

The Last Supper: A Woodcarving at Knox Presbyterian Church, Waterloo
and its connection to
The Globe Furniture Company of Waterloo, Ontario

SYNOPSIS

The plaque of The Last Supper, housed at Knox Waterloo, was created by Wilhelm Peper in the early 1940's. Peper was a German wood carver employed by The Globe Furniture Company. The art was given to Knox by the Miller family. Ed Miller was the manager of The Globe Furniture Company, a renowned local business that was known for its ecclesiastical woodcraft.

A carving of 'The Last Supper' hangs in the lounge at Knox Presbyterian Church, Waterloo. (Knox) The story of the carving, like much of local history, has many twists and turns.

What is definitely known is that the carving of The Last Supper was a gift to the church in the autumn of 1971. The carving, a relief plaque in solid oak, was presented to Knox by siblings Miss Kathleen Miller and Mr. Ralph Miller. The carving had been owned by their father, Ed Miller, and it had hung in the Miller home for many years.^{1, 2} When the carving was donated, the Reverend Walter McLean asked Lincoln Brand, a church member, to build a suitable frame and the carving was hung on the south wall of the 1957 sanctuary.^{3, 4} Lincoln Brand oversaw the unveiling of the carved plaque.⁵ Those are the simple facts that are known. But the background of the plaque is a fascinating story of Waterloo history involving local luminaries, the one-time well known Globe Furniture Company, and war-time animosities.

The Globe Furniture Company originated in 1889, and came to Waterloo, from Walkerville, part of Windsor, Ontario, in 1910, after a fire at the factory.⁶ The men who formed the company, and were

¹C. Cochrane. Editor for the Centennial Committee on History, *St. Paul's – 1888- 1988 – Knox, Knox Presbyterian Church, Waterloo, Ontario: One Hundred Years of Life and Witness in the Community*, (Knox Presbyterian Church, Waterloo, Ontario, 1988). 22.

² Appendix A. Memorial Plaque and Carving of 'The Last Supper' at Knox Waterloo.

³ Cochrane, 22.

⁴ Linda Ashfield, (Minister), Knox Presbyterian Church, Waterloo, Ontario, email November 21, 2019.

⁵ Mildred Seibel, (Member of Knox congregation) interview by author, Knox Presbyterian Church, Waterloo, Ontario, October 27, 2019.

⁶ Gilbert Shantz, (age 81) Sales Manager of The Globe Furniture Company, Oral Interview by Frances Hoffmann, December 19, 1994. Accessed November 27, 2019. OHT1011, 1012. KPL.

responsible for bringing it to Waterloo, were Edward F. Seagram⁷, Aloyes Bauer⁸ and John Letter, all men who were instrumental in the development of the town of Waterloo, and indeed, Canada.⁹ They joined the Toronto-Waterloo Office Fixture Company which had begun in 1906. By 1912-13 only The Globe Furniture Company Limited was listed in the *Vernon's Directory for Waterloo*. During 1914 there were 85 men employed at the factory and The Globe Furniture Company asked the Waterloo Town Council for approval for additions on the “northwest, northeast and southwest ends of the factory”, as they wished to employ “200 skilled male laborers.” In the 1930s The Globe Furniture Company was a four storey factory, and an addition was created to house the wood carvers.¹⁰ The Globe Furniture Company was located on Canbar Road in Waterloo,¹¹ now Father David Bauer Drive, and on the location of the Waterloo Memorial Recreation Centre, about one kilometer from Knox.¹² The company was manufacturing all kinds of church and school furniture, including school desks and complete science equipment.¹³

The Globe Furniture catalogue included designs for altars, pulpits, confessionals, railings, fonts and pedestals, church pews and tables. As a local architectural organization noted, “It gained recognition for their highly crafted church furniture and ecclesiastical woodcraft...churches, from cathedrals to the smallest chapels – had been partly or wholly furnished by the Globe.”¹⁴ Most notably, “the company was particularly famous for artistic wood carvings including ‘The Last Supper.’¹⁵ Church furniture, which often included inset carvings of ‘The Last Supper,’ was sent to Saskatchewan, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and even South Africa.¹⁶ “By 1930, at least 91 churches in Ontario boasted Globe furnishings.”¹⁷ A list of locations in Waterloo Region that house carvings of ‘The Last Supper’ include the Church of the Holy Saviour (Anglican) Waterloo, St. Louis Catholic Church, Waterloo, St. John the Evangelist (Anglican) Kitchener, and St. Peter’s Church (Lutheran) Preston.¹⁸ Each of the carvings exhibits similarities. These include the placement and style of the cups on the table and the items on the floor under the table.¹⁹

Ed Miller would have been involved in all of the sales of carvings to churches, as The Kitchener-Waterloo Record newspaper of October 6, 1956, noted, “Edward J Miller, general manager and secretary

⁷ See Appendix B. E. F. Seagram

⁸ See Appendix C. A. Bauer

⁹ See Appendix D. J. Letter

¹⁰ Gilbert Shantz.

¹¹ See Appendix E. The Globe Furniture Company, 1920s-1936

¹² Justine M. Murdy. “City of Waterloo L.A.C.A.C. Building Description,” December 7, 1989.

¹³ Marg Rowell, Ed. Devitt, Pat McKegney, *Welcome to Waterloo: An illustrated history of Waterloo, Ontario, in celebration of its 125th anniversary, 1857 - 1982*, (Waterloo, Ontario, 1982). 48.

¹⁴ City of Waterloo L.A.C.A.C. Building Description, Prepared by Justine M. Murdy, December 7, 1989. Pg. 3.

¹⁵ Rowell, 48.

¹⁶ Shirley and Lawrie Carter, members of Knox, Waterloo, provided information about the carving of ‘The Last Supper’ at St. John’s Anglican Church, Lunenburg, Nova Scotia. November, 2019.

¹⁷ Kenneth McLaughlin and Sharon Jaeger, *Waterloo: An Illustrated History, 1857 – 2007*, (City of Waterloo, 2007). 118.

¹⁸ See Appendix F. Photographs of the Carvings in Area Churches. (November 2019)

¹⁹ Jenna Hazzard, (Local History and Tech Connect Library assistant, Waterloo Public Library) correspondence with author, November 23, 2019.

treasurer... has been with the Globe Furniture Company for 45 years.”²⁰ This means that Miller was one of the earliest employees of the company, which by 1956 had 70,000 square feet of floor space and 105 employees, including another Knox member, Lincoln Brand.^{21, 22}

When the Miller family donated the carving of ‘The Last Supper,’ they stated that Ed Miller had commissioned the creation of the carving to provide employment for a carver during World War II, but no further information was available.²³ As historian Kenneth McLaughlin notes, “The heart of Globe Furniture lay in its furniture design, but its soul rested in the six woodcarvers it employed full-time for many years.”²⁴ The Kitchener-Waterloo Record of 1956 also refers to six wood carvers. “Andrew Brown, a Scot, is the ‘daddy’ of them all with 30 years’ service, and Wilhelm Peper, who came to Canada from Germany, has 27 years’ service.”²⁵

The man who created the carving of ‘The Last Supper’ at Knox was Wilhelm Peper.²⁶ Linda Ashfield, a minister at Knox, was visited by a relative of the carver Peper. The visitor claimed that the carving was commissioned by a patron during World War II. This information corresponds with the previously known facts about the carving. Wilhelm Peper was unemployed for some time during World War II, and he would have known the Knox members and fellow Globe employees, Ed Miller and Lincoln Brand.

Wilhelm’s grandson, Erhardt William Peper provided the following information to Christopher Pratt, the Rector of St. John the Evangelist (Anglican) in Kitchener in 2013: Wilhelm Peper was born in Hamburg, Germany in 1883. After his father’s death in 1890, he was cared for in an orphanage for the afterschool hours. “A benefactor of the orphanage noticed a charcoal drawing that the 12 year old Wilhelm had done, and upon discovering that Wilhelm wanted to be a wood carver, arranged for him to attend the Flensburg Academy of Fine Arts. In 1907, after 12 years of apprenticeship training, he graduated and quickly became known for his meticulous work. ..During the First World War Wilhelm served in the German army. He fought at the battles of the Somme and Vimy Ridge. Wilhelm was wounded twice. About his service, Wilhelm only had one thing to say, ‘Never again’.”

From 1918 to 1928 he continued carving in Germany at churches, museums and institutions. In 1925 he married, and in 1928 he immigrated to Waterloo, Ontario, to work for The Globe Furniture Company, which had sponsored his trip. Initially, he and his wife lived in half a house on McDougall Avenue. “During the Depression, Wilhelm kept his job at the Globe. He always wore a suit to work each day and changed into his work clothes when he arrived. During the thirties The Globe Furniture Company

²⁰ Raymond Stanton, “The Twin Cities at Work: Products of Waterloo’ Globe Furniture Co. Found in Churches Spread Across Dominion.” *Kitchener-Waterloo Record*, Saturday, October 6, 1956, 28.

²¹ See Appendix G: Photograph of Globe Furniture Company employees.

²² Shantz stated that his own mother worked at The Globe Furniture Company, and she asked Miller to hire Gilbert. Gilbert started work at the age of fifteen on September 17, 1929. He worked there until 1968.

²³ Linda Ashfield, (Minister of Knox Waterloo) interview by author, Knox Presbyterian Church, Waterloo, Ontario, February 21, 2019.

²⁴ McLaughlin, 118.

²⁵ Stanton, October 6, 1956.

²⁶ Peper is the anglicized version of Pfeffer. Wilhelm Pfeffer, an employee of The Globe Furniture Company, was listed as a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Waterloo. Wilhelm and his children used the spelling Peper.

established itself in North America and around the world as a maker of high quality carved woodwork. Wilhelm was a master carver.”²⁷ Despite his well-recognized skill, Wilhelm was fired from the company in 1940. He felt it was wrong to buy Victory Bonds to support the British and Canadian war effort while he had family members who were being bombed in Germany.²⁸ When Wilhelm was still employed, the entire company had been forced to take down the Victory flag, (which demonstrated their patriotism), because less than 100% of the employees had contributed. This would have been an embarrassment to a well-known Waterloo firm.

However, according to Wilhelm’s grandson, without Wilhelm’s talents, the Globe soon suffered a significant loss of business. Finally, the foreman was told by management to walk to Wilhelm’s house at 213 Erb St. West and beg him to take his job back. When Wilhelm returned to the Globe he was jostled and taunted by workers of non-German descent. ... Wilhelm’s wages were frozen at \$1.50 per hour. In addition, his house was searched by the RCMP and the family’s movements and banking were closely monitored.”²⁹ A member of Wilhelm’s family admitted that in fact the family did have a radio with which they kept in touch with German relatives during the war, but they did not use the short wave radio for spying.³⁰

Wilhelm was not opposed to providing carvings for the government, and a list of some of Wilhelm Peper’s work during his years at The Globe Furniture Company from 1928 to his retirement in 1958 includes: a table for the Canadian House of Commons, a table for the British House of Commons that replaced one that was destroyed during the bombing of London³¹, a War Memorial Table for Kitchener-Waterloo Collegiate, and over 100 replicas of ‘The Last Supper’ for churches...³²

Gilbert Shantz, the former sales manager for The Globe Furniture Company, recollected that in the 1950s the company provided the woodwork for so many churches across Canada that he could not remember them all. In Kitchener-Waterloo alone they provided the fittings for at least ten churches. One of the last churches to be decorated was the Presbyterian Church in Harriston, Ontario. However, tastes changed over time, church furniture was modernized and the Globe Furniture Company retained only one carver. Despite moving into the construction of stadium seating for concert halls and arenas, in an attempt to remain viable, the company was forced to declare bankruptcy in 1968.³³ Wilhelm Peper died in 1969 and is buried in Mount Hope cemetery in Kitchener.

²⁷ See Appendix H: Wilhelm Peper carving

²⁸ Erhardt William Peper, “Opa History”, (Waterloo Public Library, Waterloo, Ontario, Undated). 3.

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Linda Ashfield, November 23, 2018.

³¹ “Canada’s Gift to British House Nearing Completion in Waterloo: Table Holds Central Spot in Commons,” *Kitchener-Waterloo Record*, May 9, 1950, 13.

³² Newsletter: On Eagle’s Wings, (The Church of St. John the Evangelist, Kitchener, October 20, 2013). StJohn316.com/OEW, accessed October 16, 2019.

³³ Shantz.

Mildred Seibel, a member of Knox who joined the church in 1954, saw the unveiling of the carving in 1971. Her husband, Don Seibel, also worked at The Globe Furniture Company, and knew both the Miller family and Wilhelm Peper. The Seibels thought that Ed Miller commissioned Peper because he wanted to keep a ‘good worker’ at a time when Peper had been fired for his political views. Mildred Seibel remembers that the completed carving was originally hung on the south wall of the sanctuary of the church. She also remembers that Ed Miller’s wife and daughter were quite upset when the carving was moved to a spot above the sanctuary doors when banners were hung on the wall. The Millers thought that the carving could not be properly seen in its new location. The carving, with a modern, less ornate frame, now hangs in the lounge at Knox Waterloo. It was one of the few items of art that were relocated when “A Dramatic New Space,” the newly built Knox church, was opened in 2011.³⁴

That was not, however, the end of Knox’s connection to The Globe Furniture Company. The Knox-Erb Neighbourhood Services of Waterloo, a group made up of representatives of Knox Presbyterian and Erb Street Mennonite Church, under the leadership of Knox member Dr. W. Shantz, worked together for over four years on a “proposal to the provincial government to convert the former Globe Furniture building into a 72 unit affordable housing complex. The residents’ group had first planned to build seniors housing. When that was not needed, they sought to offer a subsidized housing development geared to young singles...single parents, young families with children and disabled persons.”³⁵ That proposal was rejected by the province of Ontario. When the housing idea was shelved, the factory was used by several different manufacturers and for art studios, before the buildings were torn down in 2000.³⁶

Having followed the twists and turns of the carving’s story, and having had the pleasure of observing it for almost 50 years, we can agree with the Kitchener-Waterloo Record which noted, “each carving is a work of art. Each chisel movement must be without flaw.”³⁷ Wilhelm Peper, who moved from Hamburg, Germany to Waterloo, Canada, was a true artist. His beautiful carving is a reminder of The Globe Furniture Company, an important employer in the history of Waterloo, and the generosity of members of Knox Presbyterian Church.^{38 39}

³⁴ Liz Monteiro, “Dramatic New Space planned for Knox Presbyterian,” *The Waterloo Region Record*, December 31, 2010. Accessed April 24, 2020. [The Record.com](http://www.record.com)

³⁵ “Province Rejects Globe housing proposal”, *The Waterloo Chronicle*, July 8, 1992.

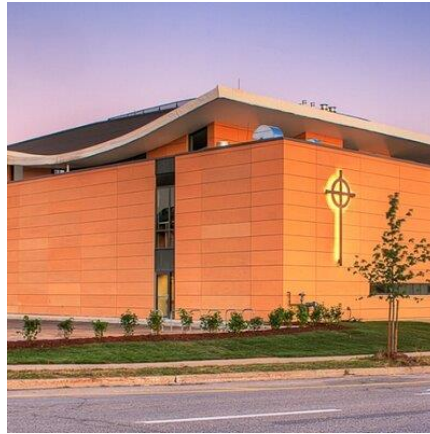
³⁶ [Ourontario.ca](http://ourontario.ca) accessed October 15, 2019

³⁷ Stanton, October 6, 1956.

³⁸ See Appendix I: A drawing of ‘The Supper at Emmaus’ by Wilhelm Peper, in preparation for a wood carving.

³⁹ See Appendix J: Ed Miller

Appendix A
Memorial Plaque and Carving of The Last Supper
Knox Waterloo



depicting Christ and His Disciples at the last supper, from a painting by Leo
modelled in clay and hand carved in American red oak at The Globe Furniture
Waterloo, Ontario by Mr. Wilhelm Peper who came to Canada from Hamburg

Presented to Knox Presbyterian Church
by
KATHLEEN AND RALPH MILLER
Dedicated this day to the glory of God
In loving memory of their parents
Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Miller
October 24, 1971



Appendix B

Edward Frowde Seagram

“When Edward F. Seagram died suddenly on a winter afternoon in 1937, much of the history of his generosity died with him. While Seagram was well-known for his support of everything from music to sports in his “beloved Waterloo, Seagram often insisted his many donations to the needy be carried out in private:

“The Biblical phrase ‘Let not your left hand know what your right hand doeth’ was an outstanding characteristic of Mr. Seagram in his many charitable actions. He helped many a needy person and needy cause and no one but the recipient of his big heart ever knew of it. He will be sadly missed by a host of friends.”

Seagram, who was born on September 28, 1873, was the eldest son of distiller Joseph E. Seagram. He followed in his father’s footsteps in many ways, joining the company in 1894 and carrying on his passion for horseracing. Like his father, Edward also carried on the Seagram tradition of philanthropy.

His reach extended into the community’s musical life when he donated a band-shell in Waterloo Park, and throughout his life he was an enthusiastic supporter of the Waterloo Musical Society.

Seagram, who was known as Waterloo’s “most prominent son and respected citizen,” attended Ontario’s Lakefield Preparatory school and Trinity College, and McGill University in Montreal. He joined the management staff of the distillery in 1894 and became president in 1920.

As a sportsman, Seagram was perhaps best known for his interest in horseracing. A millionaire himself, it is said that he pursued the sport not for financial gain but for the sheer joy of his pastime. The horses he bred at his Waterloo stables off Bridgeport Road won races across North America under the Seagram colours of black and yellow. His interest helped support the sport in Ontario. Major Palmer Wright, secretary of the Ontario Jockey Club, said it would be “impossible to exaggerate how much he will be missed on the Canadian turf.”

Seagram was also an avid fisherman and hunter and enjoyed hockey, bowling, cricket and curling. His legacy of sportsmanship is still visible at the Westmount Golf and Country Club, which he helped establish. He and his brothers donated the Seagram Memorial Athletic Field to Waterloo College, now known as Wilfrid Laurier University. He also made contributions to the Waterloo Lawn Bowling Club and the community tennis courts.

When Edward Seagram died, the local newspaper wrote, “Not more has a family done for a municipality than the Seagram family has done for Waterloo. No more prominent and leading part has any individual played in the upbuilding of a community than has E.F. Seagram.”

At the time of his death he was owner of the famous Seagram Racing Stables, president of both the Seagram Distillery and Canada Barrels and Kegs Ltd., and a director of many financial institutions. On the day of his funeral, Frowde Limited, the distillery, the Dominion Life Assurance Company and the Waterloo Mutual Fire Insurance Company

closed for the afternoon. The Waterloo Town council draped his portrait in the council chambers with royal purple and held a moment of silence. In addition to his many activities, Edward Seagram had served as mayor in 1906 and 1907. The funeral cortege, which proceeded from his home to the Church of the Holy Saviour, was the largest the Town of Waterloo had ever seen.”

[Edward F Seagram - wpl.ca](#)

https://www.wpl.ca/sites/default/files/waterloo_150/seagram_edward.pdf · PDF file

Appendix C

Aloyes Bauer

“ When Aloyes Bauer decided it was time to make his way in the world he did what most teenage boys did in the late nineteenth century – he followed in his father’s footsteps. For young Aloyes, that meant starting work in his father’s carpenter shop when he was just fourteen years-old.

From this simple beginning in 1875, it would have been impossible to predict that Bauer would one day start his own business and count among his clients Henry Ford and Colonel R.S. McLaughlin, founder of the forerunner to General Motors.

The story of how Aloyes Bauer, born in Waterloo in 1861, became a supplier to the legendary car makers begins with horse-drawn carriages. In 1888, he established A. Bauer & Company, a business that manufactured cotton felts and batts for mattresses, furniture, and horse and buggy cushions.

When McLaughlin Motor Car Company started making automobiles in 1907, Bauers began making their car seat padding in its large factory on the corner of King and Allen Streets. Bauer had the plant built after buying the 2.5-acre site from his brother-in-law Louis Kuntz, whose family established the Kuntz Brewery at King and William Streets. Today, 119 years after it was established, what is now called Bauer Industries is being operated out of a Dutton Drive facility. The business has gone from “quill to state-of-the art computer, survived reorganizations, recessions, family differences and a major depression.”

Bauer Industries, which has grown to be the largest manufacturer of its kind in Canada, supplies automakers with products that capture heat and lessen sound in cars. The business is being run by the fourth generation of Bauers, with offices in Waterloo, Detroit, Michigan, and Hildebran, North Carolina.

The historic factory, which was closed in 2001, has been redeveloped and will hold retail stores, office space and modern living suites. (Vincenzo’s market and the Bauer Lofts)

What is notable is that Aloyes Bauer was involved in other business and community matters while building his own company. As the son of Karl and Sophia Bauer, who came to Waterloo from Bavaria by way of Buffalo in 1855, Aloyes was first a builder. Before marrying Magdalena Kuntz in 1885, he worked tirelessly to build his own home, which was debt free when the young couple moved in after the wedding. When Magdalena’s brother Louis died suddenly in 1891, Aloyes Bauer was asked to manage Kuntz Brewery Ltd. until the young Kuntz heir was of age in 1910 to take over the brewery business.

Bauer was also vice-president of the Globe Furniture Company, was on the board of directors of several insurance companies, and served as a member of the Water and Light Commission. He belonged to St. Louis Roman Catholic Church, and served on the Separate School Board for thirty years.

On the 100th anniversary of Bauer Industries, Bauer’s great-grandson Ray Bauer Jr. said, “Waterloo has been very good to us and we enjoy the quality of life we can attain here.”

www.wpl.ca/sites/default/files/waterloo_150/bauer_aloyes.pdf · PDF file

Appendix D John Letter

“There is an old photograph taken in 1913 of a store front on King Street South at Christmas time. The J. Letter & Son furniture store had two beautiful display windows divided by a door that welcomed its customers. If you peer through the window on your right, you can see a Christmas tree, full-sized Santa and reindeer. The display window on the left holds elegant furniture, lamps and paintings.

Customers entered the furniture store through a glass door, painted with the words:
Funeral Directors and Embalmers.

Furniture and funerals? It seems an odd pairing but it was not uncommon in small communities, and worked for John Letter, a successful entrepreneur. Letter, who was born in 1860, was the son of Christian Letter, a mason and builder. John Letter initially followed in his father’s footsteps and together they helped build homes and factories in late nineteenth century Waterloo.

The J. Letter and Son furniture store began business in November, 1907 in the building whose address became 38 King Street South. Shortly after, the funeral parlour opened on July 1, 1908 with more than 250 people in attendance. The building still stands just north of the railway tracks in Waterloo, and currently houses the Alpine Café and the Paper Tree. (2019: The King Street Trio Restaurant)

A 1908 souvenir edition of *The News Record* reported that:

“In the modern home, the skill of the designer and manufacturer is constantly in demand and the interior is made beautiful and attractive, not only by artistic furniture, but by draperies and handsome pictures. In Waterloo, the leader in this particular line is the sterling firm of J. Letter & Son It was originally established by Mr. J. K. Shinn, whom the present firm bought out in 1907 In connection with the furniture store this firm conducts a growing undertaking business the members . . . of whom are prominent and influential business men, active members of the Board.”

When John Letter died in 1925 his obituary noted that he was “one of Waterloo’s best known and highly respected citizens.” In addition to his business, Letter was a member of Waterloo’s town council in 1902 and 1904-05. The “staunch conservative” was also a director of the Globe Furniture Company and an active member of St. John’s Lutheran Church.

A few months after Letter’s death, his son Norman took over the firm and named it N.H. Letter, Funeral Directors and Home Furnishers.

In 1927, when Norman Letter had a new commercial block built on King Street North the *Waterloo Chronicle* reported: “The building will house Waterloo’s only furniture store which has been enjoying a gratifying growth indicating the favor with which it is regarded by the public.”

The newspaper article goes on to report that the new store has a “well-appointed funeral parlor . . . at the disposal of the public for holding services where the home is too small.” Norman’s son Howard joined the business and in 1932, at a time when funerals cost \$200 to \$300, it became Norman Letter and Son Furniture Dealers and Funeral Directors.

The businesses prospered and in 1937 the funeral service was moved a few blocks north to a large house at 116 King Street North at Spring Street. At this time, the undertaking business became publicly affiliated with Christian Dreisinger, who had a similar enterprise in Elmira.

When Norman Letter and Christian Dreisinger retired, Howard did not wish to continue as a funeral director and so the last funeral was recorded on February 24, 1943. Howard and his wife Florence operated the furniture store until about 1948, and then joined the Stedman chain as The Waterloo 5¢ to \$1 Store – remembered by many Waterloo citizens – until their retirement in 1960.

Information for this biography was taken largely from the *Waterloo Historical Society* volume 92 - 2004, “Furniture, Funeral and 5¢ to \$1.00: Over Seventy Years of Letter Family Businesses in Waterloo” by Marion Roes.”

https://www.wpl.ca/sites/default/files/waterloo_150/letter_john.pdf

Appendix E

The Globe Furniture Company



Circa. 1920s



Circa. 1920s-1936

Exterior of The Globe Furniture Company buildings on the west side of Shantz Street (later Canbar Avenue, then Father David Bauer Road). Note the railroad tracks, now the site of the Ion Light Rail Transit tracks.

Appendix F

Photographs of 'The Last Supper' at Kitchener and Waterloo Churches







Appendix G

Employees of The Globe Furniture Company

October 1944



First Row: Willy Dorscht, Edgar Timm, William Kistner, Stewart Krueger, unknown, Ludwig Schmidt, **Lincoln Brand**, Walter Ziegler, George Becker, George Skiel, Cornelus Walters

Fourth Row: Fred Lenz, Victor Moyer, **Wilhelm Peper**, Ab Moyer, Reinhold Hertz, Walter Buckley, Ernst Breutmeier, Joe Groff, Tony Wenzell, Fred Kasch, unknown, Eddie Snider

Appendix H

Wilhelm Peper



Ernst August "Wilhelm" Peper, wood carver of The Globe Furniture Company, working on a carving. He is shown working on a carving for the front entrance of a home at R.R.#2 Petersburg (back part of Lot 9 on Bleams Road), Ontario. This photograph was taken in the 1960's after his retirement from The Globe Furniture Company. The carving is still located in the home.

Appendix I

Drawing by Wilhelm Peper in preparation for a wood carving



Photograph of a drawing by Wilhelm Peper.

Jesus and the disciples at the Supper at Emmaus created for the design of a wood carving.

Appendix J

Ed Miller



Edward J. Miller, Secretary Treasurer of the Globe Furniture Company seated at his wooden desk working with a pipe in his mouth. Visible behind him are a telephone and a calendar showing April 1939