
Biosphere Stories:

Sharing an Environmental History of People and Places in the Beaver Hills, Final Report

Linnea Bell, PearlAnn Reichwein, Katja Schreiner, and Jan Olson
December 2020



Cover image: "Cooking Lake from the Boat House, Koney Island, 19" [Ernest Brown fonds, B6542]
by Ernest Brown. Courtesy of the Provincial Archives of Alberta.

Acknowledgements of Traditional Indigenous Territory

The University of Alberta acknowledges that we are located on Treaty 6 territory, and respects the histories, languages, and cultures of First Nations, Métis, Inuit, and all First Peoples of Canada, whose presence continues to enrich our vibrant community.

L'Université de l'Alberta reconnaît qu'elle est située sur les terres du Traité 6 et respecte les histoires, les langues et les cultures des Premières Nations, des Métis, des Inuits et de tous les peuples autochtones du Canada, dont la présence continue d'enrichir notre communauté si vivante.

The Beaver Hills Biosphere Reserve Association acknowledges that we are located within Treaty 6 territory, a traditional gathering place for diverse Indigenous peoples and that this territory is home to the Métis Nation of Alberta, Regions 2 and 4, within the historical Northwest Métis homeland. We respect the histories, languages, and cultures of First Nations, Métis and Inuit whose presence continues to enrich our vibrant community.

Acknowledgements of Research Partnerships

This project was produced by a University of Alberta research group in partnership with the Beaver Hills Biosphere and Mitacs. The UNESCO Beaver Hills Biosphere (BHB) is an important area of biodiversity conservation. One of only two UNESCO Biospheres in Alberta, this remarkable landscape contains many valuable wetlands, lakes and forests. The Beaver Hills region east of Edmonton received a UNESCO designation as a Biosphere on March 19, 2016, in global recognition of community commitment to conservation and sustainable development. The BHB is dedicated to living and working in harmony with nature to inspire a positive future. Mitacs is a national, not-for-profit research and training organization dedicated to advancing collaborations between industry, academia and government in Canada, and to fostering international research networks between Canadian universities and the world. All support is gratefully acknowledged.



UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA
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SPORT, AND RECREATION

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Executive Summary

Stories of people and place are rooted in the Beaver Hills region east of Edmonton, Alberta. The Biosphere Stories project was initiated to study and integrate the human and environmental history of the Beaver Hills in a region designated as the UNESCO Beaver Hills Biosphere Reserve, whose natural dimensions are well-documented in comparison to its cultural dimensions. This historical project gathered stories about people and the land to document the longstanding relationships of dwelling in the region's landscapes both past and present. Biosphere Stories was a collaborative project to assist the Beaver Hills Biosphere Reserve Association communications.

The University of Alberta research team for Biosphere Stories was composed of Linnea Bell, a graduate student and Mitacs research assistant; Katja Schreiner, an undergraduate student volunteer research assistant; and Dr. PearlAnn Reichwein, intern supervisor and co-investigator, in the Faculty of Kinesiology, Sport, and Recreation. The team worked in conjunction with Dr. Jan Olson as a contract transcriber, and the Sustainability Council of the University of Alberta during the project. Dr. Elizabeth Halpenny was the principal investigator for the Mitacs Accelerate grant under the broader scope of collaboration for the project Beaver Hills Biosphere Communications: Advancing Place-Based Heritage Appreciation and Stewardship.

The Biosphere Stories project conducted research and produced the following outcomes between 2019 and 2020:

1. A Master of Arts thesis study of the origins of Cooking Lake tourism, recreation, and leisure landscapes between 1898 and 1938;
2. A research poster and a video focused healing and contemporary bison translocation from Elk Island National Park;
3. Newsletter articles written by trainees and published in the *Beaver Hills Bulletin*.
4. An interview suite with 19 oral history interviews and transcripts based on individual recollections and stories of the period between 1950 and 2020, archived online in the University of Alberta Library.
5. A historical image suite with 109 historical images of the Beaver Hills region between the 1890s and the 1970s, with metadata, gathered from various archives and libraries across Alberta.
6. A field research suite with selected site observations during rural familiarization tours.
7. A bibliography of works related to the Beaver Hills region and its regional history including a search for Indigenous history sources for future research.
8. Applications for research ethics and field activity plans as approved by the University of Alberta.

Project Overview

The purpose of the project was to collect and share the faces and stories that connect the people and landscapes of the Beaver Hills. The goal was to support the Beaver Hills Biosphere Reserve Association objectives to build knowledge and networks across communities in the Beaver Hills Biosphere Reserve (UNESCO BHB). Spoken words and visual images can document and reveal land relationships across time. The goal of the project was to encourage knowledge and awareness of the greater region of the UNESCO BHB by means of research leading to communications and community engagement in local history and storytelling. The key objectives were to:

1. examine the environmental history of the region and broaden scholarship;
2. create accessible public history narratives and rapportage integrating many voices and images of the Beaver Hills greater region;
3. support the UNESCO BHB's extension and outreach through activities with partners, communities, and citizens, for example communications, heritage interpretation, education, advocacy, cultural appreciation, and tourism programs.

Listening to some of the many voices of the region was a means to examine what dwelling in the environment entailed for occupants and visitors. Looking for the visual images of the region revealed its many faces over time. Listening and looking at these sources indicated engagement in the Beaver Hills region and the many ways that people and place have been integrated in land relations through time, although few participants associated it with the term "Biosphere."

The stories of UNESCO BHB residents and visitors are significant to understanding landscapes and people as part of environmental history. Approximately 12,000 people currently live within the UNESCO BHB region; additionally, visitors frequent the Biosphere. Over time people have formed land relationships with the area and a regional pattern of life in the Beaver Hills. Existing historiography addresses the Beaver Hills as a distinct region of land and life shaped as a cultural landscape closely integrated with its physical environment. Various land users have engaged subsistence activities from farming to acreage life. Berry picking, riding, hunting, gardening, farming, boating, skiing, health and healing, floatplanes, cottages, family and community life, and watching birds and wildlife number number among experiences and pastimes common to dwelling the region. The Beaver Hills region has its own history of cultural and environmental identity linked to the land over time.

The key research outcomes were: a Master of Arts thesis, an undergraduate research poster and a related video, and two published newsletter articles. Researchers produced an interview suite with 19 oral history interview and transcript sets, a historical image suite with 109 archival images, a field research suite with site observations and photos, and a bibliography. Research ethics for interviews and field activity plans were approved by the University of Alberta. The project also evolved to include a desk-top study of Indigenous relations with bison and field work at a Métis historical site. This was an outgrowth and extension of its original research scope following changes to the larger suite of Mitacs projects under the title Beaver Hills Biosphere Communications.

Milestones

Table 1. Project Milestones

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Timing</i>
Archival and library research cycle, MA thesis proposal preliminary research	August-September 2019
Preliminary identification of interviewees and preparing interview ethics application for Human Research Study, MA thesis proposal and thesis research work	October 2019-January 2020
Initial approval of Human Research Study Application by Alberta Research Information Services, MA thesis research	March 2, 2020
Amendment of Human Research Study Application to account for COVID-19 changes to remote interviews; online archival and library research, MA thesis research and writing	March-June 2020
Beginning of interview testing and initial interview processes	May 2020
Approval of Human Research Study amendments by Alberta Research Information Services, MA thesis research and writing	June 18, 2020
Online archival and library research cycle, interviews, publication of Beaver Hills Bulletin articles, Field Activities Plan submission and subsequent field visits, MA thesis research and writing, poster and video work by undergraduate research volunteer	June-October 2020
Final archival research cycle and field visits, interview processing and data archiving, writing, UNESCO BHB communications engagement, final reporting, MA thesis defence, undergraduate volunteer completion	November-December 2020

Outcomes

Outcomes included the creation of materials intended for both academic and public audiences. These outcomes integrated the stories of the Beaver Hills and encouraged community engagement across the greater region of the Biosphere.

- Research materials and reports packaged for subsequent use by the UNESCO BHB and its partners, including research summaries, profiles, recordings, transcripts, images, documents, publications, bibliography and a thesis abstract.
- An MA thesis focused on place history at Cooking Lake, a research poster and video presentation, and Beaver Hills Bulletin newsletter articles.

The COVID-19 pandemic arose during the project period and, as a result, methods shifted to online and remote research. The doors of archives and library institutions were closed, and interviews moved to remote means in accordance with University of Alberta ethics protocols. The Government of Alberta declared a State of Emergency in March and November 2020. Some research outcomes, such as conferences and talks, were postponed into the future.

Significance

A goal behind this project was to advance the UNESCO BHB by contributing to the network of partners, communities, and citizens aware of common stories as a shared narrative. Similarly, it aimed to enhance future heritage interpretation, environmental education, and community knowledge. Community understanding of the history of the UNESCO BHB region may also contribute to the mobilization of natural and cultural heritage presentation and protection through future public awareness and engagement activities as well as affiliations with broader goals of UNESCO Biospheres.

PART ONE - RESEARCH PROJECT OUTPUTS

Graduate Research Project

“Enjoying the lake breezes’: Excursions, Tourism, and Dwelling in Resort Landscapes At Cooking Lake, 1894-1938,” Master of Arts Thesis by Linnea M. Bell

Bell, Linnea M. “Enjoying the lake breezes’: Excursions, Tourism, and Dwelling in Resort Landscapes at Cooking Lake, 1894-1938.” Master of Arts Thesis, University of Alberta. N.d.

Master of Arts Thesis Project Overview

The Master of Arts thesis (172 pages, 14 illustrations, 1 map) written by Linnea Bell will be accessible through the ERA system at the University of Alberta. A DOI will be forthcoming in June 2021, making the thesis available to readers.

Thesis Abstract

This study explores the history of excursions, tourism, and resorts at Cooking Lake from 1894 to 1938. Cooking Lake was considered Edmonton’s favourite resort for summer recreation and tourism in the early 1900s, yet its recreational landscape history is largely obscure. Analysis centres the questions: why was Cooking Lake the site chosen for these activities and what drew people back to the lake for repeated visitation? The thesis addresses these questions related to private and public views of the landscape. The overarching argument is that recreation and leisure on Cooking Lake allowed individuals to feel connected to the place and to each other, encouraging them to dwell in the landscape as a living community of relationships that then formed a land ethic in the Beaver Hills.

Cooking Lake’s tourism and resort offerings developed to promote excursions for regional visitors. Local business owners, the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, and resort developments facilitated the transformation of the lake into a favourite destination for summer amusement and entertainment. The Koney Island Club initiated early hunting and boating on the lake followed by cottage sales. With families and visitors of various classes spending weekends, holidays, and summers at the lake, Cooking Lake gained a seasonal tourism identity that was influenced by the rise of weekend excursions, train tourism, and a carnivalesque ‘anti-culture.’ These practices were also seen in the expansion of private cottages and subdivision communities where visitors enjoyed the lake and experienced the local leisure and recreational culture. Clubs and camps emerged to provide activities for groups, including the YMCA, military regiments, and Girl Guides, that fostered belonging and further enforced place identity ideals of the lake. The development

of the Lakeview resort and dance hall at South Cooking by 1930 was the culmination of a recreational tourism node.

Archival newspapers provide a basis for engaging with the historic context of Cooking Lake's popularity. Additionally, the voices and perspectives of visitors to the lake are brought into analysis through the use of archived oral history interview transcripts and popular community histories pertinent to the period.

The interdisciplinary analytical framework of this study incorporates concepts from history, philosophy, and anthropology. The production of place identity and landscape commodification is examined through understandings of place and recreational development. Martin Heidegger, Tim Ingold, and Catherine Palmer's conceptions of dwelling within a landscape form the theoretical basis for understanding social interaction at Cooking Lake. The study aids in understanding excursions, landscape commodification, tourism nodes, society and communities of resorts, and place identity in a central lake district east of Edmonton, Alberta.

Keywords: Cooking Lake, tourism, resort, excursion, place identity, dwelling theory, weekend, cottaging

Undergraduate Research Project

[“Medicine That Walks: Holistic Indigenous Wellness and the Bison Belong Project in Elk Island National Park and Banff National Park,” Undergraduate research project by Katja Schreiner, Regan D. Wright and PearlAnn Reichwein](#)

Schreiner, Katja, Regan D. Wright, and PearlAnn Reichwein. “Medicine That Walks: Holistic Indigenous Wellness and the Bison Belong Project in Elk Island National Park and Banff National Park.” Poster presented at the Festival of Undergraduate Research and Creative Activities at the University of Alberta, March 2020.

Project Overview and Methods

An undergraduate student research poster emerged from a third-year course-based project in KRLS 323 Aboriginal Peoples and Physical Practices: Canadian Perspectives in the Faculty of Kinesiology, Sport, and Recreation. The project examines the ecological and cultural significance of the bison to Alberta's landscapes and Indigenous peoples, positioning the collaborative Bison Belong initiative to restore bison to traditional habitat, translocated from Elk Island National Park to Banff National Park, as a decolonizing act with potential to impact the health of both land and people. Bison have historically been a part of UNESCO BHB landscapes,

and Indigenous Peoples followed the large ungulates into the rolling hills and forests of the Beaver Hill's during the winter months (MacDonald, 2009).

The project brings together a historical and contemporary focus on healing relations with bison based on a literature review conducted by the students with the University of Alberta Library. The medicine wheel teachings of elder Elsie Gauthier as a guest teacher from the University of Alberta First Peoples' House are acknowledged with gratitude and influenced the course project by the authors, who also collaborated with Bison Belong and Parks Canada to share illustrations credited on the poster.

The project was presented at the University of Alberta's Festival of Undergraduate Research and Creative Activities (FURCA) in March 2020. A two-minute video documentation of the research poster presentation was produced by videographer Delia Cormier, a student intern supervised by Trevor Chow-Fraser of the University of Alberta Sustainability Council, and features an interview with the undergraduate authors of the poster filmed onsite at FURCA. FURCA is an annual juried and campus-wide celebration of undergraduate research at the University of Alberta, showcasing the research and creative achievements of students.

Katja Schreiner volunteered additional hours to the Biosphere Stories project later in 2020. The research poster, video, and a bio sheet were shared with the UNESCO BHB partner for public distribution in social media and communications in Fall 2020, and the poster subsequently appeared on its social media.

Subsequently, a newsletter article in the University of Alberta's *Folio* shared the details and outcomes of the project with the University community.

Brown, Michael. "Putting bison back where they belong heals land and people, say U of A undergrad researchers." *Folio*. 17 February 2021, <https://www.ualberta.ca/folio/2021/02/putting-bison-back-where-they-belong-heals-land-and-people-say-u-of-a-undergrad-researchers.html>

Research Poster and Video

A reproduction of the research poster is included below.

The research poster, video documentation, and author biographies are archived in the University of Alberta Library.



Poster abstract from undergraduate coursework project completed to KALS 2021: Aboriginal Peoples and Physical Activity: A History of Country Parks in Western and Central Canada. University of Alberta in March 2020.
 Photo: University of Alberta Archives. Photo by author: "Bison in the Mountains" by author. Photo by author: "Bison in the Mountains" by author. Photo by author: "Bison in the Mountains" by author.

What is the Bison Belong Project?

Multiple year program with the goal of re-establishing bison in Banff National Park for the first time since the 1970s.¹
 The program featured a translocation of bison from the Elk Island National Park herd to Banff National Park.²
 Bison became extirpated from Banff, and elsewhere, due to overhunting and colonial policies to diminish this species that is essential to Plains Indigenous Peoples in North America.³

Research Questions

1. How were/are bison related to health and wellness outcomes of both Indigenous peoples and the land?
2. How can the reintroduction of bison to Banff National Park contribute to reconciliation and healing?

Our research project merges ecological sustainability practices with Indigenous perspectives on holistic health through the lens of the medicine wheel paradigm.

Methods

- Literature review conducted via keyword search of Google Scholar, University of Saskatchewan Portal, and University of Alberta Libraries databases
- Multiple source types: peer-reviewed articles, policy documents, panel discussions, political art installations

Thesis

The bison are of great importance to Plains Indigenous peoples, having roles in both ceremony and subsistence, and that importance extends to holistic health as outlined in medicine wheel teachings.

This cultural significance and effect on health has several implications for the Bison Belong project and its impact on reconciliation, decolonization, and the healing of both land and people.

Bison and Traditional Wellness

- Bison were central to nearly all aspects of life for Plains Indigenous Peoples⁴:
- main source of sustenance (high nutritional value, caloric intake, kilograms/animal)
- provided key items for ceremony and spirituality practices central to holistic wellness



Parks Canada and Bison Belong

IMPETUS FOR PARKS CANADA'S INVOLVEMENT

"On behalf of the people of Canada, we protect and present nationally significant examples of Canada's natural and cultural heritage, and foster public understanding, appreciation and enjoyment in ways that ensure the ecological and commemorative integrity of these places for present and future generations"⁵
 -Parks Canada Agency mandate

INTERDISCIPLINARY AND INTERCULTURAL PROCESS⁶

- Extensive consultation and engagement process beginning in 2012
- Indigenous nations, ranchers, conservation partners, non-profit foundations
- Indigenous and Western methods used in wildlife management
- Indigenous use of controlled burnfires, kinship connections
- Western soft pasture release system, calving practices



Banff Bison, Vancouver 2017, Author: Katja Schreiner, Photo: Katja Schreiner

Healing and Holistic Reconnection With the Land

SUMMER 2018: Indigenous youth filmmakers travelled in remote backcountry making short films about the experience.

- "...walking the path my ancestors once took was a memorable experience one that I will never forget."⁷



Author: Katja Schreiner, Photo: Katja Schreiner

JULY 2019: A group of Indigenous women trekked into Banff NP to see the bison.
 • "They are my relatives, my cousins, they are what connect me to my ancestors. It was almost sacred seeing them..."⁸

MODEL FOR HEALING HOLISTIC RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

- An inspiration for future projects in other natural areas, such as EBNP, within the UNESCO Beaver Hills Biosphere
- Focus on healing land and people through kinship connections and experiential activity

Reconciliation, Healing, Bison

BRIDGING POLICY AND PEOPLE

- National and international policy documents exist outlining Indigenous sovereignty and rights, to redress Canada's colonial legacy
- Difficult moving from policy to meaningful "reconciliation"
- Bison Belong project is a "real world application" of specific Calls to Action from Canada's Truth and Reconciliation Commission and several Articles from the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
- Calls to Action: 14v, 18, 43, 44
- UNDRIP Articles: 8, 11, 24



Author: Katja Schreiner, Photo: Katja Schreiner

RECONCILIATION, DECOLONIZATION, AND HEALING

"The recovery of the buffalo can help repair and renew understandings of Indigenous sovereignty"⁹

- Acknowledging bison were impacted by colonialism and recognizing Indigenous kinship with them can work to decolonize environmental stewardship.¹⁰
- Shifts focus from duty to relationship
- Provides opportunities for engagement
 - The Buffalo: A Treaty of Cooperation, Renewal and Restoration (2014)
 - Transnational document with articles connecting health, economics, education and buffalo
- The return of a species representing much of Indigenous sovereignty to its traditional space, also bolstering kinship connections via interaction. Is an act of decolonization.

Conclusion and Future Directions

- Returning bison to Banff National Park can heal the land ecologically and people holistically.
- The Bison Belong project has contributed to reconciliation and decolonization in several significant ways.
- These successes can be applied to other contexts for wildlife, natural areas, and national parks.
- Support is growing for more opportunities for Indigenous people to access bison for cultural and spiritual purposes including for example:
 - more Indigenous initiatives for bison conservation and bison ranching
 - long-term plans for eventual access to ceremonial items and traditional foods in Canada's National Parks

1. https://www.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=10548
 2. https://www.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=10548
 3. https://www.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=10548
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Newsletter Articles

Biosphere Stories: Listening to People and the Land

Bell, Linnea. "Biosphere Stories: Listening to People and the Land." *Beaver Hills Bulletin*. July 2020. <http://www.BeaverHills.ca/about/biosphere-stories-listening-people-and-land/>



Linnea Bell, Masters research student

Linnea Bell, Masters research student at the University of Alberta, holds a deep connection to the Beaver Hills Biosphere (BHB). In this article Linnea discusses her current research project that aims to tell the story of the BHB and the deep cultural connection many have to this special place.

As part of a team of University of Alberta researchers who have partnered with the Beaver Hills Biosphere, and with MITACs support, Linnea Bell is working with supervisor, Dr. PearlAnn Reichwein, to conduct oral history interviews and archival research within the Beaver Hills.

Her research project, titled *Biosphere Stories: Sharing an Environmental History of People and Places in the Beaver Hills*, will delve into and gather different perspectives of what the landscape means to various stakeholders, as told through stories of people and place. Information for the project will be documented through archival reviews, oral history interviews, field work and social gatherings.

"We want to share and record knowledge, memories and stories that community members have gained while living, working or playing within the Beaver Hills region," explains Linnea.

The project is intended to understand why the Beaver Hills are important to the people who have spent time in the region, now and in the past. Linnea's research aims to identify what makes the Beaver Hills special to those who have spent time there and determine what is important for future generations to know about the region and life on the land now designated a UNESCO biosphere reserve. Ultimately, Linnea's research goal will also help people learn how biodiversity has supported us and in turn understand how to support the biosphere.

In Her Words: Linnea's Story

My mother's parents immigrated to Canada in 1968, settling in Edmonton at first to attend the University of Alberta. Within a few years, however, they chose to move to the country with their two children to have a big garden, chickens, geese, and a small flock of sheep. Both grandparents were also very interested in geology, ecology, plants and soils, and living in the Beaver Hills area suited the family perfectly.



The Lincoln triplets, Nancy, Francie, and Pransie

My grandmother came from a rural background and was particularly eager to share this same experience with her daughters. Some years later, as a student at Colchester Elementary School in Strathcona County, my mother conducted an environmental study on her family's forty-acre farm as part of a school project. She observed the various ponds, puddles, and bodies of water and in her report concluded that, "Our farm does not have any dangerous fish!"

My grandfather went on to become a professor at the University of Alberta always retaining his interest in teaching others about the local landscape. My grandmother also continued to work in the area as a researcher of textiles, with some of her work being on historic fur farms of the area.

I was raised on the stories of the experiences of my family's life on the land in the Beaver Hills. My life was enriched hearing about the way my mother's dog would kiss the noses of the neighbour's cows, how another family's horse would lie down and refuse to walk when the kids wanted to ride, how my grandmother's garden yielded raspberry preserves, and about my grandfather teaching university students how to sample soil cores at Elk Island National Park.

I am currently working towards my master's degree in history within the Faculty of Kinesiology, Sport, and Recreation at the University of Alberta and I began my research as a historian with a bachelor's degree in History from Mount Allison University, New Brunswick.

Biosphere Stories: Tales From the Hay Lakes Trail

Schreiner, Katja. "Biosphere Stories: Tales From the Hay Lakes Trail." *Beaver Hills Bulletin*. October 2020. <http://www.BeaverHills.ca/about/biosphere-stories-tales-hay-lakes-trail/>

While certainly not the first nor likely the last trip locals have taken down the Hay Lakes Trail, this tale speaks to the significance of community involvement and perseverance, something residents of the Beaver Hills are no strangers to.

Nothing more than an unassuming gravel road in the north east corner of Leduc County, which runs diagonally through the south west portion of the Beaver Hills Biosphere, the modern-day Hay Lakes Trail yields little of its history to the untrained eye. The small green sign indicating its presence is modest and easily missed. Yet this trail was vital to early pioneers and industry in Alberta and boasts of a unique trip along its length.



As part of the Blackfoot Indian Trail network, the Hay Lakes Trail served as a link between the small settler community of Hay Lakes and the larger metropolis of Edmonton. Dating back to the establishment of Fort Edmonton, Indigenous peoples used the trail on their way to engage in trading at the fort. Ownership and control of the territory surrounding the Hay Lakes Trail was often in dispute amongst the Indigenous nations inhabiting the area.

The trail also proved to be important for settlers and the Canadian National Railroad from Edmonton to Camrose traces its path, as does an old telegraph line serving New Sarepta built in 1876. However, among all the treks down the trail, the most well-known involved Yardley Jones, renowned Edmonton Journal cartoonist, who, with a group of people, set out in March 1963 to challenge the walking record of CHED radio station's John Dolan who had walked from Wetaskiwin to Edmonton in 18.5 hours.

After stumbling upon the village of New Sarepta in 1960 while searching for Miquelon Lake, Jones became quite fond of the town and immortalized it in numerous of his editorial cartoons. Jones would later be named honorary Mayor of New Sarepta.

Motivated by the fitness frenzy inspired by John Kennedy's statement that, "American soldiers should be able to walk 50 miles in less than 20 hours," and John Dolan's challenge to beat his 50-mile walkathon time, on March 4, 1963, Jones led community members and students on a 50-mile walk from New Sarepta to Edmonton via the Hay Lakes Trail. By the time the group made it to Edmonton only four remained. The final four, Yardley Jones, Edmonton Journal columnist Barry Westgate, Transit Hotel manager Dan Mandaryk and high school student Erika Wanke (who, without permission, borrowed her mother's winter boots and joined the trek), completed the walk in 16.5 hours.

In 2013, to mark its 50th anniversary, this historic walk along the Hay Lakes Trail was once again celebrated and commemorated for raising the profile of recreation, fitness and health in the community.

This is just one great example of the stories, memories, experiences and perspectives being gathered for a research project currently underway that aims to tell the stories of the Beaver Hills and the deep cultural connection many have to this special place.

PART TWO - RESEARCH DATA SETS

Interview Suites

Oral History Interviews - Overview and Methods

Twenty semi-structured, oral history interviews were conducted and recorded by Research Assistant, Linnea Bell. Interviews were then transcribed for analysis by transcriber Dr. Jan Olson. The purpose of these interviews was to learn about participants' stories and experiences on the land in the Beaver Hills in central Alberta. Researchers anticipated that participants' stories would emerge during interviews and contribute to writing historical narratives of the region that bring together people and place, in other words humans and the landscape meanings they ascribe to the environment through time. In order to engage with this goal, we asked participants to describe and analyze the embodied experiences of living, working, and recreating in, what is now, a formally 'protected' natural area and a working landscape.

These interviews demonstrate the breadth of experience to be found in the UNESCO BHB. Participants came from a wide variety of backgrounds and brought different insights across each interview. The criteria for interviewee participation was open to include those who had past experiences in the region of the Beaver Hills and those who continue to interact with that landscape. This resulted in a time frame that spanned from the 1940s into the 2010s.

Individuals who have lived, worked, and/or recreated within the region of the UNESCO BHB were invited to participate in interviews through email. Successful recruitment emerged through snowball methods building on direct contacts and community networks through the summer and into the fall of 2020. The research team also expanded the initial list by means of non-random chain-referral and public recruitment by means of a poster, newsletter postings, email, and personal interactions. A call for research interview participants was shared as a poster on UNESCO BHB social media and newsletters; names conveyed as potential interviewees, courtesy of Dr. Liz Halpenny from the UNESCO BHB Board, were contacted with invitations; few recruits resulted from either outreach. Gradual relationship building resulted in additional interviews and some field work site visits (physically distanced), guided by a Field Activities Plan (FAP) approved by the University of Alberta Field Research Office within Environment Health and Safety, Risk Management Services (Appendix C).

Interviews were conducted by telephone or video calls, allowing for engagement from twenty-four participants. There was one withdrawal from the total twenty interviews conducted. Of the nineteen included interviews, four were conducted with couples who preferred to be

interviewed together. Participants were invited to share their stories about the land and landscape, and their own photos if so desired, as a collaborative means to form narratives. Interviews featured stories as a valuable extension to a pre-existing data set (transcripts) repositied at the Strathcona County Archives (see bibliography). Participants were able to send the research team copies of photographs, pictures, or maps from their own collections to share memories during interviews. Sharing of participants' photographs was not a significant outcome of these interviews, however some individuals did provide photographs or other items from their personal collections.

When conducting interviews, Bell made use of an interview guide and open-ended questions that allowed for a conversational interview format. Interviews were conducted either by telephone or video conferencing (Google Meet, previously known as Google Hangouts). This resulted in both audio recordings and video recordings of interviews as research outcomes.

Data is archived with the University of Alberta Library.

Research Ethics Application Overview

Prior to conducting interviews, researchers submitted an application for a Human Research Study through the Alberta Research Information Services (ARISE) system. This application was required by the University of Alberta for interview methods related to a Human Research Study. The complete application and relevant documents are included in Appendix A, Human Research Study Application Submission Forms and Documents for ARISE. In accordance with the Human Research Study approval received through ARISE, oral history audio and video recordings, transcripts, and photographs may be used for secondary analysis and/or repositied at an archival facility for enduring research and historical value (e.g. U of A ERA system, Dataverse, or other institution, etc.). Data will be retained for at least 5 years.

Oral History Transcription Method and Interview Repository

Interview processing was informed by practices recommended by the University of Alberta Library and anthropologist Dr. Jan Olson. As the project transcriber, Dr. Olson listened to all the interview recordings, transcribed the interviews as received from interviewer Linnea Bell, and compiled interview summaries along with a cross-referenced key word summary table. Dr. Olson and Dr. Reichwein developed the interview file numbering system and file structure. In the Interview Suite, each interview set includes a summary, transcript, and audio/audiovisual file; some also include images. Working in conjunction with University of Alberta Library, these file sets were repositied to Dataverse by the research assistant. Dataverse is a digital repository and was selected as an online archive for our project in consultation with University of Alberta library specialists.

Transcribing is an art. Consequently, the result depends on the transcriber. The project engaged Dr. Jan Olson as transcriber because she is an anthropologist familiar with oral histories and the end result needed by the project co-ordinator. She followed the Baylor University Institute for Oral History guidelines for transcriptions, with one exception: ellipses indicate a stall in the conversation. This means that various utterances (e.g. hmm, so-to-speak, whatever) and other words used to keep conversation flowing, are omitted unless it is absolutely necessary. This process is to keep the transcription readable for this project as it was focused on oral history and not on parsing the speaker's language.

All interviews were listened to and transcribed using a transcription program to audit the interview and to access time stamping throughout the conversation. Time stamps were inserted at the beginning of every change in the speaker and intermittently when the speaker was talking for a long period of time.

The interviewer begins each interview with the ethics form questionnaire. As the questionnaire is included in the package, a decision was made not to transcribe that portion of the interview and simply to indicate the time of the agreement to participate. On each transcription, the ethics form questions are also summarized. Courtesy copies of transcripts were sent to interviewees for comments and corrections. Subsequently, Linnea Bell incorporated posterior amendments.

Each interview transcription includes the name of the interviewer, the interviewee(s), the date of interview, the file number, the method of interview, the transcriber's name, and the length of the interview. Each person in the interview is identified by first name and last name initials. In one recording, the interviewees had the same first and last initial; in this case, the individuals are identified with initials 1 and initials 2. In two cases, interviewees requested anonymity and, for this reason, they are identified with "AA."

Each interview set also includes a summary of the interview with the name of the interviewee(s) and file number. Each summary begins with the age and, if relevant, work or education of the interviewee. The important ideas represented in the interview are drawn out and may include descriptions, activities, names of places or people, and any opinions expressed in the conversation. Also included are time stamped quotes that expressed the intent of the interviewees. The number of quotes and length of summary depend on both the length of interview and the interview content. For example, some shorter interviews may have a longer summary than a lengthier interview.

On each summary is also included Key place names, Key people mentioned, and Keywords/subjects. These words were then reduced into a shorted list that would then be usable to create a searchable index. The following two tables include the key word lists and what they cover. For example, 'Winter Sports' covers 'Birkebeiner, trail building, snowshoeing, skiing, and tobogganing'. I then created a Summary Word by Interview document. These summary words are the ones that would be used to create a searchable index. For example, if one is interested in knowing exactly which 'Winter Sport' the interviewee is discussing, then you would turn to the actual summary page for that interview.

The interview suite is structured with numbers from BHB-001 to BHB-019.

Each interview folder includes:

1. The audio or video file of the interview
2. The transcription of the interview
3. An interview summary
4. Additional materials if they were provided by the interviewee

Table 2. Interview File Information

File Number	Interviewee	Interview Date	File Type
BHB-001	Peter & Linda Kershaw	08/19/2020	Video (m-peg4)
BHB002	Ron & Ruth Bell	08/27/2020	Video (m-peg4)
BHB-003	Charles Schweger	06/26/2020	Audio (mp3)
BHB-004	Glenn Hvenegaard	08/25/2020	Video (m-peg4)
BHB-005	Baldwin Reichwein	07/06/2020	Audio (mp3)
BHB-006	Barbara Schweger	07/13/2020	Audio (mp3)
BHB-007	Geoff Holroyd	07/14/2020	Audio (mp3)
BHB-008	Jim Black	07/16/2020	Audio (mp3)
BHB-009	Joyce Hendrickson	07/17/2020	Audio (mp3)
BHB-010	Roy Renneberg	07/20/2020	Audio (mp3)
BHB-011	Jack Waller	07/30/2020	Audio (mp3)
BHB-012	Helen Trefry	07/31/2020	Audio (mp3)
BHB-013	Jeff and Marja Allen	10/01/2020	Video (m-peg4)
BHB-014	Curt and Janis Vos	08/05/2020	Audio (mp3)

BHB-015	Danielle Pollard	08/19/2020	Audio (mp3)
BHB-016	Katherine Turnbull	08/20/2020	Audio (mp3)
BHB-017	Anonymous1	08/27/2020	Audio (mp3)
BHB-018	Jocelyn Thrasher-Haug	09/22/2020	Audio (mp3)
BHB-019	Anonymous2	09/28/2020	Audio (mp3)

Interviewee Additional Materials

Photographs relating to specific interviews were included when participants shared photographs with the research team for inclusion in the data set. Copyright of these photographs is retained by the respective participant, therefore the owner must be contacted prior to subsequent use and acknowledgement of respective ownership must be given with all uses of images.

The photographs provided by interviewees cover a range of years, between approximately 1980 to 2020, and a range of locations.

- BHB-001 P and L Kershaw: Photograph fonds (n = 1000 images, some have file names, most not identified; including Trefrys; 1980s aerial photos) [1980-2020]
- BHB-005 B Reichwein: Photograph fonds (n=4 images, locations and individuals identified in file name). Image descriptions
 - Miquelon Lake Cabin, owners Albin Shanley and Frank Rusconi, winter n.d., Baldwin Peter Reichwein private collection.
 - Miquelon Lake Cabin, owners Al Shanley Frank Rusconi, front elevation, winter n.d., Baldwin Peter Reichwein private collection.
 - Miquelon Lake Sailing in Sailboat 1966, Al Shanley (right) and Bill Turnbull (left), 1966, Baldwin Peter Reichwein private collection.
 - Miquelon Lake Cabin 1962, owners Al Shanley and Frank Rusconi, rear elevation, winter n.d., Baldwin Peter Reichwein private collection.
- BHB-011 J Waller: A photography site owned and operated by Jack Waller, which includes photographs taken within the area of the UNESCO BHB.
<https://gurushots.com/JackDouglas/photos>

Interview Transcripts

Interview Keyword Suite

Transcriber Jan Olson coded key words in the interviews with a table correlated to the interview summary in each set of interviews. The data set for the interview suite is archived in the University of Alberta Library system.

Keyword Search by Interview Number

Table 3. Keywords by Interview

Interview Number and Interviewee	Key Words
BHB-001. Peter and Linda Kershaw	Beaver Hills, Birds, Ministik, Small Lakes, Winter Sports, Water Issues
BHB-002. Ron and Ruth Ball	Cooking Lake, Beaver Hills, Social, Water Issues, Birds, Winter Sports, Activities
BHB-003. Charlie Schweger	Beaver Hills, Elk Island, Small Lakes, Water Sports, Winter Sports, Water Issues, Social, Pressures
BHB-004. Glenn Hvenegaard	Elk Island, Miquelon, Augustana Miquelon Lake Research Station, Birds, Pressures
BHB-005. Baldwin Reichwein	Miquelon, Elk Island, History, Social
BHB-006. Barbara Schweger	Cooking Lake, Al Oeming's, Miquelon, Elk Island, Small Lakes, Social, Gardening, Activities
BHB-007. Geoff Holroyd	Blackfoot, Islet Lake, Elk Island, Beaverhill Bird Observatory (BBO), birds, Water Sports, Winter Sports, Pressures
BHB-008. Jim Black	Elk Island, Blackfoot, Winter Sports
BHB-009. Joyce Hendrickson	Small Villages, Small Lakes, Miquelon, Activities, Gardening
BHB-010. Roy Rennenberg	Small Villages, Cooking Lake, Blackfoot, Miquelon, Elk Island, Pressures, Activities
BHB-011. Jack Waller	Small Lakes, Elk Island, Social, Water Issues, Activities

BHB-012. Helen Trefry (1 and 2)	Beaverhill Bird Observatory (BBO), Blackfoot, Birds, Water Issues, Pressures, Water Sports, Winter Sports
BHB-013. Jeff and Marja Allen	Small Lakes, Villages, Cooking Lake, History, Birds, Social
BHB-014. Curt and Janis Vos	Islet Lake, Elk Island Park, Cooking Lake, Beaverhill Bird Observatory (BBO), Birds, Pressures, Water Issues, Social
BHB-015. Danielle Pollard	Islet Lake, Elk Island, Blackfoot, Water sports, Winter Sports, Gardening, Pressures
BHB-016. Kathy Turnbull	Miquelon, Social
BHB-017. Anonymous1	Ministik, Miquelon Lake, Beaver Hills, History
BHB-018. Jocelyn Thrasher-Haug	Strathcona Wilderness, Elk Island, Miquelon, Beaver Hills, History, Birds, Pressures, Family, Water Issues
BHB-019. Anonymous2	Blackfoot, Elk Island, Beaver County, History, Activities, Water Issues

Interview Keyword Summaries

Table 4. Keywords - Locations

Keywords - Locations	Includes
Al Oeming's Game Farm	
Augustana College Research Station	
Beaver Hills	Park, Country
Beaverhill Bird Observatory	
Blackfoot Recreation Park	
Cooking Lake	South Cooking Lake, Cooking Lake Airport
Elk Island National Park	
Islet Lake	
Miquelon Lake	
Ministik	
Small Lakes	Half Moon Lake, Antler Lake, Beaverhill Lake, Hastings Lake
Strathcona Wilderness Centre	
Villages	Armena, Bardo, Camrose, Looma, St. Margaret's

Table 5. Keywords - Subjects

Keywords - Subjects	Includes
Activities	camping, farming, 4H, hiking, horseback riding, hunting, photography, sheep raising
Birds	banding, bird counts, Peregrine Falcons, Trumpeter Swan
Gardening	Canning, gardens
History	Communities, Indigenous, Métis
Pressures	Blue-green algae, climate change, development, education
Social	Family fun, friends
Water Issues	Beavers, water
Water Sports	boats, canoe, kayak, swimming
Winter Sports	Birkebeiner, skiing, snowshoeing, tobogganing, trail building

Table 6. Keywords Summary

Key Places Mentioned	Key People Mentioned	Keywords/Subjects
Al Oeming's Game Farm	Birkebeiner Association	Beaver
Antler Lake	Ducks Unlimited	Birds, bird counts
Armena	Frank Farley	Birkebeiner
Augustana Miquelon Lake	Metis	Blue-green algae
Research Station	Mildred	canning
Bardo	eBird.org	Canoeing
Beaver Hills County	Lutheran Summer Bible Camp	climate change
Beaverhill Bird Observatory	Brian Peters	development
Beaverhill Lake	William Roland and Robert Lister	education
Blackfoot Recreation Park	Frank Rusconi	farm chores
Camrose	Al Shanley	farming
Cooking Lake airport	Snow Goose Festival	4H
Elk Island National Park	Phil and Helen Trefry	gardening
Half Moon Lake	Waskahegan Trail Association	horseback riding
Islet Lake	Herb and Irene Ziesman	hunting
Looma		Indigenous history
Miquelon Lake		Kayaking
Parkland Natural Area		lake fun
South Cooking Lake		lynx
Strathcona Wilderness Centre		natural processes
		Peregrine Falcons
		photography
		sheep/spinning/weaving
		snowshoe
		schooling
		social relationships/ family
		trail building
		Trumpeter Swans
		water

Image Suites

Library and Archival Research Overview and Methods

This research suite includes 109 historical images of districts currently associated with the UNESCO BHB region. The goal was to search and locate historical images accessioned in various local and regional archives. Selected images are listed and described with thumbnail images and photographic metadata. Images without a thumbnail image are entered by archival metadata that was provided by the archives. All entries contain relevant archival metadata to allow for future access and ordering to be determined by our research partner agency, the UNESCO BHB.

Images were selected and compiled using key terms (e.g. place names, activities, etc.) to search archival data bases and holdings in an iterative research process. Initial searches were based on municipal regions and contemporary cartographic information. Subsequent searches utilized keywords from interview transcripts of important activities (ie. boating, hunting, skiing, etc.). Other searches focused on specific photographic fonds such as the Ernest Brown fonds and Joseph Majakey fonds available online at the PAA, with an objective to locate images within the geographic area of interest for the broader Beaver Hills and nearby towns, villages, and sites such as lakes and farms. Research was primarily focussed on online archival fonds after the closure of archives and libraries during restrictions necessitated by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The libraries and archives that the research team surveyed are listed below with key contacts and website addresses for future contact as well as order images.

Table 7. Archive Overview

Archive/Library	Librarian/Archivist	Website
Archives Society of Alberta	Database	https://www.albertaonrecord.ca/
University of Alberta Libraries, Bruce Peel Special Collections	Bonnie Gallagher, map librarian. Other Contacts University of Alberta Library: Ann Carr-Wiggins, specialist librarian for Indigenous subjects, University of Alberta Library	http://peel.library.ualberta.ca/index.html

	<p>Katie Cuyler, Public Service and Government Information Librarian</p> <p>James Doiron, Research Data Management Services Coordinator</p> <p>Sean Luyk, Digital Projects Librarian</p>	
City of Edmonton Archives		https://cityarchives.edmonton.ca/
Girl Guides of Canada – Alberta Council Archives	Janet Allock, Archives and Museum lead	https://www.girlguides.ca/web/AB/Volunteers/Archives_and_Museum/AB/Archives_and_Museum.aspx?hkey=3e3da631-4390-4074-adc3-8e559eb6d553
Library and Archives Canada		https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/Pages/home.aspx
Library and Cultural Resources Digital Collections, Archives and Special Collections, University of Calgary (includes former Glenbow Archives fonds)		https://asc.ucalgary.ca/digital-collections/
Provincial Archives of Alberta (PAA)		https://hermis.alberta.ca/paa/
Strathcona County Museum and Archives	<p>Caryn MacGregor, Archivist</p> <p>Mike Boyd, Volunteer and Cooking Lake specialist</p>	https://www.strathma.ca/archives




Tables are organized by image location and are internally alphabetized. Thumbnail images are included when a photograph was available through an archival database or when a scan was made prior to our research team's shift to online research.





The Strathcona County Archives, Leduc Public Library, and Girl Guides of Canada – Alberta Council Archives hold significant print photographic materials that were consulted in person pre-pandemic but that remain unavailable online as they are undigitized material. Various photographic fonds at these archives are an area for future research when they can be accessed or for future partnerships with potential to fund image digitization to enhance knowledge of the Beaver Hills region. Field research activities were conducted in between June and August of 2020 with visits to the UNESCO BHB that informed additions to the historical images.







Images were compiled by Linnea Bell, Katja Schreiner, and PearlAnn Reichwein. They are presented in tables below that are grouped by geographic region and searchable by key terms (using Ctrl F). Images are watermarked and formal reproductions can be ordered from each archival institution for online purchase, based on their respective terms of reference.





Historical Image Suite






Table 8. Historical Image Suite





Image	Name	Description	Accession
ARDROSSAN			
	Agricultural Machinery	“View of a harvester/binder/ on Ed Kerr’s farm in Ardrossan, Alberta	PAA A7768 Creator: unknown Ca. 1920s
	Bremner Post Office near Ardrossan, Alberta	“View of wooden exterior of Mr. Foster's house which served as the Bremner Post Office, near Ardrossan, Alberta.”	PAA Image: 2959 Creator: Edith Fraser ca. 1911
	Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and telegraph office, Ardrossan, Alberta	Image of building with three individuals	Glenbow Archives Image: NA-1644-5 Creator: unknown ca. 1921
BARDO			






 <p style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">BARDO CHURCH.</p>	Bardo Church.	Profile photograph of the original Bardo Church in Tofield, Alberta. The wooden structure was built in 1908 and has a large, pointed steeple with several pointed arch windows. The church was struck by lightning and burned to the ground in 1921. It was rebuilt, subsequently struck by lightning and burned before being rebuilt a third time in its current iteration as a Lutheran Church. (see here for detailed history)	Peel's Prairie Provinces Archives <i>The Edmonton Bulletin</i> Page 7, Item Ar00703 Creator: unknown ca. 1910
CAMROSE			
	Arlington Hotel, Camrose	"Exterior view of the Arlington Hotel in Camrose, built in 1906."	PAA Image: A9002 Theodore Skagen fonds Creator: Theodore Skagen 1910
	Bull Pulling Cart	"Mr. Thompson out for a ride, Camrose, ox driven cart."	PAA Image: A9001 Theodore Skagen fonds Creator: Theodore Skagen October 7, 1906
	Camrose, Alberta	"Unidentified men working on the construction of the Grand Trunk railway bridge near Camrose, Alberta."	PAA Image: A4438 Joseph Majakey fonds Creator: Joseph Majakey 1912







	Camrose, Alberta	"View of Main Street"	PAA Image: A9003 Joseph Majakey fonds Creator: Joseph Majakey 1925
	Camrose, Main Street	Aerial view of Camrose Main Street	PAA Image: A9003 Theodore Skagen fonds Creator: Theodore Skagen ca. 1925
	Camrose Ski Club founding members	"Formal group portrait of the founding members of the Camrose Ski Club in uniform."	PAA Image: A19694 Creator: unknown 1911
	Railway station, Camrose, Alberta	"Three unidentified men outside the railway station in Camrose, Alberta."	PAA Image: A8998 Theodore Skagen fonds Creator: Theodore Skagen 19-?
	Scandia School, Camrose District	"Exterior view of the Scandia School, Camrose District."	PAA Image: A11463 Camrose and District Museum Society fonds Creator: Camrose and District Museum Society n.d.
	View of Camrose, Alberta	"Aerial view of Camrose, Alberta"	PAA Image: A8999 Theodore Skagen fonds Creator: Theodore Skagen ca. 1912





CLEAR WATER			
	Farm of George Wilkerson. Clear Water – east of Leduc	Image of a home and other buildings on a farm	PAA Image: B245 Ernest Brown fonds Photographer: Ernest Brown 1946
	Farm of George Wilkerson. Clear Water – east of Leduc	Image of buildings on a farm	PAA Image: B246 Ernest Brown fonds Photographer: Ernest Brown 1946
	Farm of George Wilkerson. Clear Water – east of Leduc	Image of buildings on a farm	PAA Image: B247 Ernest Brown fonds Photographer: Ernest Brown 1946
COOKING LAKE			
	'City of Edmonton' boat on Cooking Lake, Alberta.	Image depicts four people riding in a motorized boat.	Library and Cultural Resources Digital Collections NA-1328-64879 Photographer: Byron-May Company Ltd., Edmonton, Alberta Ca. 1916
	(Relief Projects – No. 156). Cooking Lake, ALTA. Highway Construction RP156-20, Moving Track on Grade	Image of individuals working on a railway.	Library and Archives Canada Item No: RP-156-20 Box: 02073 Accession: 1964-104 NPC Photographer: Unknown April, 1935





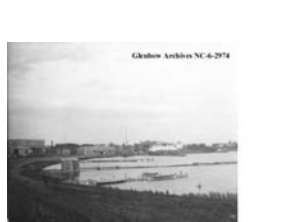
	(Relief Projects – No. 156). View of the camp buildings.	Buildings and road at Cooking Lake, Alta.	Library and Archives Canada Item No: RP-156-27 Accession: 1964-106 NPC Photographer: Unknown May 1936
	101 st Fusiliers, Cooking Lake, Alberta	Image is a group photo. "Postcard view. 101 st Regiment (Edmonton Fusiliers). Alberta's first infantry unit."	Glenbow Archives PA-4076-302 Photographer: Rogers, Edmonton, Alberta July, 1910
	Airport, Cooking Lake, Alberta	"View of freeze-up at Cooking Lake, Alberta"	PAA A5846 Leigh Brintnell fonds Creator: Leigh Brintnell 1933
	Cabin "Inglenook" at South Cooking Lake, Alberta	"Cabin named 'Inglenook' at South Cooking Lake, Alberta. This photo is copy loaned."	PAA A14169 Viki van Hogezaand fonds Creator: Viki van Hogezaand Aug. 1950
NO THUMBNAIL AVAILABLE (Image reproduction in Appendix B)	Coney Island, Cooking Lake, Alberta	Postcard image of a woman canoeing on Cooking Lake	SCMA ARCH00236 Cooking lake fonds Creator: Stedman Bros. 1909
	Cooking Lake	"Unidentified woman"	City of Edmonton CA EDM MS-1195-EB-31-42 Jean Schneider collection Creator: Jean Schneider ca. 1925






	Cooking Lake, Alberta	"An early seaplane on Cooking Lake"	PAA A1415 Creator: Unknown 19-?
	Cooking Lake, Alberta	"Unidentified people at Cooking Lake. Edwin C. Blair - photographer."	PAA Image: A4758 Joseph Majakey fonds Photographer: Edwin C. Blair 19-?
	Cooking Lake, Alberta	"Unidentified people at Cooking Lake. Edwin C. Blair - photographer."	PAA Image: A4757 Joseph Majakey fonds Photographer: Edwin C. Blair 19-?
NO THUMBNAIL AVAILABLE (Image reproduction in Appendix B)	Cooking Lake from Koney Island, 20	A group of individuals on three different boats on the water	PAA Image: B6543 Ernest Brown fonds Photographer: unconfirmed ca. 1900
NO THUMBNAIL AVAILABLE (Image reproduction in Appendix B)	Cooking Lake from the Boat House, Koney Island, 19	A group of individuals stand on and around three boats	PAA Image: B6542 Ernest Brown fonds Photographer: unconfirmed ca. 1900
	Cooking Lake Picnic	"People picnicking at Cooking Lake, including Flo Davis, Joe White, Doris Childs, Violette and Adell Canillo, Florence Perry, Loretta and Louis Biamonte, and Paride Diamille."	PAA A10896 Creator: Louis Biamonte Biamonte, Louis fonds 1949
PHOTO NEGATIVE ONLY, NO THUMBNAIL	Cooking Lake [Scenic View - trees] June	Photograph negative - fond contains many negatives	PAA PR2001.0496/2671 Nick Ochotta fonds




			Creator: unlisted 1963
	Cooking Lake trail, Alberta	Image depicts a dirt road leading straight into the horizon with fenced fields on both sides. An electrical pole is on the right	Glenbow Archives NA-1328-74329 Photographer: Byron-May Company Limited, Edmonton, Alberta ca. 1911
	District Camp S. Cooking Lake	Image depicts a group of Girl Guides posing for a group photo.	Girl Guides of Canada - Alberta Council Archives Girl Guides Log Book Creator: unlisted June 30- July 6, 1935
	Edmonton Grads At 'Airport' - South Cooking Lake	"L to R: ? , Noel MacDonald, Helen Northup, ? , Pat Page, Mabel Munton, ?"	City of Edmonton CA EDM MS-604-EA-715-98 Creator: Edmonton Grads Club Ca. 1935
	Esdale printers picnic, at lake side, Cooking Lake, Alberta.	Image depicts a large group on the shoreline and in the water with boats or a pier in the background	Glenbow Archives NC-6-1161 Photographer: McDermid Studio, Edmonton, Alberta 1914
	Esdale printers picnic, Cooking Lake, Alberta	Image depicts a large group sitting at picnic tables in trees	Glenbow Archives NC-6-1157 Photographer: McDermid Studio, Edmonton, Alberta 1914

 <p>Glenbow Archives NC-6-1162</p>	<p>Esdale printers picnic, ladies tug-of war, Cooking Lake, Alberta.</p>	<p>Image depicts a group of women posing with tug-of-war ropes</p>	<p>Glenbow Archives NC-6-1162 Photographer: McDermid Studio, Edmonton, Alberta 1914</p>
 <p>Glenbow Archives NC-6-1160</p>	<p>Esdale printers picnic, roasting calf, Cooking Lake, Alberta</p>	<p>Image depicts a group of men roasting a calf over a fire</p>	<p>Glenbow Archives NC-6-1160 Photographer: McDermid Studio, Edmonton, Alberta 1914</p>
 <p>City of Edmonton Archives EA-10-1933</p>	<p>Family Gathering at Cooking Lake</p>	<p>“In chair: Mary Sache. Back row, 2nd from left: Frances Sache. Front row, 2nd from left: William Sache.”</p>	<p>City of Edmonton CA EDM MS-56-EA-10-1833 Northern Alberta Pioneers and Old Timers’ Association collection Creator: unknown July 1925</p>
 <p>PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES</p>	<p>First Landing at Cooking Lake Airport, Alberta</p>	<p>“Leigh Brintnell flies into Cooking Lake Airport. People unidentified.”</p>	<p>PAA A5843 Leigh Brintnell fonds Creator: Leigh Brintnell 1 September 1933</p>
	<p>Homestead at Cooking Lake, Alberta</p>	<p>“Unidentified men, women and children outside wooden cabin at Cooking Lake, Alberta”</p>	<p>PAA A1411 Creator: Unknown ca. 1885</p>
 <p>Glenbow Archives NA-1328-64328</p>	<p>House on Cooking Lake trail, Alberta</p>	<p>“Barn and windmill in background” Image depicts a house and barn</p>	<p>Glenbow Archives NA-1328-64328 Photographer: Byron-May Company Limited, Edmonton, Alberta ca. 1911</p>
<p>NO THUMBNAIL AVAILABLE</p>	<p>Lakeview Inn at Cooking Lake,</p>	<p>Aerial photograph of Lakeview Pavilion and Dancehall</p>	<p>Homestead Aerial Photos Ltd. 315-133-130</p>







(Image reproduction in Appendix B)	from the south, 1956		Creator: unknown 1956
NO THUMBNAIL	Photo - Scene on North Cooking Lake Road	No description	PAA PR2005.0112/0062 J.R. Boyle fonds Creator: unlisted 1919
NO THUMBNAIL	Photographs - Road Construction Tofield to Cooking Lake AB	No description	PAA PR1972.0226/0208 F. R. F. McKitrick fonds Creator: unlisted 1930-31
	Plane and group at Cooking Lake, Edmonton, Alberta	The image is of a float plane, with one individual standing on the closer float	Glenbow Archives ND-3-4922a Photographer: McDermid Studio, Edmonton, Alberta, 1929
	Sailboats on Cooking Lake, Alberta	Image depicts a sailboat on the lake	Glenbow Archives NC-6-421 Photographer: McDermid Studio, Edmonton, Alberta 1912
	Sailboats on Cooking Lake, Alberta	Image depicts a sailboat on the lake	Glenbow Archives NC-6-422 Photographer: McDermid Studio, Edmonton, Alberta 1912
	Sailboats on Cooking Lake, Alberta	Image depicts a sailboat on the lake	Glenbow Archives NC-6-423 Photographer: McDermid Studio, Edmonton, Alberta 1912


 <p>Glenbow Archives NC-6-410</p>	<p>Sand Bar beach, Cooking Lake, Alberta</p>	<p>Image depicts a group of people playing, sitting, on the beach with a wooden, yurt-like structure</p>	<p>Glenbow Archives NC-6-410 Photographer: McDermid Studio, Edmonton, Alberta 1912</p>
	<p>South Cooking Lake, Alberta</p>	<p>“Unidentified men, women and children boating at South Cooking Lake”</p>	<p>PAA A1410 Creator: unknown 1885</p>
	<p>St. Mark's Church, South Cooking Lake, Alberta</p>	<p>“St. Mark's Church, South Cooking Lake, Alberta, surrounded by trees. This photo is copy loaned.”</p>	<p>PAA A14168 Viki van Hogeand fonds Creator: Viki van Hogeand ca. 1945</p>
 <p>Glenbow Archives NC-6-411</p>	<p>Swimmers at Cooking Lake, Alberta</p>	<p>Image depicts a group of men in swimming clothes standing on the shoreline, with another two standing in a rowboat</p>	<p>Glenbow Archives NC-6-411 Photographer: McDermid Studio, Edmonton, Alberta 1912</p>
 <p>Glenbow Archives NC-6-2974</p>	<p>Water front at Cooking Lake, Alberta</p>	<p>Image depicts the shoreline, buildings, and multiple piers at Cooking Lake.</p>	<p>Glenbow Archives NC-6-2974 Photographer: McDermid Studio, Edmonton, Alberta 1917</p>
<p>NO THUMBNAIL AVAILABLE (Image reproduction in Appendix B)</p>	<p>Yachting at Cooking Lake. Near Edmonton, Alberta</p>	<p>Ten sailboats on the water of Cooking Lake</p>	<p>Peel's Prairie Provinces Peel 3334 Creator: Fred J. Spalding, The Camera Products Co. ca. 1930</p>
<p>COOKING LAKE FOREST RESERVE</p>			




	<p>Cooking Lake Forest Reserve, Alta.</p>	<p>Landscape of Cooking Lake Forest Reserve</p>	<p>Library and Archives Canada Item No: T.S. 3679 Box: 1427 Accession::1960-125 NPC Photographer: Lonergan, G.J. 1921</p>
	<p>Cooking Lake Forest Reserve, Buildings on the N.W. 1/4 Sec. 32-53-20-4.</p>	<p>Image of various buildings</p>	<p>Library and Archives Canada Item No: PA-018721 Box: 1427 Accession: 1960-125 NPC Photographer: Lonergan, G.J. Date unknown</p>
<p>ELK ISLAND NATIONAL PARK</p>			
	<p>Boating at Elk Island Park</p>	<p>“Boating, Elk Island Park”</p>	<p>City of Edmonton CA EDM MS-59-1-EA-160-1700 Hubert Alan Hollingworth collection Creator: Hubert Alan Hollingworth 1932</p>
	<p>Edmonton Grads Picnic - Elk Island Park</p>	<p>“Edmonton Graduates at a picnic hosted by Mr & Mrs Cairns. Mr Cairns was the manager of McLaughlin Motors.”</p>	<p>City of Edmonton CA EDM MS-604-EA-715-14 Creator: Edmonton Grads Club 1923</p>
 <p>Steve, Oly, Bob, Luigi, Loretta, Margaret, Josie, Ismo, Biamonte, Frank, Ma, Lida, at Elk Island National Park 1949</p>	<p>Elk Island National Park</p>	<p>“A group of people at a picnic table in Elk Island National Park including Steve [Fridel], Oly [Fridel], Bob [Fridel], [Louis] Luigi [Biamonte], Loretta [Biamonte], Margaret, Josie, Ismo</p>	<p>PAA A10899 Creator: Biamonte, Louis 1949</p>





		[Rusconi], Frank [Rusconi], Flo [Florence Biamonte], and Lois.”	
	Elk Island National Park playground	“Group of people posing for photo on teeter-totter at a playground in Elk Island National Park, including Steve and Oly [Fridel], Bob, Valeria, Ev, Josie, Luigi [Louis Biamonte], Ismo [Rusconi], and Flo [Florence Biamonte].”	PAA A10900 Creator: Biamonte, Louis 1949
	Elk Island National Park Sandy Beach CGIT Camp	“View of people boating at the Canadian Girls in Training Camp at Sandy Beach, Elk Island National Park. Caption on photo envelope reads ‘No road around the lake – we were transported across lake by above launch’”	PAA A11171 Creator: Lamont Reunion Club 1927
	Elk Island Park - Checkerboard	A group of individuals play checkers on a giant board in the trees while others watch	City of Edmonton CA EDM MS-59-1-EA-160-781 Hubert Alan Hollingworth collection Creator: Hubert Alan Hollingworth 27 May 1934


 <p>City of Edmonton Archives EA-160-944</p>	<p>Elk Island Park Outing</p>	<p>“Transportation -- Cars (Essex Terraplane 1933) May Spratt; Clemmebelle Flett; John Price; Mr. & Mrs. Joseph H. Price”</p>	<p>City of Edmonton CA EDM MS-59-1-EA-160-944 Hubert Alan Hollingworth collection Creator: Hubert Alan Hollingworth 27 May 1934</p>
 <p>City of Edmonton Archives EA-160-787</p>	<p>Elk Island Park - Parking Lot</p>	<p>“Elk Island Park - Parking Lot”</p>	<p>City of Edmonton CA EDM MS-59-1-EA-160-787 Hubert Alan Hollingworth collection Creator: Hubert Alan Hollingworth 27 May 1934</p>
 <p>City of Edmonton Archives EA-160-789</p>	<p>Elk Island Park - Rest Area</p>	<p>“May Spratt, Clemmebelle Flett, John Price, and Mr. & Mrs. Joseph H. Price”</p>	<p>City of Edmonton CA EDM MS-59-1-EA-160-789 Hubert Alan Hollingworth collection Creator: Hubert Alan Hollingworth 27 May 1934</p>
 <p>Meeting of Prime Minister & P. Svarich 1951</p>	<p>Greetings to Prime Minister by Peter Svarich</p>	<p>“Peter Svarich is welcoming Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent at the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of Ukrainian immigration to Canada. Held in Elk Island Park”</p>	<p>PAA A17769 Creator: Peter Svarich 1951</p>
	<p>Harness Racing</p>	<p>“Harness racing taking place at Elk Island Park, Alberta”</p> <p>Image depicts three racers on a dirt track, with approximately nine onlookers</p>	<p>PAA A3414 Creator: Robert C. Fitzsimmons 1936</p>





 <p>Glenbow Archives NA-5677-7</p>	<p>Henry Wise Wood speaking to farmers, Elk Island, Alberta</p>	<p>President of United Farmers of Alberta, Henry Wise Wood, speaking to a crowd of farmers</p>	<p>Glenbow Archives NA-5677-7 Creator: unlisted 1920</p>
 <p>Glenbow Archives NA-1328-2736</p>	<p>Herd of buffalo, Elk Lake, Alberta</p>	<p>Image depicts a herd of buffalo on a hill.</p>	<p>Glenbow Archives NA-1328-2736 Photographer: Byron-May Company Limited, Edmonton, Alberta ca. 1914</p>
	<p>Herding buffalo at Elk Island National Park</p>	<p>Image depicts eight individuals on horseback herding a herd of bison while another herd is in the background. There is no notable foliage but there is a fence on the right</p>	<p>PAA KS44.1 Creator: Kensut Studio 1 Dec. 1941</p>
	<p>Island Lake in Elk Park, Fort Saskatchewan Alta.. Fort Saskatchewan: ca. 1910</p>	<p>"A view of what may be currently known as Elk Island National Park"</p>	<p>Peel's Prairie Provinces PC003646.2 Creator: unknown ca. 1910</p>
	<p>Lamont Reunion Picnic</p>	<p>"View of women gathered for the Lamont Reunion Picnic, Elk Island National Park</p>	<p>PAA A11173 Creator: Lamont Reunion Club 1956</p>
 <p>Glenbow Archives NA-1328-2746</p>	<p>Outdoors men with walking sticks near Edmonton, Alberta</p>	<p>"Possibly at Elk Island Park, now Elk Island National Park; F. G. McDermid left."</p>	<p>Glenbow Archives NA-1328-2746 Photographer: Byron-May Company Limited, Edmonton, Alberta ca. 1914</p>



	Peter and Alexander Svarich Laying a Wreath on a Memorial	“Peter and Alexander Svarich laying a wreath on a memorial to Ukrainian pioneers in Elk Island Park”	PAA A17779 Creator: Peter Svarich Photographer: Alpha Photo 1963
	Residence at Elk Island Park, Alberta	Image of a house surrounded by trees	Glenbow Archives NA-1328-2754 Photographer: Byron-May Company Limited, Edmonton, Alberta ca. 1914
	Sandy Beach, Elk Island National Park, Lamont, Alberta	Postcard view of beach-goers and swimmers. Two buildings are visible along the beach	Glenbow Archives PA-3680-853 Creator: unlisted ca. 1925
	South Korean Tour – Elk Island Park by Bob Matula	Approximately eleven people in a gravelled space. One is grilling meats while the others are standing nearby	PAA GR1989.0516/1308 #1 Creator: Unlisted (Bob Matula?) May 1975
	South Korean Tour – Farm near Elk Island by Bob Matula	A group of eight people stand in front of a picnic table. A barn and two other buildings are in the background, obscured by trees.	PAA GR1989.0516/1309 #1 Creator: Unlisted (Bob Matula?) May 1975
	Ukrainian Pioneer's Home in Elk Island Park	“Home under construction” The image shows work being done on the roof of the Home, with two people on the roof and three	PAA A17716 Creator: Peter Svarich 1951






		others working below”	
	Winter in Elk Island Park, Alberta	Image of frozen lake	Glenbow Archives NA-1328-2748 Photographer: Byron-May Company Limited, Edmonton, Alberta ca. 1914
HAY LAKES			
	Hunting Ducks at Hay Lakes	“Fred Sache and Dr. Seymour Archibald”	City of Edmonton CA EDM MS-56-EA-10-2204 Northern Alberta Pioneers and Old Timers’ Association collection Creator: Northern Alberta Pioneers and Old Timers’ Association Date: unknown
	Joseph Laboucan, Edmonton, Alberta.	“Born at Hay Lakes. Subject: Metis personalities” (see here for Metis Archival Project findings)	Glenbow Archives NA-3674-24 Creator: unlisted ca. 1914
	Strathcona Hunting Club	“Group photograph of the Strathcona Hunting Club at Big Hay Lake. Laurence Adamson was a member.”	PAA Image: A3877 Laurence Adamson fonds Creator: Laurence Adamson 18-?
KINGMAN			


	<p>Groups taken at Kingman, Edmonton, Alberta.</p>	<p>A woman facing away from the camera is serving four men at a buffet table at a picnic in Kingman.</p>	<p>Glenbow Archives ND-3-3204B Creator: McDermid Studio, Edmonton, Alberta 1926</p>
	<p>Groups taken at Kingman, Edmonton, Alberta.</p>	<p>A large group of people are gathered outside to the right of a gentleman with crossed arms standing behind a large white table. The table has coverings and there is a sign at the man's feet reading "Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes".</p>	<p>Glenbow Archives ND-3-3204A Creator: McDermid Studio, Edmonton, Alberta 1926</p>
	<p>Groups taken at Kingman, Edmonton, Alberta.</p>	<p>A large group of people stand, sit and kneel to pose for the photo. The group are outside and appear to be well dressed.</p>	<p>Glenbow Archives ND-3-3204 Creator: McDermid Studio, Edmonton, Alberta 1926</p>
<p>LAMONT</p>			
	<p>Lamont, Alberta</p>	<p>"View of Lamont from the grain elevator. Businesses include the Globe Lumber Co. and Windsor Hotel."</p>	<p>PAA Image: A2954 Creator: Edith Fraser Fraser, Edith fonds 1911</p>
	<p>Lamont, Alberta</p>	<p>"View of street in Lamont, Alberta with unidentified children standing in foreground."</p>	<p>PAA Image: A2962 Creator: Edith Fraser Fraser, Edith fonds ca. 1910</p>
<p>LINDBROOK</p>			

	Lindbrook School	"Exterior view of Lindbrook School. Caption on photo reads 'Lindbrook 1835'. School District 1835.	PAA Image: A10401 Photographer: Unknown C. 1910's
MISCELLANEOUS			
	A farmer's residence	"First farm on Grand Trunk Pacific out from Edmonton (Seton Smith's)"	PAA Image: B364 Ernest Brown fonds Photographer: Ernest Brown 1910
	Adamson Homestead near Edmonton, Alberta	"View of the Adamson homestead, located on the North Saskatchewan River near Edmonton. Settled by Adamson in 1890, later sold to Nesbitt 'Riverside Farm.'"	PAA Image: A3876 Laurence Adamson fonds Photographer: Laurence Adamson ca. 1890
	First farm out on Grand Trunk Pacific from Edmonton	"Seton Smith's"	PAA Image: B365 Ernest Brown fonds Photographer: Ernest Brown 1910
	Early Ukrainian Settlers in Native Costume	A group of nine individuals in Ukrainian traditional dress	PAA Image: B651 Ernest Brown fonds Photographer: Ernest Brown ca. 1904-1910
	Mundy's Map of Edmonton District	This map includes the area between Cooking Lake north to Morinville, and Lamont west to Stony Plain.	City of Edmonton CA EDM RG-200-8-EAM-556T The City of Edmonton Archives collection

			Creator: The Mundy Blueprint Company June 1910
MIQUELON LAKE			
	Boating at Miquelon Lake, Alberta	Two women on a boat	Glenbow Archives Image: NA-1678-16 Photographer: Unknown Ca. 1911-1914
NEW SAREPTA			
	n/a	A poster of the "Victory Fair" poster in Red Deer. The inset of the poster contains a headshot of Lieut. Geo Gorman, R.A.F. in air force uniform and goggles. To the left of him is his military biplane. Below him is a map trail of his aviation tour and a bird's eye image of a town.	Peel's Prairie Provinces Archives Red Deer News Page 8, Item Ad00802_1 Creator: McDermid Studio, Edmonton Alberta (?) 1919
POPLAR LAKE			
	Farm of Frank McLay, Poplar Lake	Three individuals work with farming equipment and a team of four horses on a field	PAA Image: B229 Ernest Brown fonds Photographer: Ernest Brown Ca. 1891-1904
	Harvesting on John Kennedy's farm, Poplar Lake	"Two binders at work"	PAA Image: B232 Ernest Brown fonds Photographer: Ernest Brown Ca. 1891-1904

	<p>Harvesting on T. G. Hutching's farm, Poplar Lake</p>	<p>A team of harvesters</p>	<p>PAA Image: B266 Ernest Brown fonds Photographer: Ernest Brown Ca. 1891-1904</p>
	<p>John Kennedy's farm. Poplar Lake. Frost & wood binder at work.</p>	<p>A group of farmers with horses and machinery</p>	<p>PAA Image: B223 Ernest Brown fonds Photographer: Ernest Brown Ca. 1891-1904</p>
 <p>City of Edmonton Archives EA-10-1440</p>	<p>John Walter's Logging Camp-Poplar Lake</p>	<p>A large group posing in front of a log cabin</p>	<p>City of Edmonton CA EDM MS-56-EA-10-1440 Northern Alberta Pioneers and Old Timers' Association collection Creator: Northern Alberta Pioneers and Old Timers' Association Date: 1890</p>
 <p>City of Edmonton Archives EA-10-1420</p>	<p>Logging at Poplar Lake</p>	<p>"Putting on a big load-D. Ricker's Camp"</p>	<p>City of Edmonton CA EDM MS-56-EA-10-1420 Northern Alberta Pioneers and Old Timers' Association collection Creator: Northern Alberta Pioneers and Old Timers' Association Date: unknown</p>

	<p>On T.G. Hutching's farm, Poplar Lake.</p>	<p>"Lady wearing Stetson hat, in binder – three horse team. Man stooking."</p>	<p>PAA Image: B256 Ernest Brown fonds Photographer: Ernest Brown Ca. 1891-1904</p>
TOFIELD			
	<p>Hockey Team, Tofield, Alberta</p>	<p>"Team photograph of the "Silver Seven," Tofield's hockey team. Back l - r: Jim Charlesworth; Gordon Haynes; Dr. Tofield; Bill Spilsted Middle: Nelson Legge; Stuart Hall</p>	<p>PAA Image: A4763 Joseph Majakey fonds Creator: Joseph Majakey 19-?</p>
	<p>Steam Tractor, Tofield, Alberta</p>	<p>"View of Henry Wood's steamer ploughing outfit. People in photograph unidentified."</p>	<p>PAA Image: A4435 Joseph Majakey fonds Creator: Joseph Majakey ca. 1905-1915</p>
	<p>Threshing Crew, Tofield, Alberta</p>	<p>"View of Henry Wood's threshing crew, Tofield, Alberta"</p>	<p>PAA Image: A4436 Joseph Majakey fonds Creator: Joseph Majakey pre-1914</p>
	<p>Tofield Public School</p>	<p>Image of the Tofield Public School. The large brick building appears to have at least three stories with a bell tower and flag atop a small turret.</p>	<p>Peel's Prairie Provinces Archives The Edmonton Bulletin Page 7, Item Ar00703 Creator: unknown ca. 1910</p>

	<p>William Wood Farm, Tofield, Alberta</p>	<p>“View of the William Wood Farm, located 1/2 mile N. of school in Tofield, Alberta. William Wood was Henry Wood's brother and arrived in 1901. People in photograph not identified.”</p>	<p>PAA Image: A4434 Joseph Majakey fonds Creator: Joseph Majakey ca. 1910</p>
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Field Work Image Suite

Field Work Image Overview



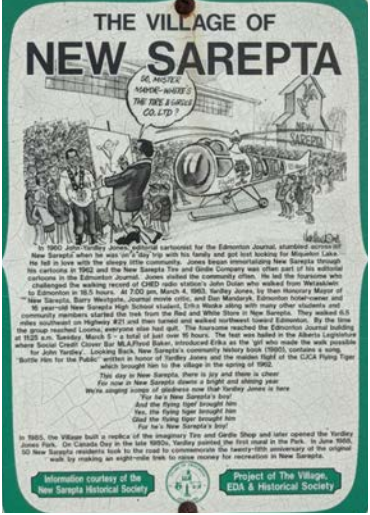
Field work photographs were collected on drive tours during the project. Driving tours were conducted by Bell and Schreiner, and by Reichwein, as a method to inform an understanding of historic experience, travel patterns, and cultural landscapes of the UNESCO BHB. Field work provided familiarization and contributed to understanding of geography and local history of the region that further informed researching in archives/libraries, interviewing, and writing newsletter stories.

Photographs were generated as documentation while visiting the town of New Sarepta and carrying out a driving tour along a portion of the historic Hay Lakes Trail. Photographs were taken and compiled by Katja Schreiner as a method of documenting some of the pre-existing public history signage and historic places in the region. Additionally, photographs were taken on field work tours of the region by Reichwein and compiled to document the longstanding presence of Métis Peoples evidenced by the historic St. Margaret's Church (Sainte Marguerite's Church), which is owned by The Métis Nation of Alberta and is a designated historic site on the Alberta Registry of Historical Places. Also documented were signs of hunting concerns and wildlife conservation partnerships; the St. Margaret's Church site is further informed in detailed discussion in the interview BHB-013 J and M Allen.

Table 9. Field Work Image Suite

Photo	Notes	Credit
	<p>Text reads: “The Village of New Sarepta Pelzel's Barbershop In 1930, Richard Pelzel became the official barber of the hamlet of New Sarepta. He lived in the back room and has his barber chair in the front. His shop was built on Lot 1, Plan 812 0845. He shared the facilities with Dr. Sam Riskin who offered dental services on a weekly basis. In 1934, Pelzel moved his barber business into the licensed pool hall. In 1935, the business moved to the family home. The front became a confectionary with Mrs. Pelzel offering sandwiches and coffee while her</p>	<p>-Information from New Sarepta Historical Society -Project of The Village, EDA & Historical Society -Photo and transcription: Katja Schreiner July 2020</p>

	<p>husband cut hair. The business thrived until the 1960s when due to illness it was sold.”</p>	
	<p>Text reads: “The Village of New Sarepta St. John’s Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Joseph (now New Sarepta) The first German Lutherans began arriving in the community in the late 1800s and early 1900s from Poland and Russia, particularly from Volhynia, Luch, Rovono, Koono, Vladimir, and Zewel. In October 1911, the congregation was organized under the direction of Mission Superintendent Pastor Knappe. The parish was formed together with the congregation in Hay Lakes. Pastor E. Turkheim, a German immigrant, became the first pastor on November 9, 1911. There were 19 families listed as members in October 1912 when the parsonage was completed. In 1917 the name was changed to St. John’s Evangelical Church of New Sarepta. On January 10 1927, the congregation resolved at its annual meeting to erect a new church 28’ x 40’ with a full basement. The church was ready for use in September; however, due to an outbreak of infantile paralysis there was a public ban on public gatherings. This delayed the church dedication ceremony to October 29 1927. A new parsonage was built beside the church and occupied in the fall of 1930. On February 26, 1936, a bell was purchased for the church at a cost of \$266.84. The bell could be heard as far away as five miles from the Village. It rang not only for Sunday morning services but also to alert the community when someone died. Prior to 1946, all services were in German. English services were then added and held once a month and soon the Sunday School started an English department which had an enrollment of 36 in June 1948. By 1954, English and German services were held on alternate Sundays. The St. John’s Lutheran Church congregation completed its new church in 1966.</p>	<p>-Information from New Sarepta Historical Society -Project of The Village, EDA & Historical Society -Photo and transcription: Katja Schreiner July 2020</p>
	<p>Text reads: “The Village of New Sarepta Railroad Station In 1912, the Canadian National Railway began construction of the line from Edmonton to Camrose. On November 19, 1914, the line was complete and the first passenger train arrived in 1915. In 1954, there was a train wreck by Wes Harke’s due to the soggy road bend. The CNR provided transportation for horses, hogs, and cattle. Beginning in 1933, August “Butch” Schlender operated a small livestock business east of the grain elevators close to the railroad tracks. The buying station continued until 1979. To complete carloads, the CNR would spot a partly loaded car and the breakmen would help the local farmers reload and load up the</p>	<p>-Information from New Sarepta Historical Society -Project of The Village, EDA & Historical Society -Photo and transcription: Katja Schreiner July 2020</p>

	<p>stockcars for a few of \$3.00 per switch plus freight at \$.10 per cwt. Cattle were priced at \$2.00 cwt and hogs \$3.50 cwt in about 1933.”</p>	
	<p>Text reads: “The Village of New Sarepta Lumberyard 1923-1953 Circa 1923, the P. Manning Lumber Company of South Edmonton built the first lumberyard in New Sarepta on Lot 17-18, Block 2, plan 578 CL, 5051 Centre Avenue. There was not enough business for full-time management. For several years, Wesel’s Store provided part-time staff from their store and finally purchased the business in 1930. Dimension lumber was trucked directly in from Pearson Sawmills in Breton Alberta, thus reducing the cost of lumber. Eventually, when the Breton supply ran out, lumber was trucked from Peers, Niton Junction and Entwistle. In 1944 the lumberyard was relocated to the old community hall where cement and finished building materials were also stored. By the early 1950s, trucking distance increased operating costs and made the lumber business unprofitable. The business closed in 1953, forcing the community to purchase its lumber supplies from either Hay Lakes or Bretona.”</p>	<p>-Information from New Sarepta Historical Society -Project of The Village, EDA & Historical Society -Photo and transcription: Katja Schreiner July 2020</p>
	<p>Photograph looking down the C.N.R. railway track in New Sarepta. Village is not pictured and to the left of the frame.</p>	<p>Photo: Katja Schreiner July 2020</p>
	<p>Text reads: “The Village of New Sarepta In 1960 John Yardley Jones , editorial cartoonist for the Edmonton Journal, stumbled across New Sarepta when he was on a day trip with his family and got lost looking for Miquelon Lake. He fell in love with the sleepy little community. Jones began immortalizing New Sarepta through his cartoons in 1962 and the New Sarepta Tire and Girdle Company was often part of his editorial cartoons in the Edmonton Journal. Jones visited the community often. He led the foursome who challenged the walking record of CHED radio station’s John Dolan who walked from Wetaskiwin to Edmonton in 18.5 hours. At 7:00 pm, March 4, 1963, Yardley Jones, by then Honorary Mayor of New Sarepta, Barry Westgate, Journal movie critic, and Dan Mandaryk, Edmonton hotel-owner and 16 year-old New Sarepta High School student, Erika Wanke along with many other students and community members started the trek from the Red and White store in New Sarepta. They walked 6.5 miles northwest on Highway #21 and then turned and walked northwest toward Edmonton. By the time the group reached Lacombe, everyone else had quit. The foursome reached the Edmonton Journal building at 12:25 am, Sunday March 6 - a total of just over 16 hours. The trek was topped in the Alberta Legislature where Social Credit Minister Don Cousens, introduced Erika as the girl who made the walk possible for John Yardley, Looking Back, the cartoonist who immortalized the trek. (1963) cartoon is being used in honor of Yardley Jones and the number 16 of the CCHA Paving Tiger which brought life to the village in the spring of 1962. This day in New Sarepta, there is joy and there is cheer For now in New Sarepta, Jones is here By the longest corner of sidewalks now that Yardley Jones is here The day in New Sarepta is here And the paving tiger brought him Yes, the paving tiger brought him And the paving tiger brought him For in New Sarepta’s here”</p> <p>In 1955, the Wilsons built a replica of the imaginary Tire and Girdle Shop and later opened the Yardley Jones Park. On Canada Day in the late 1970s, Yardley opened the first road in the Park. In June 1980, 50 New Sarepta residents took to the road to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the original walk by making an eight-mile trek to raise money for construction in New Sarepta.</p>	<p>-Information from New Sarepta Historical Society -Project of The Village, EDA & Historical Society -Photo and transcription: Katja Schreiner July 2020</p>

They walked 6.5 miles southeast on Highway #21 and then turned and walked northwest toward Edmonton. By the time the group reached Looma, everyone else had quit. The foursome reached the Edmonton Journal building at 11:25am Tuesday, March 5 - a total of just over 16 hours. The feat was hailed in the Alberta Legislature where Social Credit Clover Bar MLA, Flyod Baker, introduced Erika as 'the girl who made the walk possible for John Yardley'. Looking back, New Sarepta's community history book (1980), contains a song, 'Bottle Him for the Public', written in honor of Yardley Jones and the maiden flight of the CJA Flying Tiger which brought him to the village in the spring of 1962.

*This day in New Sarepta, there is joy and there is cheer
For now in New Sarepta dawns a bright and shining year*

*We're singing songs of gladness now that Yardley
Jones is here*

For he's New Sarepta's boy!

And the flying tiger brought him

Yes the flying tiger brought him

Glad the flying tiger brought him

For he's New Sarepta's boy!

In 1985, the Village built a replica of the imaginary Tire and Girdle Shop and later opened the Yardley Jones Park. On Canada Day in the late 1980s, Yardley painted the first mural in the Park. In June 1988, 50 New Sarepta residents took to the road to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the original walk by making an eight-mile trek to raise money for recreation in New Sarepta."



Text reads:


"The Village of New Sarepta




Diewert's Blacksmith and Welding

Blacksmith services were in demand from the time the first settlers arrived with their well-worn machinery in need of repair. The farm blacksmith provided an essential service and was often a place for the men to exchange gossip while plowshares were sharpened, horses shod and wagons repaired. Many of their farm tools were made on the blacksmith's anvil. There were a number of blacksmiths scattered around the settlement in the early years but William Kretchman, whose shop was located on a homestead a mile north of the hamlet, provided skilled service. His shop closed in 1919 and August Berkholtz opened a shop in the hamlet the same year. He operated a small chop mill on the same premises. Many businesses were often operated together to provide better service and allow the operator to make a living. The Berkholtz' shop operated until 1921 when Julius Neuman built his own on a business lot and Reinhold Elgert also built a smithy adjacent to this one. The Neuman shop closed

-Information from New Sarepta Historical Society
-Project of The Village, EDA & Historical Society
-Photo and transcription: Katja Schreiner
July 2020

	<p>in 1922. When Mr. Elgert retired in 1934, Mr. Neuman returned and opened a blacksmith business north of the tracks and moved it to Main Street in 1949. This was the last blacksmith shop in New Sarepta. It closed in 1978.”</p>	
	<p>Text reads: “The Village of New Sarepta New Sarepta Grain Elevators The Fraser Grain Company, owned by brothers Donald and Alex Faser, was a small chain of elevators that opened the New Sarepta in the summer of 1922. Don’s son, Bill Fraser, ran the New Sarepta Fraser Grain Company elevator in early 1926. The grain came in from a wide area by wagon in summer and sleigh in winter. Grain trucking began after the war. Lorne Wensel did custom hauling via truck. The elevator was open day and night. Bill operated the elevator for the family enterprise until the fall of 1930 when the stock market crash compelled the Frasers to sell their business to the Gillespie Grain Company. In the spring of 1943, the Gillespie elevator was sold to the United Grain Growers. The first UGG buyer was Axel Johnson. In 1932, the Searle Grain Company built a second elevator and Jim Moore was its first agent. In 1939, the elevators built annexes for extra storage space for the grain. In 1956 the UGG and Searle Grain Company swapped elevators and the UGG took the Armena elevator and the Searle Grain Company kept both New Sarepta elevators. This swap reduced costs by putting both elevators under one management. The need to reduce costs may have been necessitated by the decline of grain deliveries at New Sarepta as farmers changed their practices to big dairy operations and planted legumes instead of grain. To offset the decline, the Searle Company also handled coal, twine, weed chemicals and feed supplement. In 1965, the Federal Grain Company purchased the Searle Company. In 1970, the Alberta Wheat Pool purchased the elevators. The elevators closed August 1 1974 when the Alberta Wheat Pool could no longer maintain a profitable business. The elevators were demolished in 1978.”</p>	<p>-Information from New Sarepta Historical Society -Project of The Village, EDA & Historical Society -Photo and transcription: Katja Schreiner July 2020</p>

	<p>Text reads:</p> <p>“The Village of New Sarepta Municipal Government Prior to 1905 when Alberta became a province , area residents paid property taxes to the North West Territory Government in Regina. New Sarepta was originally within a small improvement district designated as 25-R-4 in 1909. In 1915 New Sarepta consisted of a railway station and a nearby post office. In 1921 the CNR subdivided its quarter of land and surveyed the first business lots. By midsummer there were two stores, a restaurant, two blacksmith shops and a community hall. Municipal government structures changed many times over the years. Alberta legislation December 20 1911, provided for self-government in rural Alberta. First, in 1913 the Improvement District of Blackmud No. 488 was incorporated. It became a municipal district in 1918 and later the Municipal District of Leduc #75 in 1944. On September 30, 1963, The Leduc School Division No. 75 joined with the MD to create the County of Leduc No. 25. In the late 20s, the MD of Blackmud provided a grant of \$900 to build a board sidewalk along main street. In 1913, O.P. Klein became the first secretary treasurer at a salary of \$125 a year. Horse drawn scrapers were used as dirt filling machinery and wages were fixed at forty cents an hour for man and team, and twenty cents for man only. On May 1, 1922, a controversial by-law, The Domestic Animal Act, came into effect, which provided for impounding any farm animal running at large. Many farmers were incensed! The Village of New Sarepta was incorporated January 1, 1960. The first mayor was Leo Trepmpner and the first secretary-treasurer was Fred Schlender. A small building located on Lot 13, Block 3 served as municipal office. In 1966 when natural gas came to the Village, the building was moved to Lot 20, Block 2 where it still stands today.”</p>	<p>-Information from New Sarepta Historical Society -Project of The Village, EDA & Historical Society -Photo and transcription: Katja Schreiner July 2020</p>
	<p>Photo of a cairn erected near the railway tracks in New Sarepta. Inscription reads: “This cairn is dedicated to the memory of the many pioneers of New Sarepta and district who suffered many hardships and disappointments to create a future for those who followed” “2000 AD New Sarepta Historical Society”</p>	<p>-Information from New Sarepta Historical Society -Project of The Village, EDA & Historical Society -Photo and transcription: Katja Schreiner July 2020</p>

	<p>Photo taken from inside a vehicle of the Hay Lakes Trail.</p>	<p>Photo: Katja Schreiner July 2020</p>
	<p>Text reads: "The Village of New Sarepta Wensel's Store In 1915 passenger service became available to South Edmonton on the Canadian Northern Railway (CNR) and when the only store in New Sarepta burned down in 1921, many local people used the train to travel to the Wensel Store in Strathcona to purchase their groceries. Mr. Wensel catered to these customers by providing free delivery service to the railway station. With a client base in place, William Wensel opened a store on Railroad Avenue in New Sarepta on June 10, 1921. The Wensels installed the first electric power plant in the community in their store basement in 1927. A second store, a brick building, opened in 1930 and the old store became a heated garage and residence. The business prospered in the dirty thirties because of the integration of the lumberyard, sawmills, trucking company in addition to the grocery, bulk oil and implement components. Accumulated assets were invested in a two-story department store in 1946. The Wensels granted long term credit arrangements to families thus showing their utmost trust in the growing community. This was the largest store located in a hamlet in the province of Alberta. The whole business operation required a staff of 20 people at its peak. This eventually led to high overhead costs and difficulty dealing with the first competition in 20 years from the Hetman's General Store. The discovery of the Joseph Lake Oilfields as well as Leduc No. 1 meant labour difficulties. Components of the business changed - the truck service was reduced, the lumber business phased out by 1953 and the implement dealership sold. On October 5, 1960, the store was destroyed by fire. It was not rebuilt but the legend of this complex and thriving business remains in the community."</p>	<p>-Information from New Sarepta Historical Society -Project of The Village, EDA & Historical Society -Photo and transcription: Katja Schreiner July 2020</p>
	<p>Photo taken from inside a vehicle of the Hay Lakes Trail.</p>	<p>-Information from New Sarepta Historical Society -Project of The Village, EDA & Historical Society -Photo and transcription: Katja Schreiner July 2020</p>



Text reads:

“The Village of New Sarepta

The Village School

The area in which the New Sarepta Village is located was in the New Sarepta School District #1548 from 1906 until 1918. The New Sarepta School District #4285 was officially organized March 14, 1927 and permission was granted to borrow \$2500 to cover the cost of the building, land, equipment and supplies. The one room school cost \$2870. The first board of trustees included H. Kublik, H. Drebert and F. Schlender. The first teacher, Mr. Hunter, was paid about \$800 a year. The janitor received about \$35 a year and the school tax rate was eight mills. In 1932 a second classroom was added and the school grounds were levelled for a ballpark. On October 15, 1937 the village school came under the Clover Bar School District #13 and remained so until December 30, 1954 when the Leduc School Division was formed. In 1939, the Division added a third classroom. The original village school was situated northwest of the Agriplex. In 1959 the old village school became the community hall. In 1954 a new school was begun at a cost of some \$205,000. It opened in 1955 with four classrooms. Shortly after, six classes were added on the south, and four on the north. Eventually, this became the high school and was extensively renovated in the late 1980s. By 1962, a separate elementary school was built. It expanded to 11 classrooms with gymnasium by 1965. This school also underwent extensive renovations in the late 1990s.”

-Information from New Sarepta Historical Society
-Project of The Village, EDA & Historical Society
-Photo and transcription:
Katja Schreiner
July 2020




Text reads:

“The Village of New Sarepta

New Sarepta's First Hotel

In 1917, The Prohibition Act made the sale of liquor illegal in Alberta. The law was thrown out after a plebiscite in 1923 showed public support for liquor sales. In 1925, Fred Schlender opened the first hotel in a building his father August built in 1912 at NW 34-49-22-W4. It was located at the townsite of St. Joseph and although it was intended to be a hotel, the main floor was used as a general store with the upstairs used as living quarters. Later when this building had been vacant for several years, it was moved across the railroad tracks. Extensive renovations were done to meet the required hotel standards. The upstairs was partitioned into guest rooms with an exit door and stairway in the back of the hotel. A kitchen and dining room were built into the main floor of the building. The barroom was annexed to the hotel with a separate entrance and was operated by Fred Schlender. In the spring of 1928, Fred sold the hotel business to Herman Wegner, The operator's license for the hotel was granted to his wife, Ida

-Information from New Sarepta Historical Society
-Project of The Village, EDA & Historical Society
-Photo and transcription:
Katja Schreiner
July 2020

	<p>Wegner, as he was not eligible. Ida was better known as Ma Wegner. She operated the beverage room and maids were hired to provide meals and room service. Ma Wegner operated the hotel for 25 years until it was destroyed by fire in the fall of 1951. Schlender, Hauf and Hanelt built the Commonwealth Hotel on the same site and opened in September 1952.”</p>	
	<p>Text reads: “The Village of New Sarepta The L.A. Trepner Shop Leo Trepner came to Canada in 1927 from Lithuania bringing with him his skills as a blacksmith. He purchased the August Berkholtz shop in 1927 where he sharpened plowshares and shod ‘wild’ horses. In 1939, to meet the increased demand for modern machinery he opened the garage and machinery business under the Minneapolis-Moline franchise. In the early 40s, an acetylene welding tank exploded and blew the building apart. In 1946 he built a new shop for automobiles and machinery. Leo tried a number of ventures in these years to try and make a living. He built rubber-tired wagons that were shipped to British Columbia. He also made a stone crusher to grind stones through a series of screens. The stone was then sold to Edmonton contractors for use in making stucco. In the early 50s, farms were becoming more productive and many started dairy operations to sell milk into Edmonton. The focus of the business expanded from automobiles to specialize in farm machinery. In 1953, Trepners acquired the New Holland Baler line, a machine field-proven before it was put on the market. In 1963, Leo died and his son, Marvin and wife, Maryanne, took over the family business and machinery sales continued to improve. A four-acre parcel of land was purchased south of the high school where a 9200 square foot shop was built in 1980.”</p>	<p>-Information from New Sarepta Historical Society -Project of The Village, EDA & Historical Society -Photo and transcription: Katja Schreiner July 2020</p>
	<p>Text reads: “In Celebration of The New Sarepta Municipal Library Its Founders and Supporters</p> <p>How the Library Came to Be The first New Sarepta Library Board was formed on February 13 1976 with Pearl Gregor (chair), Helen Drebert (secretary-chair) and board members Shirley Wrubleski, Adrian Frank, Lillian Darter, Shirley and Esmond Warren, Maurice Drebert and Otto Drebert.</p> <p>Friends of the New Sarepta Municipal Library Association was incorporated on July 27 1989 and comprised Sylvia Wentland (president), Valerie Brost (vice president and secretary), Kay Rousseau (treasurer), and members Alice Rapp, Karen Sherban,</p>	<p>-Information from New Sarepta Municipal Library -Photo and transcription: Katja Schreiner July 2020</p>

Emily and Marg Pickett, Nathalie Schulz, Audrey Otto and Linda McKinney.

Their role: support the library by funding unavailable to the library board; by organizing events; and by promoting awareness of library resources.

Students played a crucial role in establishing the first library in 1976.

- The 'Bring Back Books' contest was won by Pearl Gregor's 8A class who collected 2070 of a total 8600 books!
- Students participated in a walk-a-thon and raised \$2,000 for the library

On February 25, 1987 the grand opening of the New Sarepta Municipal Library coincided with that of the New Sarepta Community High School.

Many community members have served on the board, contributed their time as friends of the library, or simply volunteered whenever the need arose. Thanks to their efforts the New Sarepta Municipal Library is now a dynamic and vibrant cultural and social HUB for students and area residents in all forms of art, culture and knowledge.

Board (Chairs)



Pearl Gregor
Linda McKinney
Alice Rapp
Sylvia Wentland
Vera Gauthier
Sylvia Wentland
Elaine Lyon
Clarence Newman
Wendy Thompson
Roxanne Harke
Pearl Gregor
Tessa Hutchings


Librarians


Karen Hipkin
Judy Appleby
Colleen Kraska
Nadine Janus
Willow Schnell







Friends (Presidents)



Sylvia Wentland
LaVonna Steil
Anita DePew
Willow Schnell
William Munsey
Robert Lippiatt

	See you at the library!"	
 <p>THE VILLAGE OF NEW SAREPTA Post Office</p> <p>In 1905 Poullett Elliott obtained a petition for a local post office in the village of New Sarepta, North West Territories. The post office operated in the Elliott residence. In 1912 there was controversy over location as some folks wanted the post office to be called St. Joseph. On August 15, 1913 the post office opened with the official name of New Sarepta in the Grauman log cabin located at SW 34-49-22 W4. On August 16 the first outgoing mail contained 12 letters. In 1915 the post office was transferred to the Emil Klingbeil residence on NE 28-49-22 W4. February 3 1916 to December 5, 1927, it operated at the farm residence of Gustav Henkelman at NE 33-49-22 W4. Alice Knopp was postmaster January 7, 1928 until October 24 1944. The post office was in the front room of the Knopp home. The mail came in on the train and was transferred to the CNR train station with a two-wheeled cart in summer and a sled in winter. The train schedule was uncertain especially in winter when the mail often didn't arrive until the wee hours because of heavy snow blocking the train tracks. A stand alone post office was built beside the Knopp house in 1949. It was heated with a diesel heater and the postmistress wore long johns, winter boots and a long jacket inside during the winter months. The present post office was built in 1969. Between 1978 and 1980 the mailing list grew from about 250 to 380. The post office was run by the Henkelman family and descendents, the Knopp and Lehman families, from 1913-1981."</p>	<p>Text reads: "The Village of New Sarepta Post Office</p> <p>In 1905 Poullett Elliott obtained a petition for a local post office New Sarepta, North West Territories. The post office operated in the Elliott residence. In 1912 there was controversy over location as some folks wanted the post office to be called St. Joseph. On August 15, 1913 the post office opened with the official name of New Sarepta in the Grauman log cabin located at SW 34-49-22 W4. On August 16 the first outgoing mail contained 12 letters. In 1915 the post office was transferred to the Emil Klingbeil residence on NE 28-49-22 W4. February 3 1916 to December 5, 1927, it operated at the farm residence of Gustav Henkelman at NE 33-49-22 W4. Alice Knopp was postmaster January 7, 1928 until October 24 1944. The post office was in the front room of the Knopp home. The mail came in on the train and was transferred to the CNR train station with a two-wheeled cart in summer and a sled in winter. The train schedule was uncertain especially in winter when the mail often didn't arrive until the wee hours because of heavy snow blocking the train tracks. A stand alone post office was built beside the Knopp house in 1949. It was heated with a diesel heater and the postmistress wore long johns, winter boots and a long jacket inside during the winter months. The present post office was built in 1969. Between 1978 and 1980 the mailing list grew from about 250 to 380. The post office was run by the Henkelman family and descendents, the Knopp and Lehman families, from 1913-1981."</p>	<p>-Information from New Sarepta Historical Society -Project of The Village, EDA & Historical Society -Photo and transcription: Katja Schreiner July 2020</p>
 <p>THE VILLAGE OF NEW SAREPTA Shoe & Harness Shop aka Schuster's</p> <p>Ernest Benjamin built the first shoe and harness repair shop in the village of New Sarepta, North West Territories. The shop operated for about 20 years and provided the community with a good supply of shop tools. Schuster was recognized for many skills but became best known for his harness, binder canvas and shoe repair services. He closed his shop in the late 1940s. It was sold to William Mohr in 1951 who continued the business until 1961 when he left to retire in Edmonton.</p>	<p>Text reads: "The Village of New Sarepta Shoe & Harness Shop Aka Schuster's</p> <p>Ernest Benjamin built the first shoe and harness repair shop in the village of New Sarepta, North West Territories. The shop operated for about 20 years and provided the community with a good supply of shop tools. Schuster was recognized for many skills but became best known for his harness, binder canvas and shoe repair services. He closed his shop in the late 1940s. It was sold to William Mohr in 1951 who continued the business until 1961 when he left to retire in Edmonton."</p>	<p>-Information from New Sarepta Historical Society -Project of The Village, EDA & Historical Society -Photo and transcription: Katja Schreiner July 2020</p>








	<p>Photo of a replica of the fictitious New Sarepta Tire and Girdle Company often depicted in Yardley Jones' editorial cartoons. Taken in Yardley Jones Park, New Sarepta.</p>	<p>Photo: Katja Schreiner July 2020</p>
	<p>Photo of the CNR New Sarepta sign marker. Taken along the CNR rail line in New Sarepta.</p>	<p>Photo: Katja Schreiner July 2020</p>
	<p>Photo of the New Sarepta House of Prayer Church, near the start of the Hay Lakes Trail.</p>	<p>Photo: Katja Schreiner July 2020</p>
	<p>Text reads: "New Sarepta Moravian Settlement The Moravian church began in Bohemia and Moravia in the 15th century, based on the teachings of Jan Hus. Moravian settlement in Alberta dates from 1895, when congregations were first established at Bruderheim and Bruderfeld (now Millwoods), and later at Heinital and Calgary. As these settlements expanded, a site for a new community became necessary. Reverend Clement Hoyler found suitable land near Hay Lakes, and in the spring of 1904 the first thirty homesteaders settled on a block of 5,000 acres.</p> <p>The community was originally named Sarepta after a Moravian settlement in Russia, but when a post office was established in 1904/05 the name was changed to New Sarepta to distinguish itself from the Hamlet of Sarepta in Ontario.</p> <p>By 1918 the growing settlement decided to construct a new church designed by Reverend Hoyler in Carpenter Gothic style. The Moravian church at New Sarepta has retained its original appearance and is a visible reminder of the missionary efforts of Reverend Clement Hoyler and the transference of European settlers to</p>	<p>-Information from New Sarepta House of Prayer -Photo and transcription: Katja Schreiner July 2020</p>

	Canada through the bloc settlement process.”	
	Photo taken from a vehicle of the Hay Lakes Trail en route to New Sarepta. CNR tracks visible in the right side of the image.	Photo: Katja Schreiner July 2020
	Photo taken from a vehicle of the Hay Lakes Trail.	Photo: Katja Schreiner July 2020
	Text reads: “The Village of New Sarepta Berryman Motors Berryman Motors opened in 1949 as an agricultural dealership for the Massey-Harris company. Elven and Margaret operated a garage and automotive service as well. The original shop was in the old Berkholtz garage. In the spring of 1950, they built a new shop next door. Elven passed away on February 28 1980. In 1981 Berryman Motors was sold to Triple G Garage owned by Gary Schultz. It burned down in December 1994.”	-Information from New Sarepta Historical Society -Project of The Village, EDA & Historical Society -Photo and transcription: Katja Schreiner July 2020
	Text reads: “Centennial of Confederation New Sarepta Centennial Recreation Centre Erected by the Village of New Sarepta In permanent commemoration of the centennial of Confederation of Canada in 1967. Construction was made possible through the co-operation of the Province of Alberta and the Government of Canada.”	-Photo and transcription: Katja Schreiner July 2020

	<p>Photo taken inside a vehicle of the Hay Lakes Trail leaving New Sarepta.</p>	<p>Photo: Katja Schreiner July 2020</p>
	<p>St. Margaret's Cemetery, Strathcona County</p>	<p>Photographer: PearlAnn Reichwein Dec. 5, 2020</p>
	<p>St. Margaret's Church, Strathcona County</p>	<p>Photographer: PearlAnn Reichwein Dec. 5, 2020</p>
	<p>St. Margaret's Cemetery, Strathcona County, many graves circa 1919 influenza pandemic.</p>	<p>Photographer: PearlAnn Reichwein Dec. 5, 2020</p>
	<p>St. Margaret's Cemetery, Strathcona County, 51442 RR 203.</p>	<p>Photographer: PearlAnn Reichwein Dec. 5, 2020</p>
	<p>St. Margaret's Church, Strathcona County, 51442 RR 203. Signage: "Saint Marguerite (St. Margaret) Roman Catholic Church, In 1912, this church was built of dovetailed hewn logs on land donated in 1918 by Peter and Maggie Hourston. On June 1, 1915 St. Marguerite was officially established as a mission church. Over the years additions and renovations were made to the original log structure. Services were administered by priests from surrounding parishes until the church closed in 1951. In 1977, the adjoining cemetery was fenced and in 983 that land was donated by William L. Edwards. On Feb. 20, 1998, The Friends of Deville/St. Margaret's Society was officially formed to maintain and preserve this</p>	<p>Photographer: PearlAnn Reichwein Dec. 5, 2020</p>

	<p>historic site. In 2000, The Metis Nation of Alberta was granted title from the Catholic Diocese of Edmonton. Since 2000, through provincial and county grants, donations and volunteers, St. Margaret has been restored similar to its 1930's appearance. In 2003, this Church was designated as an Alberta Provincial Historical Resource. In 2013, this site became a Municipal Historic Resource."</p>	
	<p>St. Margaret's Church, Strathcona County, 51442 RR 203.</p> <p>Also see Hermis for Alberta Register of Historic Places, as below:</p> <p>"Heritage Value St. Margaret's Church and Cemetery are significant for the theme of community organization as evidence of Métis settlement in the area as well as through a local religious institution. St. Margaret's Church is architecturally significant as an example of log construction.</p> <p>St. Margaret's Church and Cemetery are valued as physical evidence of the Métis community which predated homesteading of the land in 1909. It was these Métis families who built St. Margaret's Church on the advice of travelling Oblate missionary Patrice Beaudry, himself Métis. Beaudry gave the church the name it was originally known as, which was Ste. Marguerite. These families made up an important part of the original congregation and their presence in the community is still visible in the names found on the commemorative plaque placed during the 100th year anniversary of St. Margaret's." https://hermis.alberta.ca/ARHP/Details.aspx?DeptID=1&ObjectID=4664-0315</p>	<p>Photographer: PearlAnn Reichwein Dec. 5, 2020</p>
	<p>St. Margaret's Church, Strathcona County, 51442 RR 203.</p>	<p>Photographer: PearlAnn Reichwein Dec. 5, 2020</p>

	<p>The sign reads: "Welcome to St. Margaret's Church, EST. 1915, Please help us take care of this historic site." Location signed as 51442 Range Road 203. Strathcona County.</p>	<p>Photographer: PearlAnn Reichwein Dec. 5, 2020</p>
	<p>Facing west from St. Margaret's Church at 51442 Range Road 203. "No hunting" signs posted in trees. Strathcona County.</p>	<p>Photographer: PearlAnn Reichwein Dec. 5, 2020</p>
	<p>Facing west on Range Road 203 across from St. Margaret's Church, Strathcona County. "No hunting" signs posted in trees. Cul de sac of terminal road to east Hastings lake. Site of three dead coyotes in snowbank, observed piled frozen and desiccated ventral-side up, in early April 2020. "No hunting" signs posted in trees.</p>	<p>Photographer: PearlAnn Reichwein Dec. 5, 2020</p>
	<p>On Range Road 203 east of St. Margaret's Church, Strathcona County. Signage reads: "Buck for Wildlife Cooperator, The Knapiks," with acknowledgement for enhancement and management of habitat and "wildlife resources" by County of Strathcona. Evidence of conservation partnerships with land owners.</p>	<p>Photographer: PearlAnn Reichwein Dec. 5, 2020</p>
	<p>South Cooking Lake, Strathcona County interpretive signage. "Welcome to South Cooking Lake" with archival images and human history.</p>	<p>Photographer: PearlAnn Reichwein Dec. 6, 2020</p>
	<p>South Cooking Lake, Strathcona County interpretive signage in context of public park. "Welcome to South Cooking Lake" with archival images and human history. Ice freezeway with public skating during a pandemic State of Emergency in Alberta.</p>	<p>Photographer: PearlAnn Reichwein Dec. 6, 2020</p>
	<p>South Cooking Lake, Strathcona County interpretive signage. "Gateway to the North" with archival images and human history focus on South Cooking Lake seaplane base.</p>	<p>Photographer: PearlAnn Reichwein Dec. 6, 2020</p>

	<p>South Cooking Lake, view to north west from south shore, with South Cooking Lake Airport on opposite shore. Interpretive signage in context. Snowmobile tracks in snow.</p>	<p>Photographer: PearlAnn Reichwein Dec. 6, 2020</p>
	<p>South Cooking Lake, south lakeshore looking northeast.</p>	<p>Photographer: PearlAnn Reichwein Dec. 6, 2020</p>
	<p>South Cooking Lake, south lakeshore looking northeast.</p>	<p>Photographer: PearlAnn Reichwein Dec. 6, 2020</p>
	<p>South Cooking Lake, looking north and east from south shore.</p>	<p>Photographer: PearlAnn Reichwein Dec. 6, 2020</p>
	<p>South Cooking Lake, view to north and east from south shore.</p>	<p>Photographer: PearlAnn Reichwein Dec. 6, 2020</p>
	<p>Photographer: PearlAnn Reichwein Dec. 6, 2020</p>	<p>Photographer: PearlAnn Reichwein Dec. 6, 2020</p>
	<p>South Cooking Lake, south lakeshore looking northeast. Snowmobile tracks in snow.</p>	<p>Photographer: PearlAnn Reichwein Dec. 6, 2020</p>



South Cooking Lake, view to east from south shore, as the red plane banks toward South Cooking Lake Airport on the opposite shore.

Photographer:
PearlAnn Reichwein
Dec. 6, 2020

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“Cooking Lake, Alberta” ca. 1900 [4757] by Joseph Majakey. Courtesy of the Provincial Archives of Alberta.

“Cooking Lake from the Boat House, Koney Island, 19” [Ernest Brown fonds, B6542] by Ernest Brown. Courtesy of the Provincial Archives of Alberta.

“Cooking Lake from Koney Island, 20” [Ernest Brown fonds, B6543], by Ernest Brown. Courtesy of the Provincial Archives of Alberta.

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Waskahegan Trail Association. "About." *Waskahegan Trail Association*. Accessed October 2020. <https://waskahegantrail.ca/about-2/>

Indigenous History Focused Bibliography

The following list of sources was compiled by subject librarian Anne Carr-Wiggin from the University of Alberta Library after initial conversations with Katja Schreiner and PearlAnn

Reichwein. These sources discuss some of the history of Indigenous peoples on the land currently known within the area designated as the UNESCO BHB. These sources are provided to give context and draw attention to the many data gaps regarding the histories of First Nations and Métis peoples within the UNESCO BHB.

The scant number of sources related to Indigenous perspectives and stories within the UNESCO BHB region significantly impacted the results of this brief bibliography. More scholarly work needs to critically engage this topic to gain a better understanding of the UNESCO BHB region's historical and ongoing importance to diverse peoples, both settlers and First Peoples.

Source types that are included in this bibliography include newspaper articles, published articles, poetry, scrip documents, and books. While the variety of sources is impressive and displays a wide range of content, it is important to highlight that the majority of these sources are not written by Indigenous Peoples, nor do they engage in community-based participatory research methods, which has been identified as appropriate for understanding community partners' lived experiences and knowledge of their environment (Cargo and Mercer 2008).

Collaboration Document

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1O-pvPsaChLgzEoedNAhsDyR5bkHPE3CnNxzdiOVvY4E/edit?usp=sharing>

Scrip Records

*short list, not exhaustive

Jeffrey S. Murray. "Métis Scrip Records." *Library and Archives Canada*. Last modified 9 November 2020.

<https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/aboriginal-heritage/metis/metis-scrip-records/Pages/introduction.aspx>

Library and Archives Canada. "Alberta/Assiniboia and Saskatchewan/Manitoba Commissions." *Library and Archives Canada*. Last modified 27 November 2013.

<https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/aboriginal-heritage/metis/metis-scrip-records/Pages/alberta-assiniboia-saskatchewan-manitoba-commissions.aspx>

Secondary Sources

Fortna, Peter. "The Beaver Hills Country: A History of Land and Life (review)." *The Canadian Historical Review* 92, no.2 (June, 2011): 369-371.

[doi:10.1353/can.2011.0028](https://doi.org/10.1353/can.2011.0028).

Graham, Laurie D. "Beaver Hills, Aspen Parkland." *Malahat Review*, 173, no. 1 (Winter 2010): 63.

Hedley, R. *East of the Beaver Hills: A history of Lamont, it's [sic] people and their achievements, 1892-1955*. R. Hedley: Edmonton, Alta. 1955.

MacDonald, Graham A. *The Beaver Hills Country: A History of Land and Life*. AU Press: Edmonton, Alta. 2009.

Matters, S. D., & Hood, G. A. "An Analysis of the History of Aboriginal Peoples in the Beaver Hills, Alberta, Canada." *Canadian Journal of Native Studies*, 36, no. 2 (2016): 149.

Parent, Chelsea A. "Wildlife Management in Parks and Protected Areas: Indigenous Peoples and Stakeholder Perceptions in Elk Island National Park, Alberta." Master's thesis, University of Alberta, 2017.

Newspaper Articles

Griwkowsky, Catherine. "Conference on Beaver Hills in Sept.; Experts, Politicians, Developers and Members of the Public are Encouraged to Attend to Learn about the Beaver Hills." *Sherwood Park News*. 1 August 2008. 13.

Web Content

Enbridge. "A 'living, working landscape': Beaver Hills earns biosphere reserve status from UNESCO." *Enbridge*. 11 October 2016.

<https://www.enbridge.com/Stories/2016/October/Beaver-Hills-Alberta-UNESCO-biosphere.aspx>

PART THREE - SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE PROJECTS

This project allowed for deep understanding of what the region of the UNESCO Beaver Hills Biosphere Reserve has meant to settler individuals and communities across time. More than this, however, the project has shed light on opportunities for future research and community engagement that may expand upon this project's historical focus.

Interview BHB-007 indicated a desire for greater collaboration and educational initiatives between the UNESCO BHB and residents. Such a desire represented by an interview participant also reflected a need for greater understanding of the UNESCO BHB purposes and goals by the greater community. Herein lies the potential for the integration of cultural heritage into UNESCO BHB messaging and media, as a method of demonstrating the relevance of the UNESCO BHB to the communities encompassed by it, and surrounding it. Additionally, there are opportunities to integrate cultural heritage and public history into educational strategies and programs, to better forward shared community knowledge of the UNESCO BHB.

Within the processes of archival research, the research team came across a variety of possibilities for future collaborations between the UNESCO BHB and local organizations. Some recommendations for future projects and collaborative opportunities are as follows:

- Future storytelling can draw on the interview suite to feature the voices and insights of residents and visitors familiar with the Beaver Hills region. For example, interviewees Peter and Linda Kershaw (BHB-001) as well as Jack Waller (BHB-011) spoke about wildlife and their connections to the land and community in the Beaver Hills over many decades. A series of story profiles could be developed for newsletters, talks, storytelling events (in person, online), and educational outreach.
- Strathcona County Museum and Archives digitization project — Relevant photographs and other archival holdings at the Strathcona County Museum and Archives have not been digitized. There is an opportunity for the UNESCO BHB to partner with this institution (Strathcona County) to make regional history accessible through the digitization and publication of archival materials, including photographic fonds depicting rare views of the region. An exhibition (virtual and traditional) could be co-curated with this museum and archive as well as the Strathcona County Public Library, further sharing the objectives of the UNESCO BHB, and the research integral to the Biosphere Stories project.
- Within the greater UNESCO BHB region are a host of public libraries. As seen by the research team in January of 2020, public presentations for storytelling at local libraries on the history of the region have been well received and allow for building of reciprocal relationships with community members. The emergent shift to online community events

as well as future in-person ones (e.g. public libraries, rural community halls) when feasible have potential to build community interaction.

- Organizations focused on children and youth, such as Girl Guides of Canada, 4H, or the Boy Scouts, offer another opportunity to encourage storytelling and stewardship among NGOs. There has been more than a century of Girl Guiding within the region of the UNESCO BHB, the continuation of which has been supported by organizations such as the Strathcona Wilderness Centre and individuals like Ron and Ruth Ball (BHB-002). These organizations provide the UNESCO BHB with the opportunity to amplify this legacy through educational programs. Youth-oriented programming may encourage youth engagement with the values of the UNESCO BHB.
- With a wider audience, the Alberta Historical Places Inventory presents the potential for use of an existing database of historical places to expand communications about historic sites in the UNESCO BHB as cultural highlights for tours and attractions as well as cultural and community linkages. As one example, the historic St. Margaret's Church is listed on the Inventory and its cemetery was transferred to the Métis First Nation of Alberta. The site is tended by a not-for-profit heritage group, the Friends of Deville/St. Margaret's Society, as discussed in an interview with Marja Allen (BHB 013).

Additional organizations with strong histories in the greater region are the Waskahegan Trail Association, the Beaverhills Bird Observatory, the Canadian Birkebeiner Association, Elk Island National Park, and the Government of Alberta. These organizations featured prominently within the stories and histories told by interview participants and may offer opportunities to further potential collaboration on heritage and educational initiatives that may be of mutual benefit.

While focussed on historical relationships between people and land within the area of the UNESCO BHB, the research outcomes of "Biosphere Stories: Sharing an Environmental History of People and Places in the Beaver Hills" may provide insight to the ways in which the Beaver Hills Biosphere Reserve Association may shape future interactions between people and landscape. The memories and lessons shared within the "Biosphere Stories" interviews illustrate some of the teachings of land stewardship and may outline some of the ways in which the UNESCO BHB may continue promoting the initiatives of the Man and the Biosphere programme.

Appendix A: Human Research Study Application Submission Forms and Documents for Alberta Research Information Services

Research Ethics Online Application Complete Form

1.1 Study Identification

All questions marked by a *red asterisk* * are required fields. However, because the mandatory fields have been kept to a minimum, answering only the required fields may not be sufficient for the REB to review your application.

Please answer all relevant questions that will reasonably help to describe your study or proposed research.

1.0 * **Short Study Title** (restricted to 250 characters):
Biosphere Stories

2.0 * **Complete Study Title** (can be exactly the same as short title):
Biosphere Stories: Sharing an Environmental History of People and Places in the Beaver Hills

3.0 * **Select the appropriate Research Ethics Board** (Detailed descriptions are available at [here](#)):
Research Ethics Board 1

4.0 * **Is the proposed research:**
Funded (Grant, subgrant, contract, internal funds, donation or some other source of funding)

5.0 * **Name of local Principal Investigator:**
Pearl Reichwein

6.0 * **Type of research/study:**
Faculty/Academic Staff

7.0 **Investigator's Supervisor**(required for applications from undergraduate students, graduate students, post-doctoral fellows and medical residents to REBs 1 & 2. HREB does not accept applications from student PIs):

8.0 **Study Coordinators or Research Assistants:** People listed here can edit this application and will receive all email notifications for the study:

Name	Employer
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Linnea Bell	Faculty of Kinesiology, Sport, and Recreation
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9.0 **Co-Investigators:** People listed here can edit this application and will receive email notifications (Co-investigators who do not wish to receive email, should be added to the study team below instead of here). If your searched name does not come up when you type it in the box, the user does not have the Principal Investigator role in the online system. Click

The researcher is responsible for ensuring that the study complies with the applicable US regulations. The REB must also comply with US Regulations.

1.4 RSO Managed Funding

- 1.0 *To connect your ethics application with your funding: provide all identifying information about the study funding – multiple rows allowed. For Project ID, enter a Funding ID provided by RSO/PeopleSoft Project ID (for example, RES0005638, G018903401, C19900137, etc). Enter the corresponding title for each Project ID.

Project ID	Title	Grant Status	Program	Project Start Date	Project End Date	Purpose	Other Information
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[View](#) RES0046675

1.5 Conflict of Interest

- 1.0 *Are any of the investigators or their immediate family receiving any personal remuneration (including investigator payments and recruitment incentives but excluding trainee remuneration or graduate student stipends) from the funding of this study that is not accounted for in the study budget?
 Yes No
- 2.0 *Do any of investigators or their immediate family have any proprietary interests in the product under study or the outcome of the research including patents, trademarks, copyrights, and licensing agreements?
 Yes No
- 3.0 *Is there any compensation for this study that is affected by the study outcome?
 Yes No
- 4.0 *Do any of the investigators or their immediate family have equity interest in the sponsoring company? (This does not include Mutual Funds)
 Yes No
- 5.0 *Do any of the investigators or their immediate family receive payments of other sorts, from this sponsor (i.e. grants, compensation in the form of equipment or supplies, retainers for ongoing consultation and honoraria)?

Yes No

6.0 * Are any of the investigators or their immediate family, members of the sponsor's Board of Directors, Scientific Advisory Panel or comparable body?

Yes No

7.0 * Do you have any other relationship, financial or non-financial, that, if not disclosed, could be construed as a conflict of interest?

Yes No

Please explain if the answer to any of the above questions is Yes:

Important

If you answered YES to any of the questions above, you may be asked for more information.

1.6 Research Locations and Other Approvals

1.0 * List the locations of the proposed research, including recruitment activities. Provide name of institution, facility or organization, town, or province as applicable

This study will not involve in-person interviewing. Interviews will be conducted over the telephone or through video calls. Interviewers will conduct interviews from either their home or office, dependant upon which is accessible and private. Interviewees will not be required to interact with the interviewer at any specific location.

The study will focus on various locations in Alberta within the area of the Beaver Hills Biosphere and larger Edmonton region. Some sample locations could be: Cooking Lake, Miquelon Lake Provincial Park, Beaverhill Bird Observatory, Cooking Lake Airport, the Strathcona County Library, Strathcona Wilderness Centre, and Sherwood Park, Alberta. Other locations include: U of A North Campus, U of A Augustana Campus (Camrose); City of Edmonton Archives; Provincial Archives of Alberta (Edmonton). The locations will be determined based on which locations are relevant to the stories participants wish to tell linked to the geographic region of the Biosphere.

We will work within the community as to engage with potential interviewees; we will use community events and personal connections to facilitate non-random sampling of interview participants. Additional interviewees may be identified through BHB partners (e.g. Parks Canada, Alberta Parks, Strathcona Wilderness Centre, Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village, Edmonton and Area Land Trust, local counties, and other municipalities, universities, and others) as well as other organizations. We may also engage with staff and citizens at public facilities (e.g. libraries, town halls, community halls) in counties of Lamont, Beaver, Strathcona, and Leduc.

- 2.0 * Indicate if the study will use or access facilities, programmes, resources, staff, students, specimens, patients or their records, at any of the sites affiliated with the following (select all that apply):
Not applicable

List all health care research sites/locations:

3.0 Multi-Institution Review

- * 3.1 Has this study already received approval from another REB?

Yes No

- 4.0 If this application is closely linked to research previously approved by one of the University of Alberta REBs or has already received ethics approval from an external ethics review board(s), provide the study number, REB name or other identifying information. Attach any external REB application and approval letter in the Documentation Section – Other Documents.

2.1 Study Objectives and Design

- 1.0 * Provide a lay summary of your proposed research which would be understandable to general public

This project will focus on the close connections between people and place in the UNESCO Beaver Hills Biosphere (BHB) region over approximately a hundred years. An environmental history will study the experiences of life, work, and recreation within the area and will be shared as a public history. Different views of how the Beaver Hills are a special place—in particular what the land means to the people who use it as told in the stories of people and place—will be studied through historic research, interviews, field work, and creative research activity. The project will explore memories and stories of people and place as a way to enhance knowledge and awareness of the region's history and unique environment.

The UNESCO Biosphere programme for Man and Biosphere (MAB) (2017) sets a goal "to promote the exchange and transfer of knowledge on environmental problems and solutions, and to foster environmental education for sustainable development." Environmental and public history research about the ways that people relate themselves to places within the biosphere support this goal. As shown by the Canadian Biosphere Reserves Association (2019), one of the goals of a Biosphere is to "work in partnership with all orders of government, Indigenous Peoples, the private sector, civil society organizations, academic institutions, youths, and residents." Research can be a way for community members to share knowledge about the region with the BHB and for community members to learn more about the BHB. The 2017 MAB Programme Strategy (2015-2025) outlines a set of goals, the second of these is to: "Contribute to

building sustainable, healthy and equitable societies, economies and thriving human settlements in harmony with the biosphere” (p. 17). Simply put, the MAB looks to study the reasons people want to go to certain places and have lives that are good for both the people and the environment. According to MAB goals, there is a need for the stories of citizens and visitors to the area to be told so that communities can connect to the Biosphere. When people share their stories and personal feelings, the importance of the place to the people within it can be connected to the environmental goals of the Biosphere. The purpose of this project is to strengthen the relationship between community members and the environment.

2.0 * Provide a full description of your research proposal outlining the following:

- Purpose
- Hypothesis
- Justification
- Objectives
- Research Method/Procedures
- Plan for Data Analysis

Purpose:

The stories of BHB residents and visitors can hold a deep significance to landscape and meaning. Existing historiography addresses the Beaver Hills as a distinct region of land and life shaped as a cultural landscape closely integrated with its physical environment. Various land users have engaged subsistence activities from farming and ranching to acreage life. Berry picking, riding, hunting, gardening, boating, floatplanes, cottages, and watching birds and wildlife number among pastimes common to the region. Approximately 12,000 people live within and know the area of the BHB; additionally, many visitors frequent the Biosphere, also forming land relationships with the area and a regional environmental history. We seek to listen to the many voices of the region and to examine what it has meant to its occupants and visitors. Some voices may indicate affinity for the Beaver Hills region, but fewer associate it with the term Biosphere. Sharing stories and memory will assist the BHB and its partners to build networks across communities and the BHB entity as designated by UNESCO. It will also help to bridge partnerships and citizens by sharing stories in common and building relationships.

Hypothesis:

I propose to argue that the landscapes within the area of the Beaver Hills Biosphere have impacted the lives and memories of people who have spent time in the landscape. From this impact, individuals will have developed feelings of identity that relate specifically to the landscape. This identity, however, will not have been shaped by the name, nor by the objectives, of the Biosphere; rather, some of the Biosphere objectives of fostering relationships between land and people will already exist for people engaged in this landscape. I anticipate that their stories will emerge during interviews and contribute to writing historical narratives of the region that bring together people and place, in other words humans and the landscape meanings they ascribe to the environment through time.

Justification:

This project has potential to build a network of partners, communities, and citizens aware of common stories as a web of shared narratives to advance the BHB. Similarly, it can help to enhance the outcomes of heritage interpretation, environmental education, and community knowledge. It can also contribute to the mobilization of natural and cultural heritage presentation and protection through future public awareness and engagement activities as well as affiliations with broad goals of UNESCO Biospheres.

Objectives:

The goal of the project is to encourage knowledge and awareness of the greater region of the BHB by means of research and community engagement in local history and storytelling. The key objectives are to:

1. examine the environmental history of the region and broaden scholarship;
2. create accessible public history narratives and reports to integrate voices of the Beaver Hills and greater region;
3. support BHB extension and outreach through activities with partners, communities, and citizens, for example heritage interpretation, education, advocacy, cultural appreciation, and tourism programs.

Research Methods/Procedures:

Semi-structured, oral history interviews will be conducted with participants, recorded, and transcribed for analysis. Interviews will involve adults only and be conducted by the PI and RA. We plan to interview individuals who have lived, worked, and/or recreated within the Beaver Hills Biosphere by extending an email invitation consisting of the Information Letter and expanding our initial list by means of non-random chain-referral and public recruitment by means of a poster, email, and interactions. We will also receive suggestions for potential interviewees through the Beaver Hills Biosphere Reserve Association Board that links to various community partner groups (e.g. County of Strathcona; Parks Canada; Alberta Parks; etc.). We will conduct and log approximately 10-20 oral history interviews by recording participants. We will explain the interview process and consent process to participants and seek signed consent. Participants will be invited to share their stories and photographs about the land and landscape as a collaborative means to form narratives; we will work from an interview guide and open-ended questions that can act as a road map for these conversations. Participants may also be photographed or video recorded if they consent. Researchers will log field notes of the interview as part of this field research. Individuals may be invited to a future focus group if the research project expands into a later stage of work. Data will be stored in a locked cabinet and on protected university systems. We will elaborate a plan for data archiving in collaboration with UA Libraries using the ERA system and DataVerse; data archiving and reporting tasks will complete the project.

Data Analysis:

Analysis will identify the participants (unless anonymity has specifically been requested)—because identity is a key component of this research project—and discuss their stories of land and experience within the Beaver Hills Biosphere as a means of historical research. If anonymity is

requested, we will code the identity of the interviewee and not take any form of visual record. Transcription will be conducted manually or using software as a pilot test. We will also triangulate interviews with archival and library research findings to build historical context around individual oral history stories; likewise, we will use the stories to highlight new knowledge of the Biosphere and place attachment and land ethic as we write a history of recreation participation and land. Based on an iterative process of a close reading of interviews, we will assess individual experiences and common themes arising from the interview data as an important new source of information. We will aim to describe and analyze the embodied experiences of living, working, and recreating in, what is now, a formally 'protected' natural area based on interview findings combined with field notes, archival, and library sources. Outputs will encompass publications, presentations, and shared knowledge mobilization. Future data analysis is possible given the archival nature of the project is, in part, intended to document interviews with identified adults for posterity. In this way, the recordings themselves are a targeted and valuable outcome of the project because they create documentation as an archives for the future. This is particularly important related to environmental history and changes over time.

- 3.0 **Describe procedures, treatment, or activities that are above or in addition to standard practices in this study area** (eg. extra medical or health-related procedures, curriculum enhancements, extra follow-up, etc):
- 4.0 **If the proposed research is above minimal risk and is not funded via a competitive peer review grant or industry-sponsored clinical trial, the REB will require evidence of scientific review. Provide information about the review process and its results if appropriate.**
- 5.0 **For clinical trials, describe any sub-studies associated with this Protocol.**

2.2 Research Methods and Procedures

Some research methods prompt specific ethical issues. The methods listed below have additional questions associated with them in this application. If your research does not involve any of the methods listed below, ensure that your proposed research is adequately described in Section 2.1: Study Objectives and Design or attach documents in the Documentation Section if necessary.

- 1.0 *** This study will involve the following**(select all that apply)
Interviews and/or Focus Groups
Materials created by participants (eg. artwork, writing samples, photo, voice, etc.)

NOTE 1: Select this ONLY if your application SOLELY involves a review of paper charts/electronic health records/administrative health data to answer the research question. If you are enrolling people into a study and need to collect data from their health records in addition to other interventions, then you SHOULD NOT select this box.

NOTE 2: Select this option if this research ONLY involves analysis of blood/tissue/specimens originally collected for another purpose but now being used to answer your research question. If you are enrolling people into the study to prospectively collect specimens to analyze you SHOULD NOT select this box.

2.5 Interview and/or Focus Groups

- 1.0 Will you conduct interviews, focus groups, or both? Provide detail.**
We will conduct interviews. Interviewees in the future may be invited to a focus group if research later expands.
- 2.0 How will participation take place (e.g. in-person, via phone, email, Skype)?**
The format of participation will take place via telephone or Google Hangouts.
- 3.0 How will the data be collected (e.g. audio recording, video recording, field notes)?**
Data may be collected through field notes, audio recording, and video recording. Participants will be able to consent to, or decline, the use of audio recording, or video recording even if they consent to being interviewed.
- Interviews conducted either over the telephone are to be recorded on a stand-alone audio recorder. Video interviews conducted over Google Hangouts are to be recorded through the recording function provided by that platform.

2.6 Material Created by Participants

- 1.0 Provide a summary of the materials created by participants that will be included in this research project:**
Materials may include photographs. Participants will be able to send the research team copies of photographs, pictures, or maps from their own collections to share memories during interviews. Participants will be asked if they would like to have reproductions of their images included with archival materials gathered in our research project data and in future shared with the data to be used in future by the Beaver Hills Biosphere Reserve Association communications group.
- 2.0 Who will have access to this data?**
The researchers, Beaver Hills Biosphere Reserve Association, and the Land Stewardship Centre of Canada through its contract for administrative activity

as secretariat for the Beaver Hills Biosphere Reserve Association Board. Ultimately the public could see such images reproduced from original data.

- 3.0 When publicly reporting data or disseminating results of your study (eg. presentation, reports, articles, books, curriculum material, performances, etc) that include the materials created by participants, what steps will you take to protect those who may be represented or identified - both participants and non-participants?**
- In the case of participants who have consented to us reproducing personal materials in public, identities will not be protected. Our rationale is taking and saving visual records of the participants (i.e. photographs and videos of faces/persons) is valuable to historians as it offers a way to re-think and document the research process; 'putting a face and a name to the past' brings the memories of people and communities who become partners in research as well as the focus of a dialogical study. Sharing images from private collections is another form of archival data collection related to memory and story telling using visual records for data and interpretation.
- In the case of images containing non-participants (e.g. family photos of farmers, sailboaters, or pilots in the Beaver Hills circa 1920), identifiers (ex. names) will be included if known as a form of historical documentation and research typical of the discipline that aims to record and interpret the past for environmental and public history purposes.
- 4.0 What opportunities are provided to participants to choose to be identified as the author/creator of the materials created in situations where it makes sense to do so?**
- Materials from participants will be identified and credited for provenance and content, for example a historic photograph will be captioned to detail the source of the image (e.g John Smith Private Collection, Wop May docks his floatplane, South Cooking Lake Aerodrome, photographer Ellie May, 1925). Also citations will include details to identify sources of information. The photographer will not always be identifiable depending on the source of image.
- 5.0 If necessary, what arrangements will you make to return original materials to participants?**
- Copies of materials provided by participants will only be shared electronically, therefore they will not need to be returned.
- 6.0 Will you be using audio/video recording equipment and/or other capture of sound or images for the study?**
- Yes No
- If YES, provide details:**
- Audio recording equipment will be used to record interviews. The purpose of this will be to provide the possibility for interview transcription, as well as for possible use of soundbites. Additionally, video recordings may be taken, provided the participant consents. The opportunity to consent to only audio recordings and not any image recordings will be available.

3.1 Risk Assessment

1.0 * Provide your assessment of the risks that may be associated with this research:

Minimal Risk - research in which the probability and magnitude of possible harms implied by participation is no greater than those encountered by participants in those aspects of their everyday life that relate to the research (TCPS2)

2.0 * Select all that might apply:

Description of Possible Physical Risks and Discomforts

- No Participants might feel physical fatigue, e.g. sleep deprivation
- No Participants might feel physical stress, e.g. cardiovascular stress tests
- No Participants might sustain injury, infection, and intervention side-effects or complications
- No The physical risks will be greater than those encountered by the participants in everyday life

Possible Psychological, Emotional, Social and Other Risks and Discomforts

- No Participants might feel psychologically or emotionally stressed, demeaned, embarrassed, worried, anxious, scared or distressed, e.g. description of painful or traumatic events
- No Participants might feel psychological or mental fatigue, e.g. intense concentration required
- Possibly Participants might experience cultural or social risk, e.g. loss of privacy or status or damage to reputation
- No Participants might be exposed to economic or legal risk, for instance non-anonymized workplace surveys
- No The risks will be greater than those encountered by the participants in everyday life

3.0 * Provide details of all the risks and discomforts associated with the research for which you indicated YES or POSSIBLY above.

Risks: Foreseeable risks include being recognized by name and narratives. These will become public unless an interviewee asks for anonymity by specific request. The risks are minimized through informed consent so that participants understand their information will become public, and they know they can decline to respond to any question. Participants can also withdraw from the interview at any time and participation is voluntary. Withdrawal of interview data can be accepted up to two weeks after the interview takes place.

Confidentiality and Anonymity: All information that participants offer will be considered public, meaning that it will not be confidential, unless by their specific request. Participants can be identified in the sharing of research results. If a participant wants to be anonymous, personal information will be coded and secured in a secure location within a researcher's office, and the participant will not be identified by name or photograph in any presentations

or publications.

Voluntary Participation: Participants are under no obligation to participate. Participation is completely voluntary. Participants are free to decide what information they wish to share. At any time during the interview, they can decline to respond to any specific questions, and we can move to another question. They are free to withdraw from the interview at any time without consequence by telling the interviewer. If they withdraw from the interview, their information will be removed from the project based on their specific request asking to opt out of the study. If they decide to withdraw from the study after the interview, requests for withdrawal of their interview data can be accepted up to two weeks after the interview takes place.

4.0 * Describe how you will manage and minimize risks and discomforts, as well as mitigate harm:

Risks will be minimized by seeking informed consent, coding information/identities if requested, and respecting that participants can decline at any time to respond in an interview. Interviewers will also ask participants how they are during the interview and researchers can also turn the recording device off or on when so requested by interview participants. Interview participants can request to withdraw from the study and have their information removed up to one month after the interview takes place. They will hear an explanation by the research team, can ask questions, and will be asked for both verbal consent and to sign an informed consent letter before the interview begins.

5.0 Is there a possibility that your research procedures will lead to unexpected findings, adverse reactions, or similar results that may require follow-up (i.e. individuals disclose that they are upset or distressed during an interview/questionnaire, unanticipated findings on MRI, etc.)?

Yes No

6.0 If you are using any tests in this study diagnostically, indicate the member(s) of the study team who will administer the measures/instruments:

Test Name	Test Administrator	Organization	Administrator's Qualification
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There are no items to display

7.0 If any research related procedures/tests could be interpreted diagnostically, will these be reported back to the participants and if so, how and by whom?

3.2 Benefits Analysis

1.0 * Describe any potential benefits of the proposed research to the participants. If there are no benefits, state this explicitly:

There are no benefits to you participating in this study except for the

opportunity to: 1) share and record knowledge, memories, and stories; 2) contribute to community knowledge about the region's history; and 3) exchange and collaborate with the UNESCO Beaver Hills Biosphere Reserve Association. No remuneration or benefits will be paid to interview volunteers.

2.0 * Describe the scientific and/or scholarly benefits of the proposed research:

Potential benefits to scholarship include: making a contribution to academic research and knowledge about the greater Beaver Hills Biosphere region; potential to inform public policy perspectives and management; potential to enhance understanding of environmental and public history through humanities research.

3.0 If this research involves risk to participants explain how the benefits outweigh the risks.

The foreseeable risks include being recognized by name, photograph, visual recording, and narratives. The benefits of adding to scholarship, recording knowledge, and contributing to the understanding of community, environmental, and recreational history in Alberta will outweigh these minimal risks and participants will be informed of their ability to withdraw at anytime or not respond to particular questions. Participants can ask for anonymity by specific request. The loss of undocumented memories about lived experiences within the Biosphere is a risk that could result from not carrying out such research; this project directly addresses and avoids this liability by pro-actively generating an archives of recordings and studying public and environmental history, thus encouraging further scholarship on this region of Alberta and a UNESCO Biosphere site.

4.1 Participant Information

1.0 * Will you be recruiting human participants (i.e. enrolling people into the study, sending people online surveys to complete)?

Yes No

1.1 Will participants be recruited or their data be collected from Alberta Health Services or Covenant Health or data custodian as defined in the Alberta Health Information Act?

Yes No

4.2 Additional Participant Information

1.0 Describe the participants that will be included in this study. Outline ALL participants (i.e. if you are enrolling healthy controls as well):

Participants will include adults only (18 and older) who have had experiences of living, working, or recreating within the region of what is today called the Beaver Hills Biosphere. The number of participants and the total number of interviews is open ended (e.g. approx. 20-40).

2.0 * Describe and justify the inclusion criteria for participants (e.g. age range, health status, gender, etc.):

Individuals may include participants from a variety of qualifying groups. For example, participants may include those who have lived in the BHB, individuals who worked with organizations affiliated with the BHB, or individuals who participated in recreation or leisure activities in the BHB. This study will involve adults who are 18 or older in age, as the study only contains the limiting factors of age and a specific geographical focus. Individuals must be able to give their own informed consent.

3.0 Describe and justify the exclusion criteria for participants:

We will exclude anyone under the age of 18 because the project is focused on gathering data from those of legal age in Alberta. We focus on memories of experiences occurring within the past century as described by adults of legal age who are able to give informed consent.

4.0 Participants

4.1 How many participants do you hope to recruit (including controls, if applicable?)

40

4.2 Of these, how many are controls, if applicable?

0

4.3 If this is a multi-site study, how many participants do you anticipate will be enrolled in the entire study?

40

5.0 Justification for sample size:

Non-random recruitment will draw approximately 20-40 interviewees in an open ended number of interviews. The semi-structured oral history method holds that individual stories are implicitly valuable. An empirically determined sample size is less important than preliminary methods testing and findings for this type of qualitative research.

4.4 Recruitment of Participants (non-Health)

1.0 Recruitment

1.1 How will you identify potential participants? Outline all of the means you will use to identify who may be eligible to be in the study (i.e. response to advertising such as flyers, posters, ads in newspapers, websites, email, list serves, community organization referrals, etc.)

Interview participants will be identified through purposive and snowball sampling. Potential participants will be identified through BHB partnerships and events; others may be identified as a non-random chain referral during the interview process. We will reach out to specific individuals by email and phone to recruit participants. We will work with groups such as the Beaverhill Bird Observatory (BBO); Strathcona Wilderness Centre (SWC); Counties of Beaver, Lamont, Strathcona, and Leduc; and Alberta Parks. As an example, we will attend events hosted by the BHB and BBO as to engage with community members and potential participants.

Additionally, we will attend community events within the Counties of Beaver, Lamont, Strathcona, and Leduc as to become more familiar with the communities in the BHB region. Alternately, we can search for contact information online from public sources (e.g. public telephone directories; club newsletters; etc.) to seek out potential recruits by name. Social contacts may lead to snowball and recruitment. Potential participants will be invited to participate by the researchers through direct contact by email or telephone. We may also reach out through community organization newsletters, websites, bulletin boards, and social media by means of a poster, Recruitment Email, and Letter of Information as a call for participants, which offers an opportunity to find other volunteers interested in taking part in the study.

1.2 Once you have identified a list of potentially eligible participants, indicate how the potential participants' names will be passed on to the researchers AND how will the potential participants be approached about the research.

A list of potentially eligible participants will be identified by the PI and RA who will develop and determine the list. Potential participants will be invited to participate by the RA through direct contact by email or telephone; they will receive the recruitment email, information letter, and/or discuss the project with the PI and/or RA.

2.0 Pre-Existing Relationships

2.1 Will potential participants be recruited through pre-existing relationships with researchers (e.g. Will an instructor recruit students from his classes, or a physician recruit patients from her practice? Other examples may be employees, acquaintances, own children or family members, etc.)?

Yes No

2.2 If YES, identify the relationship between the researchers and participants that could compromise the freedom to decline (e.g. clinician/patient, professor/student)

Acquaintance/researcher and familial relation/researcher. Occasionally acquaintances may be known to researchers through personal connections. This is not anticipated to be a barrier to the freedom to decline in a voluntary study and study documents clearly indicate the study is voluntary.

Additionally, family members may be invited to participate, however they will be approached with the same level of formality and with the same information as all other potential participants, thereby offering the same level of freedom to refuse participation or decline to answer a particular question.

2.3 How will you ensure that there is no undue pressure on the potential participants to agree to the study?

Potential participants will be invited to participate and made aware that it is completely voluntary to join the study. They will be told they are free to agree or decline to participate without consequences. They will be advised that a decision to decline is information that will be private and need not be shared beyond the researcher.

3.0 Will your study involve any of the following? (select all that apply)

None of the above

4.5 Informed Consent Determination

1.0 Describe who will provide informed consent for this study (i.e. the participant, parent of child participant, substitute decision maker, no one will give consent – requesting a waiver)

Participants will provide informed consent. The participant will be provided with a research information letter with a signed consent section. Participants are also required to provide verbal consent. If a participant chooses not to sign the consent form and/or provide verbal consent, the interview will not proceed. Children are excluded from the study. Using alternative consent pathways, such as gaining verbal and/or written consent, allows for verbal and written explanation of the study. The consent document and the verbal explanation should be the basis for a meaningful exchange between the researcher and the subject.

1.1 Waiver of Consent Requested

If you are asking for a waiver of participant consent, please justify the waiver or alteration and explain how the study meets all of the criteria for the waiver. Refer to Article 3.7 of TCPS2 and provide justification for requesting a Waiver of Consent for ALL criteria (a-e)

1.2 Waiver of Consent in Individual Medical Emergency

If you are asking for a waiver or alteration of participant consent in individual medical emergencies, please justify the waiver or alteration and explain how the study meets ALL of the criteria outlined in Article 3.8 of TCPS2 (a-f).

2.0 How will consent be obtained/documented? Select all that apply

Signed consent form
Verbal consent

If you are not using a signed consent form, explain how the study information will be provided to the participant and how consent will be obtained/documented. Provide details for EACH of the options selected above:

In the circumstance that a potential participant is unable to send a signed

consent form to the research team, the individual will be asked their consent at the onset of verbal communication in the interview setting. This verbal consent will be recorded and documented. In addition to this, the consent form will be read to all participants and they may choose which aspects of the interview they consent to (in the format of 'yes' or 'no' questions) and whether they consent to the interview as a whole.

3.0 Will every participant have the capacity to give fully informed consent on his/her own behalf?

Yes No

4.0 What assistance will be provided to participants or those consenting on their behalf, who may require additional assistance? (e.g. non-English speakers, visually impaired, etc.)

Non-English speakers cannot be accommodated in this study. Those who speak English as a second or additional language or who are visually impaired, and who request or appear to need assistance, will be provided with additional time and verbal explanation of procedures by the researcher. The researcher can answer and explain questions by speaking more slowly.

5.0 * If at any time a PARTICIPANT wishes to withdraw from the study or from certain parts of the study, describe when and how this can be done.

The participant can withdraw at anytime throughout the interview without consequence by indicating their wishes to the investigator. The participant is free to decline to answer any specific question or to ask to move to another question.

6.0 Describe the circumstances and limitations of DATA withdrawal from the study, including the last point at which participant DATA can be withdrawn (i.e. 2 weeks after transcription of interview notes)

Participants will be able to withdraw their data up to two weeks after the interview takes place.

7.0 Will this study involve any group(s) where non-participants are present? For example, classroom research might involve groups which include participants and non-participants.

Yes No

5.1 Data Collection

1.0 * Will the researcher or study team be able to identify any of the participants at any stage of the study?

Yes No

- 2.0 **Primary/raw data collected will be** (*check all that apply*):
Directly identifying information - the information identifies a specific individual through direct identifiers (e.g. name, social insurance number, personal health number, etc.)
Indirectly identifying information - the information can reasonably be expected to identify an individual through a combination of indirect identifiers (eg date of birth, place of residence, photo or unique personal characteristics, etc)
Made Public and cited (including cases where participants have elected to be identified and/or allowed use of images, photos, etc.)
- 3.0 **If this study involves secondary use of data, list all original sources:**
- 4.0 **In research where total anonymity and confidentiality is sought but cannot be guaranteed** (*eg. where participants talk in a group*) **how will confidentiality be achieved?**

5.2 Data Identifiers

- 1.0 *** Personal Identifiers:** will you be collecting - at any time during the study, including recruitment - any of the following (*check all that apply*):
 Surname and First Name
 Initials
 Address
 Full Postal Code
 Telephone Number
 Email Address
 Full Face Photograph or Other Recording
 Full Date of Birth
 Age at time of data collection
- 2.0 **Will you be collecting - at any time of the study, including recruitment of participants - any of the following** (*check all that apply*):
 There are no items to display
- 3.0 *** If you are collecting any of the above, provide a comprehensive rationale to explain why it is necessary to collect this information:**
 Surname and first name are important to a historical study of the Beaver Hills Biosphere for story-telling and developing better understandings of historical participation, land use, and place attachment. Birth date is important to situating the historical context of an individual's life and generation, as well as important related events. Public history and recreation history research typically seeks to know more about identifiable life stories in a social world. Historians aim to find as much information as possible to document the past, including when feasible identities of specific people (i.e. name, age, affiliations, kinship, etc.), in order to interpret and analyze human experience of an earlier time. One of the central objectives of the study is to know and understand who participants were within their

contexts and what they experienced in order to document this information for analysis and future archives for posterity. Thus it also records and preserves history data for the future. Other information like contact information is needed to follow-up with participants regarding research outcomes. Collecting participants' address and postal code becomes relevant as a follow-up procedure for postal mailing. Follow-up will increase the overall effectiveness of the research effort and will allow to review new developments, and thank participants for their time. Using alternative follow-up pathways, such as email address and/or address & postal code will be more effective. Taking and saving photographs of the participants (i.e. face) is valuable to historians as it offers a way to re-think and document the research process; "putting a face and a name to the past" brings the memories of people and communities who become partners in research as well as the focus of a dialogical study.

4.0 If identifying information will be removed at some point, when and how will this be done?

5.0 * Specify what identifiable information will be RETAINED once data collection is complete, and explain why retention is necessary. Include the retention of master lists that link participant identifiers with de-identified data:

Contact information, image, name and surname, and birth date will be retained by the investigator in a secure and locked location (e.g. investigator's office in a locked filing cabinet). Transcripts and photographs will be saved on a computer or memory drive in a secure file with a password.

6.0 If applicable, describe your plans to link the data in this study with data associated with other studies (e.g within a data repository) or with data belonging to another organization:

Data may be kept in the University of Alberta ERA or other institutional archives to preserve historical information for future study. The researcher team is part of a larger group working under a Mitacs partnership to collect and share data with the Beaver Hills Biosphere Reserve Association for its use in subsequent applied use (e.g. communications, etc.) by the BHB and its contractors.

Interviews recorded on Google Hangouts may be saved to a server which may be outside Canada and are subject to the privacy laws of that region.

5.3 Data Confidentiality and Privacy

1.0 * How will confidentiality of the data be maintained? Describe how the identity of participants will be protected both during and after research.

Confidentiality of data and anonymity of participants is not axiomatic of oral history as a research method, nor is it the purpose of this study. Oral history aims to create historical documentation of specific identifiable people. Oral history allows various memories, stories, and understandings of the past to be explored and examined in detail; it can also contribute to documentation for the future, such as archives of recordings and transcripts. It provides

insights into many aspects of personal memory, identity and experience of participants, and it goes beyond accounts of the past "as it happened" to probe phenomenological meanings and retrospective reflections. Data will be held securely but defaults to non-confidential and identifiable in this study, unless an overt request for anonymity is made.

We will explain to participants that the information they provide in the oral history interview will be identifiable and can be used in public, meaning it will not be anonymous or confidential. All information offered by participants, therefore will enter the public domain and will not be confidential, unless by special request. When anonymity is requested, raw data will be coded and secured in the investigator's office. Anonymous participants will not be identified by name in any presentations or publications. If an individual declines to continue or withdraws from the study, their information will be removed from the study data upon request. The investigator will have access to the confidential data. She may authorize research assistants to access it for specified research purposes related to the project (e.g. transcription, analysis). Data will not be classified as confidential unless this request is made by participants.

2.0 How will the principal investigator ensure that all study personnel are aware of their responsibilities concerning participants' privacy and the confidentiality of their information?

The PI and RA have worked together to prepare an Ethics application for approval by REMO and will continue to discuss responsibilities concerning participants' privacy and confidentiality; however, this study states that interviews will become public and identifiable, unless anonymity is requested, with an intent to gather information that will be public and shared.

3.0 External Data Access

*** 3.1 Will identifiable data be transferred or made available to persons or agencies outside the research team?**

Yes No

3.2 If YES, describe in detail what identifiable information will be released, to whom, why they need access, and under what conditions? What safeguards will be used to protect the identity of participants and the privacy of their data.

Identifiable information that will be released may be the names, interview transcripts, recordings, and photographs of participants.

Historical data gathered from oral history interviews can become public. Information will be stored as records in archives (e.g. University of Alberta ERA system, or another institutional archives). The data will also be released to project partners.

Provision of materials and verbal information will be cared for by researchers and data will be shared with, and used by, our project partner, the Beaver Hills Biosphere Reserve Association to achieve its organizational goals (e.g. communication, education, and conservation). This study is carried out in partnership with the Beaver Hills Biosphere Reserve Association and board, as currently

represented by the Land Stewardship Centre of Canada under administrative contract. Shared data will be held by Beaver Hills Biosphere Reserve Association Board by its administrative contractor. Interview data is collected as a research project funded by Mitacs in partnership with the Beaver Hills Biosphere Reserve Association, through the Land Stewardship Centre of Canada.

3.3 Provide details if identifiable data will be leaving the institution, province, or country (eg. member of research team is located in another institution or country, etc.)

Identifiable data may be stored in archives in or outside of the University of Alberta (e.g. Strathcona County Archives, Provincial Archives of Alberta, etc.); as well, data will be stored by the Land Stewardship Centre of Canada under contract for the Beaver Hills Biosphere Reserve Association.

5.4 Data Storage, Retention, and Disposal

- 1.0 * Describe how research data will be stored, e.g. digital files, hard copies, audio recordings, other. Specify the physical location and how it will be secured to protect confidentiality and privacy. (For example, study documents must be kept in a locked filing cabinet and computer files are encrypted, etc. Write N/A if not applicable to your research)**
Recordings, digital files of transcriptions, and photographs will be stored on a computer and/or memory device in an encrypted folder on a secure drive. Hard-copy data will be filed in binders and stored in the investigator's work office in a locked filing cabinet.
- 2.0 * University policy requires that you keep your data for a minimum of 5 years following completion of the study but there is no limit on data retention. Specify any plans for future use of the data. If the data will become part of a data repository or if this study involves the creation of a research database or registry for future research use, please provide details. (Write N/A if not applicable to your research)**
Oral history audio and video recordings, transcripts, and photographs may be used for secondary analysis and/or repositied at an archival facility for enduring research and historical value (e.g. U of A ERA system, Dataverse, or other institution, etc.). Data will be retained for at least 5 years.
- 3.0 If you plan to destroy your data, describe when and how this will be done? Indicate your plans for the destruction of the identifiers at the earliest opportunity consistent with the conduct of the research and/or clinical needs:**
Data may be destroyed at the discretion of the PI and the board of the Beaver Hills Biosphere Reserve Association; however, data archiving is the process that is most axiologically aligned. Typically data will be archived.

Research Ethics Application - Recruitment Email

Recruitment Letter

Dear _____:

Would you like to participate in an interview to share your knowledge, stories, and memories of the UNESCO Beaver Hills Biosphere?

The Beaver Hills Biosphere was designated by UNESCO in 2016. This region includes areas of Beaver, Lamont, Leduc, Strathcona, and Camrose counties. The UNESCO designation “provides global recognition of the community’s commitment to conservation and sustainable development.” (See [Beaver Hills Biosphere Reserve Association](#) and [Biosphere Map](#)).

Currently I am doing a study called “Biosphere Stories: Sharing an Environmental History of People and Places in the Beaver Hills.” I aim to do interviews that tell and share stories of people who have lived, worked, or recreated in the Beaver Hills of central Alberta. The study will contribute to sharing community knowledge and education related to the UNESCO Biosphere.

The interview will take about one or two hours. Researchers will record the interview and make notes. All research data will be stored securely. For more details, please see the attached Participant Information letter and feel free to contact me.

The results of this research study will be used to support scholarly publications and presentations to advance knowledge. The study has been approved by the University of Alberta Research Ethics Board (UofA Ethics ID: Pro00097335). We are partners in collaboration with the UNESCO Beaver Hills Biosphere board who aim to communicate stories about the region.

Kindly let me know if you are interested in participating in this voluntary study. We are conducting these interviews over the telephone or through a video platform. We will choose a time and platform for the interview. Thank you for considering my request.

Regards,

PearlAnn Reichwein, PhD, Associate Professor

Faculty of Kinesiology, Sport, and Recreation
University of Alberta
Edmonton, AB, T6G 2H9 Canada
pearlann.reichwein@ualberta.ca

Research Ethics Application - Information Letter and Consent Form

Title of the study: Biosphere Stories: Sharing an Environmental History of People and Places in the Beaver Hills

Principal Investigator (Supervisor): Dr. PearlAnn Reichwein, Associate Professor
Faculty of Kinesiology, Sport, and Recreation
University of Alberta
Edmonton, AB T6G 2H9
(780) 492-0579, pearlann.reichwein@ualberta.ca

Background: You are invited to participate in an oral history interview to share your knowledge, memories, and stories of the UNESCO Beaver Hills Biosphere. Currently I am doing a study called “Biosphere Stories: Sharing an Environmental History of People and Places in the Beaver Hills.” The study will contribute to sharing community knowledge and education related to the UNESCO Biosphere.

The Beaver Hills Biosphere was designated by UNESCO in 2016. This region includes areas of Beaver, Lamont, Leduc, Strathcona, and Camrose counties. The UNESCO designation “provides global recognition of the community’s commitment to conservation and sustainable development.” (See [Beaver Hills Biosphere Reserve Association](#) and [Biosphere Map](#)).

Before you make a decision to participate, one of the researchers will go over this form with you. You are encouraged to ask questions if you think anything more needs to be made clear. You will be given a copy of this form for your records.

Purpose of the Study: The purpose of this project is to learn about your stories and experiences on the land in the Beaver Hills in central Alberta. Interviews aim to tell and share stories of people who have lived, worked, or recreated in the region. Knowing more about these topics can raise awareness as benefits to scholarship and society. Oral history interviews, libraries, and archives will be used to study this topic.

Procedure: I am the principal investigator of this research study and graduate student Linnea Bell is my research assistant. We would like to interview adults who want to talk about past experiences in the Biosphere. These adults may have lived, farmed, camped, or recreated in the area. Remote interviews will be conducted using telephone or an online platform, such as Google Hangouts. The interview will last about 1-2 hours. The interview will start with a few questions and encourage you to talk in a conversation. With your permission, the interview will be recorded. With your permission, the interview may involve follow-up contact or a focus group requiring additional time.

Benefits:

There are no benefits to you participating in this study except for the opportunity to: 1) share and record knowledge, memories, and stories; 2) contribute to community knowledge about the region's history; and 3) exchange and collaborate with the UNESCO Beaver Hills Biosphere Reserve Association. No remuneration or benefits will be paid to interview volunteers.

Risks: Foreseeable risks include being recognized by name and narratives. These will become public *unless* you ask for anonymity by specific request.

Confidentiality and Anonymity: All information that you offer me will be considered public, meaning that it *will not* be confidential, unless by your specific request. Participants can be identified in the sharing of research results. If you want to be anonymous, personal information will be coded and secured in an office or on a secure drive by the research team. If you request to remain anonymous you will not be identified by name or photograph. The stories and information you provide may give indication of your identity, but you will not be identified by name or photograph.

Voluntary Participation: You are under no obligation to participate. Participation is completely voluntary. You are free to decide what information you wish to share. At any time during the interview, you can decline to respond to any specific questions, and we can move to another question. You are free to withdraw from the interview at any time without consequence by telling the interviewer. If you withdraw from the interview, your information will be removed from the project based on your specific request asking to opt out of the study. If you decide to withdraw from the study after the interview, requests for withdrawal of your interview data can be accepted up to two weeks after the interview takes place.

Participant Materials: You are invited to share personal photographs or materials. This is not obligatory and is completely voluntary. If you wish to share materials, you may email copies of them to a member of the research team. You may consent to photographs and materials being copied and held in the data set. Copies of the materials may be included in academic research publications and presentations in the form of journal articles, books, reports, theses, exhibits, images, maps, websites, conferences, media, and public communications, along with the publication and presentation of stories and history to members of the public. All ownership of materials will remain yours and the source of the materials will be identified.

Data Storage and Sharing: During University research, all information gathered will be stored securely in a locked office. Interviews recorded on Google Hangouts are saved to a server which may be outside Canada and are subject to the privacy laws of that region. Digital records will be password protected and saved on a secure computer server, hard drive, and/or memory drive. Materials such as recordings, transcripts, and photographs can have lasting historical value for research. Data collected during

interviews may be used for academic purposes by the research team. For this reason, I may use the data we get from this study in future research, but if we do this it will have to be approved by a Research Ethics Board. Data will be stored for at least 5 years after completion of the study according to University of Alberta requirements. I may also store the data as records in archives (e.g. University of Alberta ERA system, or other institutional archives and libraries) preserved for the future and generations to come.

In addition to the academic research project, select data will be shared with, and used by, our project partner, the Beaver Hills Biosphere Reserve Association to achieve their goals (e.g. communication, education, and conservation). This study is carried out in partnership with the Beaver Hills Biosphere Reserve Association and board, as represented by the Land Stewardship Centre of Canada under administrative contract. Shared data will be held by the Land Stewardship Centre of Canada for the Beaver Hills Biosphere Reserve Association.

Information About the Research Results: Information collected during the interview may be used for academic research publications and presentations in the form of journal articles, books, reports, theses, exhibits, images, maps, websites, conferences, media, and public communications, along with the publication and presentation of stories and history to members of the public. Participants can be identified in study results unless anonymity has been requested. Ultimately, published research will be available to you and others through means such as libraries and archives. If you wish to receive a copy of a research report, you can tell the researcher before or at any time after the interview.

Contact Information: All research conducted through the University of Alberta must follow approved ethical standards. The plan for this study has been reviewed for its adherence to ethical guidelines and approved by the Research Ethics Board 1 for the University of Alberta. If you have any further questions regarding this study, you are welcome to contact me (Dr. PearlAnn Reichwein) at my office (780) 492-0579. The plan for this study has been reviewed by a Research Ethics Board at the University of Alberta. **If you have questions about your rights or how research should be conducted, you can call (780) 492-2615. This office is independent of the researchers.**

Informed Consent

Do you understand that you are free to refuse to participate, or to withdraw from the study and that your information will be withdrawn at your request within two weeks?	Ye s	N o
Do you understand that remote (verbal) consent will be obtained during remote interviews and will be recorded?	Ye s	N o
Do you understand that information from interviews will be shared and made public?	Ye s	N o
Do you understand who will have access to your information?	Ye s	N o
Do you consent to being <i>identified</i> in conjunction with your interview (i.e. name or photo)?	Ye s	N o
Do you request your interview to remain <i>anonymous</i> (i.e. not identified by name or photo)?	Ye s	N o
Do you consent to your information being archived?	Ye s	N o
Do you understand that a researcher from the University of Alberta is proposing to photograph, record, and write captions identifying your image for the purpose of research?	Ye s	N o

I consent to:

- Audio recording
 Video recording
 Sharing my own materials

Do you understand that these images that identify you may be used in public as part of research reports, scholarly publications, books, theses, and other media and presentations?	Ye s	N o
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Participant's date and time of verbal consent:

Consent Statement

I have read this form and the research study has been explained to me. I have been given the opportunity to ask questions and my questions have been answered. If I have additional questions, I have been told

whom to contact. I agree to participate in the research study described above and will receive a copy of this consent form. I will receive a copy of this consent form after I sign it.

Participant's Name (printed) and Signature

Date

Name (printed) and Signature of Person Obtaining Consent

Date

Research Ethics Application - Outreach Poster



Biosphere Stories: Sharing an Environmental History of People and Places in the Beaver Hills

Would you like to participate in an interview to share your knowledge, stories, and memories of the UNESCO Beaver Hills Biosphere region?

Seeking adults who have lived, worked, or recreated in the Beaver Hills.

Interested? Contact Linnea Bell, bell1@ualberta.ca

or Dr. PearlAnn Reichwein, Associate Professor, pearlann.reichwein@ualberta.ca

 UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA
FACULTY OF KINESIOLOGY,
SPORT, AND RECREATION

UofA Ethics ID: Pro00097335

 Beaver Hills
BIOSPHERE

Research Ethics Application - Interview Script and Guiding Questions

Title of the study: Biosphere Stories: Sharing an Environmental History of People and Places in the Beaver Hills

Sample Script for Semi-Structured Interview

The following list of questions is proposed as a sample of the subject matter to be covered in semi-structured interviews. Interviews will begin with general questions and will allow for open-ended conversation centred on remembering the experiences and knowledge of individual participants. Questions will be posed as deemed relevant to individual participants.

Biographical Information:

1. What is your current age?
2. When and where were you born?
3. Where do you live and where did you grow up?
4. Please share something about your family, education, and/or occupation backgrounds.

Beaver Hills Biosphere Experiences:

1. Please describe your activities and role(s) related to the region of the Biosphere.
2. What sort of activities did you participate in? When and how often did you participate?
3. Where was the location of your activity (work, recreation, life)? How did you choose this location?
4. Describe the places where you carried out the activities? How do you feel about these places?
5. Have you done new and/or different activities at the same/similar locations? Have your feelings about the places changed?
6. Can you tell us about any stories or experiences that stand out in your memories of the area, especially related to the land or landscape? They do not have to be of your own experience.
7. Describe some of the way(s) you see the landscape.
8. Describe what you see your role as being within the area of the Beaver Hills Biosphere. How about within the landscape? Are these different, why or why not?
9. Have you had any challenging or rewarding experiences because of the land/environment? How so? Did this influence how you have engaged with the landscape?
10. What is your most lasting memory of land/place/landscape within the region of the BHB?
11. What experiences would you like future generations to have in the BHB? What would you like them to know?
12. What makes this place special to you? What do you think of when you think 'Beaver Hills'?

Appendix B: Digital Photograph Reproductions

Reproductions of images purchased and obtained from archives which may be used for communication purposes. Proper name and citations are included beneath the relevant photograph and must be included along with the photograph in any reproduction.



"101st Fusiliers, Cooking Lake, Alberta," 1910, [PA-4076-302] by Rogers. Library and Cultural Resources Digital Collections, Archives and Special Collections, University of Calgary.



"Cooking Lake, Alberta" ca. 1900 [4757] by Joseph Majakey. Courtesy of the Provincial Archives of Alberta.



"Esdale printer's picnic, roasting calf, Cooking Lake, Alberta," 1914, [NC-6-1160] by McDermid Studio. Library and Cultural Resources Digital Collections, Archives and Special Collections, University of Calgary.



"Cooking Lake from Koney Island, 20" [Ernest Brown fonds, B6543], photographer Ernest Brown, Provincial Archives of Alberta.



"Cooking Lake from the Boat House, Koney Island, 19," ca. 1900, [Ernest Brown fonds, B6542], photographer Ernest Brown, Provincial Archives of Alberta.



"Sand Bar beach, Cooking Lake, Alberta," 1912, [NC-6-410] McDermid Studio, Library and Cultural Resources Digital Collections, Archives and Special Collections, University of Calgary.



"Cooking Lake" ca. 1925, [CA EDM MS-1195-EB-31-42], photographer Jean Schneider, City of Edmonton Archives.



"Family Gathering at Cooking Lake," July 1925, [CA EDM MS-56-EA-10-1833], Northern Alberta Pioneers and Old Timers' Association, City of Edmonton Archives.



"Lakeview Inn at Cooking Lake, from the south, 1956", 1956, [315-133-130], photograph Homestead Aerial Photos Ltd.



“Edmonton Grads At 'Airport' - South Cooking Lake,” ca. 1935 [CA EDM MS-604-EA-715-98]
photograph Edmonton Grads Club, City of Edmonton Archives.



"Coney Island, Cooking Lake, Alberta," 1909, [Cooking Lake fonds, box 1, file 1, ARCH002361], Stedman Bros., Strathcona County Museum and Archives, Sherwood Park.



"Swimmers at Cooking Lake, Alberta," 1912, [NC-6-411] by McDermid Studio, Library and Cultural Resources Digital Collections, Archives and Special Collections, University of Calgary.



YACHTING AT COOKING LAKE, NEAR EDMONTON, ALBERTA

Edmonton Series No. 45

"Yachting at Cooking Lake. Near Edmonton, Alberta," ca. 1930, [Peel 3334] by Fred J. Spalding, The Camera Products Co. Image made available through Peel's Prairie Provinces (peel.library.ualberta.ca), a digital initiative of the University of Alberta.

Appendix C: Field Activities Plan

Field Activities Plan

PI Name: Dr. Elizabeth Halpenny

Department Contact Name: Dr. PearlAnn Reichwein

Project Name: Biosphere Stories: Sharing an Environmental History of People and Places in the Beaver Hills
(Pro00097335)

Project Description: Daytrip and Site Visits within the Beaver Hills Biosphere

Dates of Field Work: 2010-06-30 to 2020-12-20

The Field Activities Plan for *Biosphere Stories: Sharing an Environmental History of People and Places in the Beaver Hills* was approved by the University of Alberta Field Research Office within Environment Health and Safety, Risk Management Services on 25 June 2020.