

Answers to questions from the V.J. Kaye presentation:

Q1: If it is not discussed in the presentation, is there any information available about Ukrainians who settled in Sudbury, Ontario area and worked in the mines? My Grandfather and his brother were two who settled there in approximately 1912 - 1915.

A: There is:

- a general article on Ukrainians in Sudbury by Mary Stefura entitled, Sudbury Ukrainian Time Line, published in *Polyphony, The Bulletin of the Multicultural History Society of Ontario*, Vol. 10 Double Issue, 1988 – *Ukrainians in Ontario*, P. 66-74.
- Also by Mary Stefura, The Process of Identity: A Historical Look at Ukrainians in the Sudbury Area Community in *Laurentian University Review*, Vol. XV, No. 1, November, 1982.
- There is a book on Ukrainians in Sudbury by Stacey Zembrzycki entitled, *According to Baba, A Collaborative Oral History of Sudbury's Ukrainian Community* (UBC Press, 2014). The Bibliography in this book (p. 200-221) has names of people from Sudbury (p. 202-204) who were interviewed and other published sources.

The Ukrainian-language newspapers contain articles and obituaries on Ukrainians in Sudbury and some are available at the Library and Archives Canada in Ottawa. There is a short history of the Ukrainian Catholic Parish but in Ukrainian. The Ukrainian political organizations have published a short history of their branches in Sudbury but in Ukrainian. You may wish to contact the Sudbury Public Library for more information on Ukrainians in Sudbury.

Q2: What were relations like with the original indigenous people?

A: Perhaps the best source on relations between Ukrainian settlers and the indigenous people is the report entitled, *Cossacks and Indians? Encounters, Abductions, Guilt, Ballads and Empathy on the Prairie and Beyond*, A Report prepared by Robert B. Klymasz for The Centre for Ukrainian Canadian Studies, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, (2012), p. 76. This report is part of the series, Winnipeg Papers (no.5).

There have been a number of references to relations between the Ukrainian settlers and the original indigenous people but I am not aware of any other published material that is readily available. According to some recent commentators, the tradition in some parts of Alberta of wearing kerchiefs by indigenous women was introduced by Ukrainian pioneer women. In the book by Jars Balan entitled, *Salt and Braided Bread, Ukrainian Life in Canada*, Oxford University Press, 1984, there is an anecdotal story of a Ukrainian boy adopted by an indigenous family and he grew up as part of this family. The first Ukrainian settlers did not have churches with cemeteries so in the Smoky Lake area, and some of the first Ukrainian settlers were buried in the cemeteries for indigenous people attached to Roman Catholic Missions. Over time, there was some intermarriage and today, there are a number of indigenous community leaders with Ukrainian surnames.

Q3: Do these documents represent an exhaustive list of all Ukrainians getting off the ships from Ukraine?

A: The names found in the four books researched and written by Dr. V.J. Kaye certainly do not include all the Ukrainian arriving in Canada. He missed a number of ships including those that arrived at ports in the United States. Also, he did not include Ukrainians that arrived in Canada from Siberia (through Vancouver) or emigrated from the United States where they had previously settled.

Q4: Is there a similar dictionary for northern Ontario? And, is the archival collection in Ottawa open to visitors again, following the peak of the pandemic?

A: I am not aware of any biographical dictionary on Ukrainians in northern Ontario. There are however, references to names of Ukrainians who were involved in the local parishes of the Greek Catholic and Greek Orthodox Churches and in also in local branches of Ukrainian political organizations. This information is available in Ukrainian. The Multicultural History Society of Ontario conducted interviews with a number of Ukrainians in northern Ontario and references are included in the Ukrainian Section of the *Guide to the Collections of the Multicultural History Society of Ontario*, compiled by Nick G. Forte and edited by Gabrielle Scardellato, (1992) p. 547-596.

Regarding access to the Library and Archives Canada in Ottawa, the archival collections are open to researchers but with restrictions due to Covid-19. I would

like to suggest that you consult the home page of Library and Archives Canada for the most recent information. It may be a good idea to visit LAC once the Covid-19 restrictions are removed.

Q5: Is there any book for subsequent years of families in Manitoba and Saskatchewan?

A: I am not aware of any biographical dictionaries for subsequent years of Ukrainian families in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. However, there are a number of family histories that have been published by the families that may contain information related to your own research. To consult a bibliography of Ukrainian-Canadian family histories, please check [here](#).

Q6: I can't find my people on the Immigration or Naturalization lists.

A: The names in which you are interested may not appear on Immigration or Naturalization lists for several reasons:

They may have immigrated and lived in the United States before arriving in Canada.

Individuals may have travelled to Canada with identity documents from other people, for example, to avoid conscription in Austria-Hungary, Poland, etc.

The names may have been misspelled and the family did not request any changes to the spelling. Members of the same family may have acquired different spellings of their surname for various reasons.

The family may have anglicized their surname soon after arriving in Canada.

Not all immigrants were naturalized by choice. Some were afraid that they may be conscripted during the two world wars if they became Canadian citizens. Others still had property in Poland and were afraid that if they received Canadian citizenship, they may lose their property in Poland. It was only when Canadian old age pensions were introduced that many Ukrainians regretted that they were not naturalized earlier.

Q7: Did Dr. Kaye's research only concentrate on immigration to the prairies or did he do any work on Ukrainians who may have immigrated and stayed in Quebec and Ontario?

A: Dr. Kaye concentrated his research on the first wave of Ukrainian immigration that settled on the prairies in western Canada prior to the First World War. However, he did maintain a large correspondence with Ukrainians who lived in Ontario and Quebec and there are references in his archival collection to individuals and organizations in Ontario and Quebec.

Q8: How extensive are the archives? I'm looking to Dubkowski and Gryschuk?

A: The Dr. V.J. Kaye fonds at Library and Archives Canada is probably the best archival collection on the first wave of Ukrainian immigration to Canada. But it is not complete. For various reasons, not all Ukrainian immigrants to Canada during this period are mentioned. However, there are many other databases at Library and Archives Canada (LAC) with names of Ukrainian immigrants. Although you may locate the surnames in any of the LAC databases, there is no guarantee that they are related to you unless you continue your research to confirm this information. I quickly checked the surname Dubkowski in LAC but no hits but there were several hits for Gryschuk.

Q9: What was the name of the book on the settlers in Saskatchewan?

Vladimir Julian Kaye, *Dictionary of Ukrainian Canadian Biography: Pioneer Settlers of Saskatchewan-Assiniboia, 1892-1904*, East European Genealogical Society, Winnipeg, 2018 [<https://eegsociety.org>]

Q10: Is there any possibility that Dr. Kaye's books will be published again and be readily available to all of us who are struggling with our research? Would you have the links to the digitized copies of his books?

I doubt very much if the Dr. V.J. Kaye books will be re-published. However, if there is some genealogical association that wishes to re-publish the books, they will need permission from Dr. Kaye's daughter that lives in England.

The link to the digitized copies of his books (except the Saskatchewan book) is included in the [Bibliography](#).