

the 1995 International Convention in Calgary.

In later years Alf and Louise moved to a home in the Prince of Peace Village. After Louise passed away he moved into the Manor at Prince of Peace. Now he has reached the age of 90. God bless him.

Roy Kaiser

-- by Bev Rayburn --



Roy Kaiser grew up on 6th Street N.E. in Bridgeland Riverside and attended Riverside Langevan school. Roy's mother was a Fuchs and his grandmother was a Kenschuh. There were many people in Bridgeland Riverside by these German Russian

names. After attending Crescent Heights High School, Roy worked for the railway and then became a salesman for Ferguson Supplies. He married a lady with 2 children and together they had 2 more children. Roy now has 5 grandchildren.

Roy was the Founder and first Editor of our newsletter. He started it in March 1993 and continued until March 1996 when Lorraine Reppon took over as Editor. Roy sent the newsletter to anyone found in the phone book with a German Russian name to interest people in the newsletter and maybe join our Chapter.

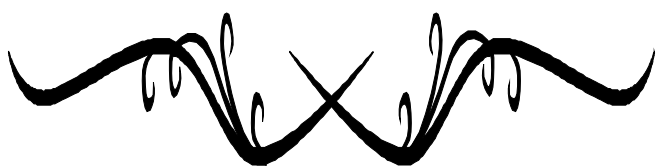
Roy said that the highlight of his life was a trip to Germany given to him by his son Robert and his wife Linda. Robert & Roy drove around the country side to where they hoped to find some of the ancestral towns and villages where many families originated from.

Roy attended many Genealogy fairs where he passed out information about the German Russian people and talked to anyone who was interested. It was at an LDS seminar when I first heard about the German Russian people and found out I was one of them.

I thank Roy for inviting me to come to my first meeting of the Calgary Chapter, and I wish him a happy birthday. Roy was a very active member since joining about 20 years ago.

Roy now lives at the Bethany Care Centre.

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**OBITUARIES**

**Calgary Chapter**

ANNA (ANNIE ) SCHNELL

(1917 - 2008)

-- by Bill Benner --

Anna Schnell of Castor and later Ponoka, Alberta died Sunday March 9 2008 in the Ponoka Hospital and Care Center. She was attended by her three children. She was 91 years of age.

Annie was born Anna Traudt on March 1 1917 in Norka Russia, a German colony on the banks of the Volga River. Her German speaking relatives had lived in the region since Catherine the Great, Czarina of Russia. These people were invited to Russia in 1776 by Catherine the Great in exchange for free land.

Annie came to Canada in 1924 at age 7 with her parents, Conrad and Christina (Giebelhaus) Traudt and three siblings. The family settled in Spruce Grove Alberta, later moving to a farm north-east of Castor Alberta.

In 1943 she married Henry Schnell and settled in Castor where she resided for 50 years before moving to Ponoka. Some may remember Annie as she would attend the A.H.S.G.R. Conventions with her daughter Lorna.

By the way Anna Schnell was Bill Benner's cousin

**Raymond PENDERGAST**

(1937 - 2008)

-- Calgary Herald --



Ray passed away at the Foothills Country Hospice on Monday, May 12, 2008 at the age of 70 years. Ray was born in 1937 and spent most of his youth in Penhold, AB. He attended Red Deer Composite and later SAIT to become a surveyor. He worked for various companies in Alberta,

Saskatchewan, Manitoba and the North. In the 1960's he was a partner of Tronnes Surveys. He then owned and operated Pendergast Consulting. From 1983 on, he owned and operated Reliable Maintenance, Pendergast Holdings and Apex Paving with his wife Carol. Ray classed himself a redneck, made quick decisions and lived by them; had energy to burn, and a work ethic second to none. He teased that "Irish" was the best. His claim to fame may be a special charisma; once you met him he was difficult to forget. We will miss him for his positive attitude, strong will, compassion,

helpfulness, outspoken way, and how he worked at keeping us all in line. He enjoyed children and animals, did wonderful gourmet cooking and had an all around love of life, setting us a great example.

The Calgary Chapter will miss Ray very much. He put sparkle into our work days, by teasing the cooks, and anybody who stopped long enough or was not working.

Carol, we send our deepest sympathies to you and your family

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OBITUARY FILE

-- by Bev Rayburn --

hayobam@shaw.ca or 277-4174

Help preserve your family. We wish to encourage everyone to give serious consideration to the recording and archiving of your family historical and genealogical information an on going quest to preserve the heritage of our ancestors and our culture. We now have over 2700 obituaries in our library.

Please submit your family, parents, grandparents any information you have; if you don't we will lose this information for ever. We will take copies of obituaries, family trees or just written notes with information that you remember with birth, death dates & place of your parents, siblings and if you can go back to your grandparents that will be even better. We will take as much or as little information you have, and we return all originals.

Our obit file has proved to be an important tool in the research process, and we have gotten several requests by e-mail asking for copies, for these we ask for a \$5.00 donation to help pay for the file.

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## PROGRAM NOTES

-- by Susan Kuzina & Anne Stang --

On March 29, 2008 we held a program to celebrate Spring. Susan presented a demonstration on egg decorating, primarily the steps to decorating Ukrainian Pysanky. All who participated enjoyed it. Susan also had a display of various types of decorated eggs: Pysanky, etched eggs, Polish wooden eggs and dyed eggs along with some reading material. The program was about the tradition eggs during pagan and Christian times.

Everyone enjoyed the Schmeckfest Potluck - we certainly have very good cooks in our group and potluck lunches are always varied and tasty.

On April 26<sup>th</sup> our featured program was Ukrainian Travels presented by Lily Schmidt. Lily gave us some insightful information on her trip to the Ukraine and she presented a very well rounded DVD presentation of both still photos and video. After the presentation members talked to Lily looking through the albums she had brought with her. Lily spent some time explaining and answering questions. Very well done. Our Food Co-coordinators did it again - the Volga Boatman Lunch (sausage on a bun, sauerkraut and strudel) - very yummy. Thanks to everyone who helped in the set-up, pick-up, preparation and clean-up of this dinner - these dinners are a challenge in co-ordination and time and our group does it very well. Special thanks to Marian and Bill Benner who picked up the sausage and were in early Saturday morning baking the sausage.

We are looking forward to our final meeting of the season on June 7, 2008 - a finger food buffet and a great presentation from Peter Penner. The next weekend a number of our members will take part of our library to Leader, Saskatchewan for the German Russian Festival. At the end of July they will be in Casper, Wyoming for the 39<sup>th</sup> Annual AHSGR International Convention.

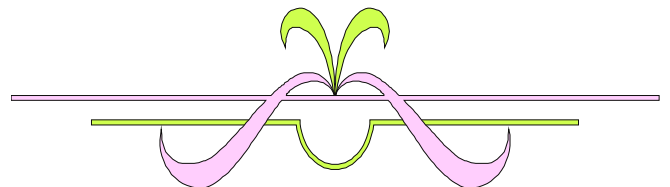
This year we are having an open house on Monday, July 14<sup>th</sup> from 5 pm to 8 pm in the offices in the rectory beside the church (details will be coming). Since you may be missing the people you usually see at meetings, why not come out for summer refreshments and some chatting time? Regular meetings will start again in September 2008.

A reminder about next year's programs, find those aprons and handkerchiefs over the summer and collect any stories or histories that go with them. Our Show and Share will be in the fall and we're looking forward to some interesting items. The oldest apron, the best story and the viewer favorite might even get some extra recognition.

Have a safe, healthy and fun summer. See you at our open house in July, at a convention in Leader or Casper, at Pioneer Acres if you can, or at library night. If we don't see you over the summer, see you in the fall.

Thanks for a wonderful season of meetings.

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FAREWELL

-- by Lorraine Reppon --
Editor Heritage Connexions



It is with a great deal of sadness, that I bid farewell to my many friends at the Calgary Chapter. My health will no longer allow me to participate or to be effective. I would like to say this Chapter has been one of the most rewarding experiences I have had.

In 1996 we had no editor for the newsletter. It is interesting how we step up to the plate; to do one thing and another is right behind it. I became President in 1998. It had been predicted that we would be dead in 2 years. Well that is not what happened, we injected some life into the system and we are still afloat.

By participation, I learned a lot and I had hoped to learn a lot more! That may still happen -- but I have my doubts.

I tried to maintain certain rules

- ◆ We don't bash other people or organizations
- ◆ We aren't political,
- ◆ We have been doing a lot of local history because, Bridgeland and Riverside are part of our history. Remember we are the last to be able to say — we were at the tail end of our people's story

I would like to express, my deepest thanks to Fritz and Mabel Kiessling for their excellent work in helping me. In 1996 we came on stream and have been slugging it down ever since. Thank you, Bill Benner for all your help and contributions, it has been well received.

During my illness, Bev Rayburn, Bonnie Laing, Marian and Bill Benner have come out to help with my end of the newsletter. Thank you I could not have done this without you guys.

Good Bye, I will miss you all.

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## Unsere Leut

-- by Dorothy Hunt --

Spring came and Summer is almost here. Enjoy all that Mother Nature brought, and brings for the next few months. By now everyone must know I'm a great fan of hers. Have a safe and happy summer.

There is happy news and sad news to report in this

## Newsletter

We were very sorry to lose a dedicated member and hard worker in May - Ray Pendergast. He worked with the kitchen staff until his illness last year. He helped setting up the food (potluck) or cooking our meals from scratch. His breezy friendly style and care for others will be missed. Our thoughts and prayers are with Carol and family.

Some happy times were celebrated by Alf Poffenroth and Roy Kaiser in May, both turned 90 years young. All the best to these friends of ours and thanks for their work as our chapter was started. They also put a lot into our first ever Convention held in Calgary.

### Now more Celebrations:

#### Birthdays

April: Elsie Kromm, Milo Forsyth, Peter Penner  
Marjorie Fox, Justina Penner,  
Dahrylne Hubert, Jeannette DeBolt

May: Roy Kaiser, Alice Rapp, Alf Poffenroth,  
Susan Kuzina, Ervin Fester, Blake Palmer

June: Bud Vine, Lydia Kuzina

#### Anniversaries

April: No names in my records, Please send yours to me

May: Eilene and Al Taylor, Marian and Bill Benner

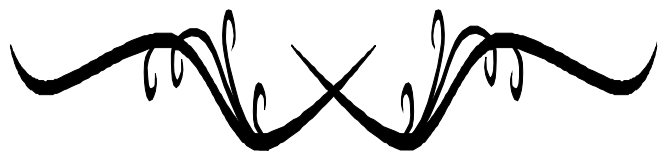
June: Norman and Judy Miller,  
Wilma and Leo Rast

I wonder how many realize the hours Lorraine Reppon, our Editor, puts into the makeup of these Newsletters. She has to wait for our various reports to come in and any other items of relevance and interest. She works on the contents and it comes out very professional. There's more to it than I can ever imagine. (When it meets her criteria it's off to Fritz Kiessling for graphic production and printing). Such is the life of an Editor.

Thanks Lorraine for your dedication in making up a great newsletter, I hear many compliments from our members.

\*\*\*\*If any member wishes me to put their anniversaries, birthdays, etc in the Newsletter please let me know - Dorothy Hunt 271-8291

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Library News

-- by Mabel Kiessling --

Lily Schmidt's presentation in April gave the library an opportunity to showcase all the resources that the Chapter has to offer for Volhynia. It included books, maps, an atlas, journals, keys and lists both in German and in English. Thank you to Howard Krushel for attending and bringing some of his Volhynian resources and for answering research questions that members had. Mabel Kiessling also brought some of her Polish Volhynian resources.

At the beginning of May the Library did a display at the Calgary & District Heritage Fair for schools and will be also be at the Senior's Resource Fair in the City Municipal Building Atrium on Saturday, May 31.

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## Calgary & District Heritage Fair May 3, 2008

-- by Mabel Kiessling --

An excellent location in the City Municipal Building Atrium provided an opportunity for the Calgary Chapter to display a selection of books and give out pamphlets at the Heritage Fair for grades 4 to 9. The Chapter's travelling trunk and its contents generated much interest among the students. They were fascinated by the wooden toys and iron. One of the students was a "new Canadian" from Siberia. Leona Mann acted as adjudicator, helping to judge the many wonderful heritage displays put together by the students. Teachers and other community organizers were very interested in our 3 fold display. Contacts were made to do future displays for the Alberta Cultural Communities event happening in 2009 and Historic Calgary Week. In appreciation, the Chapter received a certificate for our participation in the Heritage Fair.

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ROBIN HOOD FLOUR MILLS

-- by Bill Benner --

When one thinks of city landmarks we do not think of a Flour Mill as being worthy of mention as a civic monument. But in this case the sheer size of this structure in its time made it stand out in the downtown core. I would say that this would be the equivalent of a ten storey structure that cast a continuous shadow over 9th Avenue and 3rd Street West. This building would have been in about the same area and cover the same site as the present day Gulf Canada Square. This site was probably chosen because of its location to the main line of

the Canadian Pacific Railway tracks

This was first an American company called the International Milling Company of Minnesota and came to Canada in 1908 to Moose Jaw Saskatchewan. In 1912 they bought out the Calgary Milling Company in Calgary. In 1938 the Canadian Mills were re-named Robin Hood Flour Mills Ltd. The facility had a milling capacity of 2000 bushels a day with a storage capacity of over one million bushels. It closed in 1969 due to financial problems and was used for storage until the buildings were donated to the city of Calgary in 1971.

When one came out of Eatons Department Store you could not miss the ominous structure to the south. On the south side of the building locomotives would quite often be seen shunting grain cars, removing empty cars and replacing them with loaded grain cars. They also had their own cable winch system that could move cars without the assistance of a locomotive. This operation provided employment for many Calgarians including many members of our German from Russia families.

One of these people was Adam Lahnert who was born in Yagodnaya Polyana on October 14, 1907. Originally he obtained a job in a flour mill in Okotoks and when this mill shut down, he moved to Vulcan and worked in the flour mill there.

In 1946 he moved to Calgary to work for Robin Hood Flour Mills, where he was employed until it closed. Adam said that any flour sacks that were torn and could not be used were available to employees for their own use. Many were taken home to make tea towels, pillowcases and sometimes petticoats. They were also allowed to buy new sacks. While Adam worked at the Mill he worked for and received his Millers Certificate during his employment.

During the drought years of the 1930's Robin Hood sent a representative to distribute flour to the needy. As a result of the generosity of Robin Hood many country families were provided with flour to get them through the hard times of the 1930s.

The Lahnert family has always had a good feeling toward this flour mill and have always used their products for all these years. The flour now comes in paper bags, today, so we really treasure the tea towels we made years ago.

Although the Robin Hood Flour Mill vanished in the 1970s it will always be remembered as an outstanding structure of the early days of our city.

Special thanks to Elsa Unterschultz for her information on her brother, Adam Lahnert and Robin Hood Mills.

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## WAS KOCHT? WHAT'S COOKING?

-- by Lorraine Reppon --

Big round loaves of rye bread were one of the most important foods that graced the tables of our people in Russia and here in Canada.

The milling process was less expensive in terms of saving time and money. Today the tables are turned and rye bread is now very expensive, in fact it is considered a specialty item!

It is a rough bread – delicious when first baked but it dries out fast. Then it is like a hard tack. My Uncle Peter Poffenroth loved the (Bona or Buona – in other words bean) suppa over his bread.

At busy times of the year, this bread might have been made several times a week. The large round loaves could be transported easily to the fields. These loaves were put to the chest, tucked in under the arm firmly and sliced with a big knife. When my Mother did this I would shudder, thinking that at any minute the knife would slip and blood would start shooting out all over the place! This never happened!

### The Bread:

#### Base:

- ◆ 3 cups white flour
- ◆ 3 tsp salt
- ◆ 1 ½ cups dark rye flour
- ◆ 3 tsp sugar

- Have about 10 cups of flour standing by

Prepare traditional yeast as per instructions on the package. While waiting for yeast scald ½ cup oil and ½ cup milk. When hot pour slowly over flour mixture, then gradually add hot water.

Have 2/3 cups hot water standing by Add water mixing continually to a relatively smooth base.

It is not necessary to use all of the water – this will determine how much flour you will need.

When base is ready stir yeast and add to base. Mix well.

Quickly begin to add flour in small amounts. Kneading as you go.

When mixed begin to knead (on a flour board, etc.). Knead for about 10 minutes.

#### When done:

1. Cover with clean tea towel
2. Set pan in warm place to rise (I use my oven)
3. Allow to rise until double in size (you want it to rise once only)

4. Prepare bread for pans

I use a large pan for four loaves and a smaller pan for two loaves. Six loaves are all the same size.

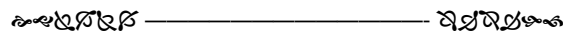
5. Prepare pans: line bottom with white flour

6. Allow to rise

7. Pre-heat oven to 350 degrees

8. Bake for approximately one hour, a little longer for deeper browning

When done pull pans out and brush crust with warm water or butter. Allow to sit for 10 minutes. Remove loaves to wire rack turning upside down to cool.



## Die Krim" or "The Crimea"

-- by Herta (nee Braun) Anderson --

### Part 2

#### From the Netherlands to Oqus-Tobe, the Crimea

A cultural lifestyle was most definitely developed from the history and geographic layout of the Crimea area. However one can not dismiss the family background as a contributing factor. A description of this family's emigrations and the reasons for these moves might be helpful. One of my pastimes is genealogy. I have been able to trace one family line back to the mid-1500's - some pieces are still missing and probably will never be complete. The main patriarch was "Gysbert deVeer" born 1556 in Schiedam, in the Netherlands. Gysbert deVeer was a grain merchant, owned a few ships and carried on business between the Netherlands and Danzig, Germany. Around the time Gysbert was born the Netherlands was experiencing a Reformation known as the Anabaptist movement. One of the converts to this movement was a Catholic priest by the name of Menno Simons. Soon Menno became a leading minister, traveled widely and wrote 25 books. In 1553 Menno Simons was arrested and asked to recant his beliefs. He refused and was burnt alive. People began to call the followers of this movement after him - "Menist" which later became "Mennonite". The Mennonite faith was a pietistic faith. Religious symbolism such as crosses; statues were seen as idol worship and not permitted. Infant baptism was no longer permitted. Baptism was performed after catechism instruction and the individual confession of faith. The faith also embraced "conscientious objection" to any service in the military. Converts throughout the Netherlands and regions were cruelly tortured, burned alive or outright slaughtered. It is said that Gysbert as an adult converted from Catholicism to Mennonite. Although seemingly he was not persecuted because of his prominent position in the community he did move to the Danzig area in Germany - present day Poland. In Danzig settlers were allowed religious freedoms and

were assured non-military service.

This family remained in Germany for three centuries. Early in the 1800's government policies were changing. Religious freedoms and the promised exemption of military service were no longer adhered to. Catherine the Great was now ruling Russia. Wanting to populate the vast country she was offering land as well as the freedom sought by the Danzig Mennonites. In 1835 my ancestors Johann and Maria (Sudermann) Jantzen emigrated from Danzig, West Prussia to a newly formed village of Gnadenfeld in the Molotschna Settlement of mainland Russia. Speculation is that the Jantzen family may well have originated from the Netherlands. Education was of great importance to these families. Both the Jantzen and Sudermann families produced a fair number of preachers, teachers and authors. The families were affiliated with an Old Flemish Mennonite Church. It is highly probable that Johann Jantzen was part of this village's founding committee. My grandfather Abram Friesen was born in the village of Berdjansk. This village was located on the Sea of Azov on the mainland across from the Crimean Peninsula. He was born in 1870. Somewhere around 1882 there were a number of families from Berdjansk that moved to the Crimea to start a new village of Ogus-Tobe. It is probable that the Friesen family was one of these families. My grandmother was born in the Crimea village of Fernheim. My documentation shows the grandparents as living in Ogus-Tobegus-Tobe.

### Ogus-Tobe - The Village

Quote from the book "Mennonite Settlements on Crimea" by H. Goerz "Further east toward Kerch, were the Mennonite village of Ogus-Tobe and Sarona, both wealthy, land-owning villages. Ogus-Tobe was situated in a rather unique setting between the Sea of Azov and the Black Sea at the isthmus of the Crimean peninsula. In the narrowest section of this peninsula four kilometres from the Sea of Azov and 18 from the Black Sea was Ogus-

Tobe with its wide straight street over a kilometer long. It was lined on both sides with fences of mortared stone and rows of beautiful trees. The public walkway next to the fence was covered with seashells so that no rubbers were needed when it rained. The large modern houses were built of stone taken from the quarry, which belonged to the village. Each farm had an orchard and a vineyard to suit its needs. The village was small when it was founded in 1884-1885, but soon expanded with the purchase of additional land. Land holdings of individual farmers varied from 200 to 800 dessiatines\*. The land consisted of the best black soil. In spite of its close proximity to the sea, there was not much rain in spring and summer. Consequently, summer fallowing of the land was of great importance. Winter wheat and barley produced bountifully when planted in such soil.



The Friesen Family

School and teacherage, a large beautiful building, stood in the centre of the village. Sunday worship services, which were held in the school, were augmented by Sunday school, a choir and the women's auxiliary. In the early years the Ogus-Tobe congregation was affiliated with Gnadenfeld congregation in Molotschna (on the mainland). Later it joined the Karrassan congregation" in the Crimea.

\* 1 dessiatine equals 2.7 acres

The village name Ogus-Tobe- probably dates back in

time to the original much older nearby village established when the Turks inhabited it and by this time in ruins. Many of the Crimean villages had Turkish names. One of the huge differences between the mainland Russian and the Crimea villagers was the communication between the inhabitants of these villages. On the mainland each village consisted almost solely of one nationality and religious group of people. The Crimea villages consisted of a mixture of Lutherans, Mennonites, Catholics and others. Neighboring villages of Tatars, Russians and Germans mingled with each other. Mentioned earlier my mother grew up in the village of Ogus-Tobe. I'm certain lifestyles differed from village to village and especially in the larger cities, however this village is the one known to me from stories told. Thus my description of family life will be as told by my mother. This village had one problem: it did not have good water. Although there were wells the water was so salty that not even the cattle liked to drink it. Large cemented cisterns were constructed to collect rainwater from roofs for both people and animals. The vineyards were helpful in that wine was served almost at every meal. My mother in Canada carried on this trait. She was quite proud of the variety of wine concoctions she created. Even as very young children Sunday dinners included a small glass of wine.

Education was a requirement of equal importance for sons and daughters. My mother and her siblings, after finishing their lower education in Ogus-Tobe, attended the higher education "Zentralschule" in the larger city of Karassan. Separate schools for each gender. While attending school in Karassan she lived with her uncle's family. After completion of the academic education mother went on to learn the finer arts of sewing, dressmaking and other forms of needlework as well as other proper forms of behaviour – a type of finishing school. This specialized school was located on the Mainland. Mother's oldest brother after completion of his academic education attended the medical seminary in Karassan. Another brother attended the teacher's seminary.

True to the Mennonite faith, my mother was baptized at the age of 17 years along with some 20 other youth. Many of the smaller villages like Ogus-Tobe did not have a separate church building. Regular Sunday worship was conducted in the school building. This baptism took place in the near by village of Fernheim. Church membership after baptism was with the mainland large Gnadenfeld church.

Most of the homeowners in Ogus-Tobe, as in many of the wealthier villages in Crimea, employed

servants- inside and outside. My grandparents had a kitchen maid, children's maid as well several maids for the general housework. They also had hired farm hands. The maids usually were young girls from the neighboring Russian villages.

Proper attire and behavior was a must at all times especially at meal times and when guests were present. Since my grandfather held a prominent position in the village entertaining guests was frequent.

Swimming in the Azov Sea and/or Black Sea was a favourite pastime. Even in her 60's mother was a very competent swimmer outdoing my father by a long shot.

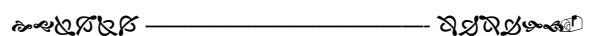
My mother liked telling of the time that my grandfather took the family for an outing to the Black Sea beach. While enjoying the day at the beach with her siblings the Tsar with his imperial family plus entourage came to the beach.

The nomadic Mongolian merchants traveled through the village riding on camels pedaling their goods. This fascinated me and I would ask all kinds of questions. To mother it seemed a normal occurrence. I remember her telling me how dangerous these beasts could be. They were likely to bite if you got too close. The camels also had a habit of shaking their heads and you definitely didn't want to be within spraying distance!

Among the men the game of chess was very popular. My grandfather and father spent many hours competing with each other over a game of chess.

A wedding tradition was for the bride to have branches from the myrtle plant intertwined in her piece. I believe this was a symbol of martial bliss. This is also an old Greek custom. My mother continued with this tradition in Canada as well. Among her many plants she always had a myrtle plant or should I say tree.

Weddings were big celebrations and could last for several days. The whole village as well as neighboring villagers and all the relatives would attend. The guests helped prepare or brought food. The evening after the ceremony guests would gather outdoors to visit. The younger folk would sing folk songs and have round dances. Towards the end of the evening two chairs would be tied together. The bride and groom would each sit on a chair. The heftier men then raised the chairs as high as possible. This was the time for the newly wed couple to enjoy their first public kiss as husband and wife.



# CALGARY CHAPTER

## MEETING DATES

Saturday, June 7 Finger Food Pot-luck  
Saturday, Sept 6 Pot-luck  
Saturday, Oct 4 30<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Dinner

## LIBRARY HOURS

**4:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.**

Members may use the library free,  
but non-members will be charged \$2.00.

THE MONDAY NIGHT LIBRARY WILL BE HELD  
IN THE CHURCH OFFICE BUILDING NEXT TO THE CHURCH  
"NOT" IN THE CHURCH BASEMENT

|         |            |        |
|---------|------------|--------|
| Monday, | June       | 9      |
| Monday, | July       | 14     |
| Monday, | August     | 11     |
| Monday, | September  | 8      |
| Monday, | October 13 | Closed |

## June 7 Meeting

### The Abram Schellenberg Family & Their Experiences in Canada

Pictures will be passed around

Lunch: Finger Food Pot-luck  
Doors open at 11:00 a.m.

Speaker: Peter Penner  
Limited Library

## GERMAN RUSSIAN CULTURAL FESTIVAL

Leader, Saskatchewan  
Date: June 12 - 15, 2008

Registration: \$50

Theme: Writing your family History  
[grfest.googlepages.com/index.htm](http://grfest.googlepages.com/index.htm)  
(no www)

You are invited to the

## GRHS / AHSGR Joint International Convention

Parkway Plaza Hotel  
Casper, Wyoming  
July 28-August 3, 2008

**CELEBRATING  
OUR COMMON HERITAGE**

## SGGEE Conference

(Society for German Genealogy in Eastern Europe)

Aug. 15, 16, & 17, 2008

Coast Capri Hotel, Kelowna, BC  
visit [www.sggee.org](http://www.sggee.org)

*Everyone !  
Have a good  
and Safe Summer*