

A Survival Story: The Driedger Family

By David F. Loewen

The Eitzen family had been financially secure for most of their years in Russia, with few exceptions. It may have been an important factor in delaying a decision to emigrate in the mid-1920s before it was too late. Only one of eight siblings managed to emigrate; for the others, delay cost them that opportunity, resulting in a life of suffering, misery, and death. This is an account of my grandmother's youngest sister, Margaretha Eitzen Driedger, and her family. It is based on family memoirs, notes, correspondence received from them in the 1920s and 1930s, and current correspondence with grandsons living in Germany and in Ontario.



Abram & Margaretha (Eitzen)
Driedger, 1900

Maria and Margaretha Eitzen were among the youngest in the Eitzen family. Maria married Abraham Loewen and Margaretha, Abram Driedger. The Driedgers and Loewens had lived in the village of Pretoria, Orenburg Colony, in the Ural Mountains, from the first days of its establishment at the turn of the century. In 1926, Abraham and Maria (Eitzen) Loewen emigrated to Canada, and they had encouraged Abram to emigrate with his family as well, but he was convinced that the situation in Russia would improve. He was wrong. Things became increasingly worse. In 1929, after he had been arrested and released shortly thereafter, he told his family, "It's time!" They were farming a ninety-hectare piece of land and had a comfortable lifestyle, which they walked away from – the house, the farm, and the livestock – and departed for Moscow, together with their children: Heinrich and Helena (Driedger) Vogt, Johann, Peter and Margaretha (Driedger) Sawatzky, Maria, Anna, Aganetha, Daniel, Peter, and Henry, to emigrate from there to Canada. Oldest daughter Sara (and Gerhard) Koslowsky appear not to have been with them in Moscow in 1929. They had been married since 1920, and had a family of five, and may perhaps have been enroute or in another location in Moscow. A letter from the Canadian Mennonite Board of

Colonization, addressed to my grandfather, Abraham Loewen, in Alberta, includes them as well:

9 November 1929

Re: Abram Driedger, Peter Franz Sawatzky, Heinrich Peter Vogt, Gerhard Heinrich Koslowsky

To: Abraham J. Loewen, Calgary, Alta.

Dear Sir:

We have correctly received your letter on behalf of your relatives in Moscow. In response to the same, we would like to inform you of the following:

We have received news that the Soviet government would like to deport the refugees in Moscow from there as soon as possible. The question of whether these refugees can enter Canada has not yet been answered, as the Immigration Authorities in Canada have made new regulations that significantly complicate the immigration of destitute immigrants. Aelt. Toews has traveled to Ottawa to obtain, if possible, the entry permit for the refugees. We hope that the matter can be settled in a good way.

For the time being, no steps are required on your part. We hope for your support in the accommodation of the people if it succeeds in bringing them over.

Greetings,

Canadian Mennonite Board of Colonization

At the gates of Moscow

The Driedger family joined thousands of other hopeful Mennonite emigrants in Moscow. The 1929 attempted flight by several thousand Mennonites was in response to a successful application by some settlers from Siberia. Thousands descended on Moscow suburbs in a desperate attempt to gain permission to emigrate. Faced with international headlines that embarrassed the Soviet government, the authorities responded by trying to remove this source of embarrassment as quickly as possible. The result was an enforced deportation and “relocation” to eastern Siberia or return home, resulting in family separations and the deaths of large numbers of children (John B. Toews, *Lost Fatherland: The Story of the Mennonite Emigration from Soviet Russia: 1921-1927*, Vancouver: Regent College Publishing, 1967). The suffering was compounded by the election of a new government in Canada and the Great Depression with its high unemployment level, such that emigration to Canada became very difficult.

In Moscow, they were all accommodated in one house, but after a short time, the Sawatzky family moved to another house, due to the cramped quarters. Shortly thereafter, _____ Unger (name intentionally deleted), also from Pretoria, arrived in Moscow and reported the Vogt and Driedger families to the local militia as *kulaks* (rich landowners). Abram Driedger and Heinrich Vogt were immediately arrested. Heinrich Vogt was released after a short time, but Abram Driedger was transferred to Orenburg and sentenced to death by firing squad. The case against him was reopened and the sentence replaced with a ten-year term of imprisonment. After sentencing, Abram was taken by train to Kotlas and from there transferred, on foot, to



Back, L-R: Johann, Maria, Aganetha, Anna Peter, Margaretha, Heinrich, Abram, Daniel, ca. 1929

the camp at Tyla-Yu (Komi ASSR; Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic), where, according to his death certificate, he died of pneumonia in 1933. Apart from his oldest son, Abram, who had visited him in Kotlas, the family never saw him again.

The Driedger and Vogt families, along with Margaretha and the other children, were repatriated to Pretoria in December 1929. _____ Unger managed to emigrate to Canada and from there he wrote a letter to Margaretha Driedger asking forgiveness for reporting her husband to the authorities.

Back “home”

Margaretha and her children returned to a different Pretoria than the one they had left. A collective farm was established in early 1930, and the Driedger family was dispossessed of their land and was not taken into the collective farm because of their designated status as former members of the *kulak* class.

Their situation appeared to be rather bleak, based on a letter of March 7, 1930, sent to her sister Maria Loewen in Canada.

“I thought that our situation would improve, because the kolkhoz promised that from March 1, bread allocations would be increased. And so we wait from one day to another and we do not know what to do. For January and February, there has been no pay; now we are told we will have to wait until April. We need to buy clothes for Daniel and Peter; they usually walk with wet feet and lack clothes. The wages amount to 40 rubles, and flour costs over 200 rubles. So we decided to appeal to you to inform our relatives.

If we had not had the 15 dollars you sent, we would have had to give our last, as many already have – sold the last blanket. And we would like to keep a few more blankets; we have nothing else; we are rid of everything.

The day is so long; the boys wanted to give up on work. In the morning a small piece of bread and then wait until evening, and then I take four small milk portions, mix in some flour, and cook soup – that is our daily food.

It is a hard life. And on top of that, there is still no news from Abram [her husband]; no sign of life for four months already. I am afraid that he has been taken away from us. How hard it will be for me to be divorced without talking to him. If he is really going to be gone for another year, it will be the same as being buried alive.

Today is March 8; the letter will be sent today when Johann goes to buy something [food]. Anna received 58 rubles; our supplies are all gone. Today, if there is no bread, we will fast.”

(Over the years, Abraham and Maria Loewen sent many food parcels and cash to their siblings in the Soviet Union.)

The Driedger family and four other families from the village were allocated a total of ten hectares of land, along with four horses. These five families produced a better harvest in 1930, on their ten hectares of land, than the collective farm with all of its land (Peter Driedger’s memoirs). Of course, this was not congruent with the state image of the “successful” collective farm. Therefore, it was decided to banish these families from the village.

In the meantime, Johann Driedger had learned that he was to be arrested as the son of a *kulak*. He fled the village to Bulungar, District of Samarkand, to his cousin, Jacob Loewen. (Jacob,



L-R: Heinrich Vogt, Margaretha Driedger & children, Heinrich, Anna, Johann, Daniel, & Peter, ca. 1933

the son of Abraham and Maria Loewen, had voluntarily remained in the Soviet Union to complete his studies.) Johann eventually moved to Dnepropetrovsk, where he found work. In 1937, he fell victim to the infamous purge of 1937-38 and was sentenced to ten years in prison, allegedly for counter-revolutionary activities. He was released in 1948, and was reunited with his mother and siblings in Syktyvkar, Komi ASSR, where he lived out the remainder of his life, and where he died in 1971.

Another flight and a family breakup

Margaretha Driedger, with her youngest children (Aganetha, Daniel, Peter and Heinrich), ages seven to eighteen, were

exiled in March 1931, following Abram's arrest, via Chelyabinsk, Munrich, Sabolotnoe to the forest (Department 48), where they were employed in firewood production. Through correspondence with her daughter Helena Vogt, she described the difficult living situation in the labour camp. In response, her son-in-law Heinrich Vogt, travelled to the camp and managed to get permission to take the minor children out of the camp. He forged the document, however, and in December 1931, he took the whole family back to Pretoria. After a few days they had to flee again, as it became known that the family was to be returned to the labour camp. Heinrich Vogt took Margaretha Driedger and children to Samarkand, where they arrived at the end of December 1931. After another twelve days travel, they arrived in Sovchos, Bulungar, where son Johann Driedger was already living. The Vogt family also joined them in Bulungar in 1932.

Aganetha Driedger fled the labour camp with Willi Reimer, who had come for her, and they were married on July 11, 1931 (a signed document from a civic official formalized marriages). Following the marriage, they moved to Khortitsa, Ukraine. In May 1933, Aganetha and Willi Reimer travelled to Bulungar to visit Margaretha and the family. On their return, they took the two youngest brothers, Peter and Heinrich (Henry) Driedger with them. Conditions were very harsh and there was fear that the two young boys might not survive, since their mother could not support them. It was decided that their best hope was to live with their older sister Aganetha in Ukraine. It had been very difficult for their mother to see her two youngest boys leave, but they might have starved had they stayed with her.

The next we hear about Margaretha Driedger comes via a letter written to sister Maria (Eitzen) Loewen in Alberta, April 1935:

"He [son-in-law Heinrich Vogt] was home for one day and then he returned to the hospital. Ten days have passed since Lena wrote, and I've received no update. How I yearn to be there, but I can't drive there; I too am not well. My body has ached; I am anemic, and nothing appears to help. I have now received some other medicine and if it does not help, I am to have an operation as well, and where will I leave the children?"

Isn't that sad news? Oh how difficult such news is for a mother's heart, and now also this sad news about Greta [daughter in Alberta]. I would love to visit everyone and help, but too far away. But I remember you daily in my prayers. That's why you do not fail either; everyone has their cross to carry. Who would have thought five years ago that we would experience such life? Often one was tired of all the worries and heavy thoughts. We don't need to worry ourselves any longer about father [her husband, Abram], but the deep pain will never heal.

I am constantly wondering each day, what day is it actually? And it always worries me that he [youngest son, Henry] had to be on his own so early in his life. My hair is becoming grey, and the children are far away and sick. I haven't seen Henry for two years; there he can satisfy his hunger which we could not offer him here. If it's the Lord's will, he will come for a visit this summer. There is a prospect of a good harvest if the Lord gives His blessing to it. It is now 2 am. Johann will be going to town in the morning and this letter has to be ready. I had to be nimble, that's why it got so late. The night is long enough for me. When I lie down, my arm aches a lot more, and my body gets stiff, and my right hand loses feeling. When I wake up during the night, I have to rub my hand until the feeling returns. I am a worn-out creature. Often, yes often, I am tormented, but the children are at work, and I too want to earn my keep at their place."



Abram Abrams and Anna Driedger Wedding, 1937.

Standing, L-R: Aganetha Driedger Reimer, Willi Reimer, Helena Driedger Vogt, Heinrich Vogt,
Johann Driedger, Sara Koslowsky Driedger, Daniel Driedger.
Middle: Abram Driedger, Tassja Serdjuk Driedger, Margaretha Eitzen Driedger, Frida Reimer, Anna
Driedger Abrams, Abram Abrams.
Front: Erika Driedger, Katharina Koslowsky, Eduard Reimer, Heinrich Driedger, Isolda Driedger

Shortly after sending this letter, she and all family members living in Bulungar moved to Khortitsa, where she was reunited with her two youngest sons. Time passed without further incidents, and marriages took place, and the individual families grew.

World War II: some make it out, others are turned back

In 1943, many Mennonites evacuated with the retreating German army. Among them were members of the extended Driedger family. Heinrich and Helena (Driedger) Vogt evacuated to Newitten. Following that, they lived in Litzmannstadt, Berlin, Hamburg and finally Schleswig-Holstein. From here, they tried to emigrate to Canada. Unfortunately, the Russian army beat them to it, arrested them, and sent them back to Soviet Russia in August 1945. Heinrich died in Barnaul, Siberia, in 1949. Helena died in Barnaul, Siberia, in 1989. They had seven children, only two of whom lived into adulthood.

Anna Driedger married Abram Abrams in 1937, following the death of her first husband, Hans Friesen. In August 1941, Abram was drafted into the so-called Trud army (labour army) by the Soviet authorities and that was the last the family saw of him. He died in exile, in 1968, in Dshambul, Kazakhstan. Immediately following Abram's "enlistment," Anna moved with her two sons, Heinrich and Willi, to Khortitsa, Zaporozhye, where her mother, Margaretha Eitzen Driedger, sister Aganetha Driedger Reimer, and her brother Peter Driedger also lived with their families. At that time these areas were declared German territories and they were given German citizenship. On October 1, 1943, together with the retreating German army, they were evacuated to Germany.

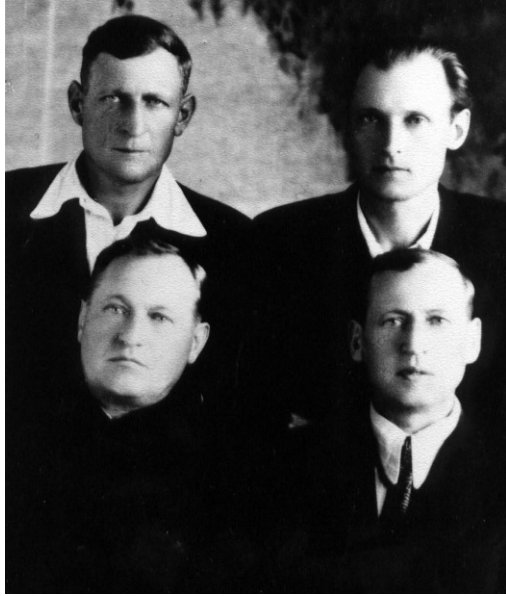
Like their siblings, the Vogts, they fell into the hands of the Russian army and were sent back to the Soviet Union. Willi Abrams, who was only five years old at the time, remembers very little; only fragments of memories linger, especially memories of the journey to Russia in cattle cars, a picture of the stay in a vegetable warehouse in Aikino, and an open fire at the end of the camp where people sat and threw lice from their shirts into the flames. They arrived in Syktyvkar, Komi ASSR, in the winter of 1946.

Here, he and his brother Heinrich attended school and learned the Russian language. Following completion of grade school, the two brothers were conscripted into the Soviet army, where they served for three years (1960-1963). Willi pursued further studies in Kiev for the next five years. In 1968, he returned to Syktyvkar, where he met Margarete Holzmann one year later; they married, and added two sons to their family – Andreas (1970) and Eduard (1973).



Back: Anna Driedger Abrams, Helena Driedger Vogt, Willi Abrams, Henry Driedger.

Front: Heinrich Abrams, Heinrich Vogt, Helene Vogt, Margaretha Eitzen Driedger, Heinrich Vogt, ca. 1944



Daniel, Peter, Abram & Johann, ca. 1955

Henry, the youngest of Abram and Margaretha Driedger, was called up by the Germany army after they arrived in Khortitsa in 1941. In December 1943, he was sent to Berlin for training as an interpreter, and in 1944, he was assigned to a unit that was still in the Crimea. The unit was a mountain Caucasian regiment of Russians, and he was their interpreter. Following that, he was sent to the South of France, where he was taken prisoner by the partisans on August 22, 1944, and found himself in Prison Camp 71 in Castres (Department of Tarn).

Henry was released in June 1946, and sent to Bad Kreuznach, Germany. He reported to the employment office, and because he was homeless, they sent him to Bayreuth. Near Bayreuth, in the village of Forkendorf, he found work with a farmer, with whom he maintained a life-long friendship.

His first objective had been to find his mother, Margaretha, who was supposed to be in the East Occupation Zone. He never did find her. Unknown to him, she, like the others, had fallen into the hands of the Russian forces, and sent back to a work camp setting in eastern Soviet Union. Meanwhile, Heinrich found work for a timber company in Germany in 1947, and in 1948, crossed the border into the English Occupation Zone, where he found work at a furniture factory in Kumm, Westfalen.

In June 1948, Henry emigrated to Alberta, Canada, married in 1950, and moved to Leamington, Ontario, where he raised a family and lived out his life. He sponsored the emigration to Canada of his older sister, Anna Driedger Abrams, and her family in 1977. Henry died in 1996, at the age of seventy-one. His wife, Susanna, is still living (2021) in Leamington, Ontario.

In 1946, Margaretha Driedger, Peter Driedger, wife Helene, son Helmut, and mother-in-law Anna Driedger Abrams, with children Heinrich and Willi, and Aganetha Driedger Reimer, with her children Frieda, Eduard, and Nina, all lived together in a house in Paris District, Syktyvkar.

At the end of that year, Anna Abrams moved into a flat in another part of Syktyvkar and lived there with her mother, Margaretha, and children. In 1948, Johann Driedger was released, and came to live with his mother. Daniel



Margaretha Eitzen Driedger's funeral, 1967.

Driedger joined them in 1955. They lived in one room until 1964, when Daniel Driedger married and moved in with Gerda Strasser and her daughter Emma. Margaretha Eitzen Driedger died here in 1967.

A scattered family

Beginning in 1972, the Abrams family applied twice, annually, to emigrate to Canada; Germany was not an option at that time. According to Soviet regulations at that juncture, in exceptional cases, only those who had direct relatives were allowed to emigrate abroad (according to the so-called family reunification programme). They had no relatives in Germany, so their uncle in Canada (Henry) was allowed to apply for a visa for his sister and her children. For five years they applied for an exit visa every six months. Again and again they received refusals.

Then, in October 1977, they finally received permission to emigrate to Canada – Anna Driedger Abrams and her children and grandchildren, Willi's family and Heinrich's family. On December 17, 1977, they left Syktyvkar and on 23 December 1977, their uncle Henry Driedger picked them up at Windsor Airport, Ontario.

After three and a half months in Canada, the two sons and their spouses felt that Germany would be a better fit, due primarily to the language barrier. Anna would dearly have loved to stay, because two of her siblings lived in Canada, and the grandchildren were adapting well to their new school surroundings. Ultimately, Anna was unable to persuade them to stay longer, and she had no interest in being separated from her family, so on April 8, 1978, they left Canada, and arrived in Germany as *Aussiedler* – repatriated Russian Germans. Henry was devastated to see them leave. Anna died in Hildesheim, Germany, in 1990.



Anna Abrams & Anganetha Reimer visited their siblings, Margaretha and Henry in Canada in the mid-1970s. They also were able to see their Uncle Abraham J. Loewen, who by now had reached the age of 100.

Sara Driedger Koslowsky, the oldest in the family, and Gerhard Koslowsky were married in 1920. Gerhard died in a prison work camp at the age of forty-five in 1943. Sara died in 1983, at age eighty-one, in Issyk, USSR. They had five children; their second oldest, Elsa, born in 1923, is the only one to have emigrated to Canada, and is still living in Alberta (2021). She was working in Nikopol in 1943, and evacuated to Germany with the retreating German army, from where she emigrated to Canada. Their youngest, Katharina, eventually emigrated to Germany, where she died in 2016, in the city of Stolzenau.

Abram Driedger lived most his life in Karaganda, where he raised his family of two. When his cousin Martin Loewen (son of Maria Eitzen Loewen) visited his

brother Jakob in Samarkand in 1967, Abram travelled to meet his cousin there. Abram died in Karaganda in 1990.

Peter and Margaretha Driedger Sawatzky managed to emigrate to Canada in 1929, and arrived in Alberta, where their uncle and aunt, Abraham and Maria (Eitzen) Loewen and family were living, having arrived in 1926. Their decision to leave the other family members and move into another house in Moscow, while waiting for permission to emigrate in 1929, may have been the critical decision that spared them the same fate as their parents and siblings. Margaretha and Peter raised a family of six and celebrated their golden wedding in 1979; Margaretha died the next year and Peter, in 1994.

Maria Driedger married Kornelius Matthies in January 1931, and moved out of the parental home, thus escaping banishment. Both Kornelius and Maria died in Shdanovka; he in 1943, and she in 1954. They had three children.

Aganetha Driedger Reimer was also relocated to Syktyvkar with the other family members following the war. Willi Reimer, who had been conscripted into the army, had died in battle in 1945. Aganetha and her three children managed to eventually emigrate to Germany, where she died in 2002.

Daniel Driedger and his young family, like so many others, evacuated Ukraine with the retreating German army in 1943. Daniel was forcibly taken by the Soviet army and sent to Siberia. Meanwhile, his wife and two children eventually managed to emigrate to Canada. Daniel joined his mother and family in Syktyvkar in 1955, where they lived in one room – Margaretha (mother), Johann, Daniel, and Anna with her two sons, Heinrich and Willi Abrams. Daniel's first wife, Maria, died in Winnipeg in 1963. Daniel married Gerda Strasser in Syktyvkar in 1964; she brought a daughter, Emma, into the marriage. In 1973, Daniel and Gerda emigrated to Winnipeg, Manitoba, where Daniel died the next year. Gerda moved to Germany to be closer to her family.

Peter Driedger had been employed as a lathe operator in Khortitsa during the German occupation. This shop supplied the Luftwaffe with spare parts. In 1943, he, his wife, son, and mother, Margaretha Driedger, evacuated to Germany with the retreating Germany army. As the Soviet forces moved ever closer, his workshop and its employees were moved to Austria. At the end of 1945, Peter Driedger returned to Germany, where he learned that his mother and relatives had been deported to Russia, and, through friends, he



Anna, Daniel, Abram, Peter, Aganetha , Johann

learned of their location. He reported to the relevant authorities that he wanted to join his family. However, he was sent to Novosibirsk as a specialist. Approximately three months later, he received permission to join his family, arriving in Syktyvkar in 1946. Peter had three marriages and four children. He eventually managed to emigrate to Germany, from where he visited his brother Henry in Ontario on numerous occasions. He died in Hildesheim, Germany, in 2009.

Abram and Margaretha Driedger's decision not to emigrate in 1926 was a costly one for them, and for their family. Nevertheless, their children and families persevered, and often against the odds, survived.

Sources:

1. Abrams, Willi; correspondence, November 2021.
2. Driedger, Peter; memoirs (provided by Willi Abrams)
3. Vogt, Helena (Driedger); notes (provided by Willi Abrams)
4. Driedger, Henry; memoirs (provided by Willi Abrams)
5. Correspondence between Abraham and Maria (Eitzen) Loewen in Canada and Eitzen siblings and acquaintances in the Soviet Union between 1927 and 1947, specifically:
 - a. Margaretha (Eitzen) Driedger
 - b. Anna (Eitzen) Bergen
 - c. Johann Eitzen
 - d. Daniel Friesen
6. Correspondence with Robert & Daryl Driedger, Leamington, ON, November 2021.
7. Correspondence with Anne (Eitzen) Regier, Alberta, November 2021.
8. Driedger correspondence received from Abrams family in USSR
9. GRanDMA
10. EWZ Files, Mennonite Heritage Centre Archives, Abbotsford, B.C.
11. Photos: Willi Abrams, Robert Driedger, personal collection

Abram & Margaretha (Eitzen) Driedger

- i. Sarah Driedger, b. 20 Dec 1901, d. 5 May 1983 (Issyk, Siberia)
Gerhard Koslowsky, b. 28 Oct 1897, d. 13 Jul 1943 (in exile)
- ii. Helena Driedger, b. 10 Jan 1903, d. 16 Oct 1989 (Barnaul, Siberia)
Heinrich Vogt, b. 30 May 1896, d. 25 Aug 1949 (Barnaul, Siberia)
- iii. Abram Driedger, b. 7 Nov 1904, d. 3 Aug 1990 (Karaganda)
Tassja Serdjuk, b. 25 Oct 1904, d. 24 Mar 1977 (Karaganda)
- iv. Johann Driedger, b. 9 Jun 1906, d. 5 Feb 1971 (Syktywkar, Komi ASSR)
- v. Margaretha Driedger, b. 9 Jul 1907, d. 18 Dec 1980 (Alberta, Canada)
Peter Sawatzky, b. 26 Mar 1905, d. 1994 (Alberta, Canada)
- vi. Maria Driedger, b. 26 Apr 1909, d. 26 Jun 1954 (Shdanowka)
Kornelius Matthies, b. 16 May 1908, d. 31 Jan 1943 (Shdanowka)
- vii. Anna Driedger, b. 17 Jan 1911, d. 3 May 1990 (Hildesheim, Germany)
Hans Friesen, b. 27 Dec 1909, d. 8 Nov 1935
Abram Abrams, b. 18 Aug 1905, d. 1968 (Dshambul, Kazakhstan)
- viii. Aganetha Driedger, b. 28 Jan 1913, d. 25 Mar 2002 (Germany)
Willi Reimer, b. 14 Sep 1909, d. 26 Jan 1945 (died in battle, WW 2)
- ix. Daniel Driedger, b. 30 Oct 1914, d. 10 Sep 1974 (Winnipeg, Canada)
Maria Martens, b. 25 Jan 1914, d. 21 Sept 1963 (Winnipeg, Canada)
Gerda Strasser, b. 28 Feb 1913, d. (Germany)
- x. Peter Driedger, b. 16 Nov 1917, d. 15 Jul 2009 (Hildesheim, Germany)
Helena Reimer, b. 27 Jun 1918, d. 25 Aug 1947 (Syktywkar, Komi ASSR)
Frieda Illy, b. 28 Mar 1926, d. 19 Jan 1967 (Syktywkar)
Irene Obermann, b. 27 Feb 1927, d. ____
- xi. Heinrich 'Henry' Driedger, b. 11 Mar 1924, d. 18 Jan 1996 (Leamington, ON, Canada)
Susanna Hildebrandt, b. 26 Sep 1927, d. ____

Names with BK

Abrams, Abram	595545		Friesen, Hans	763729
Abrams, Heinrich	763728		Hildebrandt, Susanna	166020
Abrams, Willi	763727		Illy, Frieda	916947
Driedger, Abram	166017		Koslowsky, Elsa	235189
Driedger, Abram	595554		Koslowsky, Gerhard	235190
Driedger, Aganetha	595544		Loewen, Abraham	226755
Driedger, Anna	595546		Loewen, Jacob	482599
Driedger, Daniel	371207		Martens, Maria	371206
Driedger, Helena	590953		Matthies, Kornelius	595547
Driedger, Henry	166019		Obermann, Irene	595541
Driedger, Johann	595552		Reimer, Helena	916948
Driedger, Margaretha	595550		Reimer, Willi	595543
Driedger, Maria	595548		Sawatzky, Peter	595549
Driedger, Peter	595542		Serdjuk, Annastasija	595553
Driedger, Sara	235191		Strasser, Gerda	595524
Eitzen, Margaretha	166018		Vogt, Heinrich	592775
Eitzen, Maria	409290			