

**Annotated Bibliography of the
Cultural History of the
German-speaking Community
in Alberta**

Third Up-Date: 2004

A project of the German-Canadian Association of Alberta

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Compiler: Manfred Prokop

**Annotated Bibliography of the Cultural History of the German-speaking Community in Alberta:
1882-2000. Third Up-Date: 2004**

In collaboration with the German-Canadian Association of Alberta
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OVERVIEW

This is the third up-date of the *Annotated Bibliography of the Cultural History of the German-Speaking Community in Alberta: 1882-2000*, which appeared in 2002. **It also includes a large number of items published before 2004, most of them located in the Provincial Archives and other repositories which have recently become available on-line.**

The entire bibliography is also available on the Internet at <http://www.ualberta.ca/~german/altahistory/>. Up-dates will be performed frequently on this site while printed up-dates will appear annually. A **complementary website** (<http://www.ualberta.ca/~german/PAA/start.htm>) offers information about Alberta's German-speaking communities from the 1880s to the present, their origin in Central and Eastern Europe, and their settlement history in the province

This bibliography documents the cultural history of the German-speaking cultural group in Alberta from its beginnings in the 1880s to the present by assembling in one place references to the thousands of primary and secondary materials available in libraries and archives across Alberta and elsewhere. The objective of this project is to facilitate research in German-Albertan history by scholars, teachers, students, and anyone else interested in the subject.

Please note: This is an annotated bibliography, not a continuous text. Each entry—newspaper articles, books, maps, photos, recordings, journal articles, etc.—contains the author (where applicable), title, year of publication and a brief description of its content, ranging from one sentence to several pages depending on the complexity of the material. These summaries will provide an overview of events; details can be obtained by consulting the originals. For example,

103. **Carstens, H.** "Die deutschen Kolonien." *Der Nordwesten*, 15 July 1897, p. 1.

Account of the author's trip to Wetaskiwin, Edmonton, Stony Plain, Bruederfeld, Rabbit Hill and the vicinity of Leduc. Report on the satisfactory progress made by the 55 German settlers in the vicinity of Wetaskiwin. See also July 22, 1897. Availability: Alberta Legislature Library, Edmonton.

This up-date consists of three main parts:

1. The **bibliography** containing 413 entries.
2. An alphabetically arranged **index** of the ca. 600 keywords used to index this up-date of the Bibliography.
3. **Lists of the names of clubs, churches, businesses and professions, persons mentioned in the Bibliography** etc. to facilitate the search.

QUICK START

This bibliography is easy to use. Let's assume that you want to find all references to "Project Germany."

1. Go to the Index and look for "Project Germany" (the search term is on p. 76). Next to it, you will find a list of the record numbers in which this search term occurs (in this case, 191 and 197).
2. Go the main part of the bibliography and look for each record number in turn. For instance, record number 191 appears on page 29.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DATABASE

A. Brief history of the project

During the 1970s and 1980s, both the Federal Government of Canada and the Provincial Government of Alberta encouraged Canada's ethnocultural groups to maintain, document and develop their cultural heritage, and they provided funding for this purpose. Like many other groups, the German-Canadian Association of Alberta decided to **establish an inventory of German-Canadiana in Alberta's libraries, archives and private collections**. This inventory was to make it possible for members of the several German-speaking groups and others, for scholars as well as teachers, to access information about the heritage of speakers of German in the province in a single, central database.

Please note: In this bibliography, the terms "German cultural group" and "speakers of German" include "Germans" from Germany in its various political incarnations, from the U.S., Central and Eastern Europe; it also includes the Austro-Hungarians, the Austrians, the Swiss, the Mennonites, and the Hutterites. The term "German" or "the Germans" should therefore always be taken to refer to this broader meaning.

A small committee consisting of representatives of the German-Canadian Association of Alberta and several staff members from the University of Alberta developed an action plan. After a grant was received from the Multicultural Commission, a researcher was hired to collect bibliographical references on the "German cultural groups in Alberta" and to organize them by keywords in a standard card catalogue. A great deal of work was accomplished by the researcher in documenting more than 1,000 entries. However, as government policy changed, grant money became no longer available, and after about six months the search had to be terminated. Several months later, a volunteer from the Association entered more than half the items collected into a professional-quality database to facilitate information retrieval. Subsequently, the project lay dormant for several years.

In 1998, the compiler of this Bibliography undertook to complete the project on his own on behalf of, and with the consent of the German-Canadian Association of Alberta. Two years later, the Bibliography was published on the Internet and as a book to disseminate this information as widely as possible to both the professional and the lay person interested in the cultural history of "the Germans" in Alberta. It is hoped that the concise annotation accompanying each entry will provide enough information to whet the reader's curiosity and to guide him or her in researching topics of interest.

This bibliography adds substantially to the important and comprehensive investigations carried out by Professor Alexander Malycky (University of Calgary), Professor Hartmut Froeschle (University of Toronto), and others. Their pioneering and exhaustive bibliographical work is gratefully acknowledged as are the contributions of many others.

It is in the nature of a bibliography that it is likely to be incomplete and, in places, incorrect. The compiler welcomes **suggestions** for additions and changes. Please write to Manfred Prokop at the University of Alberta, Modern Languages and Comparative Studies, 200 Arts, University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB (Tel. and fax: 780/467-6273) or by e-mail to Manfred.Prokop@UAlberta.ca.

B. Materials

The data base consists of references to **primary materials** (such as articles in German-language and English-language newspapers, letters, photos, sound recordings, art work, travelogues, literature, official documents, reports, cooking recipes, oral histories, church and club records, manuscripts and maps) and of **secondary materials** (articles in scholarly journals, books and chapters in books on the "Germans" in Alberta, theses and dissertations). Each record has been catalogued by certain criteria, such as "author", "title", "date of publication", and "keywords." Key words are, for example, "Folk art", "Immigration", "Deutscher Damenchor Wildrose", "German-Canadian Association of Alberta", or "Schmid". A list of such keywords in the Appendix has been prepared to assist the reader in searches of the data base.

C. Sources

Please note: Only **publicly accessible materials** (that is, items in public and university libraries, public archives, etc.) have been catalogued.

1. Newspapers: *Albertaner, Calgary Albertan, Calgary Herald, Edmonton Bulletin, Edmonton Journal, Lethbridge Herald, Medicine Hat News, Red Deer Advocatl.*

2. Periodicals, books, collections: University of Alberta, Provincial Archives of Alberta, National Library of Canada, the Glenbow and other archives in Alberta.

D. Location and availability of materials

An attempt was made to locate as many of the materials in Alberta's libraries and archives in the order of the size of their holdings in German-Albertan cultural history, viz. the University of Alberta Library, the Provincial Archives in Edmonton, the Glenbow Museum and Archives in Calgary, the University of Calgary Library, the City of Edmonton Archives, and "others".

IMPORTANT: The location and call number of all entries are given in the bibliography except - for space reasons - in the case of newspaper articles. Originals and microfilms of the newspaper articles mentioned in the database may be found in the following locations:

Albertaner: National Library of Canada (microfilm). The Stanley A. Milner Library Branch of the Edmonton Public Library keeps originals for a few weeks.

Calgary Albertan: University of Alberta. AN 5 A3 C1 A333 (microfilm)

Calgary Herald: University of Alberta, Edmonton. AN5 A3 C1 H53 (microfilm)

Edmonton Bulletin: University of Alberta. AN 5 A3 E2 B9366 (microfilm)

Edmonton Journal: University of Alberta, Edmonton. AN 5 A3 E2 E3 (microfilm)

Lethbridge Herald: University of Alberta. AN 5 A3 L6 L64 (microfilm)

Medicine Hat News: University of Alberta. AN 5 A3 M4 M6 (microfilm)

Red Deer Advocate: Provincial Archives of Alberta. 68.227 (microfilm)

E. Specialized Keyword Lists

There are two lists facilitating searches for **businesses and occupations** in which members of the German cultural group have been active:

- Keywords in business, commerce and industry (p. 4)
- Keywords in the occupations and professions (p. 4)
- German-Albertan businesses, Austrian/German/Swiss business partners or investors (p. 4)

Proper names (e.g., **personal names, church names, names of clubs, groups or associations**) are also available as keywords. The following lists are available:

- Church names (p. 5)
- Names of Hutterite colonies (p. 5)
- German-Canadian social clubs and other groups (p. 5)
- German-Canadian bands, orchestras and choirs (including invited groups) (p. 5)
- German-Canadian dance groups (p. 6)
- German-Canadian theater and carnival groups (p. 6)
- Persons mentioned in the Bibliography (p. 6)

The bibliography is organized by type of entry (e.g., newspaper articles, books, chapters in books) and then alphabetically and chronologically within each category. Newspaper articles are organized by date.

Specialized Keyword Lists

1. Keywords in business, commerce and industry

Bakeries	Mining
Coal mining	Pastoral care
Condominium development	Politics
Construction	Project Germany
Farming	Real estate development
Homesteading	Resource development
Investments	Tourism
Libraries	

2. Keywords in the occupations and professions

Accountants	Historians
Architects	Journalists
Artists	Lawyers
Authors	Mountaineering guides
Bakers	Painters
Blacksmiths	Park wardens
Brewmasters	Pastors
Butchers	Pharmacists
Carpenters	Philanthropists
Cellists	Photographers
Chocolatiers	Physicians
Comedians	Physicists
Conductors	Pianists
Consuls	Politicians
Cooks	Priests
Dairy operators	Professors
Dentists	Publicists
Domestic servants	Real estate brokers
Editors	Researchers
Educators	Shoemakers
Ethnographers	Social workers
Farmers	Tailors
Geologists	Teachers
German language consultants	Trappers
Gymnasts	Writers

3. German-Albertan businesses, Austrian/Swiss/German business partners or investors

Alberta Institute for Quantum Information Science	Isotechnika
Alpine Farm	Les Truffles au Chocolat
Artistic Bake Shop	Magirus
Bauernschmaus	Matrikon Deutschland
Bavaria BMW	Merck KG
Biomira	Nutrition Pharmacy Plus
Ceapro	Project Germany
Celanese Canada	Riverside Hotel
Coaldale Cheese Factory	Schäffler Hearing Clinic
Deutsches Canada Syndikat	Shepherd's Care Foundation
GEKO	Symrise GmbH & Co. KG
German-Canadian Farming Company	Western Canada Importers
Graf Canada	

4. Churches and associated groups

Bergthal Mennonite Church (Didsbury)	Springridge Mennonite Church (Pincher Creek)
Bethany Lutheran Church (Beaverhills)	St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church (Frog Lake)
Bethel Lutheran Church (Vulcan)	St. John's Lutheran Church (Pleasant Prairie)
Bethlehem Lutheran Church (Bruderheim)	St. John's Lutheran Church (Trochu)
Calvary Baptist Church (Wetaskiwin)	St. John's Lutheran Church (Vegreville)
Camp Van Es	St. Matthew's Lutheran Church (Calgary)
Christ Lutheran Church (Mellowdale)	St. Matthew's Lutheran Church (Stony Plain)
Christ Lutheran Church (Peace Grove)	St. Matthew's Lutheran School (Stony Plain)
Emmaus Lutheran Church (Brightview)	St. Paul's Lutheran Church (Medicine Hat)
Emmaus Lutheran Church (Drayton Valley)	St. Paul's Lutheran Church (Edmonton)
Emmaus Lutheran Church (Sexsmith)	St. Paul's Lutheran Church (Hand Hills)
First German Baptist Church (Wetaskiwin)	St. Paul's Lutheran Church (Hines Creek)
German Church of God	St. Peter's Lutheran (Edmonton) Parochial School
Grace Lutheran Church (Brooks)	St. Peter's Lutheran Church (Claresholm)
Immanuel Lutheran Church (Bruce)	St. Peter's Lutheran Church (Edmonton)
Immanuel Lutheran Church (Calgary)	St. Peter's Lutheran Church (Hines Creek)
Immanuel Lutheran Church (Lethbridge)	St. Peter's Lutheran Church (Josephsburg)
Immanuel Lutheran Church (Rosenthal)	St. Peter's Lutheran Church (Leduc)
Immanuel Lutheran Church (Usona)	Trinity Lutheran Church (Bismark)
Jehovah Lutheran Church (Calgary)	Trinity Lutheran Church (Fairview)
Menno Bible Institute	Trinity Lutheran Church (Rochford Bridge)
Mount Calvary Lutheran Church (Calgary)	West Zion Mennonite Church
Namaka Mennonite Church	Westheimer Mennonite Church (Rosemary)
Neukircher Mennonite Church (Chinook)	Wiesenthal Baptist Church
Redeemer Lutheran Church (Didsbury)	Zion Lutheran Church (Golden Spike)
Redeemer Lutheran Church (Edmonton)	Zion Lutheran Church (Peace Hills)
Redeemer Lutheran Church (Vega)	Zion Lutheran Church (Wetaskiwin)

5. Hutterite colonies

Fairview Hutterite Colony	Rosebud River Hutterite Colony
Neudorf Hutterite Colony	Standoff Hutterite Colony

6. German-Canadian social clubs and other groups

American Historical Society of Germans from Russia	German-Canadian Business and Professional Association
Association for German Education	German-Canadian Club of Calgary
Austrian-Canadian Cultural Centre	German-Canadian Club of Lethbridge
Austrian-Canadian Society	German-Canadian Club of Red Deer
Calgary Jungs	German-Canadian Cultural Association
Canadian Baltic Immigrant Aid Society	German-Canadian Cultural Center
Club Austria	Johann Strauss Foundation
Edelweiss Club	Kleine Kinderschule
Friends of Berlin	Phoenix Club
German Community Children's Library	Shepherd's Care Foundation
German Language School (Medicine Hat)	Skatklub Spreeasse
German Language School of Calgary	Victoria Soccer Club
German Shepherd Dog Club of Edmonton	Wirth Institute for Austrian and Central European Studies
German-Canadian Association of Alberta	

7. German-Albertan bands, orchestras, choirs and other musical groups

Edmonton Swiss Men's Choir	German Male Choir Liederkranz
German Canadian Male Chorus of Calgary	Singgemeinschaft Calgary
German Ladies Choir Wildrose	

Visiting bands, orchestras, choirs and other musical groups

Camerata Köln
Gryphon Trio
Liederkranz Enzen-Hobbensen

Quartettverein Bocholt
Salzburg Chamber Soloists
Wind, women and song

Festivals and other events

A Night in Vienna
Echoes of Austria
Edmonton Heritage Festival
German Cultural Festival
German Days
German Days 1930

Lantern Parade
Oktoberfest
Salute to Vienna
Schützenfest
St. Martin's Day
Volksfest

8. German-Albertan dance groups

Bavarian Schuhplattlers

Swiss Folk Dance Club Alpenroesli

9. German-Albertan theater and carnival groups

Blaue Funken Mardi Gras Association
Lille Kartoffler Figurentheater

10. Persons mentioned in the Bibliography

Abel	Geisendoerfer	Krause	Pohl
Alfa	Georg	Kreisel	Pommerehnke
Basilici	Gibson	Kroesing	Prokop
Beebe	Gigot	Kuchta	Rehsche
Bergmann	Goetz	Kuerti	Rehwinkel
Berkowitz	Graf	Kuester	Rieger
Berreth	Guttler	Leitinger	Riep
Bertels	Hack	Lentz	Rossi
Blank	Hammerschmidt	Lewytkyj	Roth
Bleiler	Hargreaves	Lilge	Rungius
Bolze	Hartl	Link	Saik
Borschel	Hein	Lozeron	Sautter
Buchmuller	Hermes	Lvovsky	Schafer
Clare	Herzer	Maier	Schäffler
Crescenzi	Hirth	Marx	Scheffler
Cronn	Hoyler	Mawson	Schickle
Davis	Huber	McCorkill	Schielke
Day	Ibrahim	Meinhardt	Schlecht
Dersch	Jabs	Minchau	Schmid
Dill	Jackson	Missal	Schwabenbauer
Dower	Jahn	Mock	Schwandt
Dreger	James	Muller	Schwermann
Dreher	Kaiser	Munz	Seyler
Dukart	Kalke	Musa	Shewfelt
Eberhardt	Kleist	Naber	Sick
Eyck	Klettl	Nagel	Sokop
Falkenberg	Klingbeil	Nordegg	Standard
Feuereisen	Kogler	Norris	Stosky
Fischer	Kolb	Offenbach	Suder
Frey	Köpe	Ohlinger	Suess
Friesen	Kowatsch	Owen	Sutter
Gabert	Krankenhagen	Peske	Teichert
Garcsak	Kraus	Pisony	Teitge

Thaden
Thiele
Thomas
Timkiw
Trollinger
Trynezuk

Vaselenak
Viewegar
von Hohenbalken
von Keyserlingk
von Koolbergen
Waldheim

Waterman
Weber
Weidle
Weinfield
Weinlos
Wiedman

Wilde
Wilke
Zubick

ARTICLES IN NEWSPAPERS

1. "[A number of Germans ...]." *Edmonton Bulletin*, March 26, 1892, p. 1.

Abstract: A number of Germans have arrived in Edmonton from Minnesota. They have formed a settlement on the north side of the Sturgeon River. There are now five German colonies in the Edmonton area.

2. "[The town immigrant shed ...]." *Edmonton Bulletin*, April 16, 1892, p. 1.

Abstract: Several German families are the first to occupy the newly opened immigration shed in Edmonton.

3. "[W. Poole, CPR agent at Calgary ...]." *Edmonton Bulletin*, November 4, 1895, p. 1.

Abstract: The Germans at Josephburg are doing well. The Canadian Pacific Railway's Mr. Toole is on a tour of inspection in southern and northern Alberta.

4. "[Rev. Clement Holyer [sic] ...]." *Edmonton Bulletin*, February 6, 1896, p. 1.

Abstract: Reverend Clement Hoyler, a Moravian pastor, arrives in Edmonton from New Jersey to minister to the Moravian settlements of Bruederfeld and Bruderheim. Churches are to be built at once. There are about 150 persons in each settlement at present, but many more are expected.

5. "[Two carloads of contributions ...]." *Edmonton Bulletin*, April 9, 1896, p. 5.

Abstract: Two carloads of charitable donations have been dispensed to Moravians at the Bruderheim settlement, including 700 bushels of wheat. The donations were collected from settlements in Manitoba.

6. "[Ruthenan [sic] immigration]." *Edmonton Bulletin*, December 14, 1896, p. 2.

Abstract: Editorial regarding Ruthenians (Russian Poles from Austria) stating "that they are not the most desirable immigrants is made evident by a glance..."; they are "practically peasants" and carriers of smallpox. They are not a people wanted in this country.

7. "Immigration." *Edmonton Bulletin*, January 5, 1900, p. 4.

Abstract: Four hundred agricultural delegates visited northern Alberta in 1899 (up from one hundred and seventy in 1898 and fifty-one in 1897) to report back to intending immigrants. They came from 15 states and from Ontario, the United Kingdom, Ireland and Germany.

8. "[The publication of the German *Herold* ...]." *Edmonton Bulletin*, January 28, 1903, p. 1.

Abstract: The publication of the German *Herold* is announced. The paper will be in German and will likely have a large audience in northern Alberta.

9. "[C.W. Sutter]." *Edmonton Bulletin*, February 20, 1903, p. 3.

Abstract: Reprint of a lengthy interview with CW Sutter, the immigration agent for Edmonton from the Winnipeg Free Press. He talks about Galicians, Americans, Germans and their contributions to Edmonton and the West and speaks very well of them.

10. "[One of the most important developments ...]." *Edmonton Bulletin*, June 25, 1904, p. 2.

Abstract: Germany is sending delegates to inspect the Canadian West and to decide if Canada may have the privilege of advertising for immigrants there. Emigration propaganda is rigidly controlled in Germany.

11. "Want German candidates." *Edmonton Journal*, May 16, 1905, p. 7.

Abstract: The *Journal* reports that the *Alberta Herald* advocates German candidates for the Legislature who would represent that part of the community.

12. "Young German's ideas of government." *Calgary Herald*, August 7, 1909, p. 1.

Abstract: A composition by a young school boy from a German colony in honour of Empire Day is reprinted. Lieutenant-Governor Bulyea had visited the school.

13. "German financier seeks investment." *Edmonton Journal*, January 27, 1910, p. 1.

Abstract: A German financier and WJ McGrath, a real estate agent for city, are both interested in the McPhaden estate adjacent to the University of Alberta. The expected sale price is \$150,000. The intention is to subdivide the 200-acre piece of land.

14. "McPhaden farm deal closed at \$625 acre [sic]." *Edmonton Journal*, March 1, 1910, p. 8.

Abstract: The McPhaden farm near the University of Alberta goes to a British-German syndicate for \$175, 000.

15. "The Hat is cosmopolitan." *Medicine Hat News*, March 15, 1911, p. 1.

Abstract: Medicine Hat is becoming more cosmopolitan: Bibles printed in 15 languages are being distributed by the Alberta Bible Society: English, German, Russian, Polish, Ruthenian, Estonian, Lettish, Romanian, Slav, Norwegian, Swedish, Finnish, Cree, Chinese, and Japanese.

16. "An announcement of interest." *Red Deer Advocate*, April 28, 1911, p. 1.

Abstract: An announcement alerts the readers to a performance by Max Dill, celebrated German comedian, who will appear at the Lyric Theatre in Red Deer on May 1 in "Lonesome Town," his greatest musical comedy vehicle.

17. "Another big mine for this district." *Lethbridge Herald*, November 6, 1911, p. 1.

Abstract: A syndicate of German capitalists will invest in another big coal mine here. It will be the 7th of the large mines surrounding Lethbridge.

18. "[Swastika]." *Medicine Hat News*, December 17, 1912, p. 10.

Abstract: Advertisement for a new subdivision in Medicine Hat to be called "Swastika." "The "lucky" spot of the town that was born lucky." Complete with Swastika.

19. "Legislative coup d'etat by MacKay." *Calgary Albertan*, October 11, 1913, p. 16.

Abstract: AG MacKay, Liberal, managed to get a bill allowing a German dentist (who spoke hardly any English) to practice in Alberta through second reading in spite of a similar bill having been defeated two days before. The government announced that the University of Alberta would have sole control over entry into the professions.

20. "German nobles start big farm colony in southern Alberta." *Calgary Albertan*, March 13, 1914, p. 1.

Abstract: A group of German princes, barons, and counts arrives to start a large farm colony in the new town of Hussar, north of Bassano. They propose to cultivate 90,000 acres. The German-Canadian Farming Company is handling the sale.

21. "German clashes with a Canadian on street corner." *Edmonton Journal*, August 4, 1914, p. 6.

Abstract: A Canadian shouts down a German who had his mouth open too wide.

22. "German colony at Hussar now rests in British prison." *Lethbridge Herald*, September 9, 1914, p. 1.

Abstract: With the outbreak of war, 40 German settlers near Hussar, many of whom are reservists, left one by one and met in New York. There they prepared to go to Germany and fight for her, but they were caught and sent to British prison.

23. "German capitalist from Alberta is arrested in East." *Edmonton Bulletin*, September 10, 1914, p. 8.

Abstract: A German capitalist from Alberta was arrested in Montreal with the plans of an Alberta coal mine and \$75,000 in his possession. He was 70 years of age and is said to have been a director of the coal mine. He had resided in Alberta for 15 years, sold out his interest after the outbreak of the War and was returning to Germany. He was accompanied by his young niece.

24. "Elevator burned and suspicion is cast on Germans." *Calgary Herald*, September 15, 1914, p. 1.

Abstract: A 30,000 bushel elevator has burned down, the fourth building to go up in flames in the Magrath area. People suspicious of German sympathizers.

25. "German paper censored." *Edmonton Bulletin*, October 3, 1914, p. 5.

Abstract: German newspapers are being censored although the RNWMP feel the scare is more imaginary than real. The publishers have to submit proof sheets before publication may proceed and have been warned about the consequences of sedition.

26. "Mad cow proves city has population of fast sprinters." *Calgary Albertan*, October 9, 1914, p. 1.

Abstract: A mad cow runs amok in Calgary. The cow, of the Holstein variety, and therefore of German extraction with pronounced Anglophobic tendencies, laid waste to the streets, charging people and then a street car. She had to be shot after injuries from hitting the street car.

27. "City holds cheques from industries for \$24,000." *Medicine Hat News*, October 20, 1914, p. 8.

Abstract: Medicine Hat holds cheques of \$24,000 from groups who deposit money for land development, but have not built. Alderman Collier suggests that the city find out if cheques are any good because "you know this country is full of German spies".

28. "Stormy ending of a peaceful session of Legislature." *Calgary Albertan*, October 23, 1914, pp. 1, 4.

Abstract: Members of the opposition call on Premier Sifton to suspend publication of the Alberta Herald. Sifton says that not much can be done, and the Dominion Government has already taken action anyhow.

29. "No German school in Alberta getting government aid." *Calgary Albertan*, October 26, 1914, pp. 1, 5.

Abstract: Despite newspaper reports to the contrary, no provincial money is being used to fund the privately financed Lutheran German school in Wetaskiwin, and German is only taught one hour a day, not all day.

30. "All Germans in Canada to be rounded up." *Calgary Albertan*, October 28, 1914, p. 1.

Abstract: Many German and Austrian enemy aliens are to be deported, put to work in camps, or imprisoned in concentration camps.

31. "Edmonton is point of registration." *Edmonton Bulletin*, November 2, 1914, p. 1.

Abstract: Edmonton is the point of registration for Germans and Austrians of the district. They must record their names with the office.

32. "Does not excuse the Attorney-General." *Edmonton Journal*, November 9, 1914, p. 4.

Abstract: Editorial. The Medicine Hat News writes that Ottawa has warned the pro-German newspapers that they must

change or be suppressed. It says this vindicates Sifton's non-action in this matter. The Journal maintains that this in no way relieves the Attorney General's Department of blame. Ottawa is involved only because the Sifton government failed to act properly.

33. "Plot to destroy High Level Bridge believed on foot." *Calgary Herald*, November 13, 1914, p. 1.

Abstract: Edmonton police have discovered 24 sticks of dynamite near the High Level Bridge. Officials are suspicious of a German colony a few miles west of the city. They believe that some of its members were going to blow up the bridge next time a troop train went over.

34. "Dynamite is found near Edmonton bridge." *Calgary Albertan*, November 14, 1914, p. 1.

Abstract: Edmonton police discover 24 sticks of dynamite near the High Level Bridge. They believe that members of a nearby German colony plotted to blow it up as the next troop train crossed.

35. "Edmonton has fit of nerves over German spies." *Calgary Albertan*, November 14, 1914, p. 1.

Abstract: Calgary authorities call the story of a plot to blow up Edmonton's High Level bridge rubbish, say package of unused dynamite was left in a field by stump blowers, almost a mile from the bridge.

36. "Big movement back to land from city." *Calgary Albertan*, November 27, 1914, pp. 1, 4.

Abstract: Several scores of Russian-German Calgarians in Riverside want to return \$150,000 worth of city land and properties to the CPR in exchange for farms, houses, outbuildings and stock where they would be more successful by tradition and expertise.

37. "Registration of aliens starts at Calgary today." *Calgary Herald*, December 7, 1914, p. 1.

Abstract: Officials are keeping tabs on Germans and Austrians in the province who are now considered to be enemy aliens. The 1911 census stated that there were 2,688 Germans and 979 Austrians in Calgary.

38. "Fort MacLeod elevator burned to ground." *Calgary Herald*, December 21, 1914, p. 1.

Abstract: An elevator with 20,000 bushels of grain has burned down in Fort MacLeod. It is the third mystery fire within the month; other stories have indicated strong suspicion of German Albertans.

39. "173,568 Germans and Austrians in Alberta and Saskatchewan." *Calgary Albertan*, February 10, 1915, p. 1.

Abstract: A North West Mounted Police report states that after the outbreak of war, instructions were issued to increase the force by five hundred to 1,268 men. This was considered necessary as 173,568 Germans and Austrians live in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

40. "Empire is defended in Hotel Rotunda." *Calgary Herald*, March 4, 1915, p. 1.

Abstract: In the lobby of Calgary's Hotel Rotunda, lawyer Barney Collison attacked, subdued and captured Charlie Pohl, a German editor and naturalized Canadian. The reason for the fight were the differences in how the two saw the war. Pohl had made remarks which were taken to be disparaging to the King.

41. "Fritz Thaden is placed on trial for conspiracy." *Calgary Herald*, May 3, 1915, p. 10.

Abstract: Fritz Thaden, a well-known Albertan, is the first German-Albertan to be charged with conspiracy. He is accused of aiding reservists in the German army who were residents of the German colony at Hussar to make their way back to Germany where they wanted to join their forces.

42. "'Do not care if the war lasts for ten years'." *Calgary Herald*, May 6, 1915, p. 1.

Abstract: Outrage is expressed about the allegedly lavish treatment that is given to German enemy aliens in the Lethbridge

internment camp. Teutons are reportedly allowed to drink in local bars and play golf under escort.

43. "Official is indignant at charge made." *Calgary Herald*, May 7, 1915, p. 1.

Abstract: Officials at Alberta's internment camps reject the charges made of granting special privileges to internees. Only officers get special treatment, such as eating in the mess, for which they have to pay themselves. One officer who goes into town pays for his guard.

44. "Fritz Thaden is convicted of conspiracy." *Calgary Herald*, May 10, 1915, p. 1.

Abstract: Fritz Thaden is accused of aiding the German Empire by sending money to a German reservist before the war and sending arms after the war began. He is acquitted of the former but convicted of the latter.

45. "Thaden must keep the peace for two years." *Calgary Herald*, May 21, 1915, p. 1.

Abstract: Mr. Justice Walsh feels Fritz Thaden, who was accused of aiding the enemy, has been sufficiently imprisoned, and sends him to an internment camp on the condition that he keep the peace for two years.

46. "Government is urged to change a village name." *Calgary Herald*, May 26, 1915, p. 1.

Abstract: The citizens of Carlstadt petition the federal government to change the name of their village to something more Anglo-Saxon, such as Alliance, Sheldon or Alderson.

47. "Chauffeurs to be charged with treason." *Lethbridge Herald*, June 1, 1915, p. 1.

Abstract: The Royal North West Mounted Police arrest three Lethbridge chauffeurs for attempting to transport six Austrians across the American border.

48. "Suspected sedition; anti-prohibition blasts found." *Calgary Albertan*, June 5, 1915, p. 1.

Abstract: *Der Courier*, a German newspaper published in Regina, has increased its circulation, but is suspected of sedition. The Post Office has determined that liquor interests have been using the paper to induce Germans to vote against prohibition.

49. "Do not be unjust." *Calgary Albertan*, June 7, 1915, p. 3.

Abstract: Editorial. Unnaturalized aliens should be interned as a matter of course. But in their eagerness to protect the fatherland, some citizens class northern Europeans as Germans, and so some Danes, Swedes and Hollanders have suffered unfairly. There should be no dealing with the enemy, but let us be just and be sure that the person in question is of the race of the enemy before we take action.

50. "Kaiserism of whisky ring." *Calgary Albertan*, June 7, 1915, p. 3.

Abstract: Editorial. The whisky ring is obviously quite willing to foment sedition by using the *Courier* to push their interests. Kaiserism and alcoholism doing the goose-step hand-in-hand. Truly an edifying spectacle!

51. "Gets new name." *Calgary Herald*, June 17, 1915, p. 1.

Abstract: The village of Carlstadt was renamed "Alderson" on July 1, 1915. The citizens did not want to be associated with a German name.

52. "Care for the interdicted." *Calgary Albertan*, June 18, 1915, p. 3.

Abstract: Editorial. As Lloyd George said, there are three foes opposing Britain: Austria, Germany, and drink, and the most deadly of the three is drink. The only issue on July 21, 1915 is whether Canada will be freed from the evil blight of drink.

53. "Warm time expected at joint debate." *Lethbridge Herald*, July 13, 1915, p. 1.

Abstract: Debate between Ben H. Spence, noted prohibitionist from Toronto, and CA Windle, anti-prohibitionist, at the Majestic Theatre. There are rumours that Windle is pro-German, but he says that he is of Irish background.

54. "Pro-German editor in Edmonton is gloated over by Berlin paper." *Edmonton Journal*, September 21, 1915, p. 1.

Abstract: The *Vossische Zeitung* claims that Western Canadians are sick of war and are indifferent to the cause. The "Herold's" editor, Wilhelm Krankenhagen, is lauded for "planting German Kultur" in Western Canada.

55. "Forger tells of German plot." *Edmonton Bulletin*, December 17, 1915, pp. 1, 4.

Abstract: Johannes von Koolbergen who is under arrest in Lethbridge tells of a grand German plot to destroy American commerce and blow up all the bridges on the CPR system in Canada.

56. "Von Koolbergen was a double traitor and a spy." *Calgary Albertan*, December 17, 1915, p. 1.

Abstract: Johannes von Koolbergen, serving a one-year sentence in Calgary for check forgery, admits to being part of a gigantic German plot to destroy American commerce and blow up all Canadian Pacific Railways bridges in Canada. He says he was a double agent and informed the CPR. He is now in provincial jail in Lethbridge.

57. "Socialist goes to jail for sedition." *Lethbridge Herald*, January 28, 1916, p. 1.

Abstract: John Reid, a Scotchman and Red Deer Socialist candidate for the Edmonton Legislature, was sentenced to 15 months in jail for excusing German atrocities, saying the British were as bad, and telling people not to enlist or donate money to the patriotic fund.

58. "Mountain playground for alien prisoners." *Edmonton Journal*, February 3, 1916, p. 1.

Abstract: Ca. 200 enemy aliens in the internment camp near Jasper will be used to clear brush, cut trails and do other development work.

59. "Dominion police probe origin of conflagration; four explosions heard." *Edmonton Journal*, February 4, 1916, p. 1.

Abstract: The Parliament Buildings in Ottawa were set on fire. Some suspect German actions.

60. "Attacks on other institutions are threatened now." *Calgary Herald*, February 11, 1916, p. 1.

Abstract: After the destruction of two White Lunch restaurants in Calgary by an anti-German mob, threats are reportedly being made against the Calgary Municipal Railway for employing Austrians (but they were naturalized before the war and have worked with the company for years), against the P. Burns packing plant for the same reason, and to Harry Cronn of Cronn's Rathskeller (but they only have a Swiss and a Dane working there in the kitchen).

61. "Cronn's will take sign down." *Calgary Herald*, February 11, 1916, p. 1.

Abstract: Having been threatened by an anti-German mob, Harry Cronn says that he will remove the "Rathskeller" sign.

62. "Three officers named by General Cruikshank to probe restaurant riot." *Calgary Herald*, February 11, 1916, pp. 1, 9.

Abstract: Five hundred soldiers and civilians demolished the White Lunch restaurant at two sites in Calgary and stormed the doors of the McLennan Dancing Company which was located above one of the restaurants. The damage caused was between \$25,000 and \$30,000. The crowd had heard rumours that the restaurant's owner had dismissed a Canadian veteran in favour of an Austrian. The facts were that the veteran had resigned, he changed his mind, and when he was rehired he refused to do the work assigned to him (to clean the floors). He was fired and Mr. Nagel hired an Austrian to do the job.

63. "Two restaurants in Calgary are wrecked by soldiers." *Calgary Albertan*, February 11, 1916, p. 1.

Abstract: The rumour that two Calgary restaurants fired returned war veterans and hired Germans in their place sparks a mob of mostly soldiers to wreck the restaurants.

64. "Aliens should be interned." *Calgary Albertan*, February 12, 1916, p. 3.

Abstract: Editorial calling for the internment of all enemy aliens. The paper points to recent raids by Calgary soldiers on restaurants for hiring Austrians and says internment is best for the public's peace of mind and the enemy aliens themselves.

65. "Kolb completely in dark about the trouble." *Calgary Albertan*, February 12, 1916, p. 1.

Abstract: Soldiers and civilian mob wreck the Riverside Hotel, threaten Kolb's restaurant and others. The owners are in the dark as to the reason for the attacks. Mr. Kolb is a Canadian-American. He has no idea why the mob would have targeted his restaurant. The *Calgary-Albertan* says that the restaurant owners have always outdone themselves helping the families of soldiers.

66. "Soldiers and civilians wreck Riverside hotel; threaten restaurants." *Calgary Albertan*, February 12, 1916, p. 1.

Abstract: Soldiers and civilian mob wreck the Riverside Hotel and threaten Kolb's restaurant and others.

67. "Deliberate plot is responsible for riots, Chief thinks." *Calgary Albertan*, February 14, 1916, p. 1.

Abstract: Calgary Police Chief Cuddy thinks that recent riots by soldiers are the result of a plot by a pro-German agency to discredit the troops and impair discipline and recruiting. The soldiers are confined to the barracks now.

68. "Sifton lets tender to company with officers in Germany." *Edmonton Journal*, March 1, 1916, p. 1.

Abstract: The Tories say that the Sifton Government lets tender to the North American Exploration Company of Passaic, New Jersey for drilling water and gas wells at the Ponoka Asylum. The company has officers of German birth, some of whom reside in Germany. It has submitted the lowest tender, but no contract has as yet been signed.

69. "Six German internees [sic] tunnel their way out of Lethbridge prison." *Calgary Herald*, April 29, 1916, p. 1.

Abstract: Six German internees tunnel their way out of the Lethbridge prisoner of war camp. The tunnel was 111 feet long and ran 4.5 feet under ground.

70. "Hun fugitives not likely to be caught at Lethbridge." *Calgary Albertan*, May 1, 1916, p. 1.

Abstract: Six Germans made their escape from a Lethbridge internment camp last Wednesday by tunnelling under the walls. Catching them is unlikely as they know the country. They may cross into the US.

71. "Two prisoners escape. Guard leaves also." *Lethbridge Herald*, September 21, 1916, p. 1.

Abstract: Two prisoners, a German and an Austrian, have escaped from the Lethbridge internment camp, and their guard has left as well.

72. "Treason is charged against J. Bleiler, of Wetaskiwin." *Calgary Albertan*, October 7, 1916, p. 1.

Abstract: John Jacob Bleiler of Wetaskiwin is charged with treason. He allegedly took a friend's invention of an airplane control which could be used to control and guide torpedoes, and tried to get the inventor to give it to the Germans through their ambassador in Washington.

73. "Koolbergen in gaol here, alleged spy, may go free." *Lethbridge Herald*, December 5, 1916, pp. 1, 6.

Abstract: Johannes von Koolbergen, notorious German, alleged spy and bomb-plotter, was released from provincial jail after 18 months. Will he remain free or will he be deported to the US where he is also wanted as a possible spy and bomb-plotter?

74. "Says Koolbergen was mixed up in 'Frisco bomb plot." *Lethbridge Herald*, December 23, 1916, p. 13.

Abstract: Details about the German "spy" von Koolbergen revealed in San Francisco trial. He is supposedly still in Calgary

after having been released at Lethbridge after 18 months. He is still wanted in the U.S.

75. "Why should they not support the war?" *Red Deer Advocate*, January 5, 1917, p. 2.

Abstract: A letter that appeared in the Grain Growers Guide of December 20, 1916 is sympathetic to new Austrian and German immigrants: "I think it is [not] fair to this country ... [that] Austrians and Germans should not be allowed homestead rights. Hasn't this government induced those immigrants to come here? They are innocent of this war. We should be kind to them. They make in most instances first-class farmers." The letter writer objects strongly to the letter's content.

Availability: Provincial Archives of Alberta. 68.227.

76. "Protest Polish annexation of the Ukraine." *Lethbridge Herald*, January 22, 1917, p. 1.

Abstract: Canadian Ukrainian farmers at a convention in Vegreville issue a statement asserting their loyalty to Canada and their resentment to being linked with Germans when they hate the Germans just as much as Canadians do. They also protest Poland acquiring Galicia and Volhynia.

77. "Edmonton man had the honour of killing him." *Calgary Herald*, February 21, 1917, p. 1.

Abstract: Story of former Mountie M. Abich, who left the Force in May 1914 to join the German army. Abich died recently from a fatal bullet fired by a soldier from Edmonton who recognized him.

78. "CPR men will not work with enemy aliens." *Edmonton Bulletin*, July 26, 1917, p. 1.

Abstract: CPR freight handlers in Calgary threaten to strike in protest against the introduction of enemy alien (=Austrian) labour. Italians and Russians can be found if sufficient wages are offered.

79. "Calgary hears two ministers and candidates." *Calgary Herald*, November 23, 1917, p. 7.

Abstract: Sifton, T. Crerar and other Unionists give speeches at a Calgary rally. The article contains mostly anti-German rhetoric.

80. "What of these?" *Calgary Herald*, January 10, 1918, p. 6.

Abstract: Editorial attacking enemy aliens in Canada who have failed to sign up for war and cannot be drafted.

81. "Large interests in Brazeau field held by Germans." *Calgary Herald*, July 8, 1918, p. 12.

Abstract: The \$4,000,000 Brazeau coal field owned by Martin Nordegg and his "Deutsches Canada Syndikat" has been taken over for obvious reasons by the Ministry of Finance. Nordegg, born in Silesia, is unnaturalized and considers himself a subject of the German Empire. Virtually all shares in the company are held by German investors.

82. "Mennonites are objected to at MacLeod meeting." *Calgary Herald*, September 21, 1918, p. 1.

Abstract: Mass public demonstration in Fort Macleod against Mennonite immigration from the US. The Mayor, DJ Grier, addressed the group. He said that the Mennonites were Germans (and thus enemies) to begin with, and they were kicked out of every country they went to because they were slackers and bad citizens. This was the first public demonstration against the Mennonites [i.e. Hutterites] in Western Canada.

83. "W. A. Buchanan tells Lethbridge people about trip to war zone." *Lethbridge Herald*, October 1, 1918, p. 3.

Abstract: Union Member of Parliament W.A. Buchanan tells Lethbridge audience of his trip to front. He says that the terms of peace must be dictated by the allies. Germany should be cut in such a way that it could never again dictate to the world.

84. "Mennonites in South Alberta stir criticism." *Calgary Herald*, October 7, 1918, p. 1.

Abstract: Mennonites [i.e., Hutterites from South Dakota] have established a school six miles south of Raymond. An inspec-

tion disclosed that there are German textbooks and none in English. But children and parents claim to speak only English now.

85. "Celebration of victory here." *Lethbridge Herald*, October 14, 1918, p. 4.

Abstract: On Saturday night, Lethbridge went wild over the news of German surrender. At 11:00 pm there were 5,000 people were in the streets making noise and joining in a torch parade.

86. "Calgarians in celebration of Huns' surrender." *Calgary Herald*, November 11, 1918, p. 1.

Abstract: The blast of a Canadian Pacific Railway whistle is Calgary's first signal of the German surrender. Fire Chief Smart, on hearing the news, starts a bonfire and a raucous celebration follows. The Kaiser is burned in effigy.

87. "Nation builders in the West, Part V: The foreign-born." *Grain Growers' Guide*, January 21, 1920, p. 7.

Abstract: Letter claims that Canada short-sightedly took in millions of Austrian and German nationals without assimilating them, then foolishly released them from their democratic duties when war broke out. These people ought to have been Canadianized and made part of the war effort.

Availability: Provincial Archives of Alberta.

88. "Thinks Alberta's resources equal to those of Germany." *Calgary Herald*, June 2, 1920, p. 18.

Abstract: University of Alberta President HM Tory says that Alberta's resources and the province's potential are equal to Germany's before they were developed; they are only awaiting development.

89. "Alberta German Catholics may leave old home for South." *Edmonton Journal*, June 28, 1921, p. 1.

Abstract: A colony of German Catholic settlers (located on the Canadian National Railway between Edmonton and Calgary) has apparently made land enquiries in Alabama for the purpose of leaving en masse. They are not disaffected with the government or with education, but they have had several years of bad harvests.

90. "Police raid Smith's committee room." *Calgary Albertan*, November 30, 1921, p. 1.

Abstract: Calgary police raided AL Smith's campaign committee rooms and seize six barrels of beer. The Conservatives had distributed beer at the meeting of foreign-born (mostly German) speakers.

91. "What RB Bennett and Calgary Herald said about German poster." *Calgary Albertan*, December 1, 1921, p. 1.

Abstract: The Calgary Albertan says that RB Bennett and the Calgary Herald claim that foreigners are to be hustled to the polls like cattle. They maintain that this is a disgrace to the city and its returned soldiers. English-speaking voters resent this kow-towing to the Germans who want to gain an influential role again.

92. "The name "Alberta"." *Calgary Herald*, October 11, 1923, p. 10.

Abstract: A proposal has been made by unnamed persons change the name of the province because "Alberta" sounds too Germanic: The Calgary Herald protests and says that the people won't accept it. After all, Prince Albert, though German, served well and loyally. The suggestion to give the province a name related to Prince of Wales is redundant as his first name also Albert.

93. "Sends poem as plea to retain Alberta's name." *Calgary Herald*, October 13, 1923, p. 17.

Abstract: An old-timer who came to the province of Alberta in 1885 sends in a poem ("Hail, queen of the Golden West! Hail, sweet Alberta...") in the earnest hope the province's name will not be changed although a few people think it sounds too German.

94. "German war veteran at Acme wounds girl and suicides." *Calgary Herald*, February 8, 1926, p. 1.

Abstract: Unrequited love at the root of a tragedy. Conrad Olhausen, 35, fired three shots at Bertha Keim, 15, knocking a tassel off her hat and wounding her in the elbow. The former sergeant-major in Germany's Death's Head Hussars then hanged himself.

95. "Experts probing use of Alberta coal as liquid." *Calgary Herald*, October 1, 1927, p. 25.

Abstract: Experts are studying the possibility of turning Alberta coal into liquid form for export to Ontario, for instance. The idea is based on a recent German discovery that lignite could be liquefied and turned into fuel oil. Much of Alberta's coal resembles lignite in composition.

96. "Liquefaction of coal still undeveloped." *Calgary Herald*, November 15, 1927, pp. 1, 5.

Abstract: No process has been identified to liquefy Alberta's coal for export which is commercially profitable as yet.

97. "\$126,000 paid for single Tofield farm." *Edmonton Journal*, November 26, 1927, p. 1.

Abstract: The Mennonites are "invading" northern Alberta. They have bought the Trent farm near Tofield for \$126,000. So far they have only appeared in small pockets near Provost and Wembley. It must be admitted, however, that they are excellent farmers.

98. "Hutterite school problem at Pincher Creek again acute." *Lethbridge Herald*, November 21, 1928, pp. 1, 5.

Abstract: There is a Hutterite school problem at Pincher Creek. The nearest school is over three miles from children's homes, and the Hutterites want a school on their farm for their 22 children.

99. "Standoff Colony of Hutterites pay U.I. District \$40,000." *Lethbridge Herald*, April 25, 1929, p. 1.

Abstract: The Standoff colony of Hutterites pays the United Irrigation district \$40,294 for 2,132 acres, which gives the colony perpetual water rights.

100. "Calgary's new fire fighting equipment." *Calgary Albertan*, October 21, 1929, p. 3.

Abstract: Photo and short article about Calgary's new German-made \$20,000 Magirus aerial fire truck, the only one of its kind in Canada. Chief Smart says its the greatest piece of fire fighting apparatus he has ever seen.

101. "Gives beer to girls, is jailed." *Calgary Herald*, December 9, 1929, p. 13.

Abstract: A German-Austrian Calgarian is given a one-month jail term for giving beer to two teenage girls at a rooming house party on 7th Ave. The magistrate said these days you cannot tell women's age (the girls were 16 and 17) so "girls under 21 should wear a sign for the protection of the men," he said.

102. "Children's program keeps language alive." *Medicine Hat News*, February 20, 1981, p. 17.

Abstract: The German Language School in Medicine Hat keeps language alive: There are 9,969 Germans in Medicine Hat, according to 1976 census, but only 4,905 speak German; so Dr. Elvira Eberhart has organized a German language school.

103. "Generalkonsul: "Wir müssen uns mehr mit Alberta beschäftigen"." *Albertaner*, January 1, 2004, p. 3.

Abstract: The new German Consul General in Vancouver, Hans-Michael Schwandt, visited Alberta and had discussions with Premier Klein, representatives of the government and the University of Alberta. He promised to work for a re-opening of the Goethe Institute in Vancouver at some time in the future.

104. "Stehvermögen." *Albertaner*, January 1, 2004, p. 7.

Abstract: The German language consultant in Alberta, Karl Suess, visited Edmonton's Strathcona High School on December 16, 2003 to distribute certificates for the *Deutsches Sprachdiplom* to seven successful students who had taken German from elementary through high school in the bilingual program.

105. **Rankin, Bill.** "Cheng's interpretation of Mozart brilliant." *Edmonton Journal*, January 17, 2004, p. E.5.

Abstract: The star attraction was Edmonton-raised Angela Cheng, who cut her teeth on the Austrian genius's music. Cheng played Mozart's Piano Concerto No. 25 in E-flat Major with a commanding presence and a musicality that demonstrated that no number of notes are too many notes under the fingers of a brilliant interpreter.

106. **O'Donnell, Sarah.** "Celanese to see phase-in of city fees." *Edmonton Journal*, January 22, 2004, p. G.1.

Abstract: Celanese Canada Inc. will have the increased costs of the city's natural gas franchise fee phased in over three years so it can stay competitive. Council made the decision to phase in the fee increases Tuesday after Celanese site manager Andrew Day asked the city to leave the franchise fee capped at \$375,000. Day said the plant has to cut its costs by \$25 million, or about 10 per cent, over the next two years in order to stay viable. It pays \$170 million for natural gas. But any extra costs, even a seemingly minor \$117,000 increase in the gas franchise fee, make it harder for the plant to make the cuts it needs, he said. The plant uses 33 million gigajoules of gas a year, as much as all the homes in Edmonton combined. Two years ago the Germany-based company shut down 40 per cent of its Edmonton operations, and cut staff by one-third to the current 450.

107. **Rankin, Bill.** "Gryphon set to reveal its treasure: Trio will perform Dvorak in commemorative program." *Edmonton Journal*, January 24, 2004, p. E.2.

Abstract: Roman Borys and his trio partners, violinist Annalee Patipatanakoon and pianist Jamie Parker, met at the Banff Centre in 1981, but it took until 1993 for the three musicians to gel into the Gryphon Trio. They picked the name, Borys says, because the mythological creature has qualities the players relate to. The Gryphon Trio is playing a program tonight that reflects its traditional side -- [Dvorak]'s famous Dumky Trio and piano trios by Brahms and Martinu. The concert is co-sponsored by the Wirth Institute for Austrian and Central European Studies, which is organizing a series of programs celebrating "The Year of Czech Music." Dvorak and Martinu were Czech.

108. "Nicht nur am Valentinstag: Sam Ibrahim sorgt fürs Herz." *Albertaner*, February 1, 2004, p. 3.

Abstract: Sam Ibrahim, well-known Edmonton pharmacist, has retired, but he is still developing medications. Ibrahim was born in Egypt, studied at the University of Würzburg, worked in Germany for a few years, and finally emigrated to Canada in 1968. Six months later he opened his own pharmacy. From 1972 to 1989 he had a pharmacy in Sherwood Park, and from 1990 to 2003 he owned the Nutrition Plus Pharmacy on Whyte Avenue.

109. **Berger, Ole.** "Blauen [sic] Funken gewinnen die Herzen der Karnevalisten in Las Vegas." *Albertaner*, February 1, 2004, p. 9.

Abstract: On January 8-9, 2004, 50 members of Edmonton's Blaue Funken participated in a meeting of the members of the German-American Mardi Gras Association in Las Vegas. The group was enthusiastically received by the audience.

110. **Kellogg, Alan.** "Where Brahms, Broadbent come together." *Edmonton Journal*, February 1, 2004, p. A.2.

Abstract: Anton Kuerti is a notable exception to the rule, one whose singularity as an accomplished, much praised Canadian musician is mirrored by a lifelong dedication to political causes. In Kuerti's case, his direct involvement has stretched from running federally for the NDP in 1988 to serving as a delegate for David Orchard in the 2003 Progressive Conservative leadership convention. Let it be said that Toronto-based Kuerti -- born in Nazi Vienna to Jewish parents, raised in the U.S., a Canadian since 1965 -- separates his artistic endeavours from his political side. If an iconoclast who once insisted on travelling with his own piano, who never kowtowed to the major record companies and insisted on performing in the most distant reaches of his adopted homeland, the classic Kuerti concert rep is straight down the Teutonic middle: Beethoven, Mozart, Schumann, Bach, et al. Dissonance, you take it, is a matter for political discourse, not the keyboard. Last week brought the 65-year-old Order of Canada recipient to Edmonton to perform Brahms' Piano Concerto #2 with the ESO, not to ascend the soapbox.

111. **Vicki Hall.** "Chimo gets a chance to show her stuff in Germany: Stosky a graduate of Jasper Place high." *Edmonton Journal*, February 2, 2004, p. D.3.

Abstract: As a young girl, Edmonton's Laura Stosky threw bone-crunching checks -- and absorbed some herself -- in hockey games against the boys. Stosky knew she was a target on the ice, and she relished the challenge. "I was a lot bigger than the boys for a while there, so I could take care of myself," says Stosky, a defenceman with the Edmonton Chimos. Eventually Stosky switched to women's hockey. She has never looked back. The 21-year-old was scheduled to fly to Germany on Sunday to play with some of the top young female players in the world at the 2004 European Air Canada Cup. The under-22 tournament is the next step in the journey toward Stosky's dream of playing for Canada in the 2006 Winter Olympics in Italy or the 2010 Olympics in Vancouver.

112. **Zdeb, Chris.** "Isabelle's tips." *Edmonton Journal*, February 2, 2004, p. C.2.

Abstract: Kyle Shewfelt, 21, of Calgary, won gold on floor work last December at a World Cup gymnastics competition in Stuttgart, Germany. Even before this win he was the most successful Canadian gymnast ever at the world level.

113. **MacGillivray, Lauren.** "Team's trip no European vacation: Blizzard Eagles to train in Germany for eight days." *Calgary Herald*, February 6, 2004, p. F.6.

Abstract: Thanks to soccer, Scott McCorkill is becoming worldly even before he grows facial hair. The Calgarian played against elite youth teams in England and Wales three years ago. Today, the 15-year-old leaves today for Germany, where he and his team mates from the Blizzard Eagles --- a local under-16 Division I boys team -- will train with FC Energie Cottbus, a professional development club with a second-division squad in the *Bundesliga*. The Eagles will stay in Germany for eight days. They'll train twice a day and play three exhibition games and will have less than one full day for sight-seeing. Alex Hanne, 14, plans to act as translator for his team mates. Hanne lived in Germany until he was 11 years old and played soccer there, before moving to Calgary. Once the Eagles complete training camp, the idea is for Germany to send players to Calgary in exchange.

114. "Albertan wins world skeleton title." *Edmonton Journal*, February 16, 2004, p. D.6.

Abstract: Calgary's Lindsay Alcock captured the overall World Cup skeleton title after a second-place finish in Sunday's final event of the season in Altenberg, Germany.

115. **Cameron, Allen.** "Graf tradition alive and well: Firm follows in Swiss company's footsteps." *Calgary Herald*, February 21, 2004, p. HK.10.

Abstract: 100 or so employees work at the 36,000-square-foot Graf skate factory in southeast Calgary, where more than 250 pairs of mostly hockey skates (figure skates also are manufactured) are made each day. It's been an amazing rise for the local firm, which traces its roots at the original Graf factory in Switzerland. The Graf family had a solid reputation for making high-end skates, but had had trouble cracking the North American market because of distribution problems and cost factors. In the mid 1990s, a group of investors ponied up an initial outlay of \$3.6 million and promised Graf that they would faithfully duplicate the manufacturing process used in Switzerland. Only then did Graf grant his stamp of approval, and the Calgary factory opened for business in 1997. Six years later, the Canadian division of Graf (the Swiss side still holds a small stake) generates annual revenues of \$20 million selling skates you'll only find at a handful of retailers. And where other Canadian companies are increasingly getting their skates made offshore -- mostly in Asia -- Graf Canada remains firmly committed to this country and, especially, this city.

116. **Clark, Bob.** "Camerata ensemble Calgary-bound." *Calgary Herald*, February 21, 2004, p. ES.07.

Abstract: Fans of Baroque music played with flair on period instruments are in for a big treat at the Rozsa Centre on Friday. Camerata Koln Baroque Ensemble, one of the world's foremost chamber groups specializing in 17th- and 18th-century repertoire will perform concertos by three great composers of the era: J.S. Bach, Antonio Vivaldi and Georg Philipp Telemann. Focusing primarily on works with a woodwind emphasis, the 25-year-old German ensemble is noted for the vivacity and historical accuracy of its interpretations, and has amassed an impressive catalogue of 25 recordings on the Deutsche Harmonia Mundi and cpo labels.

117. **Korobanik, John.** "Kid Canuck makes history with Berlin trip: Great future predicted for 12-year-old." *Edmonton Journal*, February 29, 2004, p. C.7.

Abstract: 12-year-old Jackson from Edmonton was selected by Gymnastics Canada to be on its junior preparation team and to compete in an international invitational meet in Berlin on March 5-6. He will compete in the International OBI Team Cup, an event that will see gymnasts from some 30 countries competing within their own age groups for points toward the team title. It will be the first time Canada has sent a 12-year-old to compete internationally on a national team.

118. "Albert bringt frischen Wind in den deutschen Klub von Red Deer." *Albertaner*, March 1, 2004, p. 11.

Abstract: Albert Naber, president of the German-Canadian Club of Red Deer, is trying to revitalize the club with a number of ambitious projects. He and his wife Hildegund came to Canada for the first time in 1975. In 1976 they bought a farm in Elk Point and finally moved to Red Deer.

119. ""Karneval in Rio": Galaveranstaltung der Blauen Funken." *Albertaner*, March 1, 2004, p. 7.

Abstract: The Blauen Funken gave an excellent performance.

120. "Partnerschaft: Sachsen plant Schulprojekte in Alberta." *Albertaner*, March 1, 2004, pp. 1, 3.

Abstract: Saxony and Alberta signed a Memorandum of Understanding on February 23, 2004 which provides for the development of international school projects, such as school partnerships and exchange programs for students, teachers and principals. As early as this fall, the first three-month exchange of ten secondary school teachers will take place.

121. **Wilson, Harry.** "Calgary skeleton racer comes home with gold." *Calgary Herald*, March 1, 2004, p. B.3.

Abstract: Surrounded by his wife, Jen, and colleagues from the Calgary Fire Department, Duff Gibson showed off the gold medal he won in the skeleton sled racing championship in Koenigssee, Germany, on Saturday.

122. **Thorne, Duncan.** "Famous painting set woman's course for life." *Edmonton Journal*, March 11, 2004, p. B.8.

Abstract: Gloria Teichert was born in the Rockies as Gloria James. Her parents came to Edmonton to register her birth. But these days she lives in Germany. At one point she was married to John Harrah of the Nevada-based Harrah's casino chain. She later married Hanns Teichert, an immigrant to the United States from Germany, prominent Chicago art deco architect who went on to design the interiors of Catholic churches and about 3,500 theatres in the U.S. Teichert, 82, credits a da Vinci painting which she and her husband found with a series of wonders that have helped her with her philanthropy. These days she heads a venture called Pure Water, devoted to pipeline and filtration projects that bring water to people and animals in dry areas of east Africa.

123. **Louie, Jacqueline.** "Mozart concert a musical tradition." *Calgary Herald*, March 12, 2004, p. D.13.

Abstract: The Mozart concert started in 1967, when the Austrian Canadian Society established a grand annual ball called A Night in Vienna. From any profits, the society would award a Mozart scholarship that would go to young musicians to help in their musical education. This year's Mozart concert will take place Sunday at 8 p.m. This year marks the 37th A Night in Vienna ball, a glamorous event supported by many sponsors. The 2004 ball will take place Saturday, March 22 at the Westin Hotel.

124. **Boettcher, Shelley.** "Kneading past & present together." *Calgary Herald*, March 28, 2004, p. D.10.

Abstract: Report on the bread-baking activities of Hutterite women at the Fairview colony who use modern techniques for an age-old tradition.

125. "Frühlingsklänge." *Albertaner*, April 1, 2004, p. 9.

Abstract: The German Ladies Choir Wildrose gave a spring concert on March 20 in the German-Canadian Cultural Center.

126. "Goldiges Mädchen." *Albertaner*, April 1, 2004.

Abstract: Aisha Alfa of the women's team of the Victoria Soccer Club and club president Karl Weidle show off the Jubilee Shield Cup which the team won on March 28. They had an excellent in-door season with two gold, three silver and one bronze medal.

127. "Lille Kartoffler Figurentheater bringt "Prinzessin auf der Erbse" nach Alberta." *Albertaner*, April 1, 2004, p. 26.

Abstract: Puppeteer Mathias Kuchta of the Lille Kartoffler Figurentheater will perform the play "The Princess and the Pea" at the International Children's festival in St. Albert on June 4-5, 2004. He has been entertaining children of all ages with his puppets for more than 20 years.

128. "Update der Bibliografie zur kulturellen Geschichte der "Deutschen" in Alberta." *Albertaner*, April 1, 2004, p. 10.

Abstract: Brief article on the update of the Bibliography for 2002-2003 which will be available in print as well as on the Internet.

129. "Vize-Regierungschefin im Deutschen Klub." *Albertaner*, April 1, 2004, p. 3.

Abstract: On April 6, 2004, Canada's Vice Prime Minister, Anne McLellan, will speak to the members of the German-Canadian Business and Professional Association on various topics.

130. "Weniger Geschäft, mehr Gemütlichkeit." *Albertaner*, April 1, 2004, p. 3.

Abstract: Interview with Margaret Day was elected president of the German-Canadian Cultural Association. She proposes to emphasize the social aspects of the club, such as offering more activities for young people and seniors.

131. **Parker, David.** "Les Truffles au Chocolat opens third location." *Calgary Herald*, April 1, 2004, p. D.3.

Abstract: Swiss immigrant Ralph Buchmuller has opened a third Les Truffles au Chocolat retail store in Calgary. His production is up to a staggering 20,000 to 22,000 truffles every week. With Easter around the corner, he will be bumping up his inventory of chocolate truffles made with ice wine, Bailey's, champagne, peanut butter, chai tea, espresso, even Sambuca and Jack Daniels.

132. **Rubba, Christine.** "Deutsche Kinderbücherei feiert ersten Geburtstag." *Albertaner*, April 1, 2004, p. 25.

Abstract: The German Community Children's Library of the Association for English-German Bilingual Education celebrated its first anniversary on March 20, 2004 with many entertaining events for the children. It is located in the basement of the German-Canadian Cultural Center where fairy tale readings are also held on a regular basis.

133. **Rankin, Bill.** "Pro Coro adds international flavour to next year's program: Choir secures new funding." *Edmonton Journal*, April 6, 2004, p. C.3.

Abstract: Richard Sparks, the Seattle-based artistic director of the Prairies' only professional choir, said Pro Coro sees a more internationalist perspective in its future. The choir plans to follow up its successful trip to Ottawa and Toronto in February with more touring, he said. The choir has also found a couple of new partners. The Wirth Institute for Austrian and Central European Studies at the U of A will help pay for some new programming. The institute's director, Franz Szabo, has committed money to the choir so that it can eventually perform all of Haydn's last six masses.

134. **Clark, Bob.** "Sluggers on deck for new CPO season." *Calgary Herald*, April 7, 2004, p. C.1.

Abstract: The Calgary Philharmonic wants Calgarians to hear and experience some of today's hottest new talent, performing some of the world's greatest music. The orchestra unveiled its 2004/05 season on Tuesday. Conductors making their CPO debuts include David Angus from Britain, Michael Guttler from Germany, Mexico's Carlos Miguel Prieto, and Brazilian maestro Roberto Minczuk. The CPO is still hunting for a music director to replace Hans Graf, who left the orchestra at the end of 2001-02 to take over the Houston Symphony. Graf returns next season to conduct a concert with 23-year-old child-prodigy-turned-superstar-violinist Sarah Chang.

135. **Rowe, Sheila.** "They give us back our humanity." *Calgary Herald*, April 10, 2004, p. B.5.

Abstract: Niko Thomas had a choice when he finished high school in Germany: a year of military service or a year of social service. It didn't take him long to pack his bags and head for Canada, to serve as a live-in assistant with L'Arche Calgary. Today the 20-year-old shares his supper, joking with Diane and Jody -- "people with developmental disabilities." Together with fellow assistant Sinead, from the Slovak Republic, this small L'Arche family shares a converted duplex called Marymount on a quiet, residential Calgary street.

136. **Sinnema, Jodie.** "Embracing a public school future: More Alberta Mennonites finishing high school." *Edmonton Journal*, April 13, 2004, p. A.1.

Abstract: It's just before 9 a.m. in La Crete's Hillcrest community public school and Evelyn Wieler's Grade 3 class knows the morning routine. First, the kids sing O Canada, then they recite the Lord's Prayer. It's an unusual sight in a public school, seeing 21 kids standing with their hands folded, their heads bowed, some still distracted by the rush of coming in from the school buses. But this quick glimpse of Christianity, and the brief Bible story that Wieler reads, is one school board's attempt to gain the trust of the largely Mennonite community, one where, historically, kids have dropped out of school after Grade 9 or even earlier. Flexibility in curriculum, an openness to have parents integrally involved in what their kids are learning, and a growing recognition by the conservative Mennonite community that young people need education, even if they are to work in the oil industry or sawmills: all these changes are heralding a new era -- perhaps the first -- in which more kids are choosing to stay in public school rather than dropping out. The change has been slow and success is not always easy to see. But expectations are rising and while some parents don't assume that every child should and will graduate, community members aren't running away from public education as they did in the 1960s. Back then, the Alberta government decreed all schools in the province, including private religious schools, would have to meet government curriculum standards. In response, hundreds of Old Colony Mennonites -- the most conservative branch of the church -- sold off their farms and moved to Bolivia. There, they gave up television, radio and liberal education that could distract them from their faith. People moved to the La Crete area for the same reasons -- to seek an isolated, simple life in Peace Country, just 200 kilometres from the Northwest Territories. Today, some families still choose private, Christian education for their children, sending them to schools that end at Grade 9 and focus on Bible study, basic literacy and math skills. These schools don't always have certified teachers. But in order to draw in some of the families who traditionally have been suspicious of public education, the Fort Vermilion school district has been flexible, while still following the Alberta curriculum. In schools like Hillcrest, morning prayers are part of the daily routine. Schools celebrate Thanksgiving, not Halloween. Most kids don't have access to e-mail accounts or the Internet until high school -- and even then, only when parents give permission. Sex education has completely disappeared from the Grade 5 curriculum so that parents can teach their own values at home. Children aren't taught dance in physical education classes. In these schools, evolution isn't taught as fact, but is dealt with carefully and sensitively so that community values of creationism figure strongly into science class. For parents who prefer to home-school their children, the public district has set up more learning stores -- places where students being home-schooled can go to get help with correspondence work -- with two sites recently sprouting up in Fort Vermilion and La Crete to complement the High Level learning store that opened 12 years ago.

137. **Cruickshank, Scott.** "Fan travels a long way for Flames." *Calgary Herald*, April 14, 2004, p. E.2.

Abstract: Josef Kraus travelled to Calgary from his hometown near Munich, Germany, for the express purpose of watching his beloved Flames face the Vancouver Canucks in Round 1 of the playoffs. Kraus's obsession began in the late 1980s when a German team flew to Calgary for a hockey tournament. The players brought back rave reviews about the Alberta city. They also -- and this is important -- presented Kraus with a Flames ball-cap. That progressed to the point where Kraus now sets his alarm to listen to all Flames games, live, via the Internet. That means 3 a.m. puck-drops for games in the Calgary time zone.

138. **Clare, Emily.** "European odyssey opens eyes: Spring trip takes group to German-speaking lands." *Edmonton Journal*, April 16, 2004, p. C.5.

Abstract: Emily Clare, a Grade 11 student at McNally high school, talks about her spring-break trip with 10 people from her school to Germany, Austria, Switzerland and Liechtenstein.

139. **White, Tarina.** "Quantum leap for scientists." *Calgary Herald*, April 17, 2004, p. B.1.

Abstract: Calgary is poised to produce some of the world's top quantum information scientists and to provide international leadership in this field with the creation of a \$1.5 million Alberta Institute for Quantum Information Science. The second of

its kind in Canada, the institute will be housed at the University of Calgary and will allow students and faculty to explore unsolved puzzles on the frontiers of quantum information science research. The institute has even drawn international interest with the addition of Alex Lvovsky, a research fellow from the University of Konstanz in Germany, who will join the institute as an associate professor in the physics and astronomy department.

140. "Isotechnika renegotiates Roche deal: Transplant drug has second-use potential." *Edmonton Journal*, April 20, 2004, p. F.6.

Abstract: Edmonton's Isotechnika has renegotiated its collaboration agreement with Swiss pharmaceutical giant Roche so it can pursue the psoriasis treatment potential of its lead drug ISA247. Roche retains the right to opt into the development and commercialization of ISA247 for transplants up to the end of the Phase II trial. Isotechnika retains all rights to the product for non-transplant use.

141. "Isotechnika to pick up \$18M US cost for drug." *Edmonton Journal*, April 21, 2004, p. G.3.

Abstract: Edmonton's Isotechnika says its amended agreement with Swiss pharmaceutical giant Roche will cost it about \$18 million US in drug development costs. The companies have a co-development agreement for drug compound ISA247, a cyclosporine derivative that shows promise as an immunosuppressive. Roche wants to commercialize the drug for its human organ transplant anti-rejection properties, while Isotechnika wants to take the drug forward to treat psoriasis. In return for non-transplant rights, Isotechnika has agreed to pay for costs associated with a kidney transplant clinical trial.

142. "Fairs, Teas and Bazaars." *Calgary Herald*, April 22, 2004, p. N.2.

Abstract: The Calgary Chapter, American Historical Society for Germans from Russia, will hold a Spring Fair on April 24, 11:30 a.m. at St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, 66 7th St. N.E., basement entrance.

143. **Clark, Bob.** "Festival of dance begins." *Calgary Herald*, April 29, 2004, p. C.6.

Abstract: Groups and individuals scheduled to perform in the dance marathon tonight include, among many others, the Swiss Folk Dance Club Alpenroesli.

144. **Wilke, Felix.** "Land of Shredder, sausages and beer: Mac students offer surprising insights about Germany." *Edmonton Journal*, April 30, 2004, p. C.5.

Abstract: A former exchange student asked 48 students of Archbishop MacDonald high school in Edmonton what they knew about Germany. The image of the German people seems to be rather good among Canadian students: strength, intelligence, hard work and sport were the most frequent answers (5-10 per cent) on this topic. Most students could put down at least one German brand. Many knew more: 20 per cent of the students named VW; 16 per cent, BMW; 14 per cent, Mercedes. Fourth in this list was Heineken, the only brand mentioned at all that does not produce cars. Unfortunately, it is not a German brand. The question on German celebrities turned out rather sadly: "Hitler" was found on nearly 80 per cent of the answer sheets; although teachers do mention his Austrian citizenship in Mac's history classes (of which I am witness as a former exchange student at this school). Second is Beethoven (22 per cent), followed by Einstein and Bach (18 per cent each). Bismarck, the Grimm Brothers, Gutenberg, Marx, Wagner and Kaiser Wilhelm II can be happy about not being totally forgotten. Two other celebrities can be happy, too: Wolfgang A. Mozart and Arnold Schwarzenegger, both of whom are now German, according to the Mac students. Not too many people know our Chancellor Schroder; only three people put down his name (one of them identifying him as "Shredder"). Therefore, he wins the election by only one vote, as the only other option ("Felix") could be found on just two answer sheets. Finally, I asked the students to list everything else that came to their mind concerning Germany -- which boiled down to sausages (58 per cent); beer (27 per cent); soccer (25 per cent); cars (19 per cent); chocolate, sauerkraut and autobahn (eight per cent each). And where is Germany? "Near Italy and England."

145. "Geschäftig." *Albertaner*, May 1, 2004, p. 5.

Abstract: Canada's Vice-Prime Minister Anne McLellan and the President of the North Alberta Institute of Technology, Dr. Sam Shaw, were guests at two meetings of the German-Canadian Business and Professional Association.

146. "Government unveils initiative to increase language learning." *Albertaner*, May 1, 2004, p. 11.

Abstract: All Alberta students in Grade 4 to 9 will study a second language under Alberta's new Languages Initiative, Minister of Learning Oberg said on April 22, 2004. Resources will be made available for teacher training and development of materials. The program will be phased in one year at a time starting in the school year 2006/7.

147. "Jugendarbeit und Teamwork sind die Schlüsselwörter." *Albertaner*, May 1, 2004, p. 3.

Abstract: Interview with Heinz Kleist, the new president of the German-Canadian Association of Alberta. Among other initiatives, the German Cultural Festival will not only be held in Edmonton on June 6, but in Calgary as well on June 12 and 13. He says that the German community can learn a great deal from other ethnic groups.

148. "'A Really Big Schuh'." *Albertaner*, May 1, 2004, p. 9.

Abstract: The Bavarian Schuhplattlers hosted an entertaining evening in the German-Canadian Cultural Center with a program of spoofs of the Ed Sullivan Show.

149. **Kuzma, Ben.** "Baumgartner signs to play in Germany." *Calgary Herald*, May 3, 2004, p. D.7.

Abstract: Nolan Baumgartner's contract is expiring and the defenceman doesn't believe he fits into the Canucks' plans. The Calgary native has signed a one-year deal to play in Frankfurt, Germany next season.

150. **Marr, Norma Carolyn Ryder and Christine Hayes.** "Then & Now: Victoria School 411 11th Ave. S.E." *Calgary Herald*, May 5, 2004, p. B.2.

Abstract: The Calgary Daily Herald Reports (From May 4, 1904), Front page headlines: Swiss Mountain Climbers For Rockies: Six Swiss guides, employed by the C.P.R. for service in the Rocky mountains have arrived in Montreal and will leave shortly for the Rockies, where they will be joined by two other guides of their own nationality. Every summer the Canadian Pacific brings out several of these mountain climbers, who receive their experience on the rugged Alps, and places them at Emerald lake and other places in the Rockies for the purpose of taking tourists and explorers up the difficult ascents of the mountains.

151. **Hobsbawn-Smith, Dee.** "Lethbridge chocolatier has dark obsession." *Calgary Herald*, May 12, 2004, p. B.12.

Abstract: Lethbridge-based entrepreneur Jennifer Davis makes hand-dipped and filled chocolates as well as elegant small "impulse" bars flavoured with herbs and spices. Davis's path to chocolate obsessive began seven years ago in Germany where, as a student of animal behaviour (she holds a PhD in experimental psychology), she tinkered with tempering chocolate and baking cakes in her spare time. Ideas abounded in Germany and Austria, she says, where having coffee and cake is still an acceptable afternoon pastime, and pastry shops are filled with Euro-style pastries and confections. Davis, who learned what she laughingly calls "street German," would go to Berlin bakeries, taste complex sweets, then go home and recreate them.

152. **MacDonald, Jac.** "Two Hills County targets new industries: Farming, oil and gas still not enough." *Edmonton Journal*, May 12, 2004, p. H.8.

Abstract: The County of Two Hills is a sprawling, 2,700-square-kilometre corridor of rolling farmland in northeastern Alberta flanking Highway 45. Including villages and the town of Two Hills, it is home to 4,500 residents. There are 1,800 people in the town of Two Hills and the villages of Derwent, Myrnam and Willingdon, and 2,700 rural residents. Despite tough agricultural times, the population is growing as Mennonites are moving in and buying land from retiring farmers. As well, there are two Hutterite colonies in the county.

153. **Finlayson, David.** "Isotechnika seeks new partner to develop anti-psoriasis drug." *Edmonton Journal*, May 14, 2004, p. F.2.

Abstract: Some investors and media mistakenly believed the new Roche deal meant the drug hadn't lived up to its potential. In fact, Isotechnika asked to get back the psoriasis rights to the drug because Roche was only interested in its transplant properties. But Isotechnika has \$60 million cash on hand, enough to take all its products through various trial stages to the end of next year, even if no psoriasis partnership is signed, and Roche does not pick up its option to stay in the transplant program.

Isotechnika has had discussions with interested companies but hasn't decided where it wants to go.

154. "Der Meister des guten Blattes." *Albertaner*, June 1, 2004, p. 11.

Abstract: Ron Link, President of Edmonton's Skatklub Spreesse, won the Canadian "Skat" championships in St. Adele (Quebec).

155. "Männer machen Musik" - Ein festliches Chorkonzert im Winspear Centre." *Albertaner*, June 1, 2004, p. 9.

Abstract: The German Male Choir Liederkranz, the Edmonton Swiss Men's Choir, St. David's Welsh Male Voice Choir, and the Ukrainian Male Chorus of Edmonton gave a concert in the Winspear Centre.

156. **Schultz, Judy.** "Big food and big beer followed by big desserts." *Edmonton Journal*, June 2, 2004, p. F.1.

Abstract: Review of Edmonton's Bauernschmaus restaurant.

157. **Bracegirdle, Alison.** "It's the Weekend." *Calgary Herald*, June 4, 2004, p. B.2.

Abstract: Calgary Concert Band: Calgary's own Michael Hope preforms Prelude to Europe as the group of 43 members prepares for a trip to Austria and Switzerland in July. Sunday, at 2 and 7:30 p.m. Rozsa Centre, U of C.

158. "Isotechnika hires U.S. firm to woo potential suitors." *Edmonton Journal*, June 16, 2004, p. G.2.

Abstract: Isotechnika stock hit a 52-week low earlier this year after Swiss drug giant Roche gave back the rights to ISA247 because it wasn't interested in pursuing its psoriasis treatment potential. Isotechnika president Robert Foster said at the time the company needed to develop the psoriasis potential as well as the kidney transplant applications, and would be looking for a new partner.

159. "700 celebrate Volksfest 2004." *Albertaner*, July 1, 2004, pp. 16-17.

Abstract: For the first time, the German-Canadian Association of Alberta presented the Volksfest (German Days) in both Edmonton and Calgary. The event took place at the Victoria Soccer Club on June 6, 2004 with the usual soccer games, Kinderfest and entertainment. 700 people attended. At an awards ceremony, Edwin Georg, member of the Victoria Soccer Club, received this year's Volunteer Achievement Award from the GCAA.

160. "German-Canadians from two provinces meet in Lloydminster." *Albertaner*, July 1, 2004, p. 13.

Abstract: The president of the German-Canadian Association of Alberta, Heinz Kleist, was invited to attend the Saskatchewan German Council Awards Banquet and Annual General Meeting in Lloydminster on June 18 and 19, 2004. At the meeting, he provided an overview and a history of the German-Canadian Association of Alberta, its yearly events and future plans and drew attention to the need to involve the young people in its activities.

161. "Volksfest 2004 in Calgary." *Albertaner*, July 1, 2004, p. 18.

Abstract: The Calgary Volksfest 2004 was held in the Heidelberg Haus and Banquet facilities on June 12, 2004. Both afternoon and evening events featuring singing, recitation of poems, schuhplattling etc., attracted a full house of guests. GCAA Volunteer Achievement Awards went to Anneliese Weber, Frank Bertels, Trudy Musa and Ellen Rossi, all of Calgary.

162. **Luz, Heidi.** "Skatturnier der Calgary Jungs erfolgreich." *Albertaner*, July 1, 2004, p. 15.

Abstract: The annual Western Skat Turnier of the Calgary Jungs took place in Calgary, Red Deer and Edmonton over the period from May 26 to June 10, 2004. 76 skat players from all over North America participated.

163. **Morton, Graeme.** "She'll yodel 'til the cows come home: Airdrie singer loves sharing musical gifts." *Calgary Herald*, July 8, 2004, p. N.1.

Abstract: The yodeling cowgirl from Airdrie, Miriam Dreher, a grandmother nine times over, has been giving yodeling per-

performances during the Calgary Stampede to the delight of her audiences - often three of four shows a day. Her father who was from Switzerland, taught her how to yodel.

164. "Matrikon, German firm agree to licensing deal." *Edmonton Journal*, July 14, 2004, p. G.2.

Abstract: Matrikon Inc. of Edmonton has licensed Best Solutions AG to sell its software products in Germany. The new licensee, operating as Matrikon Deutschland, will focus on reselling Matrikon's OPC communications protocol software and its Alarm Management software.

165. **Schultz, Judy.** "Country stroll offers bountiful feast for urban nibblers." *Edmonton Journal*, July 14, 2004, p. F.4.

Abstract: An absolute must is a visit to Alpine Farm, a little bit of Austria in the Glory Hills, just a stone's throw from Calahoo. Rainer and Anne Hartl bake their own delicious bread and pastries, and for \$10, it's a bountiful feast of fresh bread, cold cuts, cheese, fruit and wonderful German pastries. Even if you don't eat, there are the flowers billowing from the balconies, the friendly Swiss cows, the sheep, chickens, rabbits and Rainer's friendly music.

166. **Ferguson, Elizabeth.** "Life & Times: Balder von Hohenbalken: professor, movie star, man with an active mind." *Edmonton Journal*, Jul 30, 2004, p. A.2.

Abstract: Balder von Hohenbalken - born in Kitzbuehel, Austria in 1932 - was active in athletics, the movies, and prestigious scholarship. He was an excellent skier, and left his studies in the early 1950s after being discovered by film scouts. A brief stint in the movie industry followed, with Balder taking roles in several Austrian films, including the 1951 ski flick "Nacht am Mont Blanc" (Night on Mont Blanc). Balder was a well-published mathematician and economist at the U of A. He spent hours in front of computer screens, exploring strategic behaviour among competing supermarkets, video stores and shopping centres. He died on July 20, 2004, at the age of 72.

167. "Cowboyhüte und Lederhosen." *Albertaner*, August 1, 2004, p. 13.

Abstract: The Stampede BBQ took place at the German-Canadian Club in Calgary on July 10, 2004.

168. "Goldgräbernostalgie im Deutsch-Kanadischen Klub." *Albertaner*, August 1, 2004, p. 9.

Abstract: A Klondike-Show and Dance with Rollanda Lee took place at the German-Canadian Club of Calgary on July 23, 2004.

169. "Sommernacht in Red Deer." *Albertaner*, August 1, 2004, p. 18.

Abstract: The Mid-Summer Night Festival of the German-Canadian Club of Red Deer took place on Albert and Hildegund Naber's farm on July 24, 2004.

170. "Concerts." *Calgary Herald*, August 12, 2004, p. C.7.

Abstract: Quartettverein Bocholt, from Germany, directed by conductor and composer Otto Groll, will be performing in concert along with the male choir Liederkrantz, Enzen - Hobbensen from Germany and the German Canadian Male Chorus of Calgary. Friday at 7 p.m. University of Calgary Theater.

171. "Hargreaves to leave Germany: report." *Calgary Herald*, August 13, 2004, p. AA.06.

Abstract: Calgary-raised midfielder Owen Hargreaves could be leaving Bayern Munich for a n as yet unidentified club in England. Hargreaves, 23, has two years left on his Bayern contract, but a disappointing season last year resulted in criticism of many frontline players by general manager Uli Hoeness.

172. "Comeback." *Albertaner*, September 1, 2004, p. 1.

Abstract: German-Canadians are returning to Edmonton's Heritage Festival after a year's absence. The Festival was held from July 31 to August 2, 2004.

173. "Die Kleine Kinderschule - jetzt auch in der Rio Terrace School." *Albertaner*, September 1, 2004, p. 14.

Abstract: Advertisement for the Kleine Kinderschule which is opening up classes in Rio Terrace School, the most recent location of an English-German Bilingual program.

174. "Dieter will das Rathaus von Edmonton saubermachen." *Albertaner*, September 1, 2004, p. 7.

Abstract: Dieter Peske, a German immigrant, will be a candidate for mayor in Edmonton's civic elections on October 18, 2004. He would clean house in the city's administration.

175. "Festival der Kulturen: Edmonton Heritage Festival im William Hawrelak Park." *Albertaner*, September 1, 2004, pp. 18-19.

Abstract: The German-Canadians are one of many groups participating in the Edmonton Heritage Festival. (Photos).

176. "Lethbridge Klub feiert Neugestaltung." *Albertaner*, September 1, 2004, p. 9.

Abstract: The German-Canadian Club of Lethbridge will be celebrating the renovation of its facilities this month with all kinds of festivities. They sold a part of the lot and thoroughly renovated the building. The Club's President, Alfred Kogler, is proud of having been able to increase the number of members from 150 to 265 over the last five years. The Club was founded in 1958 by German immigrants.

177. **MacGillivray, Lauren.** "Pair eager to test skills again on second trip to Germany." *Calgary Herald*, September 2, 2004, p. C.5.

Abstract: Last February, Scott McCorkill and Craig Boguski joined the Blizzard Eagles, a local under-16 Division I boys team, on a trip to Germany. They trained for one week with a youth squad from FC Energie Cottbus, a professional development club with a second-division squad in the *Bundesliga*. Both boys are entering Calgary's National Sport School this fall. The school allows elite athletes a flexible schedule to accommodate their sport, and McCorkill and Boguski will be able to keep up with their work by Internet, until their return on Oct. 6. McCorkill and Boguski have been asked to return -- this time, for a month.

178. **Holubitsky, Jeff.** "Wild about the Old West." *Edmonton Journal*, September 19, 2004, p. A.1.

Abstract: In real life, they are doctors, engineers, secretaries, bankers, insurance brokers and property managers. But dressed in long, oilskin riding coats, to keep out the late summer chill, and their boots caked in sticky Alberta mud, the dozen travelers from Europe and the U.K. are experiencing the rugged fantasy life of the western cowboy. On this drizzly morning, they're perched on water barrels to peer over the tall weathered boards surrounding a corral at the Lazy M Ranch at Stauffer, about 200 kilometres southwest of Edmonton. Lane Moore and his wife Margie have run the Lazy M Ranch, in the rolling hill country west of Red Deer for 18 years. Seventy per cent of their clientele is from Europe, with many travellers returning several times to pay between \$150 and \$200 a day for the western experience.

179. **Fortney, Valerie.** "Backwoods charms lassoed adventure-seeking Austrians. Series: The New Pioneers." *Calgary Herald*, September 20, 2004, p. A.3.

Abstract: Located in a remote part of southern Alberta, where the foothills meet the start of the mountains, the Kowatsches have set up a summer camp for tourists. Kowatsch understands the impact this little-known gem of rustic paradise has on the first-time visitor. "I remember when I came here for the first time -- I just couldn't believe my eyes," Alfred says in childlike wonder as he surveys the property of Panther River Adventures, the camp where he and wife Veronika are employed. "Unless you make the drive, you don't even know it exists, it's so hidden from the outside world." Such a scene suited Kowatsch to a tee when he and Veronika arrived here a decade ago from their home in Knittelfeld, Austria. The pair, who raised two sons and ran a dairy farm in their town about 300 kilometres west of Vienna, came initially for just a vacation. Like so many other European tourists, they had a fascination for the wild, unpopulated frontiers of the West. A couple of years ago, the Kowatschs sold the business, but they have stayed on as the managers, running such day-to-day operations as guiding and cooking meals in the main guest lodge. Not surprisingly, thanks to its website that advertises the retreat's treasures as well as its German-speaking hosts, nearly half of the business comes from European tourists, with a high concentration of those living in Germany and Austria.

180. **Rankin, Bill.** "Cellist searches for chemistry with orchestra." *Edmonton Journal*, September 26, 2004, p. B.3.

Abstract: Julie Amundsen gets a big break in new ESO season. She had played with the Lethbridge Symphony until she graduated from high school, from the 9th grade to the 12th grade. And then at university in Germany. She went to the Hochschule for Music and Theatre in Hanover, and then while she was there she also did a practicum with NDR Radio Orchestra.

181. "Coming Events." *Calgary Herald*, September 30, 2004, p. N.7.

Abstract: Echoes of Austria -- An Oktoberfest Celebration, Youth Singers' third annual Cultural Gala, Oct. 30, 6 p.m. at the Austrian-Canadian Cultural Centre.

182. "'Bewährtes bewahren und neue Möglichkeiten ausloten.'" *Albertaner*, October 1, 2004, p. 17.

Abstract: The new German Consultant with Alberta Learning, Edmund Borschel, took up his work on September 1, 2004. Following his predecessor, Karl Suess, he will continue to assist teachers of German at all levels in Alberta, B.C. Saskatchewan and Manitoba. He was sent here by the *Zentralstelle für das Auslandsschulwesen*.

183. "'Dankbares Lächeln wichtiger als grosse Auszeichnungen.'" *Albertaner*, October 1, 2004, p. 9.

Abstract: Alfred Kalke received the Minister's Senior Services Award from Alberta's Minister for Senior Affairs, Stan Woloshyn, on September 28, 2004. 40 years ago, he and a group of other immigrants founded the Shepherd's Care Foundation, a non-profit organization of the German Pentecostal Assembly. By now, Shepherd's Care Foundation offers accommodation for more than 1,000 senior in Edmonton.

184. "Der Mann der Wirtschaft." *Albertaner*, October 1, 2004, p. 22.

Abstract: On September 14, 2004, Mark Norris, Alberta's Minister for Economic Affairs, paid a visit to the German-Canadian Business and Professional Association. Among others, he said that he would continue to work for more direct flights between Edmonton and Germany.

185. "Frankfurt und Edmonton vereinbaren wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit." *Albertaner*, October 1, 2004.

Abstract: A Trade Cities Declaration between Frankfurt/Main and Edmonton was signed on September 8, 2004. Its purpose is to intensify economic relations between the two trade centers, including strengthened relationships between the University of Alberta and several Frankfurt-area universities.

186. "Lethbridge back in business." *Albertaner*, October 1, 2004, p. 26.

Abstract: On September 11, 2004, the German-Canadian Club of Lethbridge celebrated its newly renovated facilities in the presence of various dignitaries.

187. ———. "Pro Coro's season: Exotic and familiar." *Edmonton Journal*, October 1, 2004, p. E.13.

Abstract: The opening concert Sunday inaugurates what the choir hopes will be a long and fruitful partnership with the Wirth Institute for Austrian and Central European Studies. The University of Alberta research centre has given Pro Coro money to perform all six of Joseph Haydn's late masses, which require instrumental forces beyond the normal budget of the choir. The Wirth Institute, led by Franz Szabo, has also encouraged Pro Coro to program works by other central European composers, but the repertoire need not be exclusively by such composers.

188. ———. "Salzburg soloists deliver pure musical exhilaration." *Edmonton Journal*, October 1, 2004, p. E.13.

Abstract: The Edmonton Chamber Music Society began its half-century anniversary with an exciting season prelude Wednesday evening at Convocation Hall. With the financial assistance of the University of Alberta's Wirth Institute for Austrian and Central European Studies, the ECMS was able to present the Salzburg Chamber Soloists, a 16-piece string orchestra based in Vienna, in a program that had considerable flash and finesse.

189. "Notable Edmonton writers of the past century." *Edmonton Journal*, October 3, 2004, p. CC.48.

Abstract: Among Edmonton's most notable writers is Henry Kreisel (1922-1991), an Austrian immigrant of Jewish extraction. He began his teaching career at the U of A in 1947. His first book, *The Rich Man*, was published shortly after his arrival. *The Betrayal*, published in 1966, is set in Edmonton and tells the story of people who came here to escape Nazi persecution. He was also a longtime member of the editorial board of NeWest Press.

190. **Kom, Joel.** "From east and west, near and far." *Edmonton Journal*, October 3, 2004, p. CC.06.

Abstract: Brief history of the immigration history of German speakers to Edmonton, by Manfred Prokop.

191. **Kent, Gordon.** "Labour, business on track to honour Smith: Ideas include naming LRT station after ex-mayor." *Edmonton Journal*, October 26, 2004, p. B.1.

Abstract: Bill Chahal, who represents Edmonton Transit and DATS workers, said a new garage or an LRT station could be named for Edmonton's former mayor Bill Smith. One scheme he supported was Project Germany, which encouraged European companies to invest in Edmonton. Its biggest success was attracting GEKO, a German firm that broke ground last month on a \$32-million electronics recycling plant at the Clover Bar waste management site.

192. **Rankin, Bill.** "An embarrassment of musical riches." *Edmonton Journal*, October 28, 2004, p. C.4.

Abstract: At Convocation Hall on the University of Alberta campus, the Year of Czech Music celebrations continues tonight at 8 with an all-Dvorak program featuring the late Romantic Bohemian composer's inimitable cello concerto, as well as a couple of less well-known works. Tonight's concert, besides continuing to recognize the centenary anniversary of Dvorak's death, also hails Czech National Day, commemorating the former Czechoslovakia's declaration of independence in 1918. The concert is co-sponsored by the Wirth Institute for Austrian and Central European Studies and the Czechoslovak Society for Arts and Sciences and the U of A music department.

193. "Abgesicherte Basis." *Albertaner*, November 1, 2004, p. 17.

Abstract: Dr. Lyle Oberg, Alberta Learning Minister, and German Consul General Hans-Michael Schwandt signed an agreement on October 12, 2004 confirming the appointment at Alberta Learning of the German Consultant for Western Canada, Edmund Borschel.

194. "Ausgezeichnete Schüler." *Albertaner*, November 1, 2004, p. 21.

Abstract: Seven students at Strathcona Composite High School in Edmonton passed the exam for the *Deutsches Sprachdiplom II*. It enables the students to study at German universities if they wished.

195. "Ausgezeichnetes Geschäft." *Albertaner*, November 1, 2004, p. 25.

Abstract: Edmonton's car dealer Bavaria BMW will receive the Consumer's Choice Award for Business Excellence on November 28, 2004.

196. "Deutsche Parlamentarier besuchen Alberta." *Albertaner*, November 1, 2004, p. 17.

Abstract: A group of German parliamentarians visited Alberta from October 11 to 15, 2004.

197. "Deutsches Unternehmen baut 30-Millionen-Recyclinganlage." *Albertaner*, November 1, 2004, p. 3.

Abstract: GEKO, a German re-cycling company, will build a \$30-million recycling plant for electronic trash at the Edmonton Waste Management Center in Edmonton. It is expected to process 30,000 tons of discarded computers, TVs, kitchen appliances, etc. per year. This venture goes back several years to an idea by Edmonton's mayor Bill Smith and GEKO's manager; it was part of Smith's "Project Germany" initiative.

198. ""Man muss die Person kennenlernen, nicht nur ihren Hörverlust"." *Albertaner*, November 1, 2004, p. 13.

Abstract: Interview with Michael Schäffler, owner and manager of Edmonton's Schäffler Hearing Clinic.

199. "Nun auch in Calgary: St. Martin Laternenumzug am 11. November." *Albertaner*, November 1, 2004, p. 26.

Abstract: A lantern parade on St. Martin's Day will take place again this year, organized by the Association for German Education in Calgary.

200. "Victoria-Frauen kanadische Meister." *Albertaner*, November 1, 2004, p. 9.

Abstract: The women's team of the Victoria Soccer Club beat a Quebec team in October 2004 to become Canadian champions.

201. "Voller Erfolg in Lethbridge." *Albertaner*, November 1, 2004, p. 16.

Abstract: The German-Canadian Club in Lethbridge celebrated the Oktoberfest on October 1 and 2, 2004. About 400 attended the event.

202. "Volltreffer für Victoria-Fussballklub." *Albertaner*, November 1, 2004, p. 22.

Abstract: Karl Weidle, president of the Victoria Soccer Club, received a check for \$325,000 on October 23, 2004 from the Alberta government for the construction of an in-door soccer building. The money comes from the Community Facility Enhancement Program funded by lottery income.

203. "Wilde Rosen zum 100. Geburtstag." *Albertaner*, November 1, 2004, p. 11.

Abstract: The German Ladies Choir Wildrose gave a concert on October 23, 2004 in the German-Canadian Cultural Center in honor of Edmonton's centennial.

204. **Berger, Ole.** "Was gibt's Neues im Deutsch-Kanadischen Klub in Edmonton?" *Albertaner*, November 1, 2004, p. 24.

Abstract: Overview of recent and future activities of the Bavarian Schuhplattlers and the Blaue Funken Mardi Gras Association.

205. "Concerts." *Edmonton Journal*, November 5, 2004, p. T.1.

Abstract: Wind, women and song. Concert/Cabaret Series. Abendlied (Evening Song) features music by German and Austrian composers, and will feature music for voice by Schubert, Mendelssohn and Brahms. Also included in the program will be seldom-heard works for horn and voice by Lachner, Spohr and Strauss. Wind, Women and Song is a chamber ensemble featuring (French) horn, voice and piano. Nov. 18 and 12 at the Storefront Studio, 6324 106th St. in Edmonton.

206. **McCormick, Kathy.** "Paint the town red: Red Haus based on town in Germany." *Calgary Herald*, November 13, 2004, p. K.1.

Abstract: Calgarians will soon be able to experience the fun of an Oktoberfest of their own, right in the city's northwest. Inspired by a German town Naum Shteinbah of Streetside Development Corp. saw several years ago, Red Haus is a slice of Bavaria right here at home. At a total of 552 units, the project is one of the largest condo developments ever built in the city.

207. "Ceapro to sell new products in 2005." *Edmonton Journal*, November 26, 2004, p. F.6.

Abstract: Edmonton's Ceapro Inc. has signed an agreement with a German company to develop and commercialize new products. The deal is for three oat-based products in the cosmetics field, with Symrise GmbH & Co. KG of Holzminden, Germany. Ceapro and Symrise have existing agreements to market related products. The first of the new products is slated for introduction early in 2005.

208. "Concerts." *Edmonton Journal*, November 26, 2004, p. T.1.

Abstract: Kapralova Quartet, with Jaromir Klepac, piano, perform works by Dvorak and Kapralova. This concert by the Ed-

Edmonton Chamber Music Society is co-sponsored by the Wirth Institute of Austrian and Central European Studies and the Czech and Slovak Society of Arts and Sciences of Alberta SVU.

209. **Howell, David.** "Japan's consulate moving to Calgary after 37 years here." *Edmonton Journal*, November 27, 2004, p. B.3.

Abstract: Since moving their consulates general out of Alberta, France and Germany have maintained honorary consuls in Edmonton and Calgary.

210. "Chestnuts roasting on an open fire .. and other German Christmas treats." *Albertaner*, December 1, 2004, pp. 16-17.

Abstract: Reprint of an informative article from the German National Tourist Office on Christmas markets in Germany.

211. ""Die Aufgabe von Anwälten ist oft Feuer zu löschen"." *Albertaner*, December 1, 2004, p. 13.

Abstract: Interview with Lori Dukart, one of the few lawyers in Calgary who speak and understand German. Her parents came from Germany, and she is involved in the affairs of the German-Canadian Club of Calgary as well as in the Germans from Russia Heritage Society.

212. "Endlich ein Buch über die Erhaltung der deutschen Sprache in Kanada." *Albertaner*, December 1, 2004, p. 10.

Abstract: Informative article about Manfred Prokop's new book "German Language Maintenance across Canada: A Handbook."

213. "Königspaar." *Albertaner*, December 1, 2004, p. 30.

Abstract: The Schützenfest of the German-Canadian Club of Lethbridge took place on October 6 in the German House. Almost 200 members and guests participated in the festivities.

214. "Lehrer schieben deutsch-kanadische Schulpartnerschaft an." *Albertaner*, December 1, 2004, p. 3.

Abstract: Two teachers from Dieburg near Darmstadt are trying to establish a student exchange program with a school in Onoway, Alberta. It is expected to be operational in the fall of 2005.

215. "Liberale Hochburg?" *Albertaner*, December 1, 2004, p. 30.

Abstract: For the first time in the history of the German-Canadian Club of Lethbridge a fund-raising meeting was held. Proceeds went to the Liberal Party of Alberta. About 100 persons participated who gave an average of \$50.

216. "Liederkranz willkommen in Germany." *Albertaner*, December 1, 2004, p. 5.

Abstract: Edmonton's German Male Choir Liederkranz gave seven concerts in a two-week tour of Königswinter, Soest, Bad Gandersheim, Salzderhelden, Reichelsheim, and Grimma.

217. **Berger, Ole.** "Amerikaner marschieren in Edmonton ein." *Albertaner*, December 1, 2004, p. 9.

Abstract: Carnival season began once again on November 13, 2004 in the German-Canadian Cultural Center with a performance of the Blaue Funken. 12 members of the Las Vegas Vagabonds, whom the Blaue Funken had seen last year in Las Vegas, performed as well.

218. **Köpe, Lothar.** "Die Weihnachtsüberraschung - eine Geschichte von Lothar Köpe." *Albertaner*, December 1, 2004, pp. 24-25.

Abstract: A short story about Christmas customs and traditions in the Köpe family.

219. **Poole, Ursula.** "Ein kleines bisschen Deutschland im Herzen der Prärie." *Albertaner*, December 1, 2004, p. 29.

Abstract: On October 22, 2004 the Singgemeinschaft Calgary gave a performance at St. Peter's Cathedral in Münster, Saskatchewan.

220. **Lamphier, Gary.** "Isotechnika back on track and steaming along: One trial closer to \$2.4B US psoriasis market." *Edmonton Journal*, December 2, 2004, p. G.1.

Abstract: Edmonton-based biotech firm Isotechnika Inc. -- whose market value plunged last April after it revised its co-development deal with Swiss drug giant Roche -- is back in gear, and investors are starting to take notice. On Wednesday, Isotechnika said Health Canada has given it the green light to launch a pivotal Phase III trial for its lead drug candidate, ISA247, as a treatment for psoriasis. Under terms of the amended pact with Roche, Isotechnika re-acquired the rights to develop ISA247 for the psoriasis market only, and it has spent the past few months doing the arduous prep work for the upcoming Phase III trials. If the results are positive, Isotechnika expects to file a new drug application (NDA) for ISA247 with health regulators in 2007, and it could have its drug on the market by 2008.

221. **Marck, Paul.** "City firm's cancer drug shows promise." *Edmonton Journal*, December 4, 2004, p. A.1.

Abstract: Clinical trials of Edmonton-based Biomira's new cancer drug show lung-cancer patients lived an average 10 months longer than those undergoing conventional treatment. Under Biomira's optimum projections, the drug could be on the market by 2008. Biomira's drug development partner, Merck KG of Darmstadt, Germany, also called the results hopeful.

222. **MacGillivray, Lauren.** "Calgarian ready for Teutonic training: Crescenzi hopes for pro contract in Germany." *Calgary Herald*, December 15, 2004, p. F.5.

Abstract: 18-year-old goaltender John Paul Crescenzi has been invited to train with a youth team of Dresden-Nord, a professional development club in the Bundesliga. When Crescenzi leaves in January, it will be his second trip to Germany. He also spent six weeks there in the fall, training four weeks with Dresden-Nord and two weeks with the Bundesliga's Jahn Regensburg club. Dresden-Nord has invited him back for a full season, from January through June. Unlike the first time, he'll be able to play some games with the youth team there, now that he has a player card. Crescenzi made contact with the German club with help from Kirsten Haroon of Calgary. Haroon moved from Nuremberg, Germany, to Calgary in 1994 and has been involved in Calgary's soccer community ever since. Haroon has always had an interest in developing Canadian soccer players, particularly because her son, Amir Haroon, plays the game. She arranged a tryout for Amir with Germany's FC Energie Cottbus -- a professional development club with a second-division squad in the Bundesliga. Like Crescenzi, Amir is a product of the Calgary Blizzard Soccer Club. Amir first met with Cottbus in 2002 and has climbed the ranks, now playing his third full season with a youth team. Kirsten also arranged trips to Cottbus for other players from the Blizzard Soccer Club. An under-13 Division I squad trained with the club for two weeks in October and a Division I U-16 squad trained there last February. Two of those U-16 players -- Scott McCorkill and Craig Boguski -- were invited back to train for a month.

223. **Withey, Elizabeth.** "The Celebrities Celebrate." *Edmonton Journal*, December 24, 2004, p. E.1.

Abstract: Artistic Bake Shop owners Perry and Katherine Schwabenbauer honour the German and Austrian traditions they learned growing up.

224. **Rankin, Bill.** "Winspear salutes the Waltz King New Year's Day." *Edmonton Journal*, December 29, 2004, p. C.2.

Abstract: When Hungarian-born impresario Attila Glatz staged his first Salute to Vienna concert in Toronto a decade ago, he was taking a calculated risk on a tradition with a proven track record. From Glatz's Toronto office, the Salute to Vienna organization has planned concerts in 29 separate North American cities this year, including Edmonton's eighth Salute to Vienna show New Year's Day. Glatz contracts local orchestras, including musicians of the Edmonton Symphony who will play Saturday under the name the Strauss Symphony of Canada. The Edmonton show also features a couple of Viennese singers and a small troupe of dancers from the Vancouver-based Ottmann Viennese Dance Ensemble, who will whirl elegantly about the Winspear stage to the classic three-four waltz rhythm made most famous by Johann Strauss Jr., nicknamed the Waltz King. Since that first concert a decade ago in Toronto, Glatz has seen his dream unfold in all the major centres on the continent from New York's Lincoln Centre to L.A.'s Walt Disney Concert Hall, as well as eight Canadian cities this time around.

225. ———. "Year of change for city's flagship institutions." *Edmonton Journal*, December 31, 2004, p. E.4.

Abstract: The University of Alberta's Wirth Institute reached out to the music community in several new ways this year. Besides doing its part for the Czech music tributes, it struck an arrangement with Pro Coro to fund performances of Haydn's late masses. In 2003, they helped out with one concert, and this year committed to several more years of support for Pro Coro.

ARCHIVAL FONDS

226. Hubert Hermes fonds, [1922].

Abstract: Hubert Hermes, 1879-1946, was born at Gesternich, Germany, and undertook classical studies at Valkenburg in the Netherlands. He entered the novitiate in 1896 and was ordained a priest of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate (O.M.I.) in Rome in 1905. After a year in Italy, he moved to Alberta, serving parishes in Banff, Cochrane, Shuler, Canmore, and Lethbridge. In 1923 he transferred to Saskatchewan, where he served parishes in Saint Walburg, Scott, Unity, and Wilkie. He died in Regina and was buried at Battleford, Saskatchewan. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Glenbow Archives. M 3532.

227. Southern Alberta Hutterian Brethren collection, 1527-1971, predominant 1527-1825, 1924-1971.

Abstract: The Hutterian Brethren is a sectarian group which lives communally on farms or colonies. Hutterites date back to 1528 when a group of about 200 Anabaptists formed a communal society in Moravia (now in Czechoslovakia) to escape religious persecution. The basic Hutterian beliefs, which are still held today, were established at that time under the leadership of John Hutter. These beliefs include the separation of church and state, pacifism, adult baptism, and communal living and ownership of property. Over their history Hutterites have been subjected to periods of persecution which resulted in migration from Czechoslovakia to Hungary, Romania, Russia, the USA and to Canada. Because of persecution in the USA over their refusal of military service, the group emigrated en masse to Canada in 1918, settling in Manitoba and Alberta, and later in Saskatchewan. Some Hutterites subsequently returned to the USA. The collection consists of Stand Off colony records: recording of church service (1963) and singing (1971); photographs (1940s-1964); recorded interview with Jacob Walter on early history of colony (1971); sketches of early buildings; ethnological study, recorded observations and films by Dr. Karl Peter on colony life; microfilm of early religious writings (ca. 1550s-1560s), chronicle of Hutterian history (1527-1665, 1947-1960), and legal agreements with government authorities (1782-1944) (predominantly in German); articles of association for Stand Off colony (1924-1956); and genealogy of Jacob Walter family (in German). Also consists of records from a number of southern Alberta colonies, especially Red Willow: German songbooks (1800s-1955, and some microfilmed from 1696-1825); medical book (1612, in German); microfilm of religious writings (1696-1875); recorded songs and interviews; and photographs (1961-1964). Includes microfilm of correspondence between Russian Hutterite colonies (1800s). [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Glenbow Archives. M 1381; M 1385; M 2805; M 3552; M 3556; M 3557; M 3558; M 3563; M 3564; M 3567; M 3569; M 3574; M 4740 (in vault); RDT 2; RDT 4; RDT 5; BA Hutterian Brethren; PA 609; PA 1042; NA 1752; NA 3193; F 65.

228. E. D. Schafer fonds, 1775-1993.

Abstract: Autobiography of E. D. Schafer, a family history of the Schafer family along with the history and family tree of Gotlieb [sic] and Christina Mueller, 1775-1993. Also, "An Edmontonian's story from 1913-1993."

Availability: Provincial Archives of Alberta. PR1995.473.

229. Correspondence of Woldemar [sic] Missal and photographs of the Missal family, 1850-1996.

Abstract: Correspondence and photographs of the Missal family, 1908-1933 and n.d.

Availability: Provincial Archives of Alberta. PR85.364.

230. Lange family fonds, 1850-1996.

Abstract: 2 unpublished volumes: "The Lange family: From Germany to Canada" and "Otto and Maria Dersch and their family." 1850-1996.

Availability: Provincial Archives of Alberta. PR 97.107.

231. John Ohlinger fonds, 1857-1968.

Abstract: Originally an Austrian, John Ohlinger was born in May, 1897 to John and Elizabeth Ohlinger. The family emigrated to Canada in 1900. He attended the Lutheran Church Missouri Synod Seminary at Springfield, Illinois and graduated in 1927, the same year he was married to Elizabeth Werschler and ordained in Brightview and Peace Hills, Alberta. The Ohlingers had four children. He served that Parish until 1942, then the congregation at Wembley until 1945. Part of his duties at Wembley included the army chaplaincy at Dawson Creek. Ohlinger was called by Wetaskiwin congregation which he served until 1957 and then was pastor at Lethbridge and Magrath until 1967. During his retirement in Edmonton Ohlinger was the chaplain at the Jubilee Lodge in Edmonton between 1971-1981 as well as assisting with vacancies in local congregations. John Ohlinger died in October 1988. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Lutheran Historical Institute. #141.

232. Carl Rungius fonds, 1882-1973.

Abstract: Carl Clemens Moritz Rungius, 1869-1959, well-known wildlife and landscape painter, was born near Berlin, Germany. He attended the Berlin Art School in 1889, and later studied at the Academy of Fine Arts and School of Applied Arts in the same city. He developed an enthusiasm for big game during an 1894 trip to the USA, and in 1897, moved to Greenpoint, Long Island, NY. He kept his studio there until 1910, although he spent summer and fall seasons in Wyoming and New Brunswick. He married his cousin, Louise Fulda, in 1907. In 1910, he moved his studio to New York City. He made a trip to Alberta the same year, at the invitation of Jimmy Simpson, and was so impressed with the Canadian Rockies that he made annual pilgrimages from then until 1921, when he built a studio in Banff. He lived most of the year in Banff until 1958. Important Rungius exhibits have been held at the National Academy of Design, New York, the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C., and the Carnegie Institute, New York, among many others. His work is represented in the collections of the Glenbow Museum. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Glenbow Archives. M 1084; M 1085; M 1086; M 4843 file 52; M 7493; PA 1875; PB 502; PC 165; PD 141; NA 3466; NA 4877; NB 30; NC 49; ND 26; AR 9.

233. Margaret Grace Roth (nee Lentz) fonds, 1884-1921.

Abstract: Margaret Grace Roth (nee Lentz) was born on January 17, 1941, at Medicine Hat, the first of a family of 3, born to John and Mary Margaret Hazel (nee Scott). The Roth's farmed and operated a small dairy operation south of Dunmore. Grace attended rural schools at Feldman Lake and in Irvine, Alberta. She was married to Ralph Roth, a farmer from the Clearwater District on April 28, 1961. The Roth's had two daughters; Margaret Teresa, born April 25, 1962, and Bernice Ann, born September 17, 1963. Grace Roth has been involved in the editing of several local history books including "Prairie Crucible-A History of Atlee, Bingville, Iddesleigh, Jenner and Tide Lake", and has recently completed her term as Editor of the Dunmore south local history book entitled "Plains, Trains and Wagon Wheels". She has also compiled and published three genealogical studies of the Lentz family, the Roth family and the Streich family, and has served as President of the local Genealogical Society. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Medicine Hat Museum and Art Gallery. M93.20.1-.25 M94.11.1-.3.

234. Mary Eberhardt fonds, 1888-1923.

Abstract: Mary Johanna (Beiderwieden) Eberhardt was born in St. Louis, Missouri in August 1870, the oldest of eight children. She was educated at the parochial school associated with Zion Lutheran Church and was an active member of her congregation. She met Emil Eberhardt during his last year of studies at Concordia Seminary at St. Louis (1894) before he left for Alberta to serve as a traveling missionary. He wrote in November to propose and they married in June of 1895 and traveled together to Stony Plain, Alberta. She supported her husband's ministry by keeping the home, entertaining and providing hospitality for other Lutheran workers coming into the district and for Lutheran students coming to Eberhardt for instruction for confirmation. In 1905 Eberhardt moved his family (then numbering 5 children) to Snohomish, Washington for four and a half years before returning to continue the work in Stony Plain. By that point there was another child and the last and seventh child was born after their return to Stony Plain. She died in May 1924 and was buried in St. Matthew's Lutheran Church cemetery in Stony Plain. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Lutheran Historical Institute. #135.

235. Edward-Francis Gigot fonds, [ca. 1890-1905].

Abstract: Edward-Francis Gigot, 1847-1928, was born in Mainz, Germany and received his education at Jacoby's College. He came to Canada in 1864 and was employed in railway construction until 1873 when he joined the Hudson's Bay Company. Gigot worked in Portage La Prairie, Manitoba, Fort Macleod, Alberta (ca. 1890-1900) and Nelson, British Columbia (1900-1915). While in Portage La Prairie he was member of the provincial legislature for St. Francois Xavier constituency (1883-?). In Nelson he was president of the Kootenay Lake Hospital Society and secretary of the Nelson Board of Trade and the Retail Merchants Society. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Glenbow Archives. PA 3589.

236. Alberta-British Columbia District fonds, 1894-1997.

Abstract: In 1894, Rev. E. Eberhardt was sent by the German Missouri Synod, an American Lutheran organization, to establish a mission in a region covering Alberta and British Columbia. At this time, the district Eberhardt worked in stretched west from Winnipeg. By 1921, there was sufficient activity in Alberta and British Columbia for Lutherans in the area to form a local district, known as the Alberta-British Columbia District. The purpose of the District was to provide regional governance and supervision for the pastors and congregations in the territory of these two provinces. The Alberta-British Columbia District came under the jurisdiction of the Lutheran Church-Canada when it was established in 1988. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Lutheran Historical Institute.

237. Adolf Jabs correspondence, 1895.

Abstract: Letter from Adolf Jabs on various personal matters.

Availability: Provincial Archives of Alberta. PR1982.97.

238. John Dower family fonds, 1895-1959, 1999.

Abstract: The Dower family, originally from Austria, immigrated to Canada in 1896. John Dower was born in 1897. Mr. Dower owned several businesses in the Edmonton area including Dower Brothers, Stirling Shoes, and the Northwestern Manufacturing Company. Mr. Dower was active in Edmonton community organizations such as the Edmonton Boy Scouts, the Edmonton Jewish Community Council, and the Edmonton Flying Club. Mr. Dower was appointed Member of the British Empire (MBE) in 1945 for his work in the war effort, and received an honorary doctorate from the University of Alberta in 1954, the first Jew to be so honoured. Mr. Dower died in 1959. Mr. Dower's son, Marvin, married Mozanne Baltzan. The fonds consists of materials created or collected by the Dower family of Edmonton, Alberta from 1895-1999. The fonds consists of family photographs of the Dowers and Baltzans, newspaper clippings, and correspondence. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Jewish Archives and Historical Society of Edmonton and Northern Alberta. DOW.99.1.

239. Henry and Emilie Schickle fonds, 1897-1920.

Abstract: Henry Schickle was born in Essingen, Germany circa 1888. He was trained as a silversmith and immigrated to Alberta in 1912 to join a brother who had a homestead in the Wildwood area of Alberta. Schickle filed for a homestead at Styal, Alberta and stayed on the homestead for approximately three years. He then worked in various lumber camps around Entwistle, Alberta and later was employed in Edmonton, Alberta. Schickle died in 1960. Emilie Schickle (née Steiner) came to Alberta ca. 1919 where she met and married Henry Schickle. She died in 1964. Fonds consists of three prayer books and various inserted cards depicting religious scenes and prayers. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Provincial Archives of Alberta. PR1972.504.

240. Christopher Maier fonds, [ca. 1900-1984], predominant 1980-1984.

Abstract: Christopher Maier, 1939-, was born in a German community in the Ukraine and from 1945 to 1950 lived in West Germany. His family moved to Chile in 1950. He came to Calgary, Alberta in 1958 and in 1965 opened a furniture, upholstery and drapery business with his father, called Calgary Furniture and Upholstery Ltd. From 1973 until 1982 he owned and operated Christopher Maier Interiors Ltd. in Calgary, then moved to Vancouver, British Columbia where he managed C.D.S. Trading Ltd. and later Interdesigns Furnishings Ltd. He also operated the Flaming Sombrero Restaurant in Puerto Vallarte, Mexico. During his years in Calgary he was particularly well-known for his redevelopment of the Devenish Apartments into the Devenish Design Centre. Oscar Grant Devenish, 1867-1951, was born in Indiana, USA and spent time in Washington state before coming to Calgary in 1902. He was involved in real estate and the petroleum industry, and built the Devenish Apartments in 1911. He lived in Texas from about 1914 to 1920 but remained in Calgary for the rest of his life. He married Lena Menkel, ?-1948, about 1894 and they had two daughters, Gwendolyn (Konigmacher), 1895-1982, and Olive (Riddle). [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Glenbow Archives. #8689.

241. August Herman Scheffler fonds, ca. 1975.

Abstract: August Herman Scheffler was born in Gruppe, Germany, on November 26, 1869. He was orphaned at age 12, and emigrated in 1886, to Springfield, Minnesota. He studied for the Ministry at Afton and St. Paul, Minnesota. He was ordained in 1893, and served his first congregation at Merrill, Wisconsin. In 1894, Pastor August Scheffler was married to Joanna (nee Weinberger). They had 7 children. Joanna died in 1916, and Pastor Scheffler was then wed to Maria Magdalena (nee Sexauer), from Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan. Two more children were added to the family. In 1906, the family moved to Canada. Travelling by train to Humbolt, Saskatchewan, and then on by wagon to Lanigan, the family settled there, where it hoped to establish a Lutheran congregation. Pastor Scheffler had to travel to "preaching places" at the homes of the faithful each week. He sometimes had to leave on Friday and change teams to reach these missions, one of which was 170 miles away. When the Pastor was away, Mrs. Scheffler or the grandmother would conduct a service for the family in their living room. The family moved to Castor, Alberta, in 1913, to a new mission and then in 1923, on to Medicine Hat. The pastor looked after St. Peter's Lutheran Church, as well as the outlying missions at Tothill, Gros Ventre, Maleb, Manyberries, Foremost, Winnifred, Walsh and Thelma. Once again he spent long hours on the road travelling from congregation to congregation but by this time, was able to use an automobile. When the pastor was absent, a reading service was conducted locally by a church elder. It was a strenuous life, especially in winter when he frequently had to walk long distances for help if he got stuck in the snow. His health suffered, and several months after a heart seizure, he died 1938, at the age of 52. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Medicine Hat Museum and Art Gallery. M76.27.1.

242. St. Peter's Lutheran Church (Josephsburg) fonds, 1902-1945.

Abstract: In 1888 German immigrants from Europe arrived in Winnipeg and then moved to the Dunmore area SW of Medicine Hat to work the land that was given to them by the Dominion Government. They established the colony of Josephsburg in early 1889. The congregation was organized in 1897 along with a cemetery. Fifty families from Russia settled in Josephsburg and were served by Pastor Hermann of the Missouri Synod. He preached and taught school five days a week. In 1903 Rev. Sillak was called. He ministered to the Latvians, Estonians and Russians along with the Germans and English. No further administrative history is available. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Lutheran Historical Institute. #23.

243. Trinity Lutheran Church (Bismark) fonds, 1902-1972.

Abstract: In December 1902 an organizational meeting was held by a group of Missouri Synod Lutherans and a constitution was drawn up. (Bismark was also referred to as Bear Creek in the original constitution.) In 1908 they selected a lot and built a church, and developed a cemetery. The parsonage was located at Ponoka. In 1947 the building was relocated, and in 1950 the Bismark congregation joined with the Waldheim parish. At one time the congregation shared a pastor with Brightview. In 1976 the congregation voted to disband. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Lutheran Historical Institute. #11.

244. Pierre Lozeron family fonds, 1903-1906.

Abstract: Account book showing monthly payments made to Pierre Lozeron as an apprentice carpenter.

Availability: Grande Prairie Regional Archives. 006-01-01-2.

245. Bolze family fonds, 1903-1950.

Abstract: Wilhelm Christian Bolze, 1859-1948, and Amanda Brehmer, 1869-1958, were born and married in Ahlsdorf, Sachsen-Anhalt, Germany. They emigrated to Canada in 1891 and homesteaded near Red Deer, N.W.T. in 1897. They had ten children, Wilhelm "Bill", Paul, Charles, Emma (Brown), Rosie (Lund), Harry, May (Svederus), Fred, Esther (Corrigan), and Walter. Fred continued to farm the original homestead. The fonds consists of birth certificates, land deeds, tax notices, insurance policies, invoices, Alberta Social Credit documents, Central Alberta Dairy Pool documents, wartime registration certificates, banking documents, and photographs. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Red Deer and District Archives. MG 167.

246. Zion Lutheran Church (Wetaskiwin) fonds, 1904-1980.

Abstract: Zion Lutheran church was organized in 1904 with eight charter members. The first pastor, George Meyer, accepted the call in 1905, conducting services in German. The first church, a Gothic-style building, was dedicated in 1911 and a Christian Day School was started two years later. The school had a great deal of difficulty and closed permanently in 1915. In 1946 English became the language of the major service. An addition to the church was added in 1950. The congregation also purchased a Halmar organ at that time. The original church was sold to Bethel Lutheran congregation of the ELCC in 1964. The new building, designed by architect Fred Klingbeil, was dedicated in 1966. In 1966 the church sold their extra property to the government for construction of a seniors complex "Luther Manor". The congregation has also been associated through sharing pastors with Bismark, Ponoka, Morningside, Lacombe, Stettler, Bawlf, Peace Hills, Usona (Waldheim) and Brightview. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Lutheran Historical Institute. #17.

247. St. Peter's Lutheran Church (Edmonton) fonds, 1904-1997.

Abstract: The first services for what would become St. Peter's Lutheran Church were held in Roberts Hall in 1894 by Pastor Emil Eberhardt. The constitution was adopted in 1904 and Pastor Walter Lussky of the Missouri Synod was installed that same year. The following year the congregation tried to amalgamate with St. John's Lutheran church from the Manitoba Synod, but were unsuccessful, and the St. Peter's congregation resolved to purchase their own property and build a church building at 107th Avenue and 103 Street. The Sunday School, Ladies Aid and Young Peoples group were started in 1908. English services were started in 1909. The Parochial school also began in 1909. New property at 96 St. and 110 Avenue was purchased in 1911 and the first building was meant to be the school where they also held services. They built a parsonage in 1913. Under Pastor Rehwinkel in 1914 they erected a new church at 93 St. and 116 Avenue, and in 1924 sold it to the Masonic Lodge. The church suffered during the war years as members experienced hardships due to job losses and prejudice of their German background. The school also closed in 1914. The period between the wars saw a return of prosperity. In the late 1920's space again became a problem and the congregation rented the Seventh Day Adventist Hall across the street from the school to hold services. In 1928 they dedicated their present church located beside the parsonage and school located on Edmonton's "Church Street". The 1930's again brought economic hardship to the members and others and St. Peter's responded with a relief committee, and the Young People under the Walther League operated a hospice for new immigrants. The church also broadcast a Sunday German Service under Pastor A.J. Mueller on CFRN radio from 1937 until 1951. The Christian Day School was again opened and operated between 1932 and 1944. In 1954 the old school was torn down and a new parish hall built. In 1988 the congregation joined the newly formed Lutheran Church-Canada. In 1998 the congregation formed a society called the Rock an inner city mission which among other things provides meals. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Lutheran Historical Institute. #37.

248. Bethany Lutheran Church fonds, 1905-1995.

Abstract: The Bethany Lutheran congregation located in the Beaverhills area were originally served by Andreas Lilge, a Mo-

ravian, who in 1900 made arrangements for property for a church and cemetery. In 1902 the Missouri Synod stationed a pastor at Bismark to serve Fort Saskatchewan and in 1903 used the Mansfield Public School for services.. Pastor Emil Eberhardt also served this area. In 1905 the congregation dedicated their church building.. The constitution was adopted in 1906 and the congregation legally incorporated in 1907, forming a parish with Bethlehem Lutheran Church in Bruderheim. Between 1919 and 1973 the congregation operated with its own resident pastor returning to the joint parish with Bruderheim in 1987. In 1966 the constitution was translated from German to English. They dedicated a new church building in 1945 and a third building in 1990. In 1956 the congregation launched a daughter congregation, Christ Lutheran in Fort Saskatchewan. In 1988 the congregation joined the newly formed synod - Lutheran Church-Canada. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Lutheran Historical Institute. #55.

249. T.O.F. Herzer fonds, 1907-1957, predominant 1920s-1957.

Abstract: Traugott Otto Francis Herzer, 1887-1958, was born in Plymouth, Wisconsin, USA. He graduated from Concordia Theological Seminary in St. Louis, Missouri in 1910. He served as an intern Lutheran pastor in Winnipeg in 1908 and then was a pastor at Bittern Lake, Alberta. He was ordained in 1910 and from 1910 to 1913 was superintendent of missions for the Missouri Synod in Alberta and British Columbia, based in Calgary. In 1913 he served as the first minister of Mount Cavalry Lutheran Church in Calgary. He resigned from the ministry in 1914 and joined the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) Department of Immigration and Colonization. From 1925 until his death he was the general manager of the Canada Colonization Association, a CPR subsidiary, and was based in Winnipeg. He organized and became general manager of the Colonization Finance Corporation of Canada in 1930 and held this position until his death. Beginning in 1946 he was treasurer of the Canadian Lutheran World Relief and in 1947 he became chair of the Canadian Christian Council for Resettlement of Refugees. The refugees which his work assisted were mainly German-speaking Lutherans and Mennonites. In 1948 he received an honorary degree from Valparaiso University in Indiana for his humanitarian services with Second World War refugees. He married Martha Detjen of St. Louis, Missouri in 1912 and they had two children, Richard W. and Dorothy (Williamson). [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Glenbow Archives. M 6321.

250. Christ Lutheran Church (Mellowdale) fonds, 1907-1986.

Abstract: In 1920 Pastor Heyne from the Golden Spike congregation of the Missouri Synod conducted an exploratory journey in to the Mellowdale area and in 1911 the congregation was officially organized. Their first pastor J.H. Meyer was resident until 1913 and succeeded by A.H. Schwermann. They built a log church in 1912 and started a day school in 1914, a year before the public school was established in that area. The first Walther League in the ABC District was organized at Mellowdale in May 1923. The Ladies Aid was organized in 1934 and joined the Lutheran Women's Missionary League in 1955. The second parsonage was built in 1935 and a new church in 1939. In 1953 they began alternating the German and English services and finally discontinued the German services in 1964. The congregation joined the newly formed Lutheran Church-Canada synod in 1988. The records also include information on Sunnie Bend, Sion, Glenford, Rochfort Bridge, Peavine, Connor Creek and Anselmo. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Lutheran Historical Institute. #19.

251. Interrogatories: Jack Saik deposition, 1908-1909.

Abstract: Correspondence between Alberta's Deputy Attorney General and the Royal and Imperial Consulate General of Austria in Montreal regarding obtaining evidence from Ilko Saik in a case against Petro Saik.

Availability: Provincial Archives of Alberta. GR1966.166/997.

252. Rieger family fonds, 1908-1976.

Abstract: Thomas Frederick Rieger, 1880-1974, and his wife Christina, 1884-1976, were born in Germany and England, respectively, and trained as tailors. They emigrated to Canada and opened a tailor shop in Calgary, then homesteaded at Munson. Later they opened a tailor shop in Delia, Alberta. The Riegers had nine children. Alice and Evelyn trained as teachers and taught at the Rosebud River Hutterite Colony. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Glenbow Archives. M 8992; RCT 771; PA 3618.

253. Joseph Huber fonds, 1909-1927.

Abstract: This material was found in the vault at City Hall. The documents relate to Joseph Huber and his family. It appears that Mr. Huber came to Canada in 1909 with his wife and four children from the Austro-Hungarian province of Bukovina. Following the outbreak of hostilities in 1914 Mr. Huber had to register with police as an enemy alien. Throughout the war he had to report his movements to Police and had to ask for permission to go outside of Edmonton. In 1921 Joseph Huber obtained his Certificate of Naturalization from the Dominion of Canada. In 1927 he agreed to clear land for an Ernest Abbott. It is unclear as to what became of Mr. Huber and his family. - The fonds consists of one passport issued by the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Chernowitz (Czernowitz), Bukovina in 1909 to Joseph Huber. It lists Joseph Huber, his wife Francisca Lang along with four children, two boys, Johann and Anton and two girls, Kristina and Karoline. Also found is a Marriage Certificate (*Trauungs-Schein*), two Baptismal Certificates (*Tauf-Schein*), a citizenship document (*Heimats-Schein*) issued at Chernowitz (Czernowitz), a Dominion Lands interim receipt issued July 25, 1912 at Edmonton, a Register of Alien Enemies card issued July 2, 1915 at Edmonton, a Certificate of Naturalization issued February 26, 1921, and a letter of agreement with Ernest Abbott dated August 29, 1927. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: City of Edmonton Archives. MS 596.

254. Interrogatories: Trynezuk vs. Munz, 1910-1911.

Abstract: Correspondence between Alberta's Deputy Attorney General and the Imperial and Royal Consulate of Austria-Hungary in Winnipeg re location of the post office of Mirnam in Alberta.

Availability: Provincial Archives of Alberta. GR1966.166/1129.

255. Zion Lutheran Church (Peace Hills) fonds, 1910-1970.

Abstract: Lutheran Church Missouri Synod missionary work was initially carried out along the Edmonton-Calgary railway line during 1902-1905 by Victor Gruber and then by George S. Meyer out of the Wetaskiwin and Olds district. A simple church was built in 1911 and a cemetery dedicated in 1913. Pastors O. H. Schmidt and Albert H. Schwermann followed. Peace Hills shared the pastors with Brightview until 1917 when Peace Hills called Pastor Halboth. In 1948 the congregation voted to hold services in English on the first and third Sundays. A new church was planned in 1952 and the old church sold and hauled away in 1953. The new church was dedicated in July 1954. The constitution and bylaws of the congregation were translated into English in 1956 and adopted in 1958. The congregation celebrated their fiftieth anniversary in 1960 although they were suffering financial strain from declining membership by the mid-1960s. In 1968 Brightview formed a separate Parish with Usona and Zion, Peace Hills joined with Zion, Wetaskiwin to form another Parish. The 75th Anniversary was held in 1978. The congregation joined the newly formed Lutheran Church-Canada in 1988. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Lutheran Historical Institute. #127.

256. Interrogatories: Johann Sokop, 1911.

Abstract: Correspondence between Alberta's Deputy Attorney General and the Royal and Imperial Consulate of Austria-Hungary regarding the case of Johann Sokop in the Binder vs. Binder divorce case.

Availability: Provincial Archives of Alberta. GR1966.166/1164.

257. Basilici family fonds, 1911-1935.

Abstract: Elisabet Hirth, 1879-1966, was born in Munich, Germany. She married Freiherr Gustav von Rummel-Waldau in 1896 and they had three daughters, Elisabet "Lizzie", 1897-1980, Johanna "Jane" (Fisher) and Eugenie "Nina" (Rodgers). The children's surname was Rummel. Elisabet divorced Gustav in 1902, was married to Dr. Fritz Weinmann from 1902 to 1904, and in 1908 married Roberto Basilici, ?-1929. In 1911 Elisabet and Roberto purchased the Gates Ranch near Kew, Alberta. Roberto served in Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians) from 1915 to 1918, and he and Elisabet divorced in 1925. The family were very active in local organizations including the North Fork Stock Association. - The fonds consists of

photographs of the family ranch, neighbours, the Kew area, and the Calgary Stampede. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Glenbow Archives. NA 3917.

258. St. Paul Lutheran Church (Medicine Hat) fonds, 1911-1999.

Abstract: Formed in 1910, St. Paul Lutheran Church members signed their constitution in 1911. They began in earnest to build their church, laying the cornerstone at Woodman Avenue and Bridge Street in 1912. The church was dedicated that same year by Pastor C. Griesse, who also started the youth group. Although the youth group was disbanded in 1915 because of the war, it reformed in 1941 as the local Walther League. The Ladies Aid was formed in 1935 and the Junior Ladies Aid became the LWML in 1951. By 1955 the growth in the congregation made the construction of a new church imperative and it was dedicated in October of 1956 by the Rev. R. Schmidt. The congregation joined the Lutheran Church-Canada synod in 1988. A mission to Redcliff was established in 1991. The second church building which had served for thirty-one years became too small for the growing congregation. In 1996 new lots were purchased on Strachan Road and Sprague Way, the old church building was deconsecrated and a new larger church completed in 1997 and dedicated in 1998. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Lutheran Historical Institute. #93.

259. Interrogatories: Josef Garcsak deposition, 1912.

Abstract: Correspondence between Alberta's Deputy Attorney General and the Royal and Imperial Consulate of Austria-Hungary regarding a deposition by Josef Garcsak.

Availability: Provincial Archives of Alberta. GR1966.166/1206.

260. Immanuel Lutheran Church fonds, 1912-1936.

Abstract: Lutheran Church Missouri Synod mission work in the Calgary area began as early as 1899 when Rev. Emil Eberhardt from Stony Plain made a trip to southern Alberta to visit Calgary and Pincher Creek. In the early 1900's the Minnesota Board sent the Rev. G. Mertz over the same territory. A congregation called Immanuel was established in Calgary and another, Trinity, in Pincher Creek and they together became a parish to which Rev. E. Treu was called. The Calgary Pincher Creek Parish was divided in 1903. Immanuel congregation split in 1913 creating the Jehovah Lutheran Church as well. Immanuel had a parochial school which was closed in 1913 (probably because of the general prejudice against the German language), the stated reason being a public health infraction. The church was in the process of building a new school and asked to continue the classes until the new building was ready but were not allowed to do so. The dispute over the distribution of financial interest in the Immanuel Church building after the split took several years to resolve. A further attempt to spread a mission into the Riverside area in 1918 met with considerable resistance from the citizens of Calgary and sparked another German language dispute. Immanuel met in the Methodist Church until 1920 when they were beginning to think of building. They were approached by the Moravian Church and the Brothers Church both of which were looking to merge due to declining membership and pressures from the community which the smaller congregations found difficult to resist. The Brothers had a building, but it was too small for the merged congregation and they continued to worship in the Methodist church. The merger of the three groups was extremely difficult and caused Pastor John Hertzler a great deal of heartache and effort. It struggled along for a number of years, however, in 1948 the congregation voted to disband. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Lutheran Historical Institute. #113.

261. John Vaselenak fonds, 1912-1977.

Abstract: John Vaselenak, 1891?-1979, was born in Austria. He came to Lethbridge, Alberta ca. 1912 and established a legal practice in the Metcalfe Building. He continued to practice law, at the same location, until his death. He was active in the Elks Club and was made a life member of 1963. He and his wife, Catherine, had three sons, Jerome Martin, Francis Adrian, and John Robert. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Glenbow Archives. M 1941.

262. Viewegar family fonds, 1913-1974, predominant 1913-1914.

Abstract: The Viewegar family immigrated to Canada from Leipzig, Germany in 1912. Hugo Viewegar was the father of the family, and was one of the photographers of images in the fonds. His son, Lute was also one of the photographers of images in the fonds. Hugo began a short-lived real estate business in Edmonton. He then opened a photography business in 1913, which had an auspicious beginning. He was commissioned by the Lieutenant Governor of Alberta to photograph official functions at Government House. He was also perhaps the only local photographer to capture some area images with an early colour process, the autochrome, which he learned from the Lumiere Brothers in France before his departure to Canada. Due to the conflict of WWI and his German nationality, he was forced to leave his photographic business in 1914. He and the family took up a homestead at Edgerton in northern Alberta. Hugo's son, Lute, helped out on the homestead, but eventually left home to work on a ship and then in a logging camp. He returned to Edgerton to go into a partnership with his older brother operating a threshing crew and a land breaking business, which perished in the Depression. He worked further in the boating and airplane industry and spent much of his time in the Northwest Territories, where he also became an avid amateur photographer. At this time, the spelling of the Viewegar name changed to Vieweger. - The fonds consists of photographs taken by Hugo Viewegar and his son, Lute Vieweger. Of particular note are nine autochromes, 1913 - 1914, taken by Hugo Viewegar. The autochrome is a very rare early colour photographic process. The subject matter is native people, Royal North West Mounted Police, family portraits, a house and a still life, all taken in Edmonton. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Provincial Archives of Alberta. PR1974.31, PR1974.113, PR1984.345, PR2000.1304.

263. St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church (Frog Lake) fonds, 1913-1915.

Abstract: The St. John's Lutheran congregation at Frog Lake (also referred to as Heinsberg) was established in 1912 and a new church was dedicated in 1913 with Pastor Schleef officiating. In 1914 the congregation requested that more English services be offered. No further administrative history available. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Lutheran Historical Institute. #08.

264. Blank family fonds, 1913-1948.

Abstract: Richard Blank moved to Canada from Kanstad, Germany in 1909. Blank worked on a farm in Viking, Alberta for about three years before moving to Junkins, or Wildwood as it is known today. Blank began homesteading and in 1914 his wife Louise came to Canada to join him. At this time Richard Blank was working for the Canadian National Railway. In 1923 Richard and Louise Blank left their homestead and bought a farm. Louise Blank died in October 1955 at the age of 74 and Richard Blank died in November 1964 at the age of 85. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Provincial Archives of Alberta. PR1969.278, PR1970.17.

265. Florence Weinlos Soifer-Ovics fonds, 1913-1999.

Abstract: Leah (d. 1932) and Isaac (d. 1944) Weinlos were from Radautz, Austria. They had seven children: Manuel, a doctor with the Austrian Army killed during WWI; Anna, who married Morris Louis and moved to Edmonton before the War and later settled in San Pedro, California; Max (b. 1895), who came to Edmonton to join Anna; Leon; Ethel; Morris (b. 1902); and Harry, who after the war, also came to Edmonton, except for Leon, who settled in Paris. Max opened a men's wear and sporting goods store on 101st St. and married Esther Garfin. Esther was born in 1903 in Konsk, Poland, and had come to Canada with her parents in 1910. She met Max in 1923, and they were married the same year. She died at age 73 while visiting Israel, on December 22, 1976. Max died in 1968. They had two daughters, Florence (b. 1927) and Marilyn (b. 1930). Florence married Jack Soifer (d. 1973) and they had three children: Randy and Laurie (Mozeson) and Gaylene. Florence later married Abraham Ovics. Marilyn married Harvey Lerner, and moved to Encino, California. They had four children: Moira, Ava, Beth and Steven. Ethel married Shea Friedman, who ran a kosher butcher shop. They had three sons: Manuel, Morris and Louis. Both families were members of first the Beth Israel, and then the Beth Shalom synagogues. The elder Morris and Max attended the University of Alberta, where they both graduated in Medicine in 1929. They both enlisted on the first day of WW II and spent the years from 1940-1945 overseas. When they returned, Morris married Merle Laskin in 1946 and they had three daughters: Lynn, Honey and Valerie. Harry remained a bachelor. Morris founded the Weinlos Clinic, and was Chief of Staff at the Misericordia Hospital. Both Morris and Harry made substantial contributions to the City of Edmonton, and a district and school are named after them. Harry received an Alberta Outstanding Citizenship Award and an Alberta

Achievement Award for Community Service. Harry died in 1977. Morris was president of the Beth Israel Synagogue and served on Edmonton City Council for 11 years. Merle and Morris were honoured jointly at a Negev Dinner in 1958. Merle died in 1994, Morris in 1980. Manuel and Morris Friedman also became doctors. Honey Weinlos Isaacs became Principal of the Talmud Torah, and Randy Soifer served as president of the Talmud Torah Board. Laurie Mozeson became a lawyer and later a judge, and served on the Beth Israel Board. The fonds consists of materials collected and created by Florence Weinlos Soifer Ovics from 1913-1999, including a family history, newspaper articles and photos. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Jewish Archives and Historical Society of Edmonton and Northern Alberta. SOI.99.1.

266. St. Matthew Lutheran Church (Stony Plain) fonds, 1915-1994.

Abstract: The congregation arose out of a group of Austrian settlers who arrived in the Stony Plain area in 1891 served by Pastor Pempeit of the Canada Synod - General Council. A dispute caused the excommunication of twenty members who then appealed to the Missouri Synod to provide them with a German Pastor. Pastor Emil Eberhardt was sent to serve as their leader. In November 1894 St. Matthew's was officially organized as a congregation and a school was started at the same time. A parsonage was built in the countryside for Pastor Eberhardt. In 1905 Pastor Eberhardt left for Washington but returned again in 1909. The first school was built in 1913. The Ladies Aid was formed in 1923 to undertake projects of the congregation. An Altar Guild was added in 1947 whose task it was to prepare the church for services and in 1954 they organized another women's group that joined the Lutheran Women's Missionary League which provided for missionary and educational projects for the church at large. In 1911 the Young People formed a group and joined the Walther League in 1923. The congregation was taken to court in 1922 by the government with closure of their school and under the threat of moving the whole Lutheran community to Mexico were allowed to open their school again in 1923. A new Gothic-style stone church was dedicated in 1949. The stones had been collected from the farms around Stony Plain to build the church. In 1954 they consolidated their country and town schools with a new school building in the town. The Lutheran Laymen's League chapter was organized in 1955 to promote bible study and fellowship and the main project was to support the radio program "The Lutheran Hour". In 1988 the congregation joined the newly formed Lutheran Church-Canada. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Lutheran Historical Institute. #26.

267. St. Paul's Lutheran Church (Hand Hills) fonds, 1916-1980.

Abstract: Organized in 1910 this congregation was initially made up of German immigrants from North Dakota and served by missionaries from Three Hills including Pastor Koehneke who also served Duchess and Big Valley. They shared a pastor with Drumheller in the 1920s and also formed part of the Craigmyle Parish with St. Mark's Lutheran Church at Delia. In 1927 and 1928 a large influx of immigrants from Germany, Russia and Romania which affected this congregation as their Pastor Wenzel was on the Lutheran Immigration Board. In 1943 English services were introduced. In 1944 they built a new church building. About 1954 a choir was formed. In 1960 the parish was divided, but when no one accepted the call for Craigmyle Parish it was rejoined. The congregation joined the newly formed Lutheran Church-Canada synod in 1988. Hand Hills is now served out of Drumheller. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Lutheran Historical Institute. #57.

268. Fred T. Gabert fonds, 1917-1987.

Abstract: Fred T. Gabert was a native Albertan, born in Bruderheim in September 1910. His parents, Friedrich and Maria (Weber) Gabert were members of Bethany Lutheran Church there. The young Fred attended Concordia College in Edmonton until 1930 then continued his studies at the Seminary in St. Louis, Missouri from which he graduated in 1934. He was ordained at Immanuel Lutheran Church in Brightview, Alberta in August 1934. Gabert married Renata Schneider in 1937 in St. Peter's Edmonton and they had three children. After his first congregation in Brightview, Alberta, Gabert was called and served the Fraser Valley Parish congregations at Chilliwack, Cloverdale, Aldergrove, Mission City and Sperling Station between the years of 1942 to 1945. His last congregation was Bethlehem Lutheran Church in Vancouver from which he served a number of vacancies in the province of British Columbia until his retirement in 1975. Also well as his pastoral duties, Gabert served the ABC District as Vice-President, Secretary and as editor of the "Canadian Lutheran". Rev. Gabert was also the District Archivist during the 1930s at which time he established a permanent location for the archives at Concordia College in Edmonton. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Lutheran Historical Institute. #140.

269. J.J. Weinfield fonds, 1918-1992, predominant 1918-1927.

Abstract: John Joshua Weinfield, 1879-1985, was born in Zbarash, Austria. He came to Montreal with his parents in 1886, and in 1903 was the first Jewish graduate of the Montreal College of Pharmacy. He ran two drugstores in Montreal. In 1911 he married Sophia Sereth, ?-1971, daughter of Henry N. Sereth of Calgary. They had four sons including Jack and Stanley (Winfield). The family moved to Calgary in 1913 and in 1917 J.J. established the John J. Weinfield Drug Company Ltd. at 238-8th Avenue SW. He subsequently operated drug stores at several locations. From 1929 to 1934 he was a travelling salesman for Benson and Hedges and from 1937 to 1943 he worked at an Alberta Liquor Store. He moved to Vancouver in 1944 and practiced pharmacy until his retirement in 1959. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Glenbow Archives. M 8318; PA 3338.

270. John Vaselenak fonds, 1918-1977.

Abstract: John Vaselenak was born in Austria on March 2, 1893. He graduated from the University of Manitoba in 1913 with his B.A. He articulated with Henry Warrington Church of Conybeare, Church and McArthur and was admitted to the bar on September 23, 1918. By 1919 he had established a sole practice in Lethbridge. Mr. Vaselenak was made King's Counsel in December, 1945. He was later joined by his son, John Robert Vaselenak, in his Lethbridge practice until John Robert's death in 1965. Mr. Vaselenak was a member of the Elks Club of the Lethbridge. He practiced law continuously for 61 years until his death in April, 1979. The practice was taken over by Davidson and Williams. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Legal Archives Society of Alberta. 35-00-00.

271. Emmaus Lutheran Church (Brightview) fonds, 1918-1991.

Abstract: The congregation of Emmaus Lutheran Church was organized in 1909 under the Missouri Synod pastor Rev. O.H. Schmidt. The church was dedicated in 1911 and the cemetery was established in 1913. The congregation sent a delegation to Pleasant Prairie for service, but when they were denied they approached Peace Hill with whom they then shared a pastor until 1916 when Pastor A.H. Schwermann accepted the call for Brightview, Peace Hill and Wetaskiwin. The congregation conducted a day school one day a week in German. In 1917 the parish held a large festival for the 400th Anniversary of the Lutheran Reformation which was attended by 800 people. In 1918 Peace Hill and Brightview split from Wetaskiwin when a parsonage was built at Brightview. In 1921 the preaching stations of Buck Lake and Pendryl were also served from this parish. In 1937 the second church was dedicated and the old building used as a Saturday School and Vacation Bible School facility until 1947 when it was sold and moved to Ponoka. Also in 1947 English services were offered twice a year. A new parsonage was also built that year. In 1964 the constitution was translated into English. In 1968 Zion Lutheran church at Peace Hill became part of the Wetaskiwin parish and Brightview and Usona formed another parish. In 1988 the congregation joined the newly formed Lutheran Church-Canada synod. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Lutheran Historical Institute. #33.

272. Immanuel Lutheran Church fonds, 1919 - 1990, predominant 1932 - 1990.

Abstract: The Immanuel Lutheran Church in Usona, Alberta, was organized in 1908 in an area called Waldheim. The congregation of Immanuel shared a pastor with Pleasant Prairie. They were affiliated with the Manitoba Synod under Rev. Bredlow until 1910 when Pastor O.H. Schmidt of the Missouri Synod arrived. They severed the connection with the Missouri Synod in 1911 and turned to the Ohio Synod with Rev. Zaetschky under whom they built a church and were incorporated in 1912. The Missouri Synod then started a mission in the home of Adolf Grine with a student missionary from Wetaskiwin. Further mission work allowed them to grow and call a pastor in 1919. Pastor H. Kuehn also served Bismark and Ponoka Mental Hospital, travelling between the points on horseback. A church was built at Waldheim but had no furnishing until 1921 and continued to be served out of Bismark. In 1933 a seminary student, L. Liske, was sent and encouraged growth in the church so much so that he was able to start a day school. The congregation called Pastor F. Gabert the following year. In 1935 the congregation adopted a constitution and gave English equal status with the German services. The day school which had been a private venture of some of the members of the congregation until Pastor Gabert arrived was then taken over by the congregation with Pastor Gabert as the teacher. The Ladies Aid was established in 1944 to provide support to the congregation in vari-

ous projects. In 1960 the congregation became part of the Ponoka Lutheran Parish. In 1969 the congregation joined with Emmaus Lutheran Church Brightview under Pastor Leonard Gabert. In 1988 the congregation became part of the newly formed Lutheran-Church Canada synod. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Lutheran Historical Institute. #16.

273. Mount Calvary Lutheran Church fonds, 1919-1981.

Abstract: Lutheran Church Missouri Synod missionaries came to the Calgary and Pincher Creek area as early as 1899 when Rev. Emil Eberhardt from Stony Plain made a visit to southern Alberta and soon after the Rev. G. Mertz came north from Montana into the same area. The Calgary Pincher Creek Parish was established in 1903 with Immanuel Congregation in Calgary and Trinity Pincher Creek served by Rev. E. Treu. A split in Immanuel Lutheran Church caused the creation of Jehovah Lutheran Church, Calgary in 1913 and the two Hertzner brothers, Rev. John and Traugott, served as missionaries to both congregations and the surrounding areas. Another split in the Jehovah congregation created Mount Calvary Lutheran Church which then called Pastor Arnold Bolter in 1918. They worshipped at the Swedish Lutheran Church, then Graham and McCall's funeral chapel. The congregation was incorporated in 1919 and began fundraising for a church building. They started construction in 1920. Rev. Bolter left in 1923 and they called a third pastor for whom they built a parsonage in 1928. The congregation was self supporting by 1937 and had been supporting preaching stations in outlying areas since 1926. In 1945 they burned the mortgage on their church and in 1949 bought new property for an expansion. However, plans did not progress and in 1955 they sold that land for a profit and decided to build on their original site. They worshipped in the nearby Garden Chapel until the new church was completed in 1959. The Mount Calvary congregation amalgamated with Shepherd King and affiliated with the ELCC in 1981. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Lutheran Historical Institute. #112.

274. Adolf Minchau fonds, 1920-1938.

Abstract: Adolf Minchau was born in Russia in 1890 and emigrated to Canada in 1907, settling in Strathcona. He worked for John Walter as a millwright at the southside sawmill before setting up his own blacksmith shop in 1912. Mr. Minchau operated the Adolf Minchau Blacksmith and Machine Shop until 1955 when his sons Fred and Stanley took over the business. They continued to run the business on Whyte Avenue until 1980. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: City of Edmonton Archives. MS 336.

275. St. Matthew Lutheran Church (Calgary) fonds, 1922-1963.

Abstract: In 1899 Rev. Emil Eberhardt, the Lutheran Church Missouri Synod western Canada missionary, residing in Stony Plain, began to explore southwards into the Calgary region. Later Rev. Mertz from the LCMS Montana District would also come northwards into the same field. The Lutherans families there formed small communities and some churches were established. In 1912 disruptions occurred in Immanuel Lutheran Church, and by 1913 the rift had caused a split in the congregation with one group of about 200 souls leaving to form Jehovah Lutheran Church. They met in the Methodist Church until they were formally organized in 1919 when they began work on their own building at 6A Street and Murdock Road. It was completed by 1920 and required enlarging in 1927 and in 1937 as the congregation continued to grow. A further growth in 1945 prompted the congregation to purchase the Moravian Church and parsonage for \$20,000. In the 1950s their expansion work led them to assist in the founding of a daughter congregation which became Killarney Lutheran Church. A further expansion was accomplished in 1953 and in 1960 the Church took the new name of St. Matthew Lutheran Church as some members of the congregation felt that the name Jehovah was ambiguous. The congregation joined the newly formed Lutheran Church-Canada synod in 1988. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Lutheran Historical Institute. #110.

276. Ernest Feuereisen fonds, 1922-1964.

Abstract: Ernest Feuereisen was born in 1896. He emigrated to Canada from Germany after the Second World War and lived in Athabasca. His primary occupation was trapping furs. Ernest Feuereisen died in 1979. The fonds consists of materials created or collected by Ernest Feuereisen of Athabasca and dating from 1922 to 1964. The fonds consists of trapping and hunt-

ing licenses, a map of Alberta, and photographs of local scenes. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Athabasca Archives.

277. Helen (Pauls) Friesen collection, [ca. 1925-1975].

Abstract: Helen Friesen was born Helen Pauls on 27 May 1926, Chortitza Village, Chortitza Settlement, USSR to Johann Pauls and Maria Friesen. During the period of German Army occupation of certain parts of Ukraine in USSR, Helen provided informational assistance which later became part of the *Dorf Bericht* record for Mennonite and other predominantly German-origin villages. During the war, she, her mother, and sister fled to Germany. Helen found a Canadian family to sponsor her immigration to Canada in the 1940s, but her mother and sister stayed behind. After years of domestic service in rural Alberta settings, Helen moved to Calgary, met and married on 5 Aug 1951 Cornelius Friesen. She has one adoptive daughter, Anita Friesen. Helen has been a correspondent for a number of Canadian Mennonite newspapers, writing in English and German. She is a member of the Mennonite Historical Society of Alberta. The fonds consists of copies of manuscripts written by family members, David G. Rempel and Olga Rempel as well as historic photographs. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Mennonite Historical Society of Alberta. 2002.004.

278. Louis Leitinger fonds, 1926-1940.

Abstract: Louis Leitinger, 1879-1951, was born in Austria and came to Calgary, Alberta in 1910. He worked on ranches, then as a teamster in Calgary. In the late 1930s he was the grievance officer for the Unemployed Married Men's Association, when the organization charged the City with failure to supply relief according to the Bureau of Relief and Public Welfare Act. He later operated Dance-A-Drome, and retired in 1946. His wife was Catherine, ?-1960. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Glenbow Archives. M 7244; PA 2819; NA 4888.

279. Zion Lutheran Church (Golden Spike) fonds, 1926-1985.

Abstract: The Lutheran Church Missouri Synod's members of St Paul's Lutheran Church in Golden Spike wished in the pre-First World War days to expand their church to accommodate the larger number of people coming in from the surrounding areas. They built an addition to the church in 1914, but it still proved too small, so they decided to relocate about a mile west of the town. That, however, would have left their cemetery without a church, so instead the congregation decided to split. The group which met at the Grovenor School House called themselves Zion Lutheran Church. Under the direction of Pastor Eberhardt from Stony Plain they organized and began construction of a church which they dedicated in October 1920. Between 1920 and 1923 they shared a pastor with Peace Lutheran Church in Spruce Grove. Pastor Shippanowski (later Shepherd) was not supplied with a parsonage due to the inability of the two congregations to support him and he moved into an empty farmhouse in 1922. Between 1926 and 1931 the congregation was served by Rev. Waack who roomed with one of the members of the church. A further rift developed in the St. Paul Church which then dissolved. The members of Zion purchased the church building of St. Paul in 1931. Student Hennig started the Vacation Bible School in the area that same summer. The Rev. P. Fry was pastor of the congregation between 1931 and 1943 during which time they built a parsonage beside the church and sold the St. Paul property. The Depression affected the congregation deeply and they lost their subsidy from the ABC District which forced them to amalgamate with the Spruce Grove and Inga congregations. A Ladies Aid was formed in 1940. Between 1943 and 1953 Pastor Alvin Raduenz served Golden Spike and Inga as a vacancy pastor while he continued to serve his old congregation at Tomahawk, and the congregation managed to pay off their debts. He introduced services in English at that time. Another vacancy was filled by Rev. Derwig from Stony Plain and Pastor Appelt. In 1956 Pastor Avotins, who also served a number of Latvian Lutherans in Golden Spike, Edmonton and Calgary, came to provide services for the Zion congregation until 1968. In 1988 the congregation joined the newly formed Lutheran Church-Canada. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Lutheran Historical Institute. #106.

280. Bergthal Mennonite Church (Didsbury) fonds, 1927-2001, predominant 1969-2001.

Abstract: The Bergthal Mennonite Church began its services in 1901 and formally organized in 1910. The first building was occupied in 1903, with a subsequent building program in 1948. Isaac Giesbrecht is considered the founding leader of the group. The congregation originated through colonization by Manitoba Sommerfelder Mennonites. In 1912, they became af-

filiated with the Mennonite Church Canada. In 1929, they became the first congregation in the Mennonite Church Alberta, and became affiliated with the General Conference Mennonite Church in 1938. Until the 1960s, the language in use was German and it was known as the Bergthal Mennonitische Gemeinde, when there was a transition to the use of the English language and its current name. It is located 3 miles south and nine miles east of Didsbury. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Mennonite Historical Society of Alberta. #2002.017.

281. Emmaus Lutheran Church (Sexsmith) fonds, 1927-1999.

Abstract: Emmaus Lutheran Church located in the North Kleskun area 12 miles NE of Sexsmith was organized in 1929 after 10 years of missionary work among the German immigrants who settled the area in 1915. The first missionary for the Missouri Synod to this area was Rev. Schipanowsky followed by Rev. O Walther who was stationed at Waterhole in 1921 and served the district on a monthly basis. In 1926 the congregation was organized formally and served by the Rev. Wildgrube from Sexsmith. In 1929 the constitution was adopted. In 1930 part of the land for the cemetery and church was donated by Louis Steinke and the first Missouri Synod church in the Peace River county was built in time for their Christmas service. The congregation made plans for a day school and called Rev. Fred Gabert as pastor and teacher in 1932. The young people organized the Emmaus Choral Society the same year. Between 1943 and 1944 the day school was closed and later amalgamated with the local public school. The Ladies Aid was started at this time and then formed the Lutheran Women's Missionary League in the 1960s. From 1935 to 1946 the congregation had their own parsonage but later were served from Grande Prairie. In 1977 the congregation was associated with Faith Lutheran Church in Grande Prairie and then with Valleyview became part of a three point parish. Information on Clarimont and Rivertop were also included in the Sexsmith parish. The congregation joined the newly formed Lutheran Church-Canada synod in 1988. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Lutheran Historical Institute. #24.

282. Associated Breweries Ltd. fonds, 1928-1942.

Abstract: Associated Breweries Ltd. was founded by Fritz Sick. Sick, 1859-1945, was born in Freiburg, Germany, and in 1883 emigrated to the USA. He settled in Cincinnati, Ohio and worked in the brewing business before moving to Tacoma, Washington. In 1889 he married Louisa Frank, 1860-1941, who had also been born in Freiburg. They had five children, Emil, Fred, Leo W., Mrs. J.A. Blair and Helene (Ferguson). The Sicks next moved to Trail, British Columbia where Fritz established a brewery. He also founded the Fernie-Fort Steele Breweries during the construction of the Crownest Pass railway. In 1901 he sold out and moved to Lethbridge where he founded the Lethbridge Brewery. The Sicks lived in Lethbridge for 30 years, and the brewery developed into one of the largest in western Canada. In 1924 Fritz and Emil built plants in Regina and Prince Albert, Saskatchewan. They added the Edmonton Brewing Company in 1926. In 1928 the Edmonton, Lethbridge, Regina and Prince Albert breweries were amalgamated to form Associated Breweries. Fritz and Louisa retired to Vancouver in 1930, where Fritz organized Capilano Breweries in 1934. In 1944 Associated Breweries became Sicks Breweries Ltd., and Emil took over as the head. Emil later became a director of Molson Breweries. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Glenbow Archives. M 3696.

283. Neukircher Church (Chinook) fonds, 1928-1945.

Abstract: The Neukirche Mennonite congregation at Chinook, AB began services about 1926, and formally organized in 1928. It was comprised of members from Chinook, Sedalia and New Brigden. William Martens is considered the founding leader of the group. The congregation originated through immigration from the Soviet Union. The groups from Chinook, Sedalia and New Brigden were united in one organization. The language of worship was German. The congregation dissolved in 1944 due to loss of membership during the Depression. It had been affiliated with the Mennonite Church Canada (1928-44). Several of the church members were elected to the ministry and ordained: Peter Regehr, Abraham Epp, Jacob Neufeld, Henry Dyck, Wilhelm Pauls, and David Boese. Gerhard Schmidt and Gerhard Baergen were ordained as Deacons. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Mennonite Historical Society of Alberta. #2002.013.

284. St. John's Lutheran Church (Vegreville) fonds, 1928-1991.

Abstract: Work began in the Mannville area by R. Hildebrant in 1917-1918 among the German Lutherans in the Vegreville district, but the congregation was not organized until 1926. The founding meeting for St. John's Lutheran church was held in June 1928 under the direction of Pastor R. E. Lueing and a Sunday School was organized at that time as well. The following month they decided to affiliate with the Lutheran Church Missouri Synod which allowed them to consider the construction of a church building on lots donated by the town of Vegreville. The Church was built with volunteer labour and dedicated on December 9, 1928. The congregation was part of the Vegreville-Manville Parish and in 1945 the areas around Tofield and Bruce were also served. The first resident pastor, Rev. Nast moved to Vegreville in 1959. The congregation sold their old church to the Baptist congregation and built a new church on 4.8 acres in 1962. In 1977 they sold the extra property which was made into a subdivision. The congregation joined the newly formed Lutheran Church-Canada synod in 1988. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Lutheran Historical Institute. #46.

285. St. Peter's Lutheran Church (Hines Creek) fonds, 1930-1954.

Abstract: The St. Peter's Lutheran Church, Hines Creek congregation was originally organized around 1930 by Pastor Luening of the Missouri Synod. The congregation established a day school in 1933 and a Ladies Aid in 1948. The Ladies Aid operated until 1975 having combined with the St. Paul's Lutheran Church at Hines Creek. St Peter's Lutheran Church amalgamated with St. Paul's Lutheran Church in 1956. The cemetery which had originally belonged to St. Peter's was transferred over to the St. Paul's congregation and was eventually closed in 1967. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Lutheran Historical Institute. #22.

286. Christ Lutheran Church (Peace Grove) fonds, 1930-1959.

Abstract: Christ Lutheran Church was formed in 1930 by Rev. W. Wahl and Rev. A Goos as part of the Manitoba Synod. The first resident pastor was Rev. A. Wolfram. In 1935 Pastor Gloeckler came to serve the three points of Northmark, Hines Creek and Peace Grove and continued until 1943. Pastor Wolfram was again recalled in 1948 and served until his death in 1952. Between 1944 and 1948 the parsonage was located in Northmark, but the next pastor, Pastor Intscher, lived in Hines Creek. In 1955 the congregation tore down their old church and built a new one at a cost of about \$500. The church and cemetery were sold to St. Paul's Lutheran Church of the Missouri Synod in Hines Creek in 1968. Christ Lutheran Church amalgamated with St. Paul's in 1968 and their records included those of Zion Lutheran Worsley. This congregation became part of the Fairview-Hines Creek Parish. The congregation joined the newly formed Lutheran Church-Canada synod in 1988. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Lutheran Historical Institute. #20.

287. Westheimer Mennonite Church (Rosemary) fonds, 1930-1990.

Abstract: The congregation began services in 1928 and formally organized in 1930. The first building was occupied in 1937, with subsequent building programs in 1961 and 1990. H. H. Janzen is considered the founding leader of the group. The congregation originated through immigration from the Soviet Union. The congregation has been affiliated with the Mennonite Church Alberta (1930-), Mennonite Church Canada (1930-), and General Conference Mennonite Church (1938-). The language of worship is English and German; the transition from German occurred in the 1950s. The congregation was known as the Westheimer Gemeinde until 1959 when the constitution was rewritten. Rev. P.P. Dyck, one of the ministers at Rosemary, began a Bible school in his home in 1931. The school grew and moved into its own quarters in 1934. It was discontinued in 1941; students began attending the Menno Bible Institute at Didsbury. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Mennonite Historical Society of Alberta. #2002.014.

288. Timkiw, Warawa family fonds, 1930-1999.

Abstract: John Timkiw (1882-1963) was born in Austria and married Katharine Synyshyn (1881-1963). The couple had five children. Annie Timkiw (1912 -), the third child, married Daniel Warawa (1908-1978). The two were married in 1930 in Mundare, Alberta. Larry A. Warawa, their son, was born in 1943. Located southwest of St. Paul, Alberta, a major part of the family farm's income was the sale of animal pelts. In addition to trapping animals for their pelts, Daniel Warawa also raised badgers for a period of time. The pelts were shipped and sold to the Hudson's Bay Company. The family farm was sold in

1971. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Provincial Archives of Alberta. PR2001.1020.

289. St. Paul's Lutheran Church (Hines Creek) fonds, 1931-1986.

Abstract: St. Paul's Lutheran Church of the Missouri Synod was originally located in the Royce District beginning about 1931. St. Peter's Lutheran Church Hines Creek amalgamated with St. Paul's Lutheran Church Hines Creek in about 1956 at which time the St. Peter's Cemetery at Royce became the St. Paul's and Peace Grove Cemetery. Christ Lutheran Church at Peace Grove amalgamated with St. Paul's in 1968 and their records included those of Zion Lutheran Worsley. The St. Paul's congregation became part of the Fairview-Hines Creek Parish. The Ladies Aid was organized in 1935 and the young people joined the Walther League in 1958. Congregation joined the newly formed Lutheran Church-Canada synod in 1988. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Lutheran Historical Institute. #31

290. Springridge Mennonite Church (Pincher Creek) fonds, 1931-1992.

Abstract: Springridge Mennonite Church is located in Pincher Creek. It began services in 1927 and formally organized in 1928. The first building was occupied in 1934, built from salvage materials taken from a hotel at Fort Macleod, Alberta. David P. Janzen is considered the founding leader of the group. The congregation originated through immigration from the Soviet Union. The congregation has been affiliated with the Mennonite Church Alberta (1928-), Mennonite Church Canada (1931-) and General Conference Mennonite Church (1938-). The language of worship is English; the transition from German occurred in the 1950s. The congregation was previously known as Blumenthaler Mennonite Church and is located near Pincher Creek. Others who served this congregation are: John Poettcker, Klaus Janzen, Abram Poettcher, Frank Gietz, John Goertz, A.B. Koop, William Raabe, and Henry Koop. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Mennonite Historical Society of Alberta. #2002.012.

291. Jack J. Zubick fonds, 1935-1972, predominant 1935-1957.

Abstract: John J. Zubick, 1897-1972, was born in Siberia, Russia of German descent. He came to the USA as a child and moved to western Canada in 1910. During the First World War he served with the 5th Canadian Battalion and on his return taught school in Saskatchewan. For eight years he edited a Saskatchewan weekly newspaper. He moved to Calgary, Alberta in 1933 and became business manager of the Calgary Artificial Limb Company. He was strongly opposed to the Social Credit Party and undertook a personal campaign of speeches and radio broadcasts to discredit the party. He also published the anti-Social Credit newspaper, *The Rebel*, from 1937 to 1939. During the Second World War he served with the British Army as press chief in Germany and rose to the rank of major. In the 1950s he worked as an insurance underwriter and was very active in the Conservative Party. He retired to Victoria ca. 1963. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Glenbow Archives. M 1352; AC Zubick.

292. St. Peter's Lutheran (Edmonton) Parochial School fonds, 1935-1943.

Abstract: St. Peter's Lutheran Day School was established in 1908 with Rev. Schuetz as the teacher. In 1911 Mr. Dobring was called as the regular teacher and stayed until 1913 when he accepted a call to St. Matthew's Lutheran School in Stony Plain. The school closed due to the war until 1924 at which time Mr Lieske was called as the full-time teacher. The school consisting of 35 pupils was again closed when Mr Lieske moved to the Lutheran School in Winnipeg. In 1932 Rev. A.J. Mueller, the pastor of St. Peter's Church, assumed the teaching position followed by Fred Ulmer in 1934, Philip Fry in 1937 and teacher Alvin Wied in 1939. Mr. Wied taught until 1943 when he returned to the United States rather than be conscripted into the Canadian Army. The school taught the required Alberta curriculum as well as Lutheran Catechism and Bible History. The school was again threatened with closure during the War as teachers were extremely hard to come by. Rev. Mueller again took over teaching the school but could not handle the duties required to maintain both the church and the school. The school was then finally closed for good. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Lutheran Historical Institute. #38.

293. St. Peter's Lutheran Church (Claresholm) fonds, 1935-1967.

Abstract: The German immigrants that settled in the Claresholm area came from North Dakota in 1902 and established two congregations, one in Granum (Leavings) and the other in north Claresholm. They were served by Missouri Synod Pastor H. Wehmeyer from Trinity Lutheran Church in Pincher Creek, who organized Granum in 1906 and possibly St. Peter's as well. In 1908 the congregation decided to build a parochial school northeast of Claresholm which would also serve as the church. The building was dedicated in 1909 but they did not begin the school. A cemetery was opened near the church. In 1924 a split occurred in the congregation, and the Ohio Synod took over the church while the LCMS group returned to worshipping in homes and then using the United Church in town for English service. Champion was also served with the Claresholm congregation. German language services were dropped in 1942 and parish meetings continued in English after that date. Various auxiliary organizations were begun in the 1940's (Ladies Aid, Walther League). A new building was built in town in 1947 and the old church was sold to the Lutheran congregation at Barons in 1949. St. John's Granum declined in this period and dissolved in December 1949, the members transferring into St. Peter's. In the 1960s Bethel Lutheran Church at Vulcan was included in the Claresholm parish. This church then left the Missouri Synod in 1968 and joined the Norwegian Lutheran Church which was affiliated with the Evangelical Lutheran Church Canada. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Lutheran Historical Institute. #25.

294. Bethel Lutheran Church (Vulcan) fonds, 1935 - 1953; 1985.

Abstract: The history of Bethel Lutheran Church begins in 1914 when Missouri Synod seminary student William Single was sent from Claresholm into the Champion district to hold service in homes and schools in English and German. Later in 1922 a resident pastor was assigned to Champion who also serviced preaching stations including Lomond, Barons, East Champion, Ried Hill and Lake McGregor. In 1930 the parish was divided in two: Champion and Barons being served from Claresholm and Reid Hill, Lake McGregor and Lomond being served out of Calgary. The congregation at Vulcan was organized in 1935 under the Rev. W. Doeling. In 1940 Vulcan shared a pastor with Drumheller and Delia until 1942 when the vacancy caused them to return to the Claresholm Parish. In 1948 the church building fund was started and they held service in the IOOF basement and the Anglican Church basement until their building was complete in 1953. When Claresholm joined with the Norwegian Lutheran Church in 1968 it left Vulcan isolated. At the same time St. John's Lutheran Church aligned with Carstairs leaving St. Matthew's Lutheran Church at Milk River isolated. The two congregations then were served out of Lethbridge followed by a resident pastor for a year and then a worker priest until 1983. In 1988 the congregation joined the newly formed Lutheran Church-Canada synod. The congregation closed shortly after. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Lutheran Historical Institute. #51.

295. Trinity Lutheran Church (Fairview) fonds, 1937.

Abstract: The congregation of Holy Trinity (Fairview) arose from mission work carried out by the Missouri Synod among the Norwegian and German immigrants in the Peace River area around the settlements of Waterhole, Berwyn, Bluesky and Hines Creek. The first service was conducted in 1919 in the home of a Norwegian Lutheran and once a month services were offered in various homes for several years. In 1920 they were served by Rev. Walther who was stationed in Sexsmith and held services for the families in Norwegian. In 1923 Rev. Waac held services in Bluesky (also called Red Star School or Craddack School and the Erin Lodge). Rev. Neben came in 1925 and was resident in Berwyn followed by Rev. Kritch in 1936. In 1945 Rev. Krueger came to the district, but made his home in the new town of Fairview serving Hines Creek, Berwyn and Peace River. The congregation then formed part of the Fairview-Hines Creek Parish. In 1945 they held services in the UFA Hall. The Ladies Aid was formed in 1948 and the women joined the Lutheran Womens Missionary League in 1956. The Holy Trinity Church was built in Fairview in 1949 with a parsonage being added in 1952. The congregation had the services of a parish worker, Miss Verna Klimack, in 1976. In 1988 the congregation joined the newly formed Lutheran Church-Canada synod. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Lutheran Historical Institute. #30.

296. Namaka Mennonite Church fonds, 1937-1971.

Abstract: The Namaka Mennonite Church began services about 1925, and formally organized in 1927. H. H. Willms and A.J. Wall are considered the founding leaders of the group. The group included Mennonites from the village of Landskrone in the

Molotschna. These immigrants from Ukraine settled on Namaka Farm, an eight- square mile tract of land, from a variety of places and churches in the Soviet Union. The group worshipped together with the Mennonite Brethren who built their own church in 1932-33, but were organizationally associated with the General Conference Mennonite Church at Rosemary, which sent a minister to Namaka once a month. Settlement in the area declined as economic conditions improved and mobility increased. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Mennonite Historical Society of Alberta. #2002.019.

297. Camp Van Es fonds, 1937-1995.

Abstract: A unique Moravian-run facility, Camp Van Es owes its existence to the vision of the late Reverend Samuel Wedman. Through his efforts, a small camp was established in 1940 on five acres of land donated by the Fred W. Williams family. In the beginning, programs were mainly for the youth of the Canadian District but as time passed more ministries through camping were added. Today, the camp comprises some ninety acres of aspen forest on South Cooking Lake. It offers a complete summer camping program and year round opportunities for conferences and retreats and caters to a wide range of age groups. Camp Van Es has a full range of modern facilities including a heated indoor swimming pool. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Canadian Moravian Archives. #88.1; 00.44.

298. St. Peter's Lutheran Church (Leduc) fonds, 1937-1999.

Abstract: In the early 1890s German immigrants began to arrive in the Nisku area. A number of the settlers worshipped together under the leadership of a lay preacher, Karl Lechelt (who was previously a teacher). They were then served by Rev. Pempeit from the Canada Synod until about 1911 when Pastor P. Gerken of the Missouri Synod became their first full-time pastor. Pastor Gerken also served Strawberry Creek, Calmar and Hay Lakes. In 1907 they purchased land and built a church which was called St. Peter's Lutheran Church, Nisku. Rev. Gerken resided in Leduc and also started Christ's Lutheran Church in Leduc about 1914. The Christ Lutheran congregation built a church in 1916 and the Leduc Parish was formed. Christ Lutheran Church joined with St. Peter's in 1951 and the congregation built a new church in 1952 but kept the Friedenthal Cemetery. St. Peter's Lutheran Church had also been known as the Friedenthal congregation. The new church was dedicated in June, 1953 under Pastor Eifert. In 1955 Pastor D. A. Schole was called and a new parsonage was built for him. During 1960s the annexation of land around the new Edmonton International Airport caused a great deal of displacement among the congregation, however, intensified mission work in the area during the late 1960s helped solidify the congregation again. In 1970 an addition to the church was dedicated. In 1989 the congregation joined the newly formed Lutheran Church-Canada and in 1999 they placed a cairn on the original site of the first St. Peter's Lutheran Church at Friedenthal. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Lutheran Historical Institute. #87.

299. Peter Owen family fonds, 8 December 1937 - 18 January 1944.

Abstract: Correspondence between H.A. Friedman and various parties concerning Peter Offenbach's (Owen) immigration to Canada from Germany during WW II. Peter was the only Jewish child allowed into Canada from Germany during World War II.

Availability: Jewish Archives and Historical Society of Edmonton and Northern Alberta. JA-OWE-99-004.

300. Bethlehem Lutheran Church (Bruderheim) fonds, 1938-1997.

Abstract: Mission work in the Bruderheim area began in 1897 when Andreas Lilge, a Moravian and former teacher from Russia [sic], conducted services in log and sod homes of immigrants. In 1904 he oversaw the building of a log church which was dedicated the same year. The congregation had been served by the Manitoba Synod until 1907 when Missouri Synod Pastor Lussky from Edmonton came to them. The constitution was approved in 1908 by the Missouri Synod. Between 1906 and 1907 the church was moved to lots purchased from the CNR. They called their first pastor in 1907 and purchased a parsonage for him in 1908. In 1921 the church was again moved to the present site and a new parsonage built. The old property and old parsonage were sold at that time. In 1929 land was purchased for a cemetery. A new church was dedicated in 1938.

In 1948 the congregation added English services to the German worship provided. In 1952 Bethany Lutheran Church and Christ Lutheran Church from Fort Saskatchewan along with Bethlehem Lutheran Church in Bruderheim conducted services at Elk Island Park and had as many as 450 people in attendance. The services were discontinued in 1958. The congregation joined the newly formed Lutheran Church-Canada synod in 1988. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Lutheran Historical Institute. #80.

301. Albert Riep fonds, 1942.

Abstract: Albert Riep was born in Grossliebenthal, Russia in 1911 to Jakob and Magdalene Riep, Germans who settled near Odessa. His father, a merchant, died while Albert was ten years old. His mother remarried Karl Muench. Albert was educated at the Technische Schule in Odessa where he began to study Engineering. In 1929, due to the political situation in Russia, he emigrated to Canada with his uncle Ernst to the Trochu area in Alberta. He worked as a farm labourer for a year, then came to Edmonton and enrolled at Concordia High School and Junior College. He completed his studies there in six years, then continued to Concordia Lutheran Seminary in St. Louis, Missouri where he graduated in 1940. Riep married Louise Elizabeth Shulz and they had three children. He was called to serve a congregation in British Columbia until 1942 when he returned to Edmonton to join the faculty at Concordia College. While working he completed studies at the University of Alberta, receiving his Bachelor and Master of Arts degrees. Other than his duties Riep was involved in the preparation of German language courses for the Provincial Correspondence School, writing and broadcasting German language programs for the CBC radio and teaching Russian classes to the Canadian Army. His duties at Concordia included teaching German and Greek language classes. He served as the Chairman of the Division of Languages and Humanities at Concordia for 25 years. Riep received his doctorate from Indiana University in 1966 and the following year took a position as Chairman of the Department of Foreign Language at Wartburg College there. He retired as Professor Emeritus in 1980 and returned to Edmonton where he continued to serve the Concordia University College as a member of the Seminary Task Force, and Lutheran Church Canada as editor of the ABC District News and as a translator for the Lutheran Historical Institute. He died in 1995. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Lutheran Historical Institute. #133.

302. Dr. Morris Weinlos family fonds, 1942-2002.

Abstract: Morris Weinlos was born in Austria in 1902 and came to Canada with his family in 1921. After arrival in Canada, he studied medicine at the University of Alberta graduating in ca. 1929. During the Second World War, Dr. Weinlos served overseas in the Canadian Army Medical Corps. Dr. Weinlos founded the Weinlos Clinic and served as the Chief of Staff at the Misericordia Hospital. Dr. Weinlos was an ardent Zionist, heading the Edmonton Zionist Council and was co-chair of the Israel Bonds and UJA campaign. He was also active in the Edmonton community serving as president of the Beth Israel Synagogue and as an Edmonton City Councilman for 11 years. In 1946, he married Merle Laskin. The Weinlosses had three daughters, Lynn, Honey, and Valerie. In 1958, Morris and Merle Weinlos were Negev Dinner honourees. The area of Weinlos in Millwoods in southeast Edmonton is named after Dr. Morris Weinlos and Dr. Harry Weinlos. Harry Weinlos and Morris Weinlos were brothers. Dr. Morris Weinlos died in 1980. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Jewish Archives and Historical Society of Edmonton and Northern Alberta. WLS.02.1.

303. Frank Eyck fonds, 1950s-1988.

Abstract: Canadian author, historian and educator Frank (U.F.J.) Eyck was born in Berlin, Germany, July 13, 1921. Educated in Berlin and London, England. Served in the British Army 1940-1946. Studied modern history at Worcester College, Oxford, 1946-1949. Journalist with BBC, London, 1949-1956. Research Fellow at St. Antony's College, Oxford, 1956-1968. Taught history at Liverpool and Exeter University, 1958-1968, and the University of Calgary, 1968-1987. Author of several books on British and German history. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: University of Calgary Library, Special Collections. Acc 691/00.22.

304. Grace Lutheran Church fonds, 1952-1969.

Abstract: The Brooks preaching station was part of the Missouri Synod Brooks-Duchess parish in 1951. Grace Lutheran

Church was organized in 1952 and incorporated in 1954. The congregation purchased two lots of land in 1954 and dedicated the church in 1956. In 1957 Rev. Brill established a Sunday School and the congregation was linked with Claresholm and Duchess. In 1965 German services were being conducted once a month. With competition from the American Lutheran Church Synod in small community Grace lost a number of their members. The congregation disbanded in 1968 and officially dissolved in 1971. The assets, as part of the Lethbridge Circuit were turned over to the Alberta-British Columbia District with the recommendation to sell the building to Trinity Lutheran Church of the American Lutheran Church synod. Members that wished to remain with the Missouri Synod transferred their membership to the Taber congregation. When it was an active congregation it included outreach to Hays and Vauxhall and also includes materials for Duchess and Hudson Bay Mission. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Lutheran Historical Institute. #05.

305. Redeemer Lutheran Church (Edmonton) fonds, 1954-1993.

Abstract: In 1928 a Sunday School class was started in the Ritchie district of Edmonton at the suggestion of Mrs. Louise Sievers. The service was under the leadership of Pastor Boettcher of Grace Lutheran Church in Edmonton. The congregation purchased four lots, a church and an organ the following year. For the next ten years Pastor Boettcher and professor Guebert of Concordia College, assisted by ministerial students, conducted services in the "Richmond Park Mission". A strong Sunday School encouraged the formation of youth groups. The congregation was formally organized in 1939 as Richmond Park Lutheran Church and was served by Vicar Enders, Professor Guebert and Professor Herreilers of Concordia College. In 1948 the congregation had their first resident pastor in Rev. D.C. Presinger and the name was changed to Redeemer Lutheran Church in 1949. During the 1950s the church building was loaned to a group of German immigrants who later formed St. Paul's Lutheran Church and also to the Cross of Christ congregation serving the deaf in Edmonton. The new church building was dedicated in 1954 followed by a new Education wing and Parish Hall in 1958. Further growth encouraged the growth of a daughter congregation in the 1960s when Bethel Lutheran Church was formed. In 1983 a new Sanctuary was built to accommodate further growth in the congregation, and in 1987 the congregation was again instrumental in establishing Concordia Lutheran Church in Millwoods. In 1988 the congregation joined the newly formed Lutheran Church-Canada. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Lutheran Historical Institute. #35.

306. St. Matthew Lutheran School (Stony Plain) fonds, 1954-1993.

Abstract: Prior to the organization of St. Matthews congregation in 1894 a small Christian school was held in the home of Henry Enders and the Jacob Ulmer until moved to the parsonage with Rev. Emil Eberhardt teaching. In 1898 the building which was previously used as a church and parsonage was made over into the school and took over the whole building. The Christian Day School had been formally established under pastor Herman Reinitz as teacher in 1905 with 60 pupils and in 1909 it had grown sufficiently and had the appropriate facility to hire a full time teacher, A.C. Krieg. By 1913 the congregation recognized the need to build a new bigger school which was dedicated as St. Matthews School #1. Plans were developed for another school in the town of Stony Plain. However the Department of Education closed the school in 1915 due to concerns about German language instruction. In 1921 the school re-opened despite the department's continued objections to "private schools". The department held an inspection in 1922 which found the school deficient and again closed the school. When the entire congregation threatened to emigrate to Mexico over the issue of schooling their children, the Department relented and agreed to cooperate to raise the school building to the appropriate standard and the school reopened in 1923. The second school was built in Stony Plain finally in 1924 for children resident in town. In 1950 the Department of Education centralized the school system and offered bussing to students in remote areas. The congregation decided to take advantage of the bussing and moved St. Matthews School #1 to the lot beside School #2 so that they could separate into junior and senior classes. By 1952 overcrowding and aging buildings forced the congregation to plan for a new larger, more modern school. It was completed in 1954 and the old buildings were sold. Again in 1959 overcrowding became an issue and a fourth classroom and another teacher were added. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Lutheran Historical Institute. #28.

307. Immanuel Lutheran Church fonds, 1955-1986.

Abstract: Lutheran Church Missouri Synod missionaries from Minnesota come into the area around Bruce prior to 1921. Af-

ter 1921 Pastor Kuring led one service a month in German in private homes or the Old Flint School House which was shared with the United Church. A Sunday School was started with 11 students. In 1931 Rev. E. C. Zschoche served the area as part of a circuit which included Ferintosh, Holden, Duhamel, Bashaw, Loughheed and Killam. He was assisted at times by other pastors serving at other points. In 1934 the Old Flint School House burned down and the congregation, led by Pastor H. Hennig, decided to build a church using their own volunteer labour. They became the centre of the Bruce parish which included Tofield. From 1938 to 1943 Rev. Maschmeyer served the parish out of Vegreville. In 1943 Rev. Wessler served Tofield, Holden and Bruce and held the majority of services in English. In 1945 Bruce was added to the Vegreville Mannville parish with the pastor resident in Mannville. In 1959 the pastor was moved to a new parsonage in Vegreville. The Bruce Lutheran Women's Missionary League was formed in 1964 and the congregation rented the school in Bruce for Sunday School classes until 1983. In 1966 an addition was built onto the church. A reorganization of the circuit took place in 1980 when Mannville was added to the Vermilion Parish and Vegreville formed a parish with Bruce. Pastor Rumsch was called to served the Bruce-Vegreville parish and by 1983 Bruce congregation was self supporting. The congregation joined the newly formed Lutheran Church-Canada in 1988. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Lutheran Historical Institute. #100.

308. Borys Lewytzkij fonds, 1956-1983.

Abstract: Journalist, Sovietologist, 1915-1984. Born in Vienna in 1915, Borys Lewytzkij became well known as a publicist and journalist as chief editor of the newspaper *Nove Selo* (1936- 1939) in Lviv. During the Second World War, he was active in the Ukrainian Democratic Revolutionary Party (UDRP), led by Ivan Mitranga, which took part in the resistance movement against the German occupants. Emigrating to Munich after the war, Dr. Lewytzkij became joint-editor of the UDRP organ *Vpered* from 1949 to 1956, contributing a variety of articles about contemporary life in the USSR. During his career Dr. Lewytzkij authored many books and articles on the Ukraine and the Soviet Union. Dr. Lewytzkij also operated his own consulting firm in Munich that specialized in Soviet affairs and counted the West German government as one of his clients. Dr. Lewytzkij died in 1984. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: University of Alberta Archives. #86-89.

309. Harold Pommerehnke fonds, [ca. 1957-1970].

Abstract: Harold Pommerehnke, 1925-, was born in Hamburg, Germany and in high school became fascinated with North American Indians. He studied First Nations ethnography and after the war worked for two years as a restorer and registrar at the Hamburg Museum for Ethnology. In 1951 he emigrated to Canada, settling in Quebec as an accountant with a construction firm. He became friends with local Cree / Ojibway First Nations and started collecting artifacts. He moved to Calgary, Alberta in 1954 and continued his involvement with First Nations becoming friends with many on the Blackfoot (Siksika), Stoney and Sarcee (Tsuu T'ina) reserves. The collection of native artifacts was donated to the Canadian Museum of Civilization and is not on permanent loan to the Siksika Museum. He continues to assist First Nations in the marketing of their crafts. The fonds consists of 142 photographs of friends and acquaintances on the Siksika, Stoney and Tsuu T'ina reserves. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Glenbow Archives, NA 5571.

310. Immanuel Lutheran Church fonds, 1957-1990.

Abstract: In 1899 Rev. Emil Eberhardt from Missouri Synod's St. Matthew's Lutheran Church in Stony Plain visited the Lethbridge area. The congregation began as a mission station in 1909. In 1910 seminary student Zehe began a parochial school and a parsonage was built the same year. The congregation was served from Pincher Creek using St. Mary's Anglican Church for several years. Between 1911 and 1913 Pastor Groth oversaw the construction of a parsonage and chapel. In 1920 the congregation adopted the constitution and joined the Missouri Synod in 1924. They started as an English mission in 1926. In 1928 they were able to purchase a church building from the Ohio synod and it was dedicated in 1929. The congregation also incorporated that year. A new parsonage was built in 1949. German services were reinstated in 1950 when the Federal government brought in immigrants to be agricultural workers and many came to the Lethbridge area to be beet workers. The Lutheran congregation overflowed. The church was also offered to the Estonians for their services. In 1954 the congregation dedicated a larger church and by 1956 immigration slowed and English again became more predominant. In 1959 the congregation split from the Milk River, Magrath parish. In 1967 they approved a new constitution. In 1968 Immanuel was part of

the southern Alberta congregations that placed a summer mission in Waterton National Park. By 1969 the congregation required a full time parish worker to assist the pastor. The congregation joined the newly formed Lutheran Church-Canada synod in 1988. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Lutheran Historical Institut. #62.

311. Redeemer Lutheran Church (Didsbury) fonds, 1957-1993.

Abstract: Immigrants to the Didsbury area from Nebraska and Kansas were the focus of missionary work from the Wetaskiwin Lutheran Church Missouri Synod congregations as early as 1902. Although without a pastor the congregation met with the assistance of the pastor of Immanuel Lutheran Church in Calgary, holding services in the Baptist Church near Westcott. Rev. Victor Gruber, and later Rev. George J. Meyer and Rev. Walter Albrecht served the area until in 1907 the St. Paul Lutheran Church was formed at Westcott and by 1917 joined the Missouri Synod. Land about eight miles outside of the town was donated for a church building by a member. The constitution was signed in 1908 and Rev. F. W. Falkenroth was called. A plan was adopted for the church's construction and a new parochial school was started in the Hildebrandt house. Rev. Falkenroth also served Trochu, Sunnyslope, Innisfail, Red Lodge and Smouse providing services in both English and German until 1910 when he left Didsbury. The vacancy was again filled from Calgary. In 1913 the parish was divided; Trochu took part of the area into its parish. A parsonage was built in 1915. The congregation joined the Lutheran Church Missouri Synod in 1917. In 1927 a sister congregation (St. John) was started in Didsbury proper and they purchased the old Baptist church for their services. They were incorporated in 1928 and called Rev. Nissen; in the early 1930s Pastor Justus Kuring was called. The congregation was not able to be self supporting during the 1930s. St. Paul's congregation (Westcott) was incorporated in 1935, began English services in 1939 and by 1941 was thinking about building a larger church facility. The congregation of St. John's was as well and since they were doing much better financially they were able to retire their debt in 1943. In 1945 meetings were held to discuss merging the two churches which was accomplished when they adopted a new constitution and adopted the new name of Redeemer Lutheran Church. The properties were merged – the parsonage at Westcott was moved into town, two lots in town were donated for the church and house and construction begun. In 1946 membership in the LCMS was affirmed and the new church was dedicated in 1948. The old St. John's church was sold. By 1954 all debts had been paid off and by 1960 the congregation was able to support a mission at Sundre. In 1970 a two acre site was purchased and a parsonage built with the financing of the congregation's Cattle Feeder Project. Nine years later a new church was constructed which was dedicated in 1980. In 1988 the congregation joined the newly formed Lutheran Church-Canada. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Lutheran Historical Institute. #122.

312. Henry Kreisel fonds, 1964-1989.

Abstract: Dr. Henry Kreisel came to Canada under arrest, a British prisoner of war, in 1940. He was born on June 5, 1922 in Vienna, Austria. He and his brother, Kurt, fled to England in 1938. His parents, Leo and Helene, were arrested attempting to flee to Belgium in 1939. They ended up in Dachau and Ravensburg, respectively, but were able to escape to England before the war broke out. He and his father were arrested on May 16, 1940 as enemy aliens, and shipped to a Prisoner of War camp in Fredericton, New Brunswick, called Camp B or Camp 70. In 1941, they were released. In 1942, Kreisel enrolled in the English Department at the University of Toronto. In 1947, he graduated with a Master's Degree, and married Esther Lazer-son. Together, they set off for the University of Alberta. In 1948, he published his first book, "The Rich Man." In 1952 he took a two-year leave of absence to return to England for Doctoral studies. He returned to U. of A., eventually becoming head of the English Department, Dean of Graduate Studies, VP Academic. He turned down the chance to serve as University President in 1975. In 1989 he was awarded the Order of Canada. The Kreisel's only son, Phillip, has a PhD in sports psychology. He is the author of many books, including "Another Country" and "The Betrayal" (1964). Henry Kreisel died in 1991, Esther in 1994. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Jewish Archives and Historical Society of Edmonton and Northern Alberta. KRE.02.1; ABB.01.1; GOR.01.1.

313. Mike Goetz fonds, 1964-1995.

Abstract: Born in Bad Liebenwerda, Germany, on October 2, 1944, Mike Goetz was smuggled out of then Russian-controlled East Germany by his mother Erika Schoen, in 1946. After spending eight years of his life in West Germany, Goetze accompanied his parents to Vancouver, Canada, where he learned the English language and had an interest in broadcasting sparked

when he began announcing baseball games. Following graduation from John Oliver High School in 1963, Goetze sent letters to many radio and television stations in Western Canada and began his career shortly thereafter at CKSA TV in Lloydminster. He moved to CJVI, Victoria, in 1965, where he married Ingrid Bialowas in April, and to CFCW, Camrose, in November of that same year. Goetze contributed in a major way to the growth of CFCW. When he began, he had the title News Director but it was strictly a one-man newsroom. His newsroom and staff grew substantially over the 30 years he worked for the company. Mike Goetze mentored many well-known radio and television journalists and was among the first to hire female reporters and news presenters, helping to open the radio broadcast doors to many more women. By the time of his passing Goetze was News Director at 790 CFCW, Mix 96 FM and the Executive Director of the Edmonton Oilers radio broadcasts. Mike Goetze passed away suddenly of a heart attack on July 25, 1995, and is survived by his wife Ingrid and their two daughters Mercedes and Shannon. The fonds consists of ca. 891 audio reels, 58 audio cassettes, 178 LPs, 3 16mm films, 2.30 m of textual records. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Provincial Archives of Alberta.

314. Paul W. Krause fonds, 1965.

Abstract: Paul W. Krause was a fourth-generation shoemaker. He began the trade in 1918 at the age of 14, apprenticing in his father's shop in Germany. Following that, he attended shoemaker's school. It wasn't until 1930, after he had spent 8 years in the United States gaining experience, that he earned the title of "master shoemaker" in his native Germany. Paul Krause came to Medicine Hat in 1954, at the age of 50, with his wife and daughter. His other daughter was already living here. His first store was located on 4th Avenue and in 1958, the business moved to 411 Aberdeen Street where he continued until his death in 1981. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Medicine Hat Museum and Art Gallery. M83.29.1.

315. Friends of Berlin Club (Edmonton) fonds, 1965-1972.

Abstract: The Friends of Berlin Club (Edmonton) was founded in 1964 by individuals who had immigrated to Edmonton, Alberta from Berlin and wanted to show their solidarity with the City of Berlin as a response to the construction of Berlin Wall. In 1983 the members of the Friends of Berlin Club (Edmonton), along with the members of the Edelweiss Club and the Phoenix Club, decided to form an association called the German Canadian Cultural Association to help provide the German-Canadian population with a bigger and better facility. Fonds consists of posters, programmes, maps, pamphlets, magazines, postcards, correspondence, maps, and photographs. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Provincial Archives of Alberta. PR1973.270.

316. Coaldale Cheese Factory fonds, 1966-1973.

Abstract: The Coaldale Cheese Factory began operations in 1928 as a cooperative from a committee comprised of: P.P. Kornelson, Jacob Schmidt, and Jacob J. Klassen. It was based on a Mennonite tradition started in the early 1800s by the Van Bergen family in Old Samara, Russia. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Mennonite Historical Society of Alberta. #2002.016.

317. Emmaus Lutheran Church (Drayton Valley) fonds, 1966-1986.

Abstract: The German settlement in the area around Drayton Valley dates back before the First World War. The larger influx came after the discovery of oil in the 1950s which caused rapid development in the town. The Lutheran Church Missouri Synod congregation at Tomahawk had served the large part of the area to that point. In 1955 an intern from Rochfort Bridge, Vicar Edgar Greve, came to lead services at the Scout Hall for local Lutherans. Pastor John Karlen of Tomahawk continued the services after 1956 and in October of that year sponsored an organizational meeting for the Dayton Valley congregation. A building committee was struck and the congregation requested incorporation under the Lutheran Church Missouri Synod. In 1958 they bought lots for their church building, engaging Werner Klingbeil as architect. The church was constructed and dedicated in the following year. The congregation called Rev. Edward Steyer to serve Drayton Valley and Tomahawk Parish in 1961. A house was purchased for the parsonage in 1966. A community kindergarten used the church basement from 1969-1971 but the congregation decided in 1961 to establish their own parochial kindergarten. In 1972 they called on Vicar Ed

Mohns and others to assist with the parish during a vacancy. The debt for the building was retired in 1974 and the mortgage burning ceremony held in 1975. In 1976 Tomahawk separated from Drayton Valley. Steady growth in Drayton Valley meant that plans had to be made for an addition on the building which was constructed and dedicated in 1977. The church continued to grow and they were able to pay off the debt on their extension in 1986. In 1988 the congregation joined the newly formed Lutheran Church-Canada synod. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Lutheran Historical Institute. #121.

318. Trinity Lutheran Church (Rochfort Bridge) fonds, 1966-1993.

Abstract: Mission work by the Missouri Synod in the area around Rochfort Bridge began from Golden Spike as part of the Peavine preaching stations under Pastor John Meyer and followed by Pastor Albert Schwermann. In 1913 English services were held to serve the Norwegian and Swedish immigrants as well as the German services already in place. The constitution for the Rochfort Bridge congregation was adopted in 1931 and the church building dedicated in 1933. The first pastor was the Rev. W. K. Kautz. Declining membership in the 1950s threatened the congregation with closure, however, Pastor Roland Meyle revived the community in 1963 as well as founding a sister church in Whitecourt (St. James Lutheran Church). The congregation joined the newly formed Lutheran Church-Canada synod in 1988. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Lutheran Historical Institute. #82.

319. Johann Strauss Foundation fonds, 1968-2001.

Abstract: In April 1965, members of Club Austria founded the Vienna Opera Ball Foundation; the Foundation was formed from local Edmonton residents of Austrian heritage to commemorate the Viennese composer Johann Strauss II. The Foundation's name changed to the Johann Strauss Foundation on December 21, 1975 to avoid a legal conflict with Club Austria. The principal aim of the Johann Strauss Foundation is to support musical education in Alberta. The Foundation, through scholarship, encourages and supports young musicians in Alberta who wish to complete musical studies in the cultural environment of Austria. The Foundation also provides moral support and financial assistance to musical endeavours in the community including workshops by visiting teachers from Austria and musical events of special educational value, such as recitals. The founders of the Foundation sought to preserve the cultural heritage of their country of origin and to share this heritage with the community of Edmonton through the Foundation's fundraising activities. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Provincial Archives of Alberta. PR1995.5, PR2000.515, PR2000.948, PR2001.938.

320. Department of Linguistics fonds, 1969-1988.

Abstract: In 1964, the Department of Modern Languages at the University of Alberta was split into three separate departments, one of which was the Department of Germanic Languages and General Linguistics. A Division of Linguistics was formed in 1968, and a year later it became a department within the Faculty of Science. In 1987 it was placed under the Faculty of Arts. As a teaching and research department, it is concerned with the experimental testing of formal linguistic models and the propositions of general linguistics theory, and with the theoretical problems introduced by such experimental studies. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: University of Alberta Archives.

321. German Canadian Club of Calgary fonds, 1969-1992.

Abstract: The German Canadian Club of Calgary was registered under the Alberta Societies Act on April 27, 1931. Founding members included Henrich Fischer, Henrich Hildermann, Erich Brenngartner and Bob Schmied. The club was largely dormant from 1939 to 1951, but was revitalized by postwar immigrants. It met at 432-3rd Avenue SE during the 1950s, but by the early 1960s had acquired a clubhouse at 3127 Bowwood Drive NW. In 1982 a new building was erected at the same address. The club sponsors a variety of social and cultural events. The fonds consists of 50th anniversary commemorative booklet (1981) and newsletters (1969-1974, 1985-1992). [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Glenbow Archives. M 7166.

322. Matt F. Kuester fonds, 1970-1976.

Abstract: The fonds consists of family histories, compiled by Mathias Kuester, for the Frey, Wilde, Kuester, Rehsche, Bergmann, and Muller families. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Provincial Archives of Alberta. PR1972.283, PR1976.178.

323. George Weber fonds, 1970-1993.

Abstract: George Weber emigrated to Canada from Munich, Germany in 1929. After studying at the Ontario College of Art he moved west during the Depression. He was a founder of the Edmonton branch of the Canadian Painters and Etchers and served as president of the Federation of Canadian Artists. Weber was one of the first Canadian artists to use silk-screening techniques as a fine art form. His etchings, silkscreen landscapes, and watercolours became increasingly popular in the 1970s and 1980s. In 1985 his serigraph of Moraine Lake was chosen by Canada Post on the \$2.00 stamp commemorating the centennial of Canada's National Parks. He was involved with the Hamley Press and Reliable Printing and Canadiana Galleries. This fonds consists of postcards and stationary featuring silkscreen prints of Edmonton buildings. There is also a series of 23 silkscreened prints of Edmonton buildings and photographs of the prints. An additional 8 prints were received in 1992. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: City of Edmonton Archives. MS 95; A76-97; A92-130; A93-38; A93-106.

324. Calvary Baptist Church (Wetaskiwin) fonds, 1971-1996.

Abstract: On July 12, 1896, the Erste Deutsche Baptisten Gemeinde (First German Baptist Church) of Wetaskiwin was organized with 24 charter members and with Rev. F.A. Muller as the first pastor. In 1897, a church was erected on a site west of Wetaskiwin and funded by the German Baptist Conference. In 1911, a new church was built with a horse barn on a new site. The old church was sold in 1918. In 1927, church members living in Wetaskiwin amicably split from the church, took over an English Baptist Church, and renamed it Second German Baptist Church. In 1941, services were changed to English and in 1942, the First German Baptist Church was renamed the Pleasant Prairie Baptist Church and the Second German Baptist Church was renamed the West Side Baptist Church. In 1952, the boards of West Side Baptist Church and Pleasant Prairie Baptist Church voted to amalgamate the two churches and the Pleasant Prairie Church building was moved into Wetaskiwin and the newly amalgamated church was renamed Calvary Baptist Church. A unit of six classrooms was added to the church in 1961 and a major expansion was carried out in 1978. In the late 1990s, a new church was built and the old church building was sold and demolished. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: City of Wetaskiwin Archives. #96.20.

325. German Church of God fonds, 1972.

Abstract: The German Church of God began its first broadcast in 1967 over CFCW radio in Camrose, Alberta. The program, initially ten minutes in length, was broadcast in German every Sunday morning at approximately 8:00 am. Within a year, the program was lengthened to 15 minutes and circa (ca.) 1970 the broadcast time of the program was changed to 6:00 pm on Sunday evenings. By 1972 the program was broadcast over ten radio stations including CFCW Camrose and CJDV Drumheller in Alberta, KARI Blaine in Washington, USA, CJIB Vernon in British Columbia, CFAM Altona in Manitoba, CKQS Oshawa, SCOT Aylmer, and CHYM Kitchener in Ontario, and WRD Mount Clements and an unknown station in Benton Harbour, in Michigan, USA. The contents of the broadcast included a theme song, announcements, hymns, scripture, a sermon, and announcements. Reverend Gustav Sonnenberg delivered all the sermons from the first broadcast and the broadcast would be the same on all the radio stations with the exception of the announcements which would be specific to the stations. Fonds consists of six audiotaped radio broadcasts made by the German Church of God, one in 1969 and the rest in 1972. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Provincial Archives of Alberta. PR1972.391.

326. Redeemer Lutheran Church (Vega) fonds, 1973-1985.

Abstract: The mission in the Vega area was initiated by Pastor August Fenske from the Mellowdale congregation. Services were conducted in English and in German from 1943. A constitution was drawn up in the German language that same year. The English translation was done in 1951. Services were held in the Vega Community Hall from 1940 until 1955 when the

congregation was able to purchase and move the Lutheran Church from Naples. In 1971 the congregation was part of the Klondike Trail Parish with Christ Lutheran Church Mellowdale and Grace Lutheran Church at Swan Hills. In 1988 the congregation joined the newly formed Lutheran Church-Canada synod. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Lutheran Historical Institute. #81.

327. Canadian Baltic Immigrant Aid Society, Edmonton Branch fonds, 1974-1976.

Abstract: The Canadian Baltic Immigration Aid Society (CBIAS) was organized in 1948 through the initiative of Graf Rober-Wendlin von Keyserlingk, and opened clubs in areas where German Balts had primarily settled, mainly Montreal, Quebec and Toronto and Kitchener-Waterloo, Ontario. The purpose of the Society was to encourage the emigration of German Balts to Canada and to provide them with aid upon their arrival. This aid included providing information about Canada to immigrants, as well as counseling services and job assistance. The Society also provided German language courses for young members, social and recreational activities, and encouraged the preservation of the customs of the German Balts. In the 1960's the immigration of German Balts decreased and the CBIAS began to serve primarily as a coordinator between local German Baltic organizations and their representative with national organizations and the government. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Provincial Archives of Alberta. PR1974.157, PR1977.030.

328. Department of Germanic, Slavic and East Asian Studies fonds, 1976-1994.

Abstract: The Department of Germanic, Slavic and East Asian Studies began as the Department of Modern Languages in the Faculty of Arts and Science at the University of Calgary in 1962. The name changed in 1969 to the Department of Germanic and Slavic Studies. In 1977, the department moved to the newly formed Faculty of Humanities where it remains. It became the Department of Germanic, Slavic and East Asian Studies in 1992. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: The University of Calgary Archives. #93.030.

329. St. John's Lutheran Church (Trochu) fonds, 1978-1987.

Abstract: In 1908 the first services in the Trochu area were conducted by Rev. Falkenroth in a sod shack on the Henry Stoller homestead. In 1911 the congregation built a church two miles north of Trochu and land was donated for a cemetery by Fredrick Hedrick. In 1921 Rev. Eiefert served Trochu along with Beiseker and Elnora. The Parish grew to include Mirror in 1924, Ferrintosh in 1925, and Zion and Sunnyslope in 1927. The congregation purchased a parsonage in 1923 and dedicated their new church in 1928. In 1933 they moved the church from the country onto land purchased in town. In 1932 Winborne was added as a preaching station, but Mirror was changed to the Camrose parish along with Drumheller until 1944. Then in 1955 the Sunnyslope preaching station amalgamated with Torrington and became Trinity Lutheran Church which joined with St. John's Lutheran Church in Trochu to share a pastor. Between 1956 and 1959 the German services were slowly discontinued, however in the early 1960s German services were held again. In 1961 the congregation built a new parsonage. In 1986 the congregations of St. John's Trochu, Trinity Torrington, and St. Paul's, Craigmyle were served as a parish. The St. John's Lutheran Church joined the newly formed Lutheran Church-Canada synod in 1988. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Lutheran Historical Institute. #50.

330. Tim Hein fonds, 1980.

Abstract: The fonds consists of a photocopy of a calendar diary kept from 1918 to 1921 by an unknown German immigrant worker. Tim Hein found the diary on the railroad between Drumheller and Wayne, Alberta. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Provincial Archives of Alberta. PR1980.026.

331. Germans from Russia Heritage Society Newsletters, 1981-1987.

Abstract: Newsletters of the GRHS and a bound volume recording the family history of Josef and Monica Mock. They were married in 1895 in the Crimea, emigrated to South Dakota and finally to Faith, Alberta.

Availability: Provincial Archives of Alberta. PR1988.030.

332. Alf Fischer fonds, 1982-1995.

Abstract: Alfred F. Fischer, born in Germany in 1947, grew up in a remote northern British Columbia community and received a B.Sc. in geology from the University of British Columbia in 1974. He was employed as a geologist and senior manager by Gulf Canada Resources Ltd. of Calgary from 1974 until 1996, when he left to form his own consulting business. His interest in cross-country skiing led to an active volunteer career in amateur sport organizations. During the 1988 Olympic Winter Games he was chairman of the Alpine Volunteer Committee, with responsibility for management of the Alpine skiing events at Nakiska (Mount Allan); he had also previously chaired the Cross Country and Nordic Combined committees. He chaired the organizing committees of several national and World Cup Nordic skiing competitions. He served as President of the Canadian Ski Association, Alberta Division (CAS-AD) in 1984-1987 and 1990-1993. Active in the Calgary Olympic Development Association (CODA), he was its chairman and C.E.O. in 1994-1996. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Olympic Hall of Fame and Museum, Calgary.

333. Zion Lutheran Church (Peace Hills) fonds, 1985.

Abstract: Zion Lutheran Church was established in 1910 in Peace Hills, a rural district near Wetaskiwin, Alberta. Serving a community of German descendants in the area, it was still active in the 1980s. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Millet and District Museum and Archives. A-30.

334. Berkowitz family fonds, 1985-1999.

Abstract: Norbert Berkowitz was born in Berlin, Germany in 1923, the only child of Paul Berkowitz (1896-1969) and Rachel Hadassah Wurm (1899-1973). His grandparents, Israel and Sima, perished in the Holocaust in 1941. Norbert was part of the *Kindertransport* for England in 1939 and lived with a London family for two years while awaiting his mother's escape to England in May 1939. Norbert obtained his Honours BSc Degree in Chemistry in 1943 and his PhD in 1947 from the University of London. Between 1943-1945, he was a part-time British army officer. In 1952, he came to Edmonton to assume a post as Senior Research Chemist at the Alberta Research Council. In 1954, he married Sheila Lipsett, (born 1931), daughter of Joel Lipsett and Vera Bregman of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan. Sheila had her BSc (Lab. Tech.) from the University of Alberta, where she worked. They had three children, Jonathan, Brian Saul and Cheryl Anne. Norbert's work and publications, which included more than 150 papers in scientific journals and four textbooks, gained him wide international recognition and many honours, including the Queen Elizabeth II Silver Jubilee Medal in 1977 and the Order of Canada in 1984. Norbert and Sheila Berkowitz were killed in a car accident in June 2001. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Jewish Archives and Historical Society of Edmonton and Northern Alberta. BER.99.1.

335. American Historical Society of Germans from Russia. Calgary Chapter fonds, 1993-2001.

Abstract: The American Society of Germans from Russia was founded in the USA in 1968. The Calgary Chapter was founded by Victor Bohnet in June 1978. The Chapter's purpose is to bring together people interested in the history of Germans from Russia. It also encourages historical interest and genealogical research. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Glenbow Archives. M 8813.

336. American Society of Germans from Russia. Calgary Chapter fonds, 1993-2001.

Abstract: The American Historical Society of Germans from Russia was founded in the USA in 1968. The Calgary Chapter was founded by Victor Bohnet in June 1978. The Chapter's purpose is to bring together people interested in the history of Germans from Russia. It also encourages historical interest and genealogical research. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Glenbow Archives. M 8813.

337. Peter Owen family fonds, [1910]-1999.

Abstract: Peter Owen was born Peter Offerbacher in Frankfurt, Germany in 1924. In 1937, Harry Friedman of Edmonton applied to Canadian Immigration for a permit to bring Peter to Canada. After a year of correspondence with various intermediaries, Mr. Owen was allowed into Canada by an Order-In-Council, dictated by the federal cabinet, which allowed 22 people into Canada, including eight Jews. Mr. Owen was the only Jewish child allowed to immigrate to Canada during the war period. Mr. Owen graduated in law from the University of Alberta and practiced law in Edmonton. He was active in several community organizations, serving as vice-chairman of the Racing Commission, chairman of the University Hospital Board 1978- 1985, president of the Edmonton Art Gallery, and the first secretary of the Jewish Community Council. Violet Rose was born in 1930. In ca. 1953, she married Peter Owen. The Owens had three children, Susan (Owen Kagan), Tom, and Mia. Violet Owen is a well-known sculptor and artist in Edmonton. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Jewish Archives and Historical Society of Edmonton and Northern Alberta. OWE.99.1.

338. Frederick W. Teitge fonds, [ca. 1924].

Abstract: Frederick W. Teitge, 1891-1958, was born in Leipzig, Germany and immigrated to Canada in 1912. He lived at various places in Alberta and British Columbia working for coal mines as a cook. In about 1930 he settled at Entrance, Alberta where he worked for the Alberta Forest Service. The fonds consists of photos of the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede Parade taken by Teitge during a visit to Calgary.

Availability: Glenbow Archives. NA 5626.

339. Alfred C.W. Geisendoerfer fonds, [ca. 1942].

Abstract: Alfred C.W. Geisendoerfer was born in Germany and emigrated to South Africa in 1938. Following the outbreak of the Second World War about a year later, he was immediately "collected" as a prisoner of war by the British and shipped directly to Canada, to Eau Claire Camp No. 130 in the Kananaskis Valley near Seebe, Alberta. He spent the whole war there. - The fonds consists of views of Eau Claire Camp No. 130, and Alfred in the camp band, with groups of fellow internees, and beside camp stores office.

Availability: Glenbow Archives. PA 3505.

340. St. Paul's Lutheran Church (Edmonton) fonds, 19552-1990.

Abstract: The constitution for this Lutheran Church Missouri Synod congregation was adopted in 1952 amid missionary work to assist new immigrants of German origins coming to Edmonton. The congregation carried out a fund raising campaign to assist the immigrants and to build a church for them in 1953. By 1962 growth was sustained and St. Paul's was one of the few Lutheran churches to still have their own congregational brass band into the late 60's. In 1988 the congregation members refused to sign the constitution of the new Lutheran Church-Canada, and by 1990 they decided to join the Evangelical Lutheran Church In Canada synod.

Availability: Lutheran Historical Institute. #117.

341. Alfred F. Dreger fonds, n.d.

Abstract: Alfred F. Dreger was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany on March 26, 1887. In 1893 his family immigrated to Canada and took up a homestead seven miles southeast of Strathcona, North-West Territories, now Edmonton, Alberta. At the age of fifteen Dreger worked in Strathcona in a lumberyard, and later he sold shares for the Union Oil Company in Edmonton. In 1914 Dreger married Alice Mae MacKellop, who was born in Nova Scotia in 1890.

Availability: Provincial Archives of Alberta. PR1971.109, PR1972.116.

342. Shirley Klettl fonds, n.d.

Abstract: Toni Klettl immigrated to Canada from Austria in 1951. In 1952 he came to Jasper. He worked as a powderman doing the blasting during the construction of the Trans-Mountain Pipeline, then later moved on to work at the CN express office. Shirley Doige moved to Jasper in 1952 to work as a school teacher. Toni and Shirley were married on November 27,

1954. Toni worked as an Assistant Warden under Larry McGuire in 1956. Toni became a Park Warden in October 1957 after receiving his Canadian citizenship which was necessary to work as a civil servant. The Klettl family included Linda, Howie and Loni (twins), and Rob. Toni finished his 31 years of Parks service as an Assistant Chief Warden in charge of Public Safety. He retired in October 1985 and moved to 3.7 acres in Valemount, B.C.

Availability: Jasper Yellowhead Museum and Archives. #990.5, 995.18.

ART WORK

343. "Cover for Canadian Pacific Railway emigration booklet on prairies." Photograph. 1892-1893.

Abstract: Printed in German and promoting Manitoba, Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Glenbow Library and Archives, Calgary. NA-3318-1.

344. "Meat market, Coleman, Alberta. " Photograph. July 1908.

Abstract: Peter; Joe and Peter's daughter, Anne Pisony. Joe Pisony emigrated from Austria in 1908 and established a butcher shop in partnership with brother, Peter. Upper part of the building was a public hall where dances and meetings were held. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Glenbow Library and Archives, Calgary. NA-3903-60.

345. "Calgary, north-east of the Bow River, Calgary, Alberta. " Photograph. 1911.

Abstract: Part 1 of 6 sections. Area immediately north of Langevin bridge. General hospital, left, centre, rear; Riverside Hotel, left, centre; Pioneer Stables, extreme right. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Glenbow Library and Archives, Calgary. NA-2524-1.

346. "Immigration identification card, Canada." Photograph. 1914.

Abstract: The card belonged to an Austrian immigrant. For reverse see also NA-2181-3. The card is printed in English, Bohemian, Russian, Ruthenian, German, French, Dutch, Hungarian, Swedish, Polish, Italian, and Yiddish. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Glenbow Library and Archives, Calgary. NA-2181-2.

347. Mawson, Thomas Hayton. "The Civic Centre of Calgary as It May Appear Many Years Hence." 1914?

Abstract: Thomas Hayton Mawson (1861-1933) was an English landscape architect and town planner. A strong and eloquent proponent of the City Beautiful Movement, he made four North American tours and promoted town planning schemes for a number of Canadian cities. On January 8, 1913, Mawson was commissioned by the City of Calgary to design a plan for the city's future development. The following year he published "Calgary: A Preliminary Scheme for Controlling the Growth of the City." An ambitious, but unrealized, concept, it eventually became known as 'Vienna on the Bow.' This image, titled "The Civic Centre of Calgary as It May Appear Many Years Hence," was one of thirty drawings prepared for the presentation of Mawson's plan to the city. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: University of Calgary, Canadian Architectural Archives, <http://www.ucalgary.ca/library/CAA/mawson.html>. Accessed on September 15, 2004.

348. "Interior of Thomas F. Rieger's tailor shop, Delia, Alberta. " Photograph. August 1915.

Abstract: Rieger was born in Germany and emigrated to Canada, first to Calgary, then to Munson, and finally to Delia; L-R: Children Thomas Rieger II and Marguerite Rieger; Thomas F. Rieger; Christina Rieger seated at sewing machine. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Glenbow Library and Archives, Calgary. PA-3618-1.

349. "Craigantler school, Standard, Alberta." Photograph. 1921.

Abstract: Built in 1911 on SW 1/4 16-24-4 and used as a school until 1938; moved to Gleichen in 1944 where it became German Lutheran Church. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Glenbow Library and Archives, Calgary. NA-3969-63.

350. "Postcard to Elsa Sautter." Photograph. 1924.

Abstract: A postcard addressed to Elsa Sautter in Stuttgart, Germany, written in German by an unidentified sender. The picture of the postcard is of Richard Blank, holding an axe, standing in front of his cabin in Wildwood, Alberta during winter. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Provincial Archives of Alberta, Blank family fonds.

351. "Charles Waterman, Calgary, Alberta. " Photograph. 1927.

Abstract: Born in Austria; emigrated to Canada in 1901. Moved to Trochu area in 1905 and homesteaded until 1921. Moved to Calgary and established Western Canada Importers and was instrumental in establishing Hebrew school. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Glenbow Library and Archives, Calgary. NA-3883-6.

352. "Louisa Krause, Wetaskiwin, Alberta." Photograph. April 8, 1927.

Abstract: Studio portrait of local pioneer Louisa Krause. She was born Louisa Grodzicki in Kriesrosenberg [sic], Germany on December 25, 1862. On June 9, 1888 she married Rudolph Krause and came with him to Steinbach, Manitoba, where they lived for two years before residing briefly in Dunmore, Alberta. John filed for a homestead in the Pleasant Prairie district in 1892, and he and his wife finally settled there in 1894. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: City of Wetaskiwin Archives, Carl Walin fonds.

353. "Rudolph Krause, Wetaskiwin, Alberta. " Photograph. April 8, 1927.

Abstract: Studio portrait of local pioneer Rudolph Krause. Mr. Krause was born in Germany on August 17, 1864. On June 9, 1888 he married Louisa Grodzicki and they moved to Steinbach, Manitoba, where they lived for two years before residing briefly in Dunmore, Alberta. In 1892 he filed for a homestead in the Pleasant Prairie district west of Wetaskiwin and settled there with his wife in 1894. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: City of Wetaskiwin Archives, Carl Walin fonds.

354. "Reverend H.G.H. Klingbeil of St. John's Lutheran Church (Pleasant Prairie district), and confirmation class, Wetaskiwin, Alberta. " Photograph. April 10, 1928.

Abstract: Studio portrait of a confirmation group from St. John's Lutheran Church in the Pleasant Prairie district near Wetaskiwin, Alberta. Reverend H.G.H. Klingbeil is seated at center holding a German sign which translates as "Be faithful until death." [Source: Archival description].

Availability: City of Wetaskiwin Archives, Carl Walin fonds.

355. "German picnic group Edmonton, Alberta." Photograph. September 1930.

Abstract: German Days 1930 [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Glenbow Library and Archives, Calgary. NC-6-13572d.

356. "German picnic group Edmonton, Alberta. " Photograph. September 1930.

Abstract: German Days 1930 [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Glenbow Library and Archives, Calgary. NC-6-13141c.

357. "German picnic group Edmonton, Alberta. " Photograph. September 1930.

Abstract: German Days 1930 [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Glenbow Library and Archives, Calgary. NC-6-13572e.

358. "Adam Kaiser Sr., Wetaskiwin, Alberta. " Photograph. November 14, 1930.

Abstract: Studio portrait of local pioneer Adam Kaiser Sr. Known as one of the largest-scale farmers in the Wetaskiwin district, Mr. Kaiser was born on May 8, 1857 in Reichenau, Germany and immigrated to Canada in 1885. He settled in Manitoba for seven years, then moved to a homestead near Wetaskiwin in 1892 with his wife Caroline (nee Dwardowski). [Source: Archival description].

Availability: City of Wetaskiwin Archives, Carl Walin fonds.

359. "German picnic group, Edmonton, Alberta. " Photograph. 1932.

Abstract: German Days 1932. Gymnastic group performing. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Glenbow Library and Archives, Calgary. ND-3-6181c-e.

360. "Synodical Convention, St. John's Lutheran Church (German Lutheran Church), in the Pleasant Prairie district west of Wetaskiwin, Alberta. " Photograph. July 8, 1933.

Abstract: Synodical Convention at St. John's Lutheran Church (German Lutheran Church), in the Pleasant Prairie district west of Wetaskiwin, Alberta. Reverend Klingbeil is in the back row, third from right. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: City of Wetaskiwin Archives, Carl Walin fonds.

361. "Wiesenthal Baptist Salvation Band." Photograph. July 20, 1938.

Abstract: Photo shows members of band performing in church. Clockwise from L: Rev. E. A. Hoffmann, Ralph Smith, Bernard Ertman, Gus Ertman, Norman Kern, Charles Neiman (behind horn), Martin Smith, Ernest Smith, August Ertman, Louis Ertman, Arthur Smith, Bill Pohl. Wiesenthal Baptist Church (formerly Wiesenthal German Baptist Church) was located northwest of Millet. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Millet and District Historical Society Photograph Collection.

362. "Separating grain at Alex Warrack's farm, Langdon area, Alberta." Photograph. [ca. 1940-1945].

Abstract: Alex Warrack and German prisoner of war pitching bundles into the separator. The prisoner worked on Alberta farms from 1940-1945. He was required to wear a blue shirt with a red circle on the back, and pants with a red stripe down the leg. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Glenbow Library and Archives, Calgary. NA-4159-23.

363. "Ethnic dancing - Canora Community League." 1955.

Abstract: Young people performing a German folk dance (*Lederhosen* and *Dirndl*).

Availability: City of Edmonton Archives. EA-10-1114.

364. "Foreign foods show, Calgary, Alberta. " Photograph. January 1955.

Abstract: Published in *The Albertan*, January 29, 1955, page 15. Calgarians from 13 ethnic communities prepare for the first International Food Fair sponsored by the Calgary Canadian Citizenship Council. Baker Gunther Marx displaying German

cakes and breads. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Glenbow Library and Archives, Calgary. NA-5600-7110c.

365. "Immigrants' home, Calgary, Alberta. " Photograph. July 1955.

Abstract: Published in *The Albertan*, July 6, 1955, page 3. Newly-opened Calgary Citizenship Council reception centre for immigrants, located at 315 - 23rd Avenue SW. L-R: Mr. and Mrs. Elfrieda Hammerschmidt with daughter Else, son Edmond, and grandmother Antonia Ederle, all from Germany; Erich Abel from Germany; and Mrs. Franz Rattman from Holland. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Glenbow Library and Archives, Calgary. NA-5600-6287a.

366. "Immigrants' home, Calgary, Alberta." Photograph. July 1955.

Abstract: Published in *The Albertan*, July 6, 1955, page 3. Newly-opened Calgary Citizenship Council reception centre for immigrants, located at 315 - 23rd Avenue SW. Mr. and Mrs. Franz Rattman from Holland (on stairs) and Erich Abel from Germany register with Mrs. Mary Harris, housekeeper. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Glenbow Library and Archives, Calgary. NA-5600-6287b.

367. "New Canadian Food Fair at Civic Centre, Lethbridge, Alberta." Photograph. May 18, 1956.

Abstract: German and Latvian tables set out. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Glenbow Library and Archives, Calgary. NA-5327-319.

368. "Unemployed German immigrant, Calgary, Alberta. " Photograph. January 1957.

Abstract: Published in *The Albertan*, February 1, 1957, page 1. Heinz Meinhardt who has been out of work for 9 weeks is shown with his family, wife Helen, and his son and daughter, Arthur, 5 and Helga, 3. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Glenbow Library and Archives, Calgary. NA-5600-6780a.

369. "Unemployed German immigrant, Calgary, Alberta. " Photograph. January 1957.

Abstract: Published in *The Albertan*, February 1, 1957, page 2. Heinz Meinhardt who has been out of work for 9 weeks is shown receiving unemployment insurance. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Glenbow Library and Archives, Calgary. NA-5600-6780b.

370. "Danes. Germans. Trade mission to Alberta." June 4, 1965.

Abstract: Group photo, but no details.

Availability: Provincial Archives of Alberta. PA.71/1.

371. "Blaue Funken - Edmonton Mardi Gras Society. "November 19, 1973.

Abstract: Photo at a parade.

Availability: Provincial Archives of Alberta. J.1023/7.

372. "German delegates and Horst Schmid." June 28, 1977.

Abstract: Minister of Culture Horst Schmid in a meeting.

Availability: Provincial Archives of Alberta. J.3444.

373. "German Shepherd Dog Club of Edmonton." July 11, 1977.

Abstract: Two photos of an event at the Club. Photo 1: Dogs being trained; photo 2: a dog jumping over a hurdle.

Availability: Provincial Archives of Alberta. J.3472/1-2.

374. "German Canadian Club, Red Deer." Photograph. February 11, 1978.

Abstract: Participants at a German Canadian Club event held in Red Deer, Alberta [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Red Deer and District Archives, Kanata Studios fonds.

375. "Austrian internment camp, near Jasper." Photograph. [ca. 1912].

Abstract: Four men (two in uniform) in front of log building. There were 250 men with their guards at the camp.

Availability: Town of Okotoks Archives, Daggett family fonds.

376. "Threshers' dinner, Rockyford, Alberta. " Photograph. [ca. 1941].

Abstract: German prisoner-of-war, 2nd from right.

Availability: Glenbow Library and Archives, Calgary. NA-3603-1.

377. "Elisabet "Mater" Basilici, Kew, Alberta. " Photograph. [late 1910s].

Abstract: Emigrated from Germany in 1911; bought the Gate ranch at Kew.

Availability: Glenbow Library and Archives, Calgary. NA-3917-11.

378. "Adam Berreth family." Photograph. n.d.

Abstract: L-R: Lena; Adam; Odelia. Adam Berreth was born in Russia of German parentage in 1866 and moved to South Dakota. After his wife died he remarried and came to the Beiseker area in 1908.

Availability: Glenbow Library and Archives, Calgary. NA-4079-49.

379. "Daughters of John and Augusta Kroesing. " Photograph. n.d.

Abstract: Bertha Kroesing, Ruby Kroesing and Tina Kroesing. Sisters of Ernest Kroesing. Parents emigrated from Germany to Nebraska and settled in Pincher Creek, Alberta in 1903; later moved to Coleman, Alberta.

Availability: Glenbow Library and Archives, Calgary. NA-3903-68.

380. "Hilda Beebe and child, on Blood reserve. " Photograph. n.d.

Abstract: Wife of Joe Beebe, Blood half-breed cowboy, and daughter of Joe Trollinger, German immigrant. Hilda Beebe was an informant for the photographer.

Availability: Glenbow Library and Archives, Calgary. NA-2908-7.

381. "Sholom Waterman." Photograph. n.d.

Abstract: Emigrated from Austria to Trochu area, Alberta; lived on homestead with his son, Charles.

Availability: Glenbow Library and Archives, Calgary. NA-3883-5.

382. **Davick, Carol Walker.** *Loves, lives, legacies: Walker-Schlecht ancestry, 1683 through 1983.* [Alberta]: n.p., [1984?].

Abstract: The Schlecht ancestors came from Grossliebental in South Russia to Hilda in 1909 via the US.

Availability: Provincial Archives of Alberta. 929.2 D28.

383. *Canadian Pacific Railway Land Settlement and Development fonds* 1929-1930.

Abstract: Consists of correspondence of Elsa Wares, secretary of the Central Women's Colonization Board of CPR's Department of Colonization, regarding the recruitment of women domestic servants from Austria, Latvia, Germany, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and other eastern European countries.

Availability: Glenbow Archives. M-2269-1480.

BOOKS AND CHAPTERS

384. *Ein kleines Buch: entsprungen aus dem Beschaeftigungsdrang der Prisoner gezeichnet, um daheim es zu zeigen geschrieben, um gemeinsam Erlebtes festzuhalten gedruckt, um es allen zu geben.* [Medicine Hat, Alta.: Camp 132], 1945.

Abstract: Produced by German prisoners in the Prisoner of War camp, Medicine Hat, with paper supplied by the German Red Cross. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Glenbow Library and Archives, Calgary. 940.547 K64 Pam.

385. **Zuehlke, Martin.** *Die Geschichte der deutschen Sonnabendsschule.* [Calgary]: n.p., 1968.

Abstract: History of the German Language School of Calgary.

Availability: Provincial Archives of Alberta. 371.9731 Z83.

386. **Gouldie, H. Norma ed.** *Schielke family tree.* Didsbury: Booster Printing, 1975.

Abstract: Family history of the Schielkes and their ancestors who came to Alberta from Volhynia.

Availability: Provincial Archives of Alberta. 929.2 G738.

387. **Koepe, L. H. and H. Ruttiman.** *Twenty-fifth anniversary of the German Language School of Calgary.* Calgary: n.p., 1982.

Abstract: Brochure related to the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the German Language School of Calgary.

Availability: Provincial Archives of Alberta. 371.9044 K838.

388. **Benary, Lotte.** *Chronik 1958-1983. German Language School of Calgary.* [Calgary]: n.p., 1982.

Abstract: History of the German Language School of Calgary. It continues Zuehlke's history which covers the period until 1968 ("Die Geschichte der deutschen Sonnabendsschule").

Availability: Provincial Archives of Alberta. 371.9044 C461.

389. **Wichmann, Siegfried.** *Julius Seyler: Impressionen aus zwei Kontinenten: mit einem Beitrag zur Indianermalerei.* Munich : Galerie und Kunstverlag Bubenik, 1983.

Abstract: On Seyler's (1873-1955) paintings of Native North Americans. [Source: Archival description].
Availability: Glenbow Library and Archives, Calgary. 759.3 S519w.

390. **Paulley, Kim.** *Community with a view: A heritage tour of Bridgeland - Riverside.* Calgary: Bridgeland-Riverside Community Association, 1989.

Abstract: Brief description and history of Calgary's St. Matthew Lutheran Church, formerly Jehovah Lutheran Church (pp. 25-26).

Availability: Provincial Archives of Alberta. 971.233 P2845.

391. **Kordan, Bohdan S. and Peter Melycky eds.** *In the shadow of the Rockies: Diary of the Castle Mountain Internment Camp.* Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press, The University of Alberta, 1991.

Abstract: On the "Austrians", i.e. mostly Ukrainians, at the Banff/Castle Mountain internment camp between 1915 and 1917. More than 600 internees were put to work on various projects in what today is Banff National Park.
Availability: Provincial Archives of Alberta. 940.3177123 I1.

392. **Hack, Otto H.** *Beyond the homestead. On the majestic Wapiti River.* Victoria, B.C.: Fotoprint, 1992.

Abstract: The Hack family and their ancestors in Volhynia and their migration to Alberta.

Availability: Provincial Archives of Alberta. 929.2 H115.

393. **Farr, William E.** *Julius Seyler, a German impressionist among the Blackfeet, 1913-1916 : an exhibit.* Comp. University of Montana. Center for the Rocky Mountain West, 1994.

Abstract: Representations of Blackfoot Indians in art by the German painter Julius Seyler (1873-1955). Part of the Sigrid Reisch Collection. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Glenbow Library and Archives, Calgary.

394. **Carstairs History Book Committee.** *Beyond our prairie trails.* Carstairs: Carstairs History Book Committee, 1995.

Abstract: Henry Goerzen: Bergthal Mennonite Church: founded in 1901 (pp. 239-240), Menno Bible Institute: founded in 1937, closed in 1966 (pp. 241-242); West Zion Mennonite Church (pp. 254-256): Mennonites from Ontario came to the area in 1894. The church was built in 1902. Neudorf Hutterite colony (pp. 265-266).

Availability: Provincial Archives. 971.233 B573.

395. **Ens, Betty.** *From generation to generation: 50 years a gift of love.* Edmonton: n.p., 1995.

Abstract: The author's parents came to Alberta from Germany (Eric Wiedman) and Wales (Muriel Cadogan) in the 1920s. Eric grew up in the Ritchie district of Edmonton.

Availability: Provincial Archives of Alberta. 929.2 E59.

396. **Hoover, Walter B.** *Di Hutrisha shproch = The Hutterian language : an introduction to the language of the Hutterites of North America with a special emphasis upon the language and history of the Hutterian "prairie people" at Langham, Saskatchewan, Canada : a grammar and lexicon.* Saskatoon: W.B. Hoover, 1997.

Abstract: An introduction to the language of the Hutterites of North America with a special emphasis upon the language and history of the Hutterian "prairie people" at Langham, Saskatchewan, Canada [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Glenbow Library and Archives, Calgary. 437.97124 H697d #.

397. ———. *Hutterian-English dictionary : compendium of the common vocabulary of the Hutterian prairie people at Langham, Saskatchewan (1902-1997)*. 2nd ed. Saskatoon: W. B. Hofer, 1997.

Abstract: A Hutterian-English dictionary. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Glenbow Library and Archives, Calgary. 437.97124 H697h #.

398. **Jahn, Jürgen**. *Embracing life. An autobiography*. Calgary: n.p., 1999.

Abstract: Autobiography of Jürgen Jahn, who was a professor of German in the Department of German and Slavic Languages at the University of Calgary. The book covers ancestors, growing up in the Third Reich, coming to Canada; it stops with the decision to accept the position at the University of Calgary.

Availability: Provincial Archives of Alberta. 929.2 J91.

399. **Effa, Lucille Fillenberg**. *Our Falkenberg Family: 1767-2000*. Nanaimo, B.C.: Lucille Fillenberg Effa, 2000.

Abstract: Family history of the Falkenbergs who emigrated from Volhynia to Fredericksheim.

Availability: Provincial Archives of Alberta. 929.2 F192.

400. **Carlson, Joan and Glen**. *New shoots from old roots*. Edmonton: n.p..

Abstract: History of the Lutheran Church in Alberta with particular emphasis on Immanuel Lutheran Church of Rosenthal.

Availability: Provincial Archives of Alberta. 284.133 C278.

401. **Eberhardt, Elvire**. "The area of origin of the Bessarabian-German dialect in Medicine Hat, Alberta." In **Hartmut Froeschle**, ed. *German-Canadian Yearbook*. Vol. 3. Toronto: Historical Society of Mecklenburg Upper Canada, 1976, pp. 207-10.

Abstract: Article based on University of Alberta thesis work "The Bessarabian German Dialect in Medicine Hat, Alberta (1973) [Source: Archival description].

Availability: University of Alberta, Edmonton. FC 106 G3 D48 1976.

402. ———. "The growth of the German population in Medicine Hat, Alberta, from 1885 to the present." In **Hartmut Froeschle**, ed. *German-Canadian Yearbook*. Vol. 6. Toronto: Historical Society of Mecklenburg, 1981, pp. 62-65.

Abstract: History of the immigration from Bessarabia to the area. Tables. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: University of Alberta, Edmonton. FC 106 G3 D48 1981.

403. "Nordegg Crescent." **Donna Mae Humber**, ed. *What's in a name?* Vol. 1. Calgary: Detselig Enterprises, 1995, p. 122.

Abstract: Nordegg Crescent is named after German coal mine owner Martin Nordegg.

404. "Vienna Drive." **Donna Mae Humber**, ed. *What's in a name...* Vol. 2. Calgary: Detselig Enterprises, 1997, p. 167.

Abstract: Calgary's Vienna Drive is likely named after the capital of Austria.

405. "Alexander Thiele Park." **Edmonton Historical Board Heritage Sites Committee**, ed. *Naming Edmonton: from Ada to Zoie*. Edmonton: University Press, 2004, p. 7.

Abstract: Park named after Alexander Harold Thiele (1920-1981), an Edmonton lawyer who contributed years of service to Edmonton's German-Canadian Community. He was born in Germany and moved to Edmonton in 1953.

Availability: Edmonton Public Library. 917-12334 NAM.

406. "Rehwinkel Close." **Edmonton Historical Board Heritage Sites Committee**, ed. *Naming Edmonton: from Ada to Zoie*. Edmonton: University Press, 2004, p. 265.

Abstract: Street named after Alfred M. Rehwinkel (1887-1979), the founder of Concordia College in Edmonton. He was born in Wisconsin of German extraction.

Availability: Edmonton Public Library. 917-12334 NAM.

407. "Suder Greens." **Edmonton Historical Board Heritage Sites Committee**, ed. *Naming Edmonton: from Ada to Zoie*. Edmonton: University Press, 2004, pp. 196-297.

Abstract: Edmonton neighborhood named after Ontario-born Joseph Suder (1869-1922) and German-born wife Kate (b. 1870). When they came to Edmonton they homesteaded in the Winterburn area.

Availability: Edmonton Public Library. 917-12334 NAM.

WEB PAGES

408. "St. Peter's: 100 Years: 1904-2004." Web page.

Abstract: History of St. Peter's Lutheran Church in Edmonton. Virtual Tour with links to scanned documents.

Availability: Lutheran Historical Institute, <http://www.lccarchives.ca/lhi/newweb1/>. Accessed on September 15, 2004.

409. "Life and activities in a mission parish at Mellowdale, Alberta." Web page, 1913.

Abstract: Based on the diary of Albert Schwermann, a Lutheran pastor, who pleaded that he "would rather go to the North Pole than to spend my days in that altogether intolerable heat near the equator" for his mission work, and was sent in 1913 to Mellowdale, Alberta. Virtual Tour with links to scanned documents. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Lutheran Historical Institute, <http://www.lccarchives.ca/essay.htm>. Accessed on September 15, 2004.

410. "Plan to emigrate to Mexico." Web page, 1923.

Abstract: During the winter of the year 1923 the St. Mathew Congregation of Stony Plain sent Rev. Eberhardt, Mr. Jakob Mueller, and Mr. Heinrich Goerz on a trip to Mexico to study the conditions for the establishment of a colony. The Stony plain congregation was considering to emigrate to Mexico because the Alberta Government had threatened to close their congregational school. The school was indeed closed down, but not for long. Even before the church delegation returned from their trip to Mexico, the Department of Education in Alberta had given permission to re-open the church school and, consequently, the congregation did not have to emigrate. Virtual Tour with links to scanned documents. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: Lutheran Historical Institute, <http://www.lccarchives.ca/mexico/mexico01.htm>. Accessed on September 15, 2004.

411. "Stony Plain Conflict: The St. Matthew School at Stony Plain, Alberta." Web page, n.d.

Abstract: History of the St. Matthew School and the conflict with the Alberta government. Virtual Tour with links to scanned documents.

Availability: Lutheran Historical Institute, <http://www.lccarchives.ca/lhi/stony/sp01.htm>. Accessed on September 15, 2004.

THESES AND JOURNAL ARTICLES

412. ———. "The Bessarabian-German dialect in Medicine Hat, Alberta." Ph.D. Dissertation, Edmonton: University of Alberta, 1973.

Abstract: Ph.D. dissertation on the Bessarabian-German dialect in Medicine Hat. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: University of Alberta, Edmonton. Ph. D. dissertation, 73F-25D.

413. ———. "The growth of the German population in Medicine Hat, Alberta." *Saamis Review*, 3, 1978: 109-13.

Abstract: Outlines history of German-speaking settlement in Medicine Hat and area, indicates the extent to which German is spoken by families with a German background in 1971. Some information on the reasons why German-speaking people came to Alberta. [Source: Archival description].

Availability: University of Alberta, Edmonton. AP 5 S12.

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