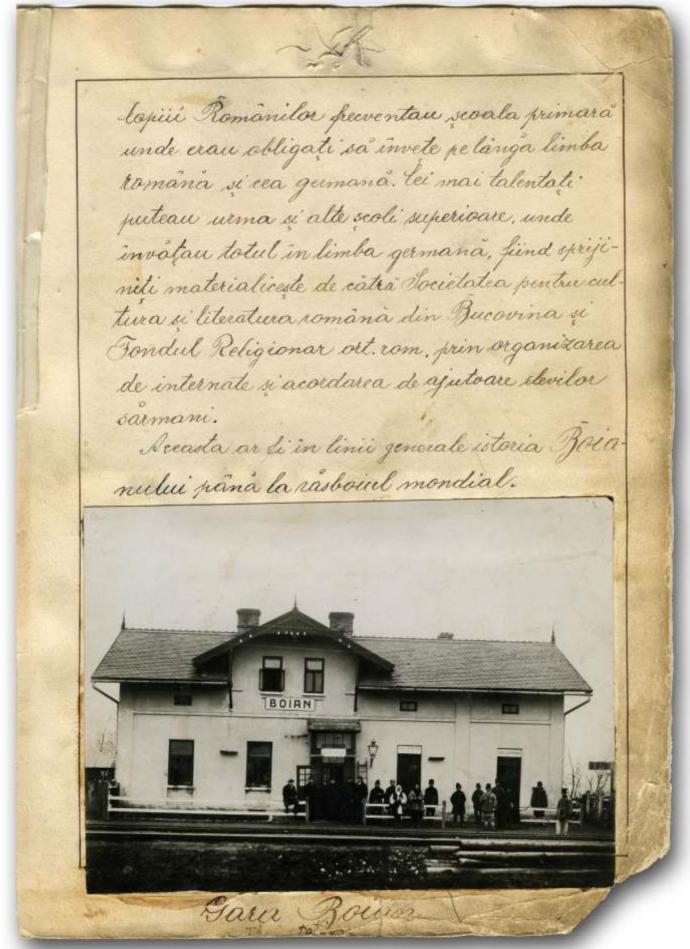




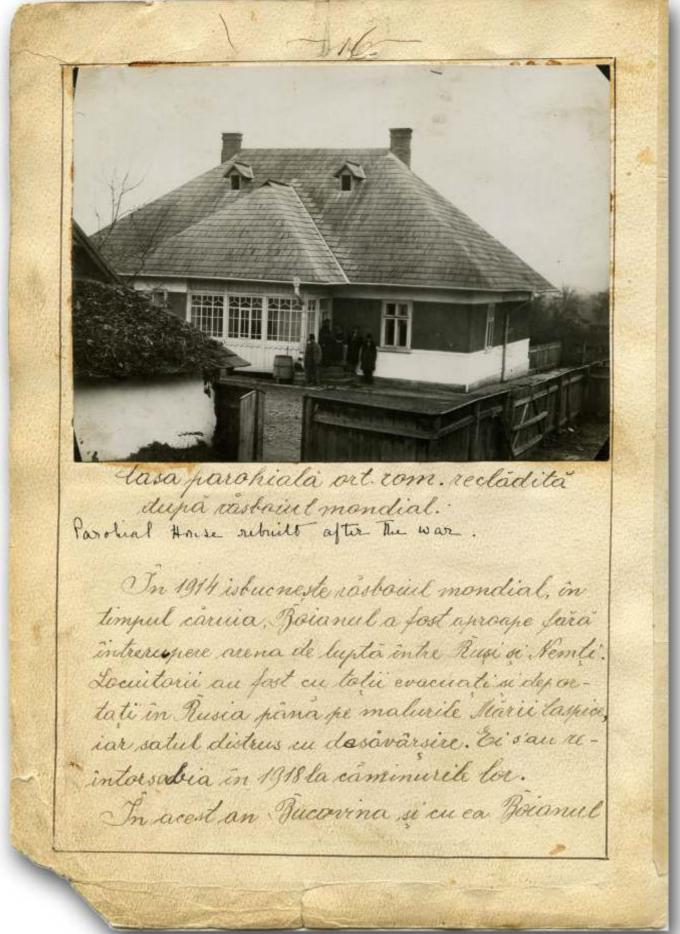








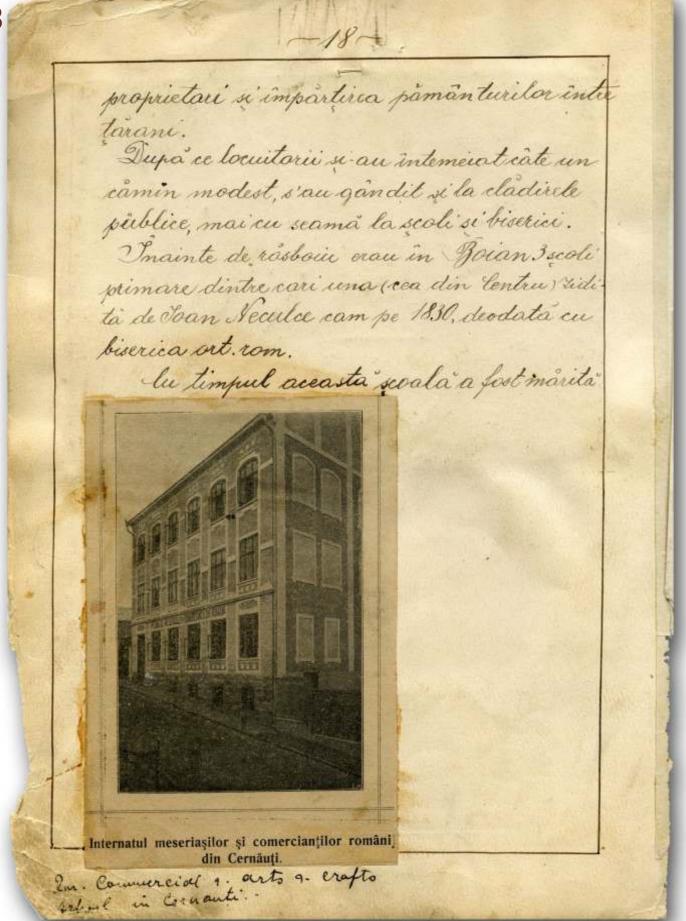


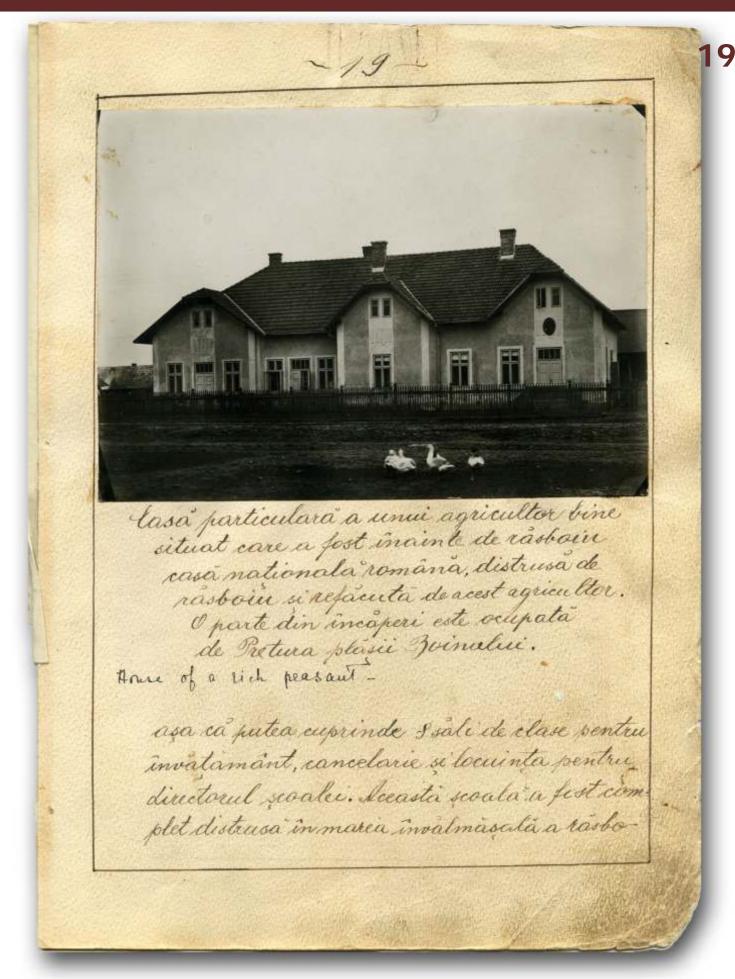


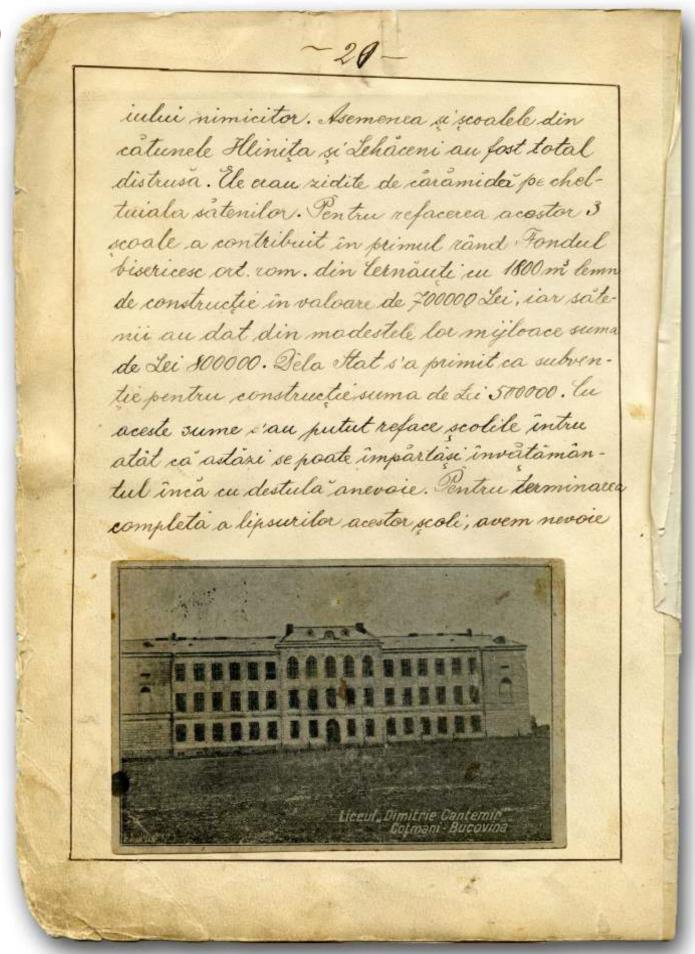






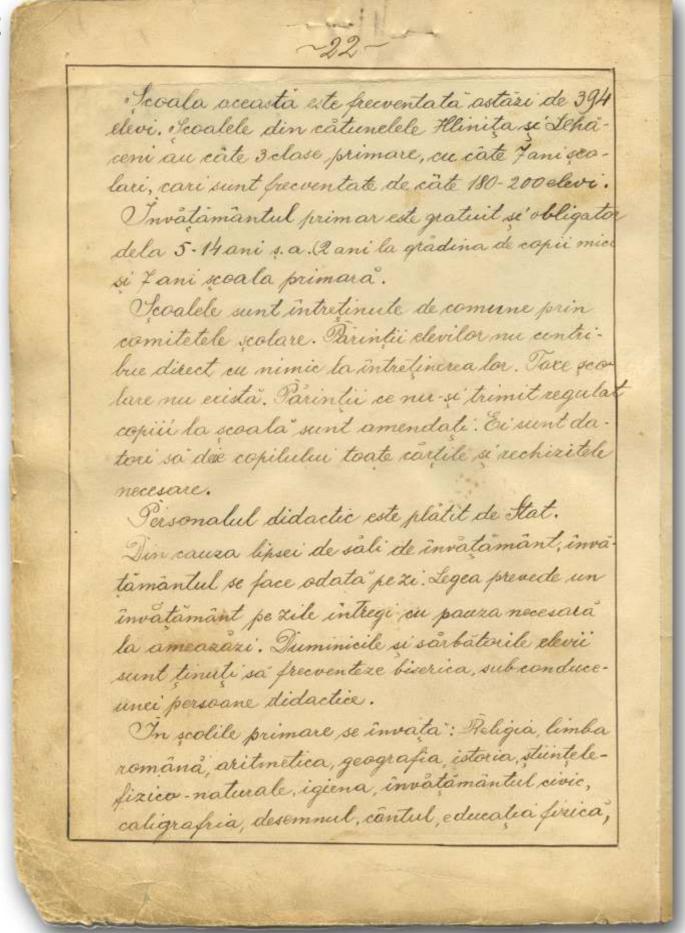








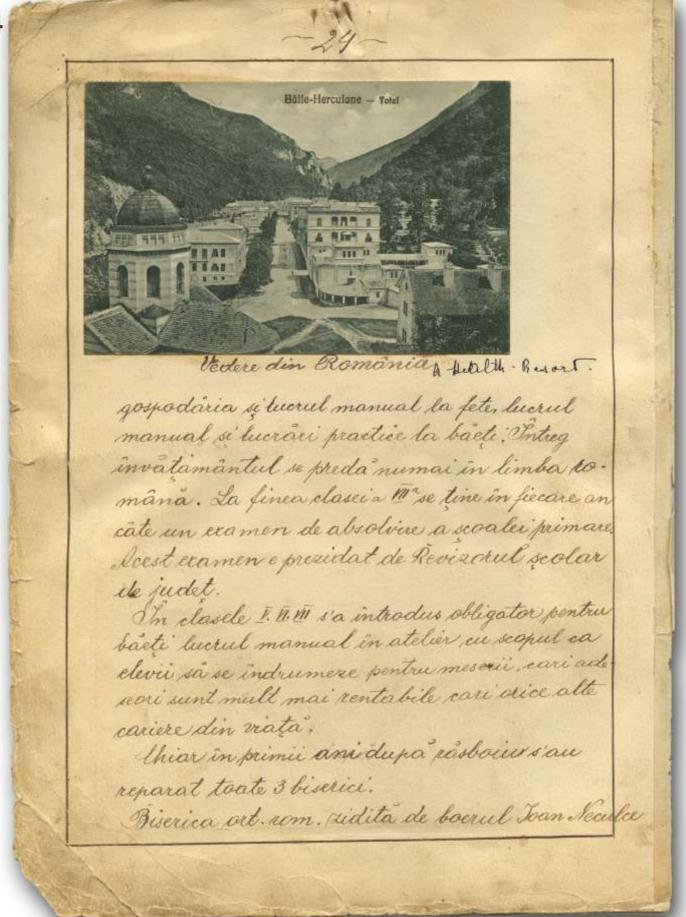








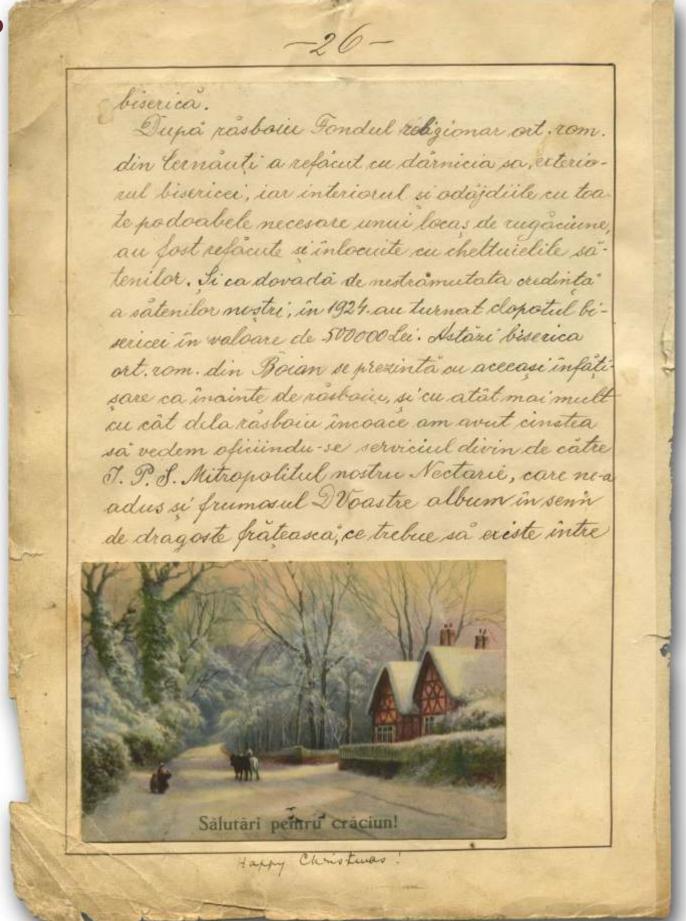




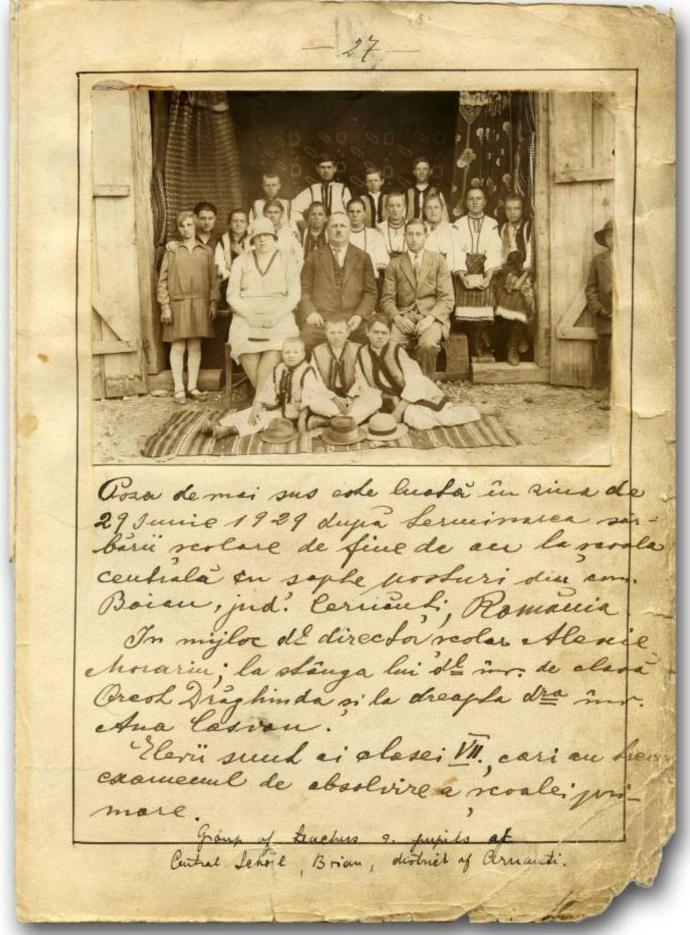






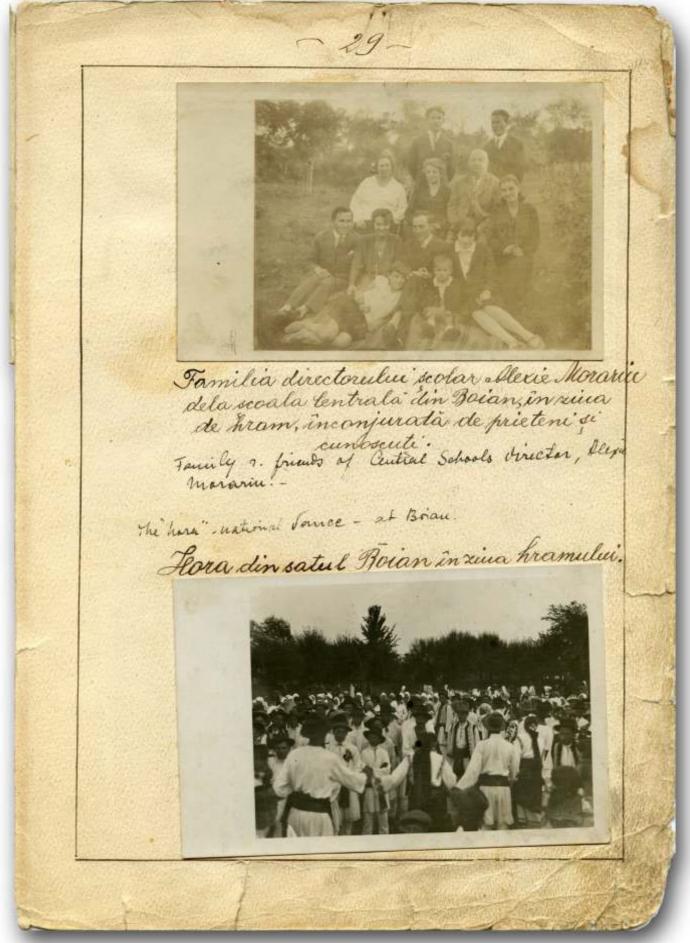


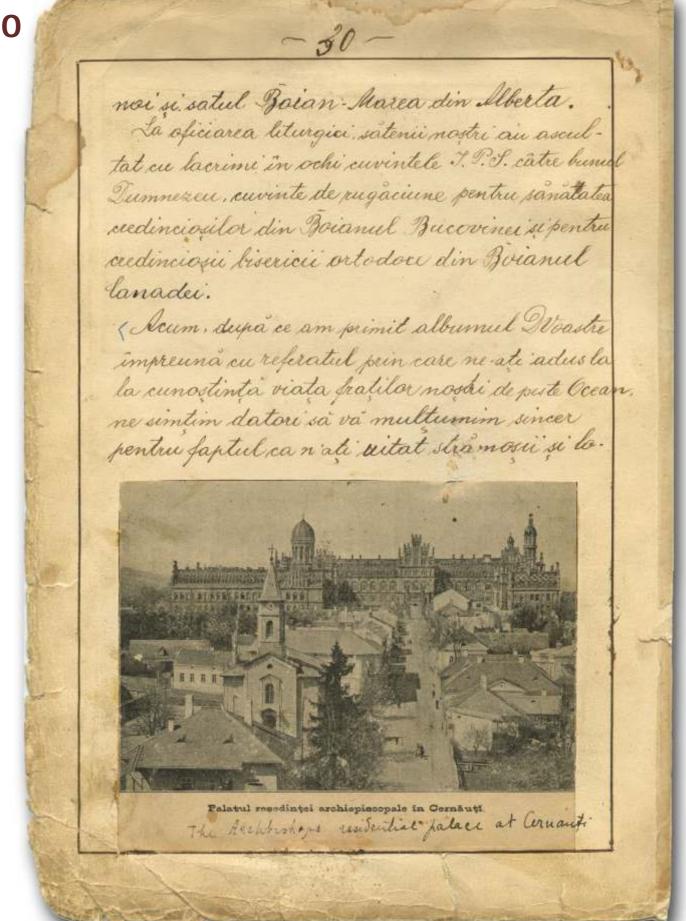




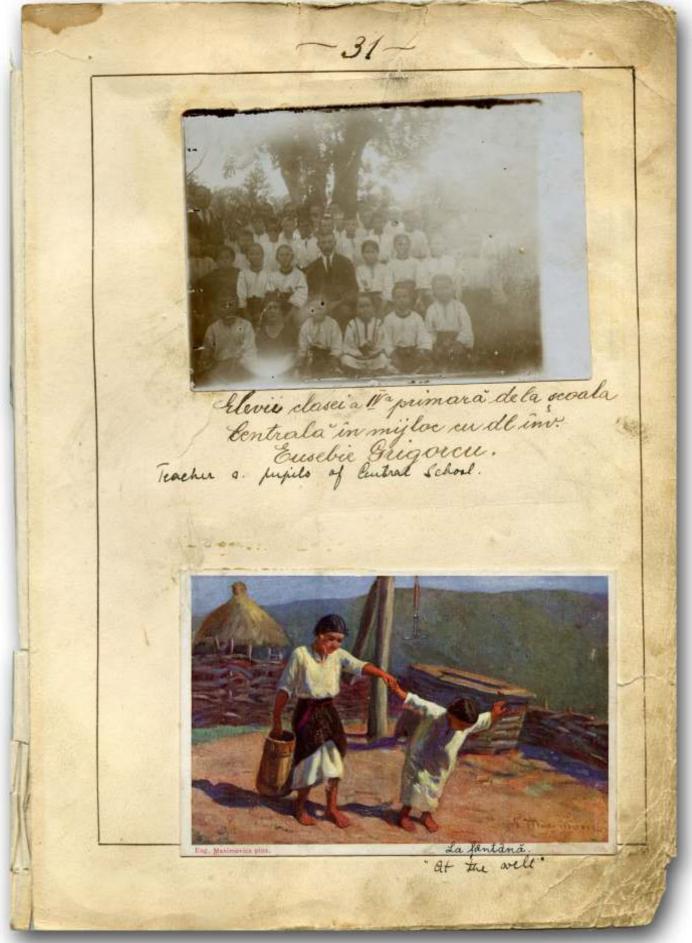




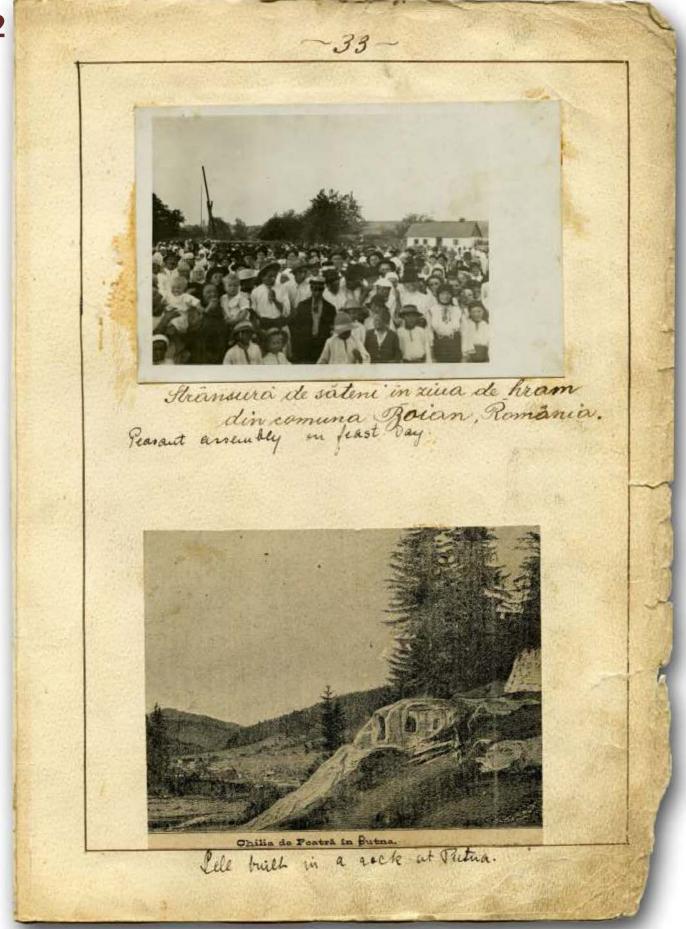




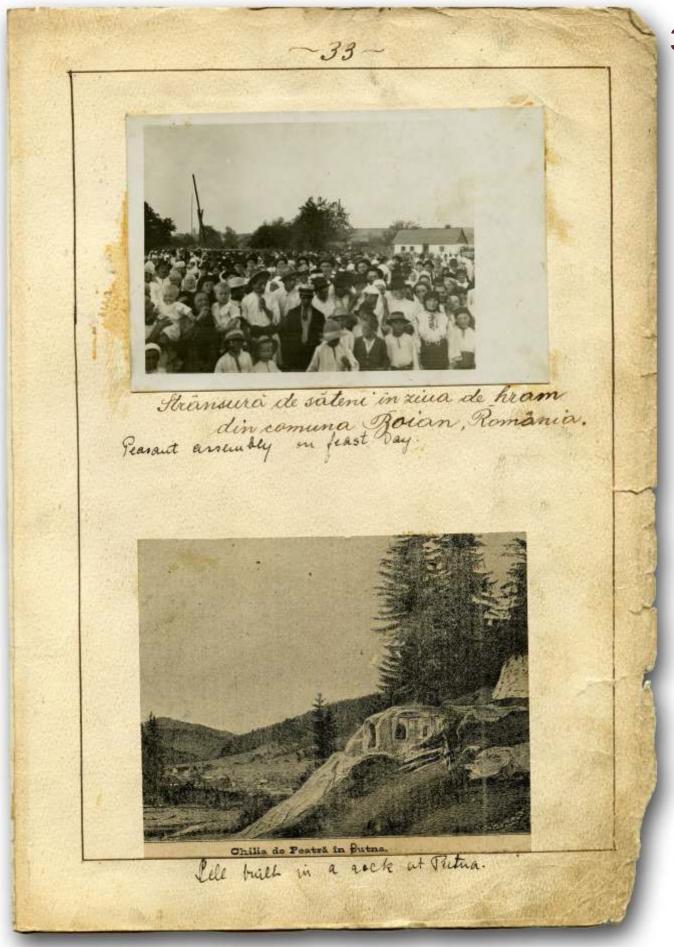






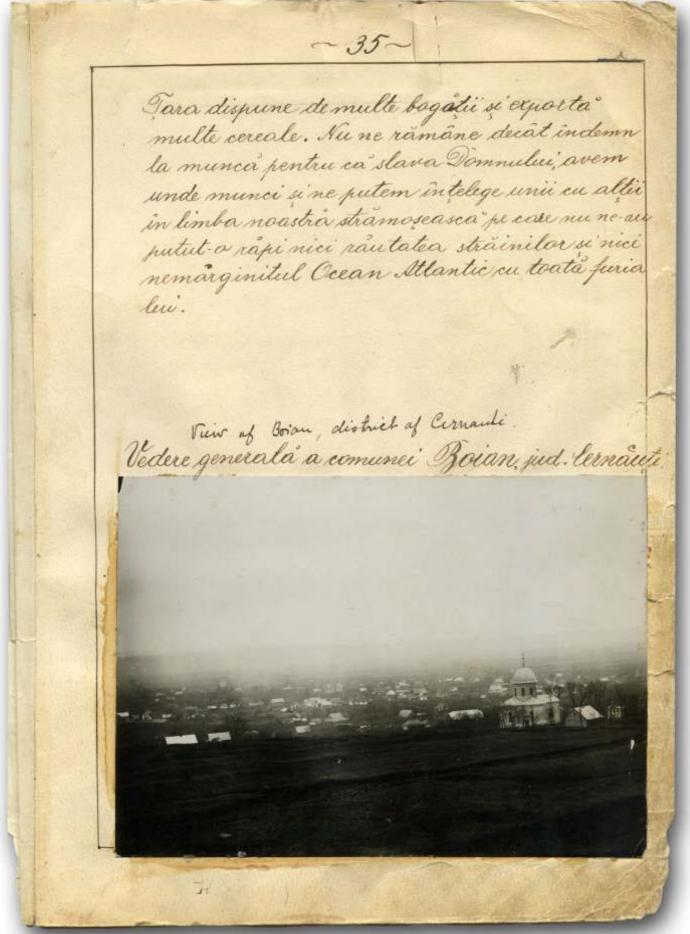


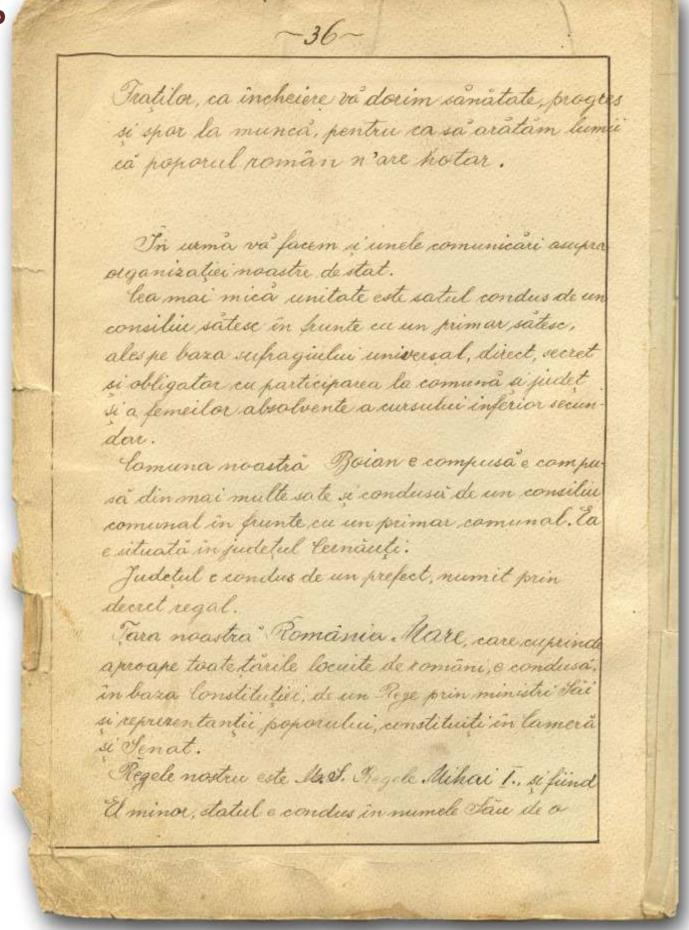




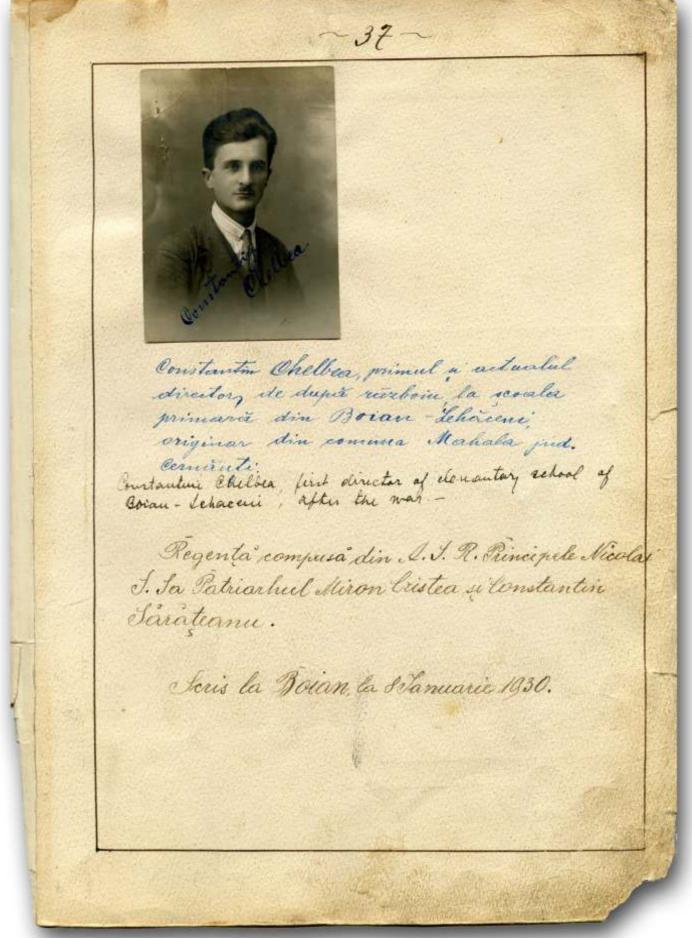
-34curile de unde vi se trage otiginea. > Munea DVoastrá de acolo, cu care vati injahebat colonia Boian . harea in satul Alberta, este o dovada fidela, cum ea Roma mul numoare nici odata si nu si picide nadejdea cand vede munca in fata lui: Fratilor, si noi am trecut acelasi greutati dupa rasboiu, ca si Moastra, pentru ca si nos am fost nevoite sa reinfintam Boianul dupa rasboin cu modestele noastre puteri. Acum cand ne simtim pe pamantul nastres desrobit, ne putem bucura de aceleasi diepturi, avem cu totii aceleasi datorii, si fiind supusi aceluiasi sceptru, si credinciosi in acelasi Christos, ne putem mandri, ca sunegali, pe acelasi pamant stramosese al Romaniei Mari. Iven toate scolile primare, secundare, universitatile si toate celelalte scoli comerciale si profesionale complet romanesti. Prin toate oficiale si toate colturile se ande verbind limba românească.





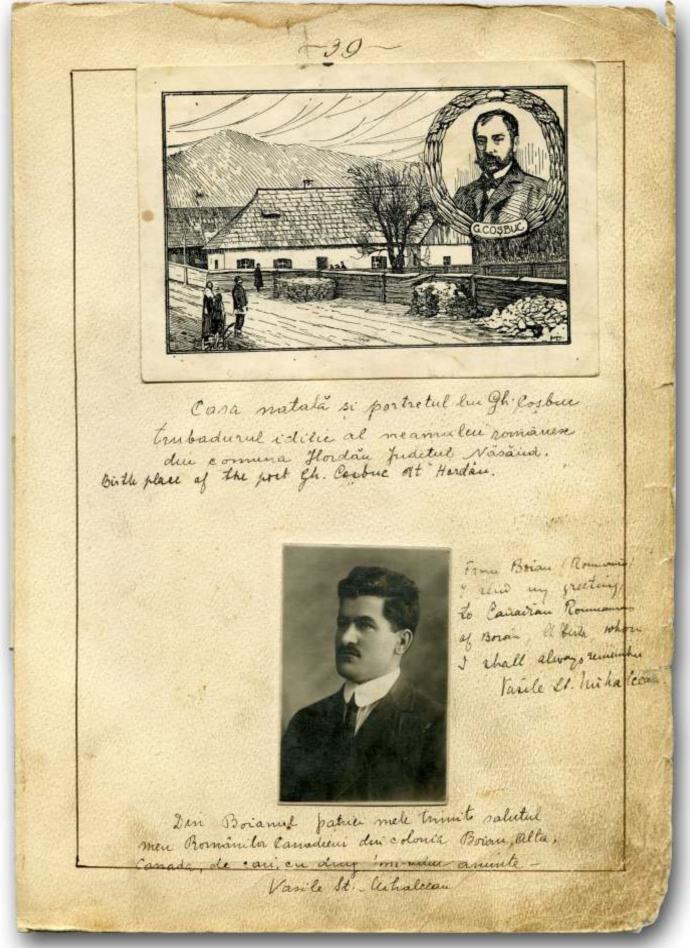


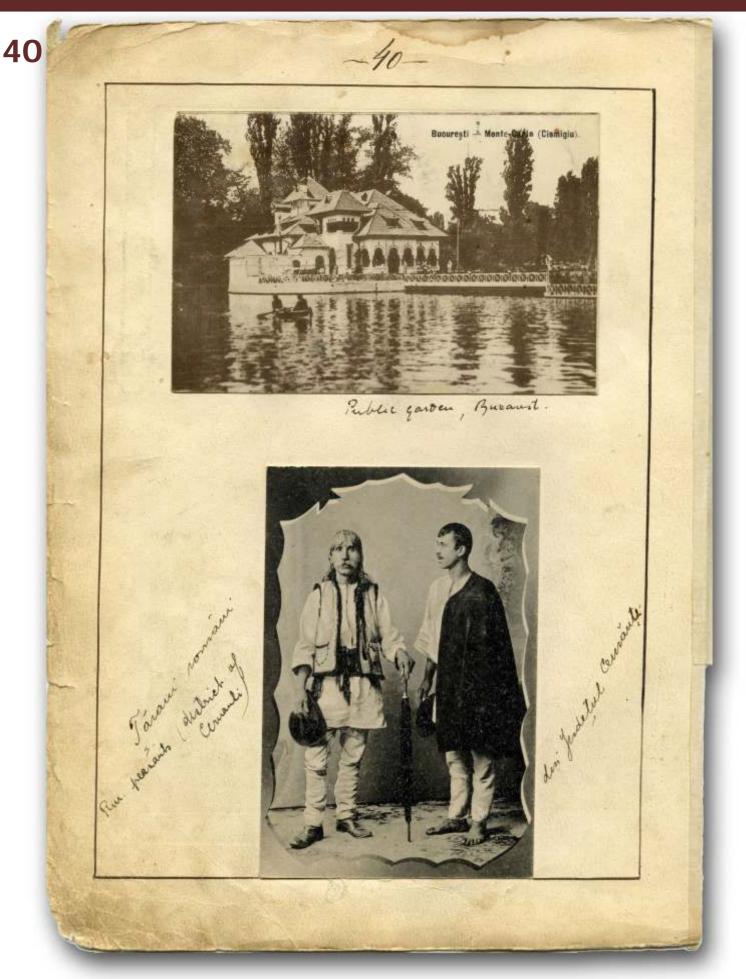


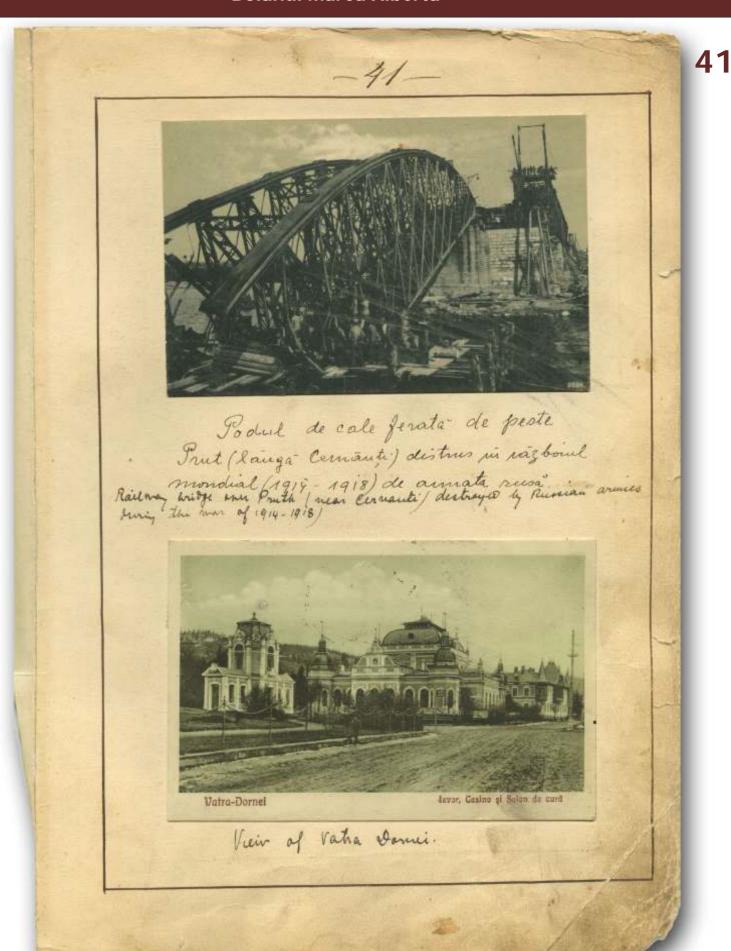


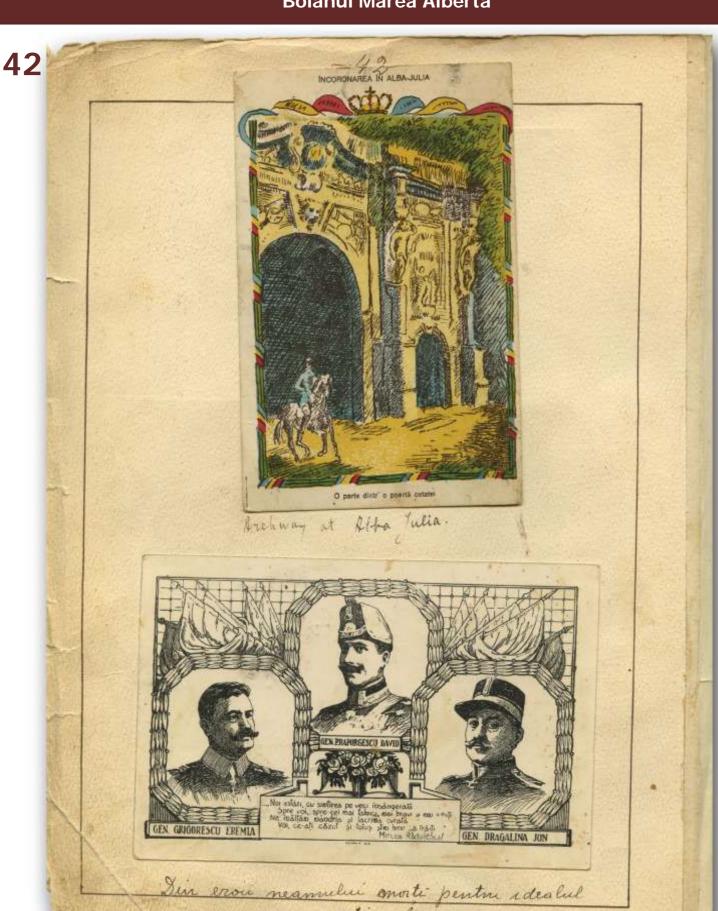






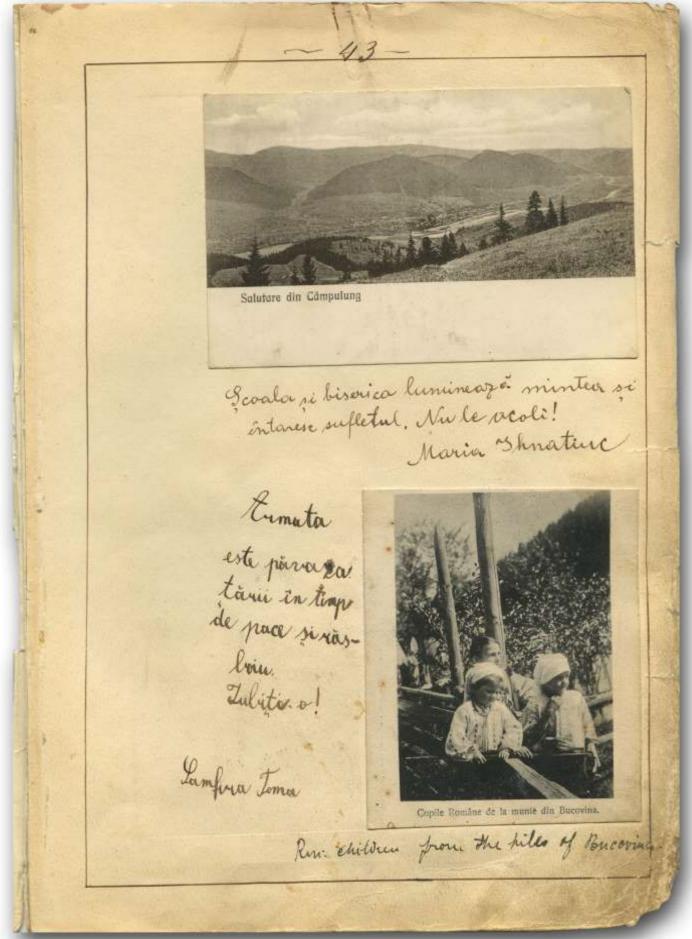


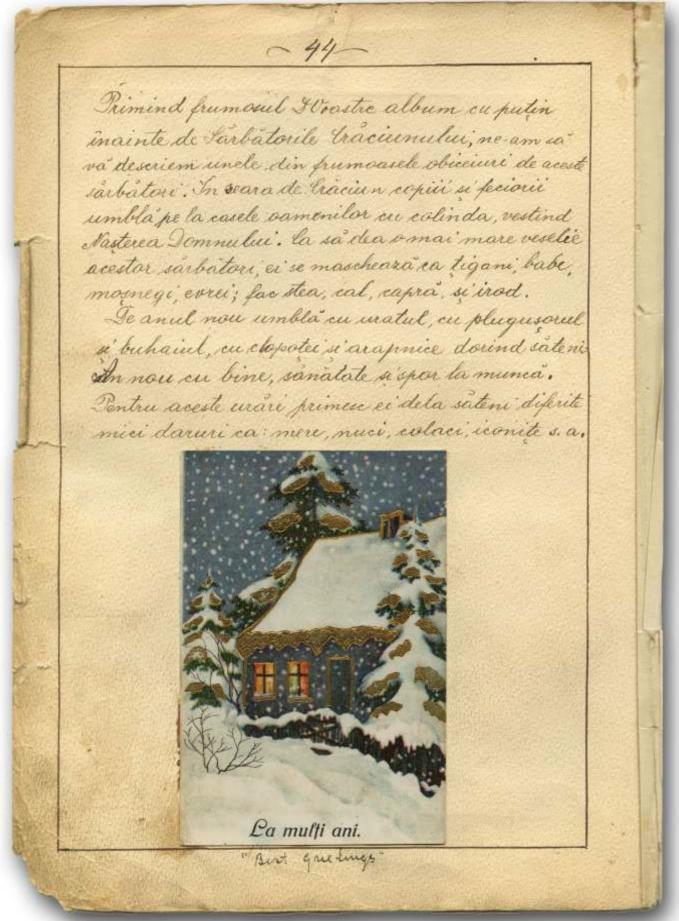


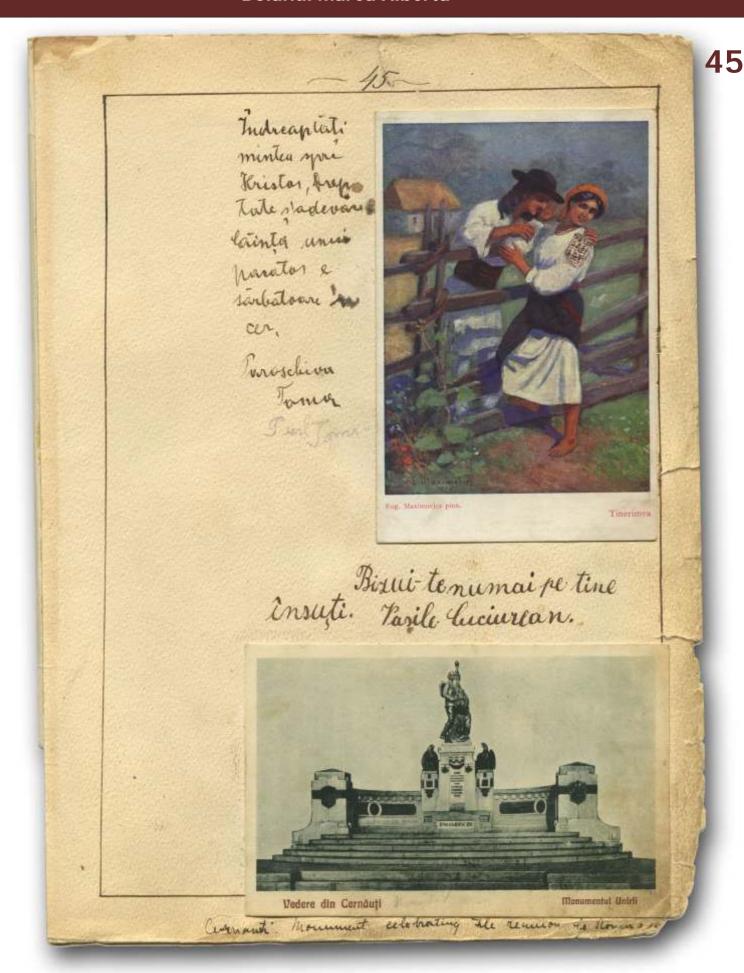


of the heroes who over for their country 1916-19181



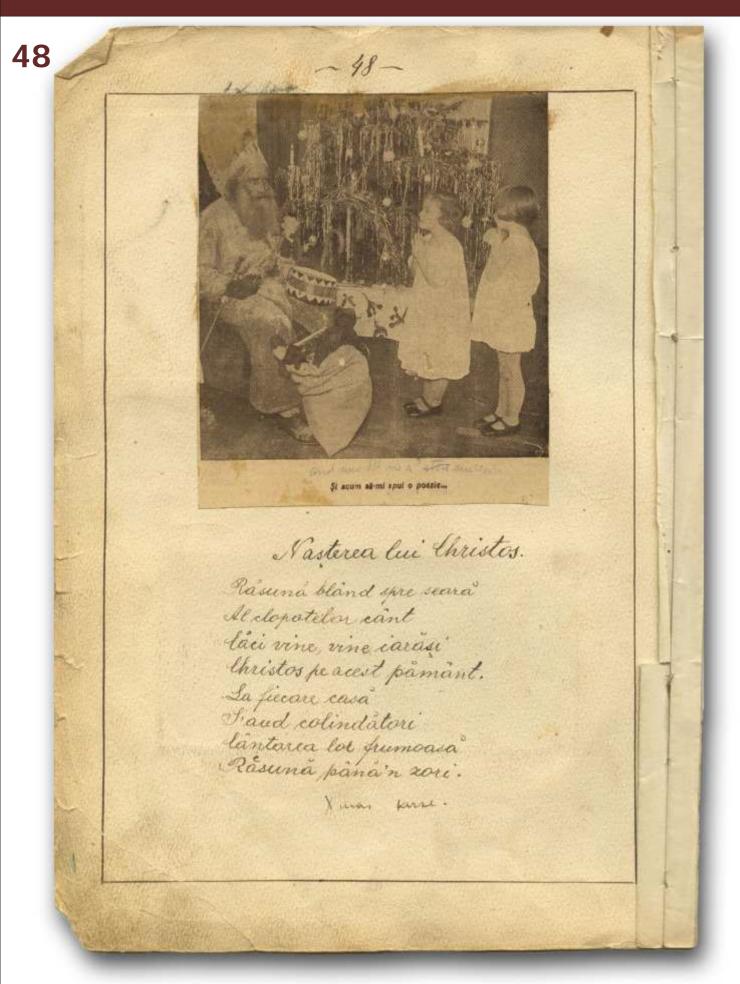






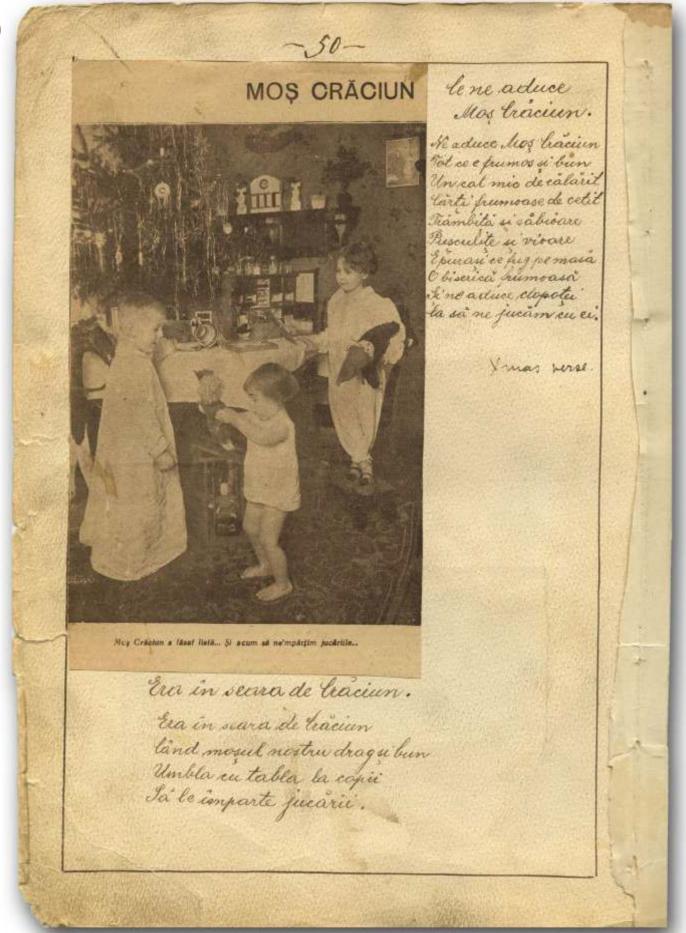
46 ~46~ Cantec de stea. tena sus rasare la o taina mare, Iteua stralucente Li lumie veitigte. la astariemata, Reansvirovata Feciaara Maria Naste po Meria. Intara vestità, Detlerm numità. Magii, sum sarira Stewa i pornisa. Magand dupa rasa" Re Christos sa l vara. ti dacă sosiră Indată l găsiră. La dansul intrava Live inchinara The darwing stite, Lui thuistos menite, Luand fiecare Bucutic mare. Live brewie ili la mai sa fie, Dela tinerete Pan la batrancte, La multi ani! Long rung by children when count at "Xhias time. -







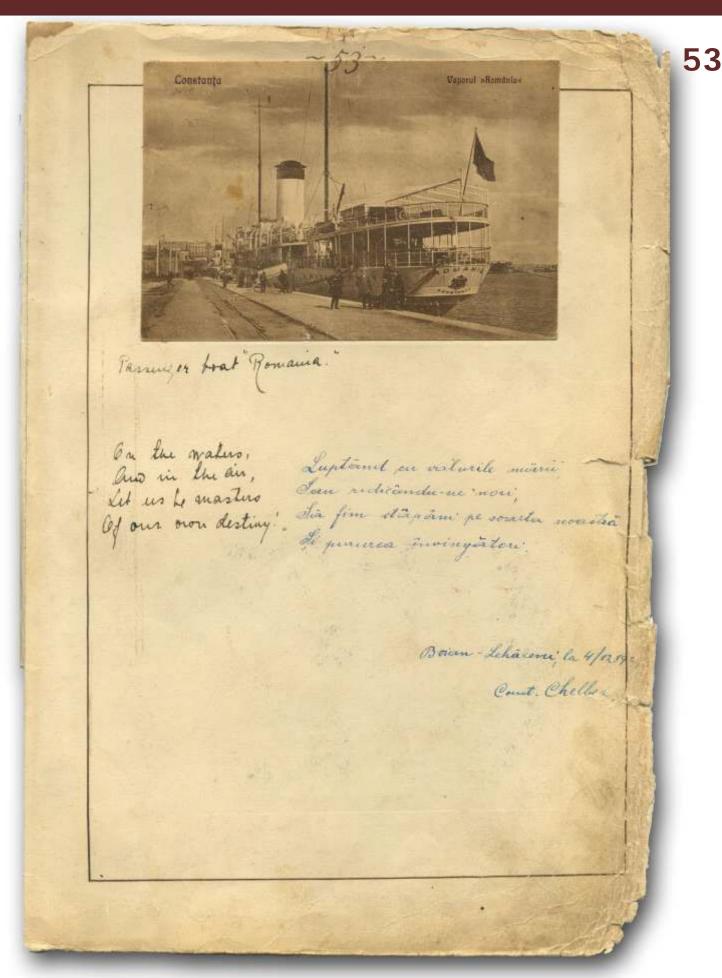




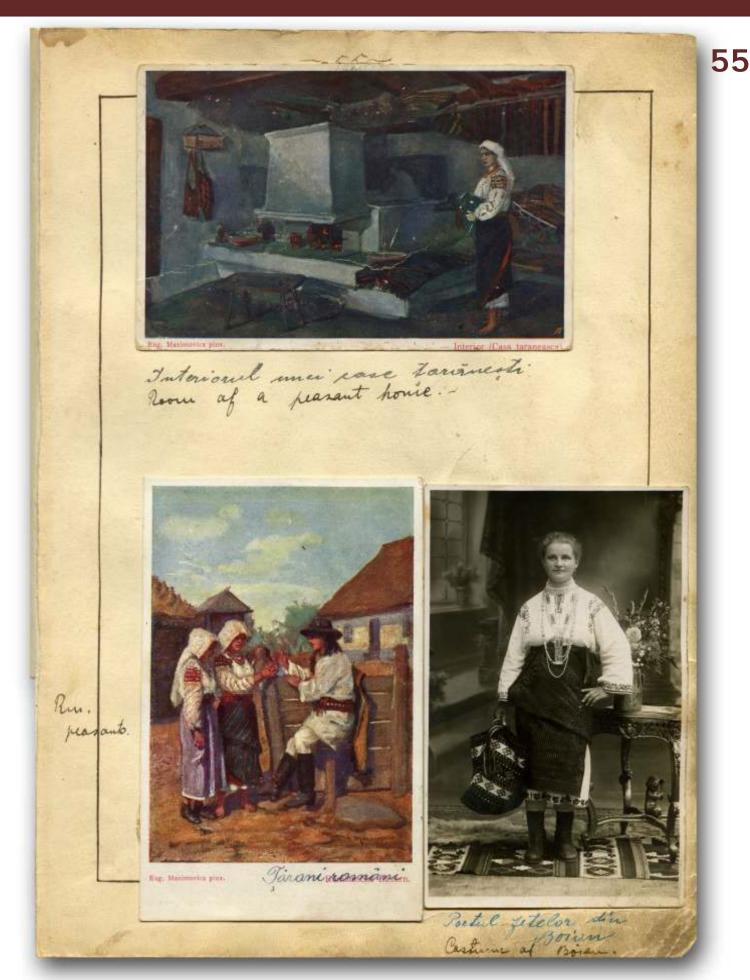


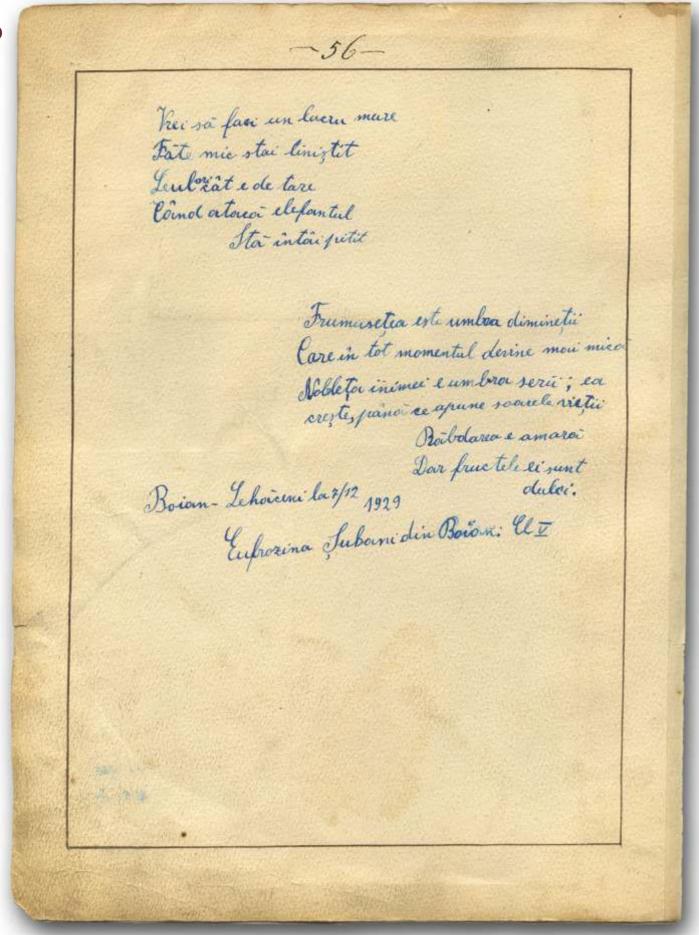


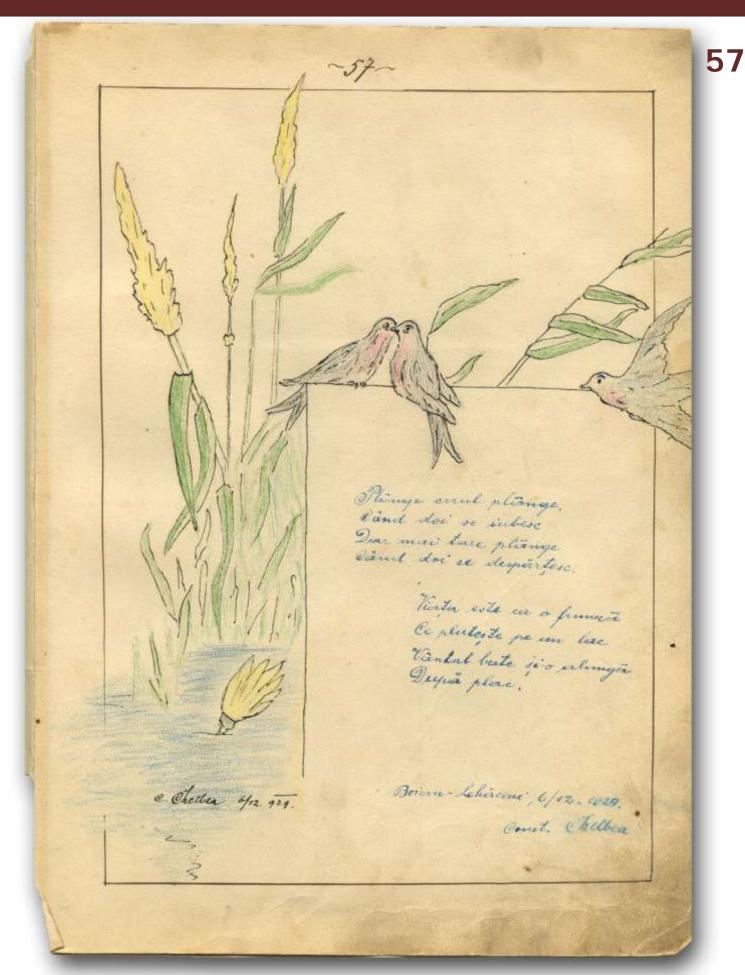




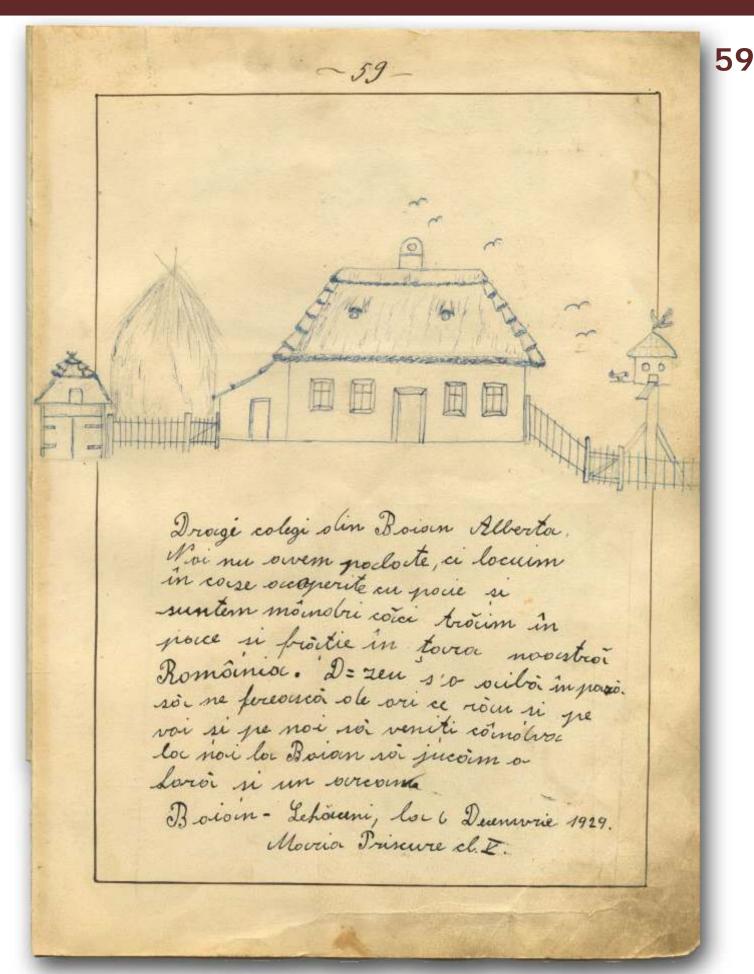
Mare mul more Mergand per o vale + tourse sou son source Intunecoasa intalneam la lovalifa cu toroaro Clouba squilamousa Re region soi mil o mosero Noi intualan a hours La ivit un boisit the so spune con irrogitan illititel en macinanti do incolicat pe un cicolou De rochità pi giumo tote Mio sudent boilor de rom Parlito uno cand in Abolototear manior live Industrit unteres din Dunnezeni. Transic a sarit 7 caro en povovoi Unterior vlea con buna Low point in jos De uns tetele pe la gurà To move or our pur Unturat de prose Moino olupa cop De uns nevertele Am prins un serpoin Pelos let soi le scotem Wit un Joye porosatare Mani la gioc. Boion- Lehiceniple & Decemencie And 1929. Endochion Ruciweon olin Boian. Domnul spant sa me inbeasca Fi-al san Duk vero teter Ilin de pace soi plutioseà Leste tora Romaneasca Li-al Promanclor popor Noi prin vremi re ne incearca Ilta arma nom arret Memai obragostea de taroi Ce stramosine- o laisagoi To pre spaintal Domn de sent. Mibai Tubani .





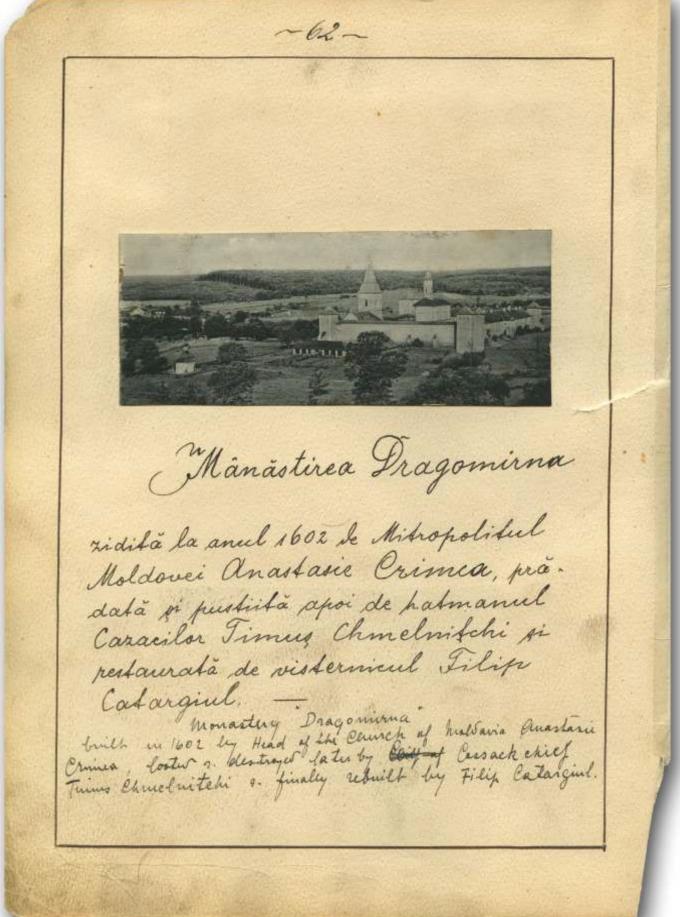


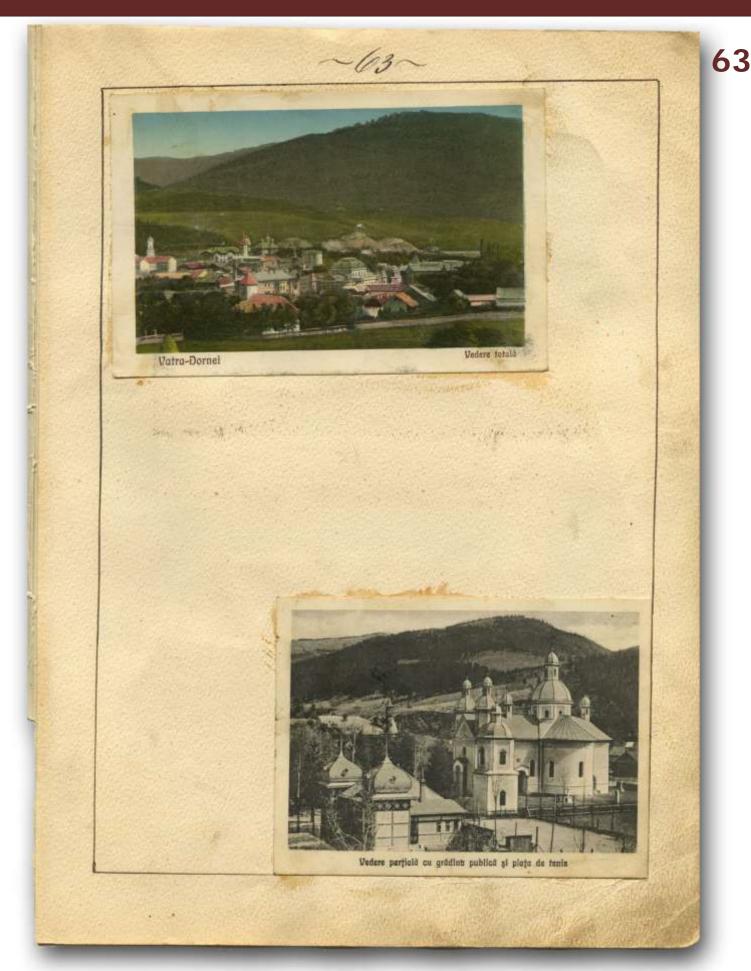
58~ Ceti dour en tie, dulce Românie, Tanàra mirrasa, mama un amor! Fin tai traiarea numai în frație Ca a noptii stely ca a silei sori. Viata in racie, glori, bucurie, Aime de tarie, suflet romanere, Vis de rityie, falà și mândrie: Dulce Românie, asta ți-o dowe. Boian- Lehoceni la 6 Decembrie 1929. Voisoilea Voijan Cl VI. De cat o viata trista Li-un trai au suspin Mai bine og ásea fripta Ti-o och de vin. Boian - Jehucene, 6/12. 1929 Jaylina Tayran.

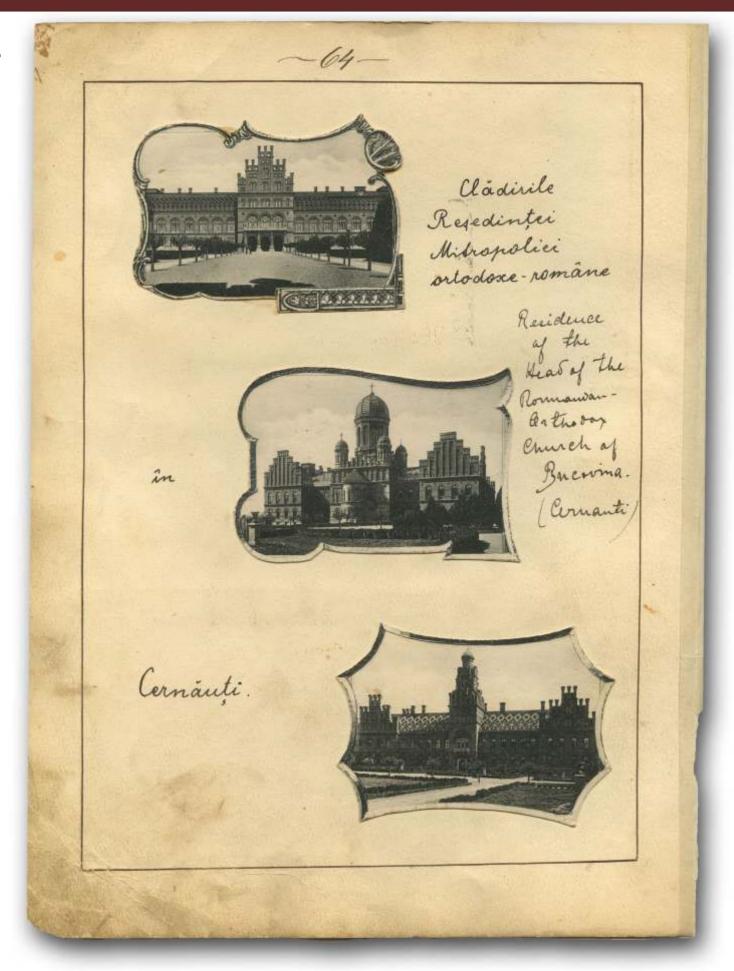


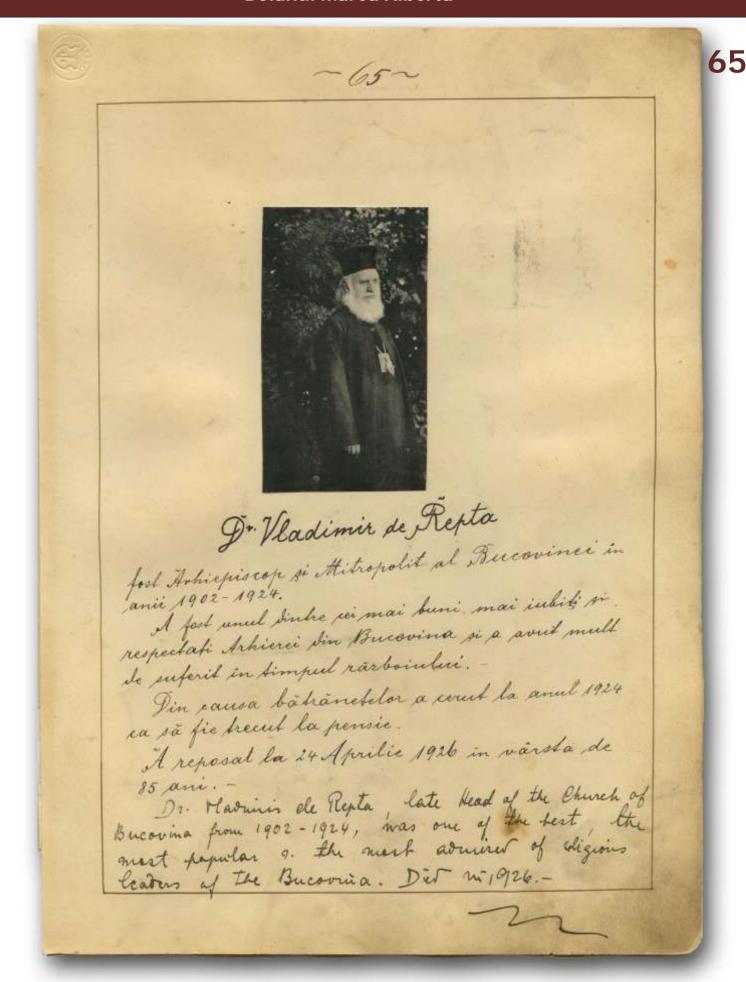






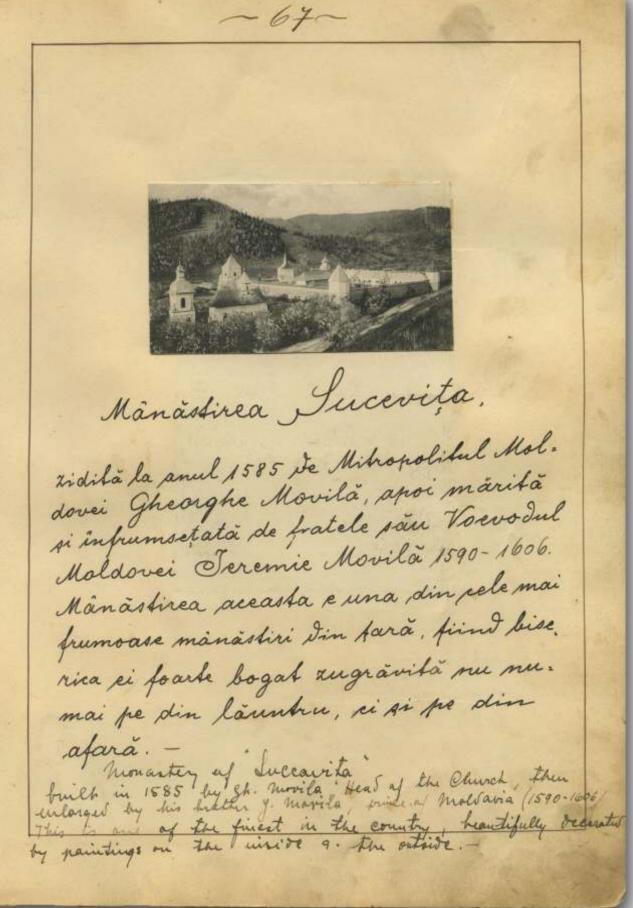




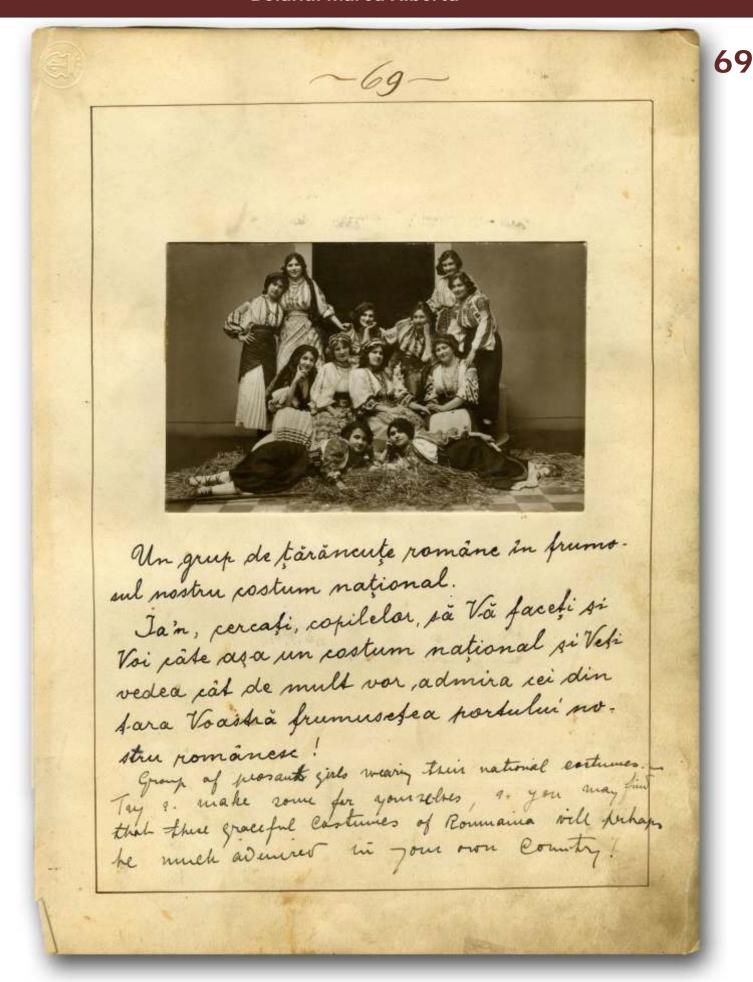


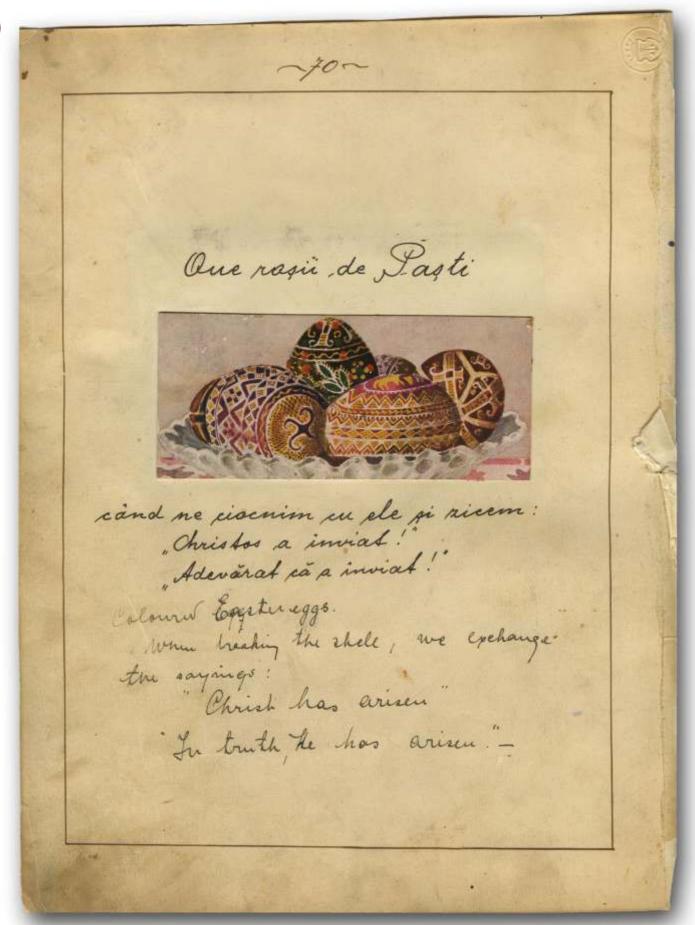


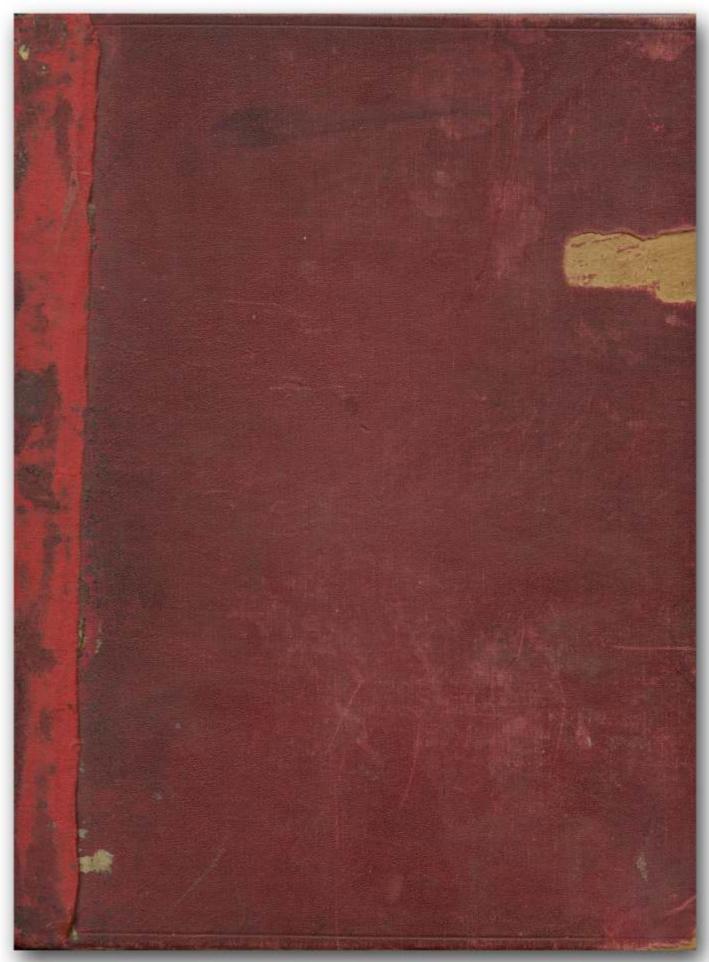












Copii români din Boianul Bucovinei fraţilor si surorilor din Boianul Marea Alberta

Friends

On the left bank of the Prut river about 20 kilometers east of Cernauti is found the community of Boian. It is a well known town in northern Bucovina, because only it together with the town of Mahala, have maintained the customs and the national dress of the Romanian people.

Boian is uniquely the most Romanian village in the north, it is situated on the left bank of the Prut, and above all other things it has witstood the incursions of many foreigners.

Since the olden days, know to us, Boian has been occupied by the Romanian peasant of the type, depicted in the ancient days on Trajans column in Rome, and our rightful forefathers the Dacians and the Romans. This well known and in fact historic town, was recorded to have been conquered by the forces of the Polish king Sobieski in the years 1686 when they invaded Moldova and sacked our cities. The then ruler of Moldova, Constantin Cantemir rightfully defeated the Polish forces. It is written in the oldest books, that the town of Boian was once under the patronage of our famous historian Ion Neculce. During the years of 1830 1838, the Romanian boyar (wealthy land owner) constructed from brick a beautiful Romanian church for the people of this town.

From 1775 when Austria tore this part of the country away from Moldova and named Bucovina, until the years 1812 Boian slowly, grew into a border town, into the hearth of which came to settle many foreigners. For a period of about 300 years the town of Boian stayed under the patronage of the Neculce family and the peasants their days in peace and brotherhood as it had been since the days of our forefathers.

In the years 1850 the region including the town of Boian came under the rule of the Romanian/Polish family Stefanovich, and so ended the tranquil life of our citizens.

The peasants entered into a conflict with the new ruler, and amidst this continuing agitation, a part of our citizens went over to the Greek Catholic church, then dependent on Galicia(Ukraine). At this time the catholic priest Chiloboviski from Sadagura (a town near Cernauti) caused a great friction with our Romanian orthodox church of Boian.

All the protests and all the demands of the delegations which were sent to the then Episcop Hacman, together with all requests during his time, did not help at all, because the Emperor of Austria was not happy with the fact the Bucovinian Romanians wished to

Copii români din Boianul Bucovinei fraţilor si surorilor din Boianul Marea Alberta

Preserve their rights. In the years 1858 the Greek Catholic church was blessed which then had about 950 members. The Romanian Orthodox suffered a great deal from the interference and persecutions on the part of the Catholic missionaries. It however maintained its dignity up to the present day, when it numbers 3,754 believers (members). Today the Greek Catholic church has 721 members. Also besides these two churches is another Polish Roman Catholic church that has 511 members. There are also in our town several Jewish families that have lived amongst us for many generations, most being merchants. The Orthodox and Catholics are all farmers, who work the land left them by their forefathers. The Polish however follow different occupations.

Before speaking of our town of Boian, Bucovina today, we must relate our situation before the war, which is totally different from that of today. Boian, befor the war, had many beautiful buildings, amongst them, three Cristians churches, a law courts building, an administrations building, three primary schools, a Jewish business, five parish houses, the mayors house and many other fine buildings. This gave Boian the appearance of a beautiful small city, beautified also by the many large and beautiful houses of the citizens. On the edge of the town is found the large properties of the Jewish neighborhood. Everyone goes about their lives and their lives and their work as is custom and tradition. With all this freedom the Austrian masters had tried to denationalize the Romanian population by infiltrating with many foreign elements. However the Romanians had preserved their language and customs waiting for times to get better for their people.

The Romanian children attend primary school where along with Romanian they are obliged to learn German. The more talented students were able to go on to secondary schools, where the teaching is in the German language, being supporting by the Society for Bucovina and the Romanian Orthodox Religious fund set up to help the peasants children. This is generally the history of Boian up to the First World War.

In 1914 began the war during which Boian was almost without interruption an arena of fighting between the Russians and the Germans. The inhabitants were evacuated and deported into Russia as far as the banks of the Caspian Sea, the town was destroyed by fighting. Most residents but not all returned in 1918. In this year Bucovina, and along with her Boian, was united with Romania after about one hundred years of Boian were finally seeing their dreams

Copii români din Boianul Bucovinei fraţilor si surorilor din Boianul Marea Alberta

and aspirations met.

Slowly the inhabitants were able to rebuild their properties. A great help was that land, formally owned by the state, was divided up and given to the peasants. After the citizens were able to rebuild modest homes for themselves they were able to rebuild the public buildings and most of the schools and the churches.

Before the war there were in Boian 3 primary schools; among which one (that in the town center) was built by Ion Neculce about 1830, as was the Romanian orthodox church. At that time the school was constructed to combine 8 large class rooms, offices and living space for the school director. This school was completely destroyed in the great battles of the war. Likewise in the Hlinita and Lehaceni districts were completely destroyed. These were constructed of the brick at the expense of the townspeople. The reconstructions of these three schools were funded by, in the first part a contribution from the Romanian Orthodox church fund in Cernauti. Of 1800 cubic meters of lumbers for constructions in the value of 700,000 lei and the villagers from their modest means donated a sum of 800,000 lei. From the government a grant for constructions amounting to 500,000 lei was received. With the monies received the schools were rebuilt to enable the giving of learning to those in need. For the completion of the construction of these schools another one million lei is needed.

The three schools today are run by 14 people, of which 12 are Romanian, one Polish and one Jewish. The Central school today operates with seven primary classes, one kindergarten class and one for boys in classes V, VI, VII. This school is attended today by 394 students. Schools in the Hlinita and Lehaceni districts have 3 primary schools, comprising seven years of classes, these being attended by 180-200 students. Primary educations is free and compulsory between the 5-10 years of age(2 years of kindergarten and seven years primary educations). The schools are directed by a school committee. The parents of students are not required to financially support their education. School taxes do not exist. Those parents who do not sent their children to school are fined. They are obliged to purchase the necessary books and supplies.

The school directors are paid by the government. Because of the shortage of classroom teaching must be done each day. The law states that teaching must be done during the day with the necessary break for lunch. Sundays and holidays students are obligated to go school under the

Copii români din Boianul Bucovinei fraţilor si surorilor din Boianul Marea Alberta

direction of their teachers. In the primary school are taught; religion, the Romanian language, math, geography, history, science, hygiene, civics, art, singing, physics, and housekeeping for girls and practical work for boys. All the teaching is done in the Romanian language. In the seventh and final year of primary school a graduating exam is given that is directed by School director of the District. In classes V, VI, VII it is compulsory for boys to learn manual work on the way to learning a trade, which is one of the best ways to prepare fOr a better life.

In the years following the war all three churches were repaired. The Romanian Orthodox church, built by Ion Neculce, as mentioned earlier, suffered no less then 18 hits from cannons, but through all this the iconostas remained untouched as trough a devine miracle. Finally how ever; this holy place was transformed into a place to house prisoners of war, who profaned and destroyed all the works in the church. After the war the Romanian Orthodox religious foundation of Cernauti, with all their charity, repaired the exterior of the church, but the interior of the church; with all the necessary requirements of a place of worship, was totally renovated at the expence of the people of Boian. And with the unmoving faith and charity of our citizens they built in 1924 a belfry for the cost of 500000 lei. Today the Romanian church of Boian is in the same condition as before war. Since the war we have had the honor of seeing officiate a divine liturgy in our church, our Metropolitan The Most Reverend Nectarie, who brought to us your beautiful album as a sign of love that must exist between us and the community of Boian Marea in Alberta.

During the church service our people listened, with tears in their eyes, to the words of his holiness the Metriploit; as he prayed to God for the health of the people of Boian, Romania and for faithful of the Romanian Orthodox church in Boian, Canada.

Now after having received your beautiful album; together with the text, with which you bring to us knowledge of the life of our brothers across the Ocean, we feel indebted to sincerely thank you for not having forgotten your ancestors and the place of your origin and your roots.

Your work there, which with you have established your colony of Boian in the province of Alberta, is a challenge, from which Romanians never back away from, and never ever lose hope when they see a big task before them. Brothers, we have also endured many hardships after the war, because we had to rebuild our Boian after the war with our very limited resources. Now

Copii români din Boianul Bucovinei fraților si surorilor din Boianul Marea Alberta

when we become discouraged on our own land, we can rejoice in this truth, having together the same obligation, and under the same spectre and belief in God we can be proud to be equal again in our ancient land of Romania.

We have all primary, secondary, university, and all commercial and professional schools completely in Romanian. In all offices and on all corners we can hear the Romanian language spoken.

Romania has many resources and exports many cereal crops. What remains in our work for our Lord, we have where to work and we can understand each other in our historic ancient language which could not be torn away from us being in a foreign land or the breath of the Atlantic Ocean with all its fury.

Brothers, in closing we wish you good health, progress and strength in your work, for we can show the world that the Romanian people have no border.

In the following we will explain the organization of our state. The smallest unit is the town council which is headed by a town mayor, whom are voted for by all the citizens including all women who have graduated from school. Our community of Boian is composed of many more villages and is governed by a communal council headed by a communal mayor. It is located in the Cernauti district. The district is governed by a director appointed by Royal decree.

Our country of Romania Mare is made up of most of the counties which are inhabited by the Romanian people. It is governed by constitutions, by the King, through his minister, and the representatives of the people represented in the Commons and the Senate.

Our King, his Majesty Michael I, being a minor, the country is governed in his name by a regency made up of the Prince Nicolai, the Patriarch Miron Cristea, and Constantin Sarateanu.

Written at Boian, January 8, 1930

Translated by Leslie Lutic, Boian - Alberta Digital version by Florin Dyrda, Boian - Bucovina