

HOW TO RESEARCH
YOUR
UKRAINIAN ANCESTRY
IN SASKATCHEWAN:
РОДОВІД



Author: Kathlyn Szalasnyj

1986

Published by the Ukrainian Canadian Committee
Saskatchewan Provincial Council
Box 141
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7K 3K4

ISBN 0-9692827-0-2

Cover Photograph: Ukrainian settlers in Canada, n.d.

*Dedicated to the memory of my father
Steve G. Danyluk (1922 - 1986)
whose lively personal accounts of the past
were my inspiration*

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Acknowledgements

My sincere thanks are due the following individuals who have assisted in the preparation of this work in many valuable ways: Professor Victor Buyniak, Department of Slavic Studies, University of Saskatchewan; Dr. D. Cipywnyk, President, Ukrainian Canadian Committee, Saskatchewan Provincial Council; Laura Hanowski, Librarian, Saskatchewan Genealogical Society, Regina; Zenon Hluszok and Wolodymyr Senchuk, Archivists, Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre, Winnipeg; Albert Kachkowski, Ukrainian Museum of Canada, Saskatoon; Cecilia Kissel, family historian, Birch Hills; Reverends Evan Lowig and Dennis Rhodes, Orthodox Church in America; the Very Reverend Rudolph Luzney, Vicar-General, Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of Saskatoon; Andrij Makuch, Ukrainian Canadian Committee, Saskatchewan Provincial Council; the Very Reverend Paul Maluga, C.S.S.R., St. Mary's Ukrainian Catholic Church, Yorkton; Myron Momryk, National Ethnic Archives, Public Archives of Canada; Shawn Mooney, C.G.R.S., Saskatoon; Vivian Olender, St. Andrew's College, Winnipeg; Reverends Stephen Skoworodko and Kost Skrepnek, Ukrainian Baptist Congregation, Saskatoon; the Very Reverend Doctor H. Udod, Consistory, Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada; Ruth and Ian Wilson, Saskatchewan Archives Board; Maria Woroby, Immigration History Research Center, University of Minnesota; and the staff of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Genealogical Library, Saskatoon.

My deep appreciation is extended to the staff of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies for their publications, *Ukrainian Origins* and *Canadian Sources for Researching Ukrainian Family Trees* (later revised as *Sources for Researching Ukrainian Family History*), and to D'Arcy Hande, Archivist, Saskatchewan Archives Board, for his work, *Exploring Family History in Saskatchewan*, which were invaluable. Taras Bayda generously supplied examples of his own family history research for my use. I thank my husband, Vasil, for his assistance with illustrations and his encouragement.

The financial assistance of the Saskatchewan Multicultural Advisory Council in making this publication possible is gratefully acknowledged.

My special thanks is reserved for the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, Saskatchewan Provincial Council, for its efforts in undertaking the publication of this work and for providing the necessary financial assistance.

Preface

The study of Ukrainian family history, whether as a leisure-time interest or a class project, has many rewards. Through such study, the facts of Ukrainian and Ukrainian-Canadian history, and the rich cultural diversity of Ukrainians can become extremely relevant in fresh and personal ways. New dimensions of one's Ukrainian identity can be fostered and grow as a result.

Successful study depends on access to relevant sources of information and sound research skills, as well as an almost boundless supply of energy and much perseverance. This work has been prepared to acquaint those wishing to undertake Ukrainian family history research with pertinent sources of information and procedures that might assist them. While it focuses primarily on Saskatchewan research, much of the information may be beneficial to Ukrainian-Canadian researchers in other provinces as well.

It is our hope that *How To Research Your Ukrainian Ancestry In Saskatchewan: Podosid* will assist and inspire the Ukrainian family historian, providing the motivation necessary to undertake the project. It is up to you, the researcher, to supply the energy and perseverance. We wish you success in your endeavors.

Dr. D. Cipywnyk, President
Ukrainian Canadian Committee,
Saskatchewan Provincial Council

Introduction

In recent years, many Ukrainian Canadians have found the study of their Ukrainian ancestry a most gratifying hobby. Besides gaining personal knowledge, their research has enriched family relationships and enhanced their cultural experiences.

At present, there are over half a million people of Ukrainian descent in Canada, including the offspring of Ukrainian pioneers who homesteaded on the Canadian prairies nearly a century ago, immigrants arriving in large numbers during the 1920s, and refugees who immigrated to Canada after the Second World War. Provincially, Saskatchewan ranks among the highest in terms of the Ukrainian proportion of its population — nearly 80,000 in a population of less than one million.¹

The study of Ukrainian ancestry is complicated by a number of key historical, linguistic and geographical factors. A major one is the turbulent political changes affecting Bukovyna and Galicia (Halychyna), the two western Ukrainian political-administrative regions from which the majority of Ukrainian Canadians originate. In the past two centuries, these areas have been subject to over a dozen dramatic political changes, with historical ties to various neighbour-nations — the Ottoman Empire, Austria, Poland, Russia, and Romania. The skills of the linguist as well as the historian are required as the genealogist pores over birth records in Latin or Church Slavonic, researches German military records, Polish passports, or Russian immigration correspondence, encounters wide variation in the English spelling of Ukrainian surnames, or searches for the meaning of the word "Ruthenian."

In many instances, the original names of Ukrainian villages and other settlements have been changed, calling for additional research. In turn, the Canadian aspects of family life — immigration, settlement, and the growth of various Ukrainian cultural and religious institutions — must be carefully studied in order to locate sources of information and to understand their significance. Inter-marriage and geographical mobility have also affected the Ukrainian-Canadian family, broadening the work of the family historian.

Discovering the names of ancestors on a ship's passenger list or the signature of a great-grandfather on a homestead record can be very exciting and personally gratifying, and weaving the discovered facts into a detailed family history can bring much satisfaction. Whether your pursuit of family history remains a casual hobby or becomes an extensive project, I am sure you will find it both stimulating and educational.

Kathlyn Szalasznjy



Sisters from the village of Cherneva, Galica, n.d.

I. Beginning Research

Motivation

Have you decided that you would like to collect and organize historical evidence concerning your ancestry? Why? This decision is often related to an inner curiosity about personal origins, combined with a desire to relate one's family past to the broader facts of Ukrainian history and cultural development.

Many first become acquainted with family history through vivid reminiscences and colorful anecdotes of days gone by. Until recently, rural Ukrainian families working together in labor-intensive tasks had many opportunities to pass on valuable fragments of family history to younger family members informally. In many families, the immigration experience is still an important part of family history and remains of much interest to grandchildren and great-grandchildren. The presence of family documents in the home — passports, baptismal certificates, letters or photographs — also can inspire interest in the family's past.

In recent years, there have been more formal opportunities to study Eastern European history or the history of Ukrainian settlement in Canada, and to prepare family biographies for class assignments. Submitting a page or two of family history for a local and regional history book has also served as motivation for deeper studies spanning several years.

Recording Information

Prior to beginning research, it is important to consider how research findings will be recorded. Successful research depends on recording information clearly, noting sources consulted with their full bibliographic details. Research notes may be kept in notebooks, on cards, or in loose-leaf binders. Loose-leaf binders have the advantage that notes can be rearranged or added as required. For overview reference, some researchers like to organize information on genealogical charts or outlines once their research has progressed, keeping their research notes as a detailed record. Various family unit charts and pedigree charts are available commercially, can be obtained from various genealogical organizations, or can be hand-drawn. The kind that can be stored in three-ring binders for rearrangement or removal are recommended.

Reference Works

There are a number of reference materials dealing specifically with Ukrainian-Canadian genealogical research that should be consulted by the Ukrainian family historian. Also, general sources dealing with Canadian genealogical sources can be very useful.

The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta, a centre dedicated to Ukrainian research and publication, has prepared two reference publications, *Canadian Sources For Researching Ukrainian Family Trees* and *Ukrainian Origins*, which have recently been revised as

*Sources For Researching Ukrainian Family History.*² These sources focus on many valuable government and private sources of information, including immigration, vital statistics, land, and church records, secondary sources for the study of Ukrainian ancestral regions, Ukrainian occupational classes, and the origin of Ukrainian surnames. They are extremely useful.

"Sources for the Study of Ukrainian Family History at the Public Archives of Canada" in *Families*,³ by Myron Momryk of the National Ethnic Archives Section, Public Archives of Canada, documents and describes in depth many relevant Ukrainian genealogical sources at that institution in Ottawa. In Saskatchewan, an article by John Pihach, "Introduction to Ukrainian Genealogical Research"⁴ presents many useful points to assist research, emphasizes various historical factors to take into account when searching for Ukrainian records, provides information on immigration records, and describes the use of relevant secondary sources.

Within the selection of general genealogical reference works is *Tracing Your Ancestors in Canada*, which is available without charge from the Public Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, K1A 0N3.⁵ It describes many sources of information such as census, military, land, and vital statistics records, and gives many useful addresses for additional research. Eric Jonasson's *Canadian Genealogical Handbook*⁶ remains one of the most explicit Canadian genealogical reference aids: it includes a province-by-province description of records, a thematic description (e.g., court, municipal, land and school records) and addresses for overseas research.

The Saskatchewan Archives Board has published *Exploring Family History in Saskatchewan*,⁷ outlining research procedures, describing official and private sources of information, and providing samples of historical documents of interest to the researcher of family history in Saskatchewan. There are also addresses given for continuing research outside Saskatchewan.

The Saskatchewan Genealogical Society (Box 1894, Regina, S4P 3E1), with chapters in different parts of Saskatchewan, is a provincial organization dedicated to furthering the interests of genealogists. It has a main library of reference books and research materials (and there are reference materials at the chapters, too), publishes a quarterly *Bulletin*, conducts workshops, co-sponsors genealogical courses, and holds regular meetings for members.

Another organization that has many useful materials is the Genealogical Society of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. It has also prepared and collected a variety of finding aids, as well as amassed many primary sources of information on microfilm that can prove useful to the Ukrainian family historian. There are publications dealing with specific types of records (e.g., Hamburg passenger lists) and with genealogical resources to be found in various countries (for the Ukrainian genealogist, publications dealing with Austria and Poland can be helpful). These reference aids may be consulted without charge at local Latter-

Day Saints genealogical libraries (Saskatoon: 1429 10th Street East, S7H 0J4; Regina: 550 Sangster Boulevard, S4R 8M4; Moose Jaw: Box 484, S6H 4P1).

Secondary Sources

Before turning to primary sources of information, the Ukrainian genealogist should examine published historical works to become acquainted with the history of the ethnographic regions from which settlers emigrated and of Ukrainian settlement in Canada. The values, lifestyles, and interests of ancestors, and also the fate of records pertaining to them can only be understood within this historical context.

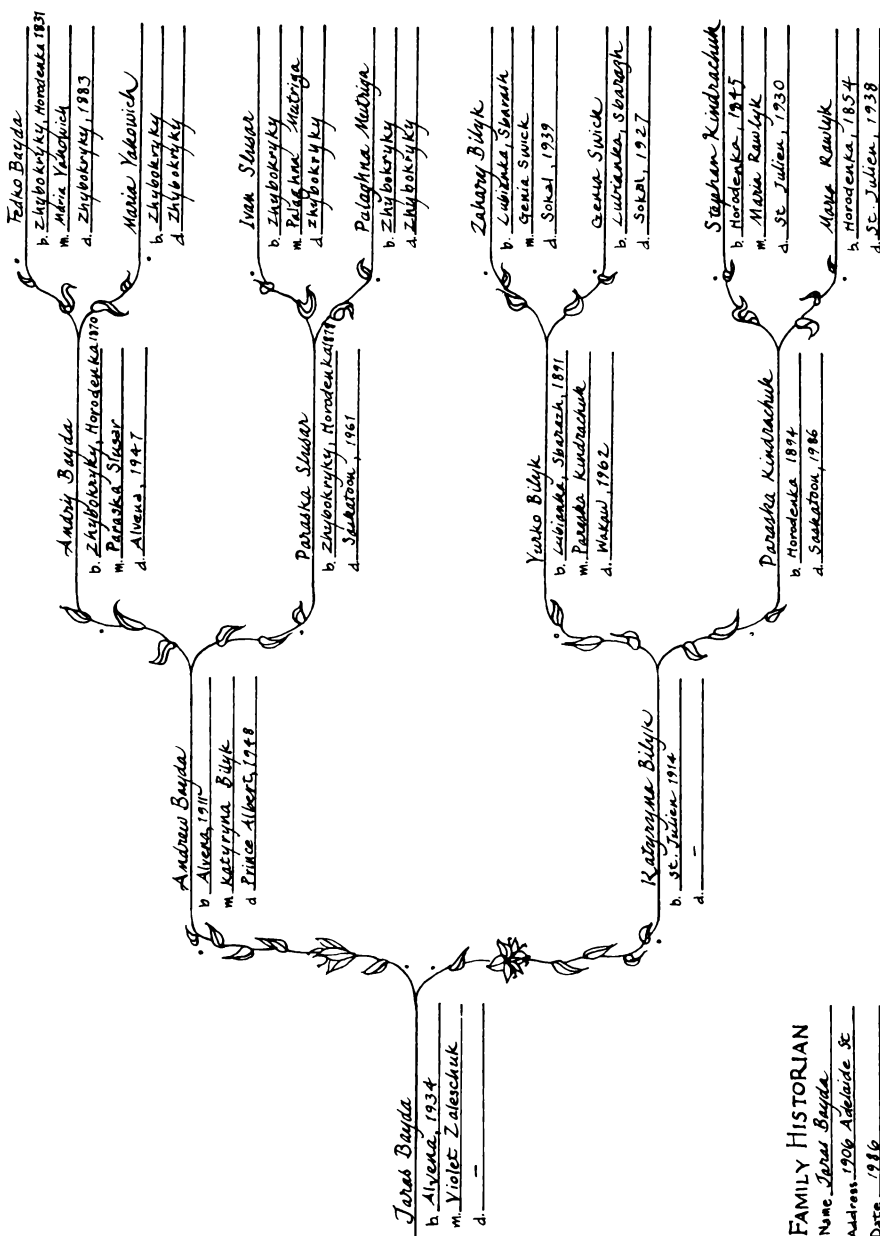
There are many secondary-source works on Ukraine held in university libraries and in Ukrainian institutes that can help. For many, histories pertaining to western Ukraine — to Bukovyna and Galicia — would be mainly of interest. Sources to note include classical histories such as Michael Hrushevsky's *A History of Ukraine*, Dmytro Doroshenko's *A Survey of Ukrainian History*, and various sources listed in Paul Magocsi's *Galicia: A Historical Survey and Bibliographic Guide*.⁸ There are also more modern concise histories and general sources, including *Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopedia*.⁹

Regional histories, most of which are in Ukrainian, can be invaluable once the name of the family village, its *povit* (district in Austria) or *oblast* (region in the USSR) are known. Many Ukrainian regional associations in Canada and the United States publish historical works, with data relating to their home regions and biographical information on their members. *Istorychno-memuarnyi zbirnyky* (compiled historical memoirs) for different Ukrainian regions have been prepared by the Naukove Tovarystvo im. Shevchenka (Shevchenko Scientific Society) including *Uhniv ta Uhnivshchyna* (1960), *Terebovel's'ka Zemlia* (1968), *Berezhans'ka Zemlia* (1970), *Buchach i Buchachchyna* (1972), *Chortkivs'kii Okruh, Povity: Chortkiv, Kopychyntsi, Borshchiv, Zalishchyky* (1974) and *Drohobychyna-Zemlia Ivana Franka* (1973 - 1978). The Volyn Society, Research Institute of Volyn, Winnipeg, has published a geographical dictionary from early times to 1914, *Stara Volyn' i Volyn'ske Polissia (Ancient Volyn' and Volynian Polissia)*.¹⁰ The Buh Valley Association, with members in Canada and the United States (for the Sokal, Belz, Radekhiv, Kamyanka Buz'ka, Kholmshchyna, and Pidlyashia regions in Ukraine) is in the process of completing its detailed regional history, *Nadbuzhanshchyna*.¹¹

Many of the histories of Ukrainian regions are written in Ukrainian. In addition, there is a lengthy Soviet regional history series dealing with Ukraine, entitled *Istoriia Mist i Sel Ukrains'koi S.S.R.*, containing name indexes and maps.¹²

For information on Ukrainians in Canada, one might consult various histories such as Manoly R. Lupul's *A History in Transition: Essays in the History of*

Родовідний Список FAMILY RECORD



FAMILY HISTORIAN

Name Jaros Bayda

Address 1906 Adelaide St

Date 1986

Ukrainians in Canada, Vladimir Kaye's *Early Ukrainian Settlements in Canada, 1895-1900*, Michael Marunchak's *The Ukrainian Canadians, A History* (in Ukrainian)¹³, and various works published by the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, Edmonton. Church, community, and composite histories such as *From Dreams to Reality, A History of the Ukrainian Senior Citizens of Regina and District, 1986-1976* and *Ukrainian Catholic Churches in Saskatchewan* can provide many details concerning Ukrainian community origins¹⁴.

Newspaper sources are also useful: *Kanadiis'kii farmer* (Winnipeg: 1903), *Kanadiis'kii rusyn* (Winnipeg: 1911), *Ukrains'kii holos* (Winnipeg: 1910), and *Svoboda* (Jersey City: 1893) are but a few of the early Ukrainian newspapers still available. Many are in microfilm format and can be ordered on interlibrary loan. Most of the newspapers are not indexed, so it is necessary to have the dates of events prior to undertaking searches. However, it is encouraging to note that the Ukrainian National Association and the Immigration History Research Center, University of Minnesota have undertaken the preparation of an index to *Svoboda*, 1893-1923. When completed, the index will have many valuable entries of interest to the Ukrainian genealogist in Canada and the United States: obituaries, vital statistics, wedding announcements, missing persons ads, and references to Ukrainian immigration experiences. As there was no Ukrainian newspaper in Canada until 1903, *Svoboda* is an important source of early information on Ukrainian Canadians. Also, an index to earlier materials in *Svoboda*, *Ukrainian Canadian Content in the Newspaper "Svoboda", 1893-1904* is available from the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies.¹⁵

II. Family Sources

In researching primary sources of information, it is best to begin at the very centre of the concentric genealogical circle — one's immediate family. Passports, wills, birth certificates, wedding invitations, letters, or diaries held by family members can be very useful and save many hours of research among other records. They can also open the door to new sources of information gleaned from other relatives and lead to new family relationships. A useful source that might save much name searching is a religious book of remembrance (*potyanyk*) found in many Eastern-Rite homes, listing the first names of living and deceased family members who are remembered in prayer services at various times of the year.

Even if information obtained from various family documents does not fit the known picture, all of it should be carefully noted, as other future sources might help to eliminate discrepancies. Likewise, all known and possible alternate spellings of surnames should be recorded along with the Cyrillic spelling, as many Ukrainian surnames have been subject to a great variety of spelling in both official and private records (e.g., Cherewyk, Cherewick, Czyrywyk, and Черевик).



When documents held by the immediate family have been carefully researched, more distant relatives may be contacted. It may be necessary to explain the nature of the project in detail and to identify oneself fully in terms of the family relationship. A stamped, self-addressed envelope included with requests is an appreciated gesture. One researcher of Ukrainian family ancestry attributes her success in research to the fact that she encloses a photograph of her family and relevant information concerning each member (such as birthdates) with her requests, thus creating an exchange of information rather than a one-way flow.

Interviewing relatives on tape should be considered. It is a quick and fairly simple method of recording information and the subjective value of having the recorded voice of a relative on tape will increase as the years go by. It is also possible that particular regionalisms or dialectical characteristics in a relative's Ukrainian speech may assist in locating the particular ancestral home of the family.

Before undertaking any interviewing, it is wise to consult some reference sources on the creation and use of oral history, as there are a number of fundamental steps that contribute to success in this field.¹⁶ The sources can give useful tips on holding a pre-interview session to determine specific subjects of the interview, preparing an interview outline, maintaining good interviewing techniques, and documenting the finished interview.

III. Community Sources

This is a broad category, reflecting the close relationship between Ukrainian cultural organizations, associations, and groups, and the various Ukrainian religious denominations which contributed much to the development of many expressions of Ukrainian cultural life, to the preservation of the Ukrainian language, and to spiritual affairs. Many of the institutions making up the Ukrainian community — churches, museums, community centres and institutes — can hold much of interest to the family historian.

Churches and Cemeteries

The location and availability of Ukrainian religious records today reflect the complex and at times, religiously-turbulent years of the Ukrainian pioneer. The initial lack of any Ukrainian Orthodox or Ukrainian Catholic jurisdictions in the Canada similar to church structures in the Old Country, missionary service by travelling clergy of various denominations, and the loss of records through fires and other disasters complicate the family historian's search for early church records.

To a large extent one can predict the past religious affiliation of relatives from the Ukrainian region from which they emigrated: settlers from Bukovyna and

regions east of Galicia were mainly Orthodox, while those from Galicia itself were largely Ukrainian Catholic. During the early years, pioneer settlements in the West were served by many different clergy—Russian and Romanian Orthodox priests, Roman Catholic clergy, and visiting Ukrainian Catholic priests from the United States.

The spiritual needs of Ukrainian Catholic immigrants were at first the responsibility of the Roman Catholic Diocese of St. Boniface. A Redemptorist missionary, Belgian priest, Father Achilles Delaere, commenced work in the West in 1899 and established a Redemptorist centre at Yorkton shortly thereafter, the records of which are fortunately still in existence. Eastern-Rite Redemptorists were established within the Diocese of St. Boniface in 1906, and a Ukrainian Catholic Bishop for Canada was appointed in 1912.

Among Orthodox settlers, the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church of America, which had established missions in Alaska and along the western North American coast, was particularly active. An All-Russian Patriarchal Orthodox Church (the "Seraphim Church" for America) briefly drew many communicants, 1903-1905, but in 1905 was reformed as the Independent Greek Church, which formally joined the Presbyterian Church in 1913.¹⁷ In 1918, the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada was formed in Saskatoon, stabilizing Ukrainian Orthodox activities considerably, creating new parishes and drawing many existing Russian and Independent Greek (Presbyterian) parishes into its structure. Ukrainian Baptist activities in Saskatchewan began in 1912, as individual Ukrainians of the Baptist faith immigrated to Canada. A Ukrainian Baptist Church was built in Saskatoon in 1929, and missions were established in other localities.

Church records for the first few decades of Ukrainian life in Canada are very scattered, and it is difficult to generalize about their location and exactly what the family historian might find. Parish registers containing information on baptisms, marriages and burials are key sources of information. Early records sometimes contain the names of grandparents, as well as of parents along with other information concerning the rite performed. Early missionary registers can be extremely difficult to locate, but some of the addresses that follow may be useful. In many instances, parish registers may still remain with the parishes, but if the parishes no longer exist, the records may have been transferred to a central office or consistory. Unless one knows that the church records are still within the parish, it is often most useful to direct one's inquiry to the central office of the denomination. Also, it is almost always necessary to secure permission from the church authorities responsible for the records before the information can be obtained, as church registers are usually closed to public research.

ADDRESSES:

Ukrainian Catholic Records

Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of Saskatchewan
866 Saskatchewan Crescent East
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7N 0L4

Records of individual parishes remain mainly at parish level. Requests for information should be referred to parish priests, who may issue copies of original documents at their discretion.

St. Mary's Ukrainian Catholic Church
155 Catherine Street
Yorkton, Saskatchewan
S3N 0B9

Redemptorist records of the Yorkton Mission dating to 1905 are held here.

Ukrainian Orthodox Records

Office of the Consistory
Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada
9 St. John's Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R2W 1G8

Although parish records are mainly in the parishes, the Consistory has copies of baptismal and marriage records. Copies of the Consistory holdings may be issued to interested parties submitting written requests.

Russian Orthodox Records

Father Dennis Rhodes, Archivist
Orthodox Church in America
Box 675
Syosset, New York
U.S.A. 11791

This archives has parish records relating to individual Russian Orthodox parishes and missionary clergy of the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church of America until 1970, and of the Orthodox Church in America thereafter. Church records, including parish registers, are open for research.

Ukrainian Baptist Records

Reverend Stephen Skoworodko, President
Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist Conference of Western Canada
333 Fairmont Drive
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7M 5G7

Information from records of baptisms (generally adult), marriages and burials may be obtained.

Besides church registers, religious publications can be very helpful. Anniversary histories of parishes, newsletters, almanacs, and periodicals such as *Visnyk*, *Ridna Nyva*, *Holos Izbavytelia*, and *Postup* should not be overlooked as they might contain biographical information or document the activities of individual parishioners. Anniversary projects such as the national Ukrainian Catholic history book project in honor of the millennial anniversary of the Christianization of Ukraine, chronicling Ukrainian Catholic activities province by province is an example. In particular, an early anniversary history *Propamiatna Knyha Z Nahody Zolotoho Iuvileiu Poseleennia Ukrainskoho Narodu V Kanady* (in Ukrainian) is a valuable source of information on various Ukrainian Catholic parishes.¹⁸

From cemetery tombstones one may obtain names of ancestors, vital dates, alternate spellings of surnames, or even the name of the ancestral village. It is best to visit the cemetery with a relative knowledgeable about the location of graves. One might even find that additional details and useful reminiscences might be sparked by the trip.

An ongoing project of the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society is the collection of cemetery information, compiling cemetery lists and creating index cards for the individual listings, which are held in the Society library. Approximately 30,000 cards have been prepared to date, documenting nearly 325 Saskatchewan cemeteries. Examples of the "Ukrainian" cemeteries that have already been listed are: ¹⁹

St. John the Baptist Cemetery, Lipton
St. John's Greek Orthodox Cemetery, Leask
St. Michael's Greek Catholic Cemetery, Montmartre
Sts. Peter and Paul Romanian Orthodox Cemetery, Canora
St. Peter and St. Paul Greek Catholic Cemetery, Montmartre
Shipman Greek Catholic Cemetery, Shipman
Shipman Greek Orthodox Cemetery, Shipman
Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Cemetery, Nipawin

Further information regarding the cemetery listings might be obtained from the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society.

Museums, Institutes and Research Centres

It is hard to generalize about the extent to which other community records might benefit the Ukrainian genealogist, as much depends on individual family interests, occupations, and involvement in community activities, and on the accessibility of materials. Nevertheless, many secondary sources held in libraries and resource centres concerning Ukrainian history, patterns of immigration, and early life in Canada could be very useful in the preliminary stages of research. Particularly recommended are the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies (352 Athabasca Hall, University of Alberta, Edmonton, T6G 2E8) for its research, archives-inventory project, publication activities, and courses offered, the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre (184 Alexander Avenue East, Winnipeg, R3B 0L6), which has a staffed archives dealing with Ukrainian life in Canada, and St. Andrew's College (University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, R3T 2N2), the theological seminary of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada.

Museums can hold useful family history information, as personal papers might have been acquired when a relative donated artifacts, and there may be donor accession files containing biographical information on the donor. Museums might also house special-project materials, such as Ukrainian-Canadian lifestories recorded by the staff of *Save the Ukrainian Canadian's Heritage* (SUCH) project, an Opportunities for Youth Project sponsored by the Department of Secretary of State in 1971, which are deposited at the Ukrainian Museum of Canada (910 Spadina Crescent East, Saskatoon, S7K 3H5). Cultural institutes and residences such as Mohyla Institute may have personnel records, residents' files (Mohyla's files date back to 1916), and students' photographs (Sheptycky Institute). Some of the senior citizens' residences publish biographical information in their regular *Bulletins*, for example, *Visti Domu Sv. Iosifa* (*St. Joseph's Home News*) published by the St. Joseph's Ukrainian Home for the Aged, Saskatoon.

As previously mentioned, Ukrainian regional and village associations frequently compile histories of their home localities. Besides published information, these organizations may be able to provide detailed knowledge about ancestral areas, and individual members might even have known relatives in days past.

It is not possible to list all the types of information that might be found in Ukrainian libraries, archives, research centres and museums, or even to list every institution. The following addresses of various organizations and institutions in western Canada might be useful:²⁰

Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies
352 Athabasca Hall
University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta
T6G 2E8
Telephone: (403) 432-2972

Ivan Franko Museum and Library
603 Pritchard Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R2W 2K4
Telephone: (204) 589-4397

Archives
Mohyla Institute
1240 Temperance Street
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7N 0P1
Telephone: (306) 653-1944

Museum of Ukrainian Culture
202 Avenue M South
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7M 2K4
Telephone: (306) 244-4212

Research Institute of Volyn
Box 606
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 2K3
Telephone: (204) 586-6141

St. Andrew's College
University of Manitoba
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3T 2N2
Telephone: (204) 269-3565

Library
St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church
414 Meredith Road
Calgary, Alberta
T2E 5A6
Telephone: (403) 264-3437

Sheptycky Institute
1236 College Drive
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7N 0W4
Telephone: (306) 653-1711

Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in Canada
456 Main Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 1B6
Telephone: (204) 942-5861

Ukrainian Canadian Archives and Museum of Alberta
9543 - 110 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T5H 1H3
Telephone: (403) 424-7580

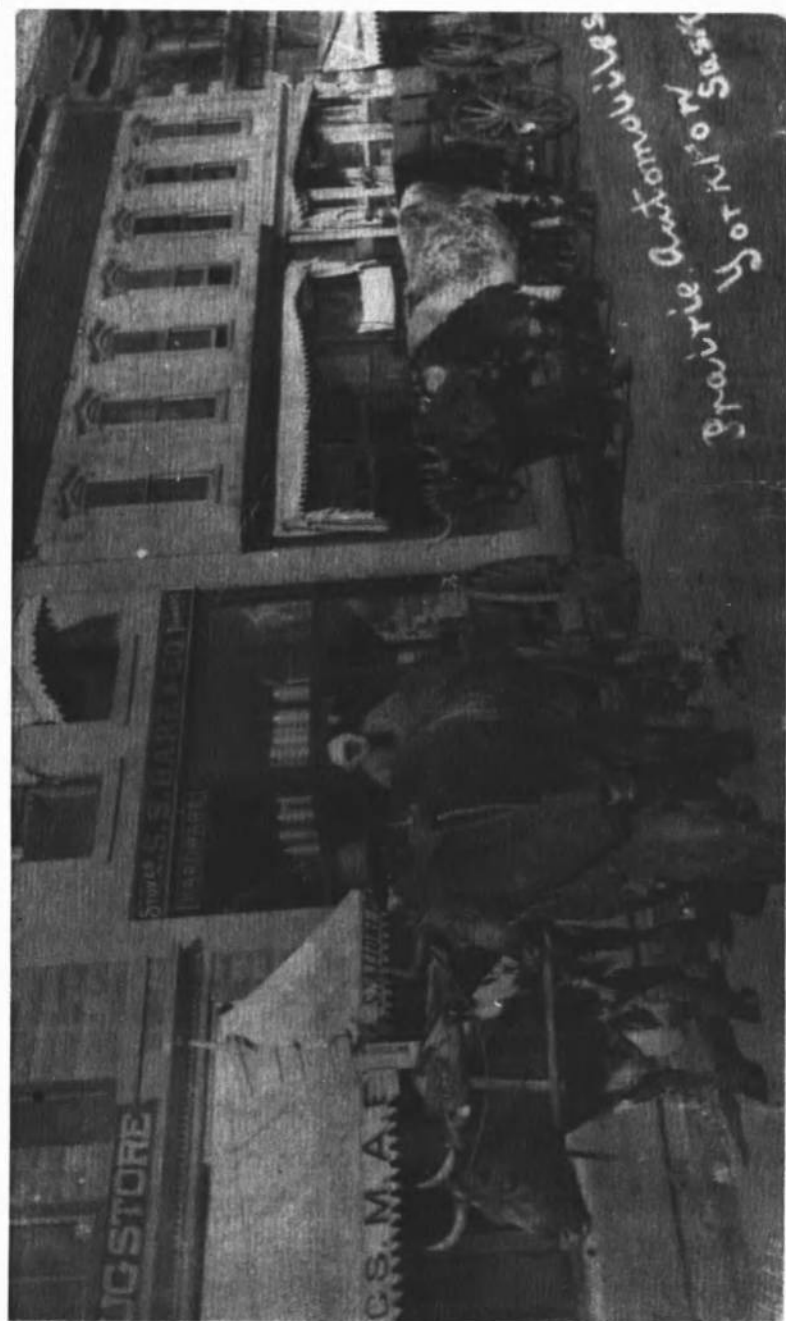
Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre
184 Alexander Avenue East
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 0L6
Telephone: (204) 942-0218

Ukrainian Museum of Canada
910 Spadina Crescent East
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7K 3H5
Telephone: (306) 244-3800

Ukrainian Museum of Canada, Alberta Branch
10611 - 110 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T5R 3R8
Telephone: (403) 483-5932

Ukrainian Museum of Canada, Manitoba Branch
1175 Main Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R2W 3S4
Telephone: (204) 582-7345

Ukrainian National Home Association Library
582 Burrows Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R2W 2A6
Telephone: (204) 582-4528



Yakiw Wiwchar and ox team on a Yorkton street, 1912.

Родовідний Список FAMILY RECORD

[illegible]

IV. Official Sources

Official records, including immigration, citizenship, land, vital statistics, court records, correspondence files, and other information maintained by various government authorities constitute very important sources of information for the Ukrainian family historian. A number of these records will be examined in detail in the following pages.

Immigration Records

Immigration records, many of which fortunately exist and are available for research, are valuable official sources. Ships' passenger lists are an important part of immigration records. From them one might learn the names of immigrant ancestors, their ages, ancestral village or region, date of departure from the port of embarkation, and the date of arrival in the New World.

Shipping companies were required to submit a list of all emigrant passengers on ships with twenty-five or more passengers, but even lists with as few as one emigrant were submitted. Two separate lists are useful: those kept by authorities at the port of departure, and ones held by immigration authorities at the port of arrival.

For Ukrainian immigration, passenger lists for the German port of Hamburg are of keen interest. Between 1901 and 1913, over half a million emigrants departing via Hamburg were from the Austro-Hungarian Empire,²¹ many of whom were of Ukrainian descent.

The Hamburg passenger lists, available on microfilm from the Genealogical Society of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, span the years 1850 - 1934. The microfilm holdings may be borrowed for use in local Latter-Day Saints' genealogical libraries for a small fee. Both the *direct* lists, for passengers going directly to North America from Hamburg, and the *indirect* lists, for emigrants taking an indirect route from Hamburg to centres such as Hull, London, Glasgow or Antwerp and then travelling to other ports are available, as well as indexes to them. The direct lists and their indexes have also been purchased by the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society and may be borrowed for consultation by Society members. Research for non-members may be provided for a service charge. There are approximately sixty different types of information categories given on the Hamburg lists but generally only the following is given: emigrants' names (given in German spelling, which can be helpful if one will be investigating other German records), their ages, occupations, places of origin, the name of the ancestral village or town, the date of departure, and the date of arrival.

The original port-of-arrival passenger lists for Canadian ports are held at the Public Archives of Canada. Early lists have been microfilmed and are available for research purposes. For Ukrainian family historians, they are a useful source of information only on the first period of Ukrainian immigration. For some time

My Wife Not a subject 920590
Papier

THE NATURALIZATION ACT.

(Rev. Stats. Can., chapter 113, and amendments.)

Certificate of Naturalization.

DOMINION OF CANADA,
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

In the Supreme Court of the North-West Territories before

the Honourable Justice Louis-Adolphe Beaudry, one of the Judges of the said
Court, sitting in Chambers at the Judicial District of Eastern Assiniboia

Whereas Alex Warcholik formerly of
Austria now of Yatlock
in the North-West Territories of the Dominion of Canada

Born has complied with the
several requirements of "The Naturalization Act," and has duly
resided in Canada for the period of three years;

And whereas the certificate granted to the said

Alex Warcholik under the tenth section of the said Act has been
duly presented to the said Judge sitting in Chambers in the said Judicial
District; and whereas a copy of such certificate has been duly posted in a
conspicuous place in the Court House in which the said Judge holds his
Chambers and the said Judge has directed the issue of a certificate of

naturalization to the said Alex Warcholik

This is therefore to certify to all whom it may concern, that, under and
by virtue of the said Act Alex Warcholik has
become naturalized as a British subject, and is, within Canada, entitled
to all political and other rights, powers and privileges, and is subject
to all obligations to which a natural-born British subject is entitled or subject
within Canada, with this qualification that he shall not, when within the limits
of the foreign State of which he was a subject (or citizen) previous to the date
hereof, be deemed to be a British subject unless he has ceased to be a subject
(or citizen) of that State, in pursuance of the laws thereof, or in pursuance of
a treaty or convention to that effect.

Given under the seal of the Supreme Court of the North-West

Territories, Judicial District of Eastern Assiniboia

this Twenty-fifth day of November

one thousand nine hundred and three.

Nov. 25, 1903

Before me was born

Clerk of Court.

Certificate of naturalization of Alex Warcholik, 25 November 1903.

passenger lists have been available for Quebec, 1865 - 1908; Halifax, 1880 - 1908; St. John, 1900 - 1908; Victoria, 1905 - 1908; and Vancouver, 1905 - 1908. Recently, additional lists for these ports have become available up to the end of 1919. There are also lists pertaining to Canadian settlers arriving via Boston, Baltimore, New York, Portland, and Philadelphia, 1905 - 1908. It might also be noted that a microfilm copy of passenger lists for Quebec, 1865 - 1919, and Halifax, 1881 - 1919, are also held at the Saskatchewan Archives Board.

The information contained in the Canadian passenger lists is similar to that in the Hamburg lists, except that the Canadian lists do not give the name of ancestral village or settlements but only provide the name of the country from which settlers departed. A comparison of German and Canadian passenger lists for the *S.S. Phoenicia* departing from Hamburg, June 21, 1899 and arriving in Halifax, July 2, 1899 shows similar types of information on both lists, with the exception of the name of the ancestral village (given in the Hamburg list but not in the Halifax one); the place of destination is not provided in the Hamburg list, but is given on the Halifax list as "Winnipeg, Manitoba." And of course, the Hamburg lists are available for many more years than are the Canadian lists.

Citizenship Records

Becoming "naturalized", adopting British subject status (later Canadian subject status), was an important event in the lives of many Ukrainians in Canada. Unlike immigration records, early citizenship records have not fared so well. The main records for the period 1865 - 1917 no longer exist, but the original name index for the records have been retained, containing such information as name, residence, date and court of certification, occupation, nationality, and former country of residence. The cards pertain only to heads of families, with no particulars about other family members that may have been affected by naturalization. Records dating from 1917 have been preserved and microfilmed.

Naturalization data from this period can be very interesting to the genealogist, often including the date and court of certification, name, address, occupation, place and date of birth of the applicant, marital status, name of wife, parents' subject status, and in some cases, height, complexion, eye and hair color, and distinguishing marks; place and date of entry into Canada; and places of former residence. Inquiries regarding citizenship information should be addressed to: Citizenship Registration and Promotion, Department of Secretary of State, Box 7000, Sydney, Nova Scotia, B1P 6V6. Also, copies of naturalization certificates are occasionally found in the homestead records of settlers, as proof of British subject status was required before land patent could be issued to homesteaders.

Land Records

From the earliest days of Ukrainian immigration assisted by the work of Dr. Josef Oleskow, of L'viv, Galicia to the settlement of individual Ukrainian homesteaders on northern Saskatchewan lands in the 1930's, the homestead records offer unique documentation of the roots of Ukrainian settlement in

Saskatchewan. The homestead records consist of files pertaining to individual quarter-sections or other portions of land available under the Dominion Lands Act and later under provincial legislation. They were created by the Dominion Lands Branch of the Department of the Interior (Ottawa), 1871 - 1930, and by the Lands Branch of the provincial government after that.

The files contain information on settlers who were applying for entry on lands and seeking patent to them. They mainly cover the period from the date of homestead entry to the grant of patent, after which the settler could apply for a certificate of land title at the local land registration office.

The homestead files are held at the Saskatoon office of the Saskatchewan Archives Board (Murray Building, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, S7N 0W0) and a microfilm copy of the majority of the files is available for research at the Regina office of the Archives (3303 Hillside Street, University of Regina, Regina, S4S 0A2). A name index prepared by the Archives covers almost all of the pre-1930 files, so that the full name of the settler and the general vicinity of his or her land is sufficient to locate a file; for the post-1930 records, a legal land description (quarter-section, township, range) is required as there is no name index to them. There is no charge for homestead information searches and photocopies of documents can be obtained at copy cost.

Many files contain three basic land documents: the *application for entry*, providing such information as the applicant's name, age, previous occupation, place of birth, previous place of residence, and the ages of family members (but not their names); the *sworn statement* made by the homesteader in support of this application for patent, frequently with the homesteader's age, British subject status, date of certification of naturalization (if naturalized), the number of family members residing with the homesteader, and information relating to homestead duties — cultivation, improvements, and residence; and the *notification of patent*, providing the date of patent and the homesteader's postal address. The later-series files contain different forms with other types of information, often including the name of the next-of-kin.

There are other documents contained in many of the files that can provide additional information such as wills, statutory declarations concerning the homesteader's progress on the land, correspondence mainly regarding interpretations of homestead regulations, declarations of abandonment if settlers wished to discontinue activities on the land, and occasionally, maps or declarations concerning nationality. The statements of two witnesses verifying the information given by the homesteader in the sworn statement can provide interesting insight into the homesteader's personal relationships as often the person's close friends, neighbours or countrymen (*zemliaky*) served as witnesses.

Land titles records are located in eight Land Titles offices under the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice, Property Registration and Management Branch. They can be used to compile information on land ownership,

Form A

No. 26551

APPLICATION FOR A HOMESTEAD ENTRY.

Hnat Danyliuk
Lenora Fair do hereby apply
 for a Homestead Entry, under sub-class _____ of class _____ of "The
 Dominion Lands Act," for the SW Quarter-Section of Section Number 3
 of the 30 Township in the 5 Range N
 of the 2nd Meridian.



District _____

19____

Hnat Danyliuk
mark
Witness: Palaty

NOTE.—The statements of information called for below will be obtained and filed in by Agent when granting entry.

Number in family including common-law and adopted				COUNTRY OF BIRTH	SUB-DIVISION OF COUNTRY OF BIRTH	LAST PLACE OF RESIDENCE	PREVIOUS OCCUPATION
Male Adults	Female Adults	Children under 17	TOTAL				
<u>18</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>Austria</u>	<u>Salucia</u>	<u>Trice</u>	<u>farmer</u>
<u>14</u>						<u>Eniety</u>	<u>Salucia</u>

Application for homestead entry of Hnat Danyliuk for SW3-30-5 W.2.

documenting the transfer of title from one owner to another. These records can be useful if one's relatives purchased land from a railway company, land colonization company or another settler rather than homesteaded. As there is no name index to the records, one needs to know the legal land description (rural lands: section, township, range; urban lands: lot, block, plan). To find out which Land Titles office might have information on a particular property, one might call the nearest Land Titles office or the Saskatchewan Archives Board. There is a charge for searches of title. Land Titles offices are located in: Battleford, S0M 0E0; Humboldt, S0K 2A0; Moose Jaw, S6H 4P1; Prince Albert, S6V 1B3; Regina, S4P 3V6; Saskatoon, S7K 3G7; Swift Current, S9H 4G3; and Yorkton, S3N 2Y4.

Vital Records

In Saskatchewan, vital records pertaining to the official registration of births, marriages, and deaths are held at the Division of Vital Statistics, Department of Health, 3475 Albert Street, Regina, S4S 6X6.

For the North West Territories, civil registration of marriages date to 1878, and of births and deaths to 1888, but an effective registration system was not developed until nearly two decades later, so that early records are somewhat incomplete. It is necessary to contact the Division for an application form for a search, which lists all information required before a search can be made and its cost. Key information required is the date of the event and the name of the person involved. Tombstone information and church records can be useful in determining the required dates.

Wills and Estate Records

The records of the Surrogate Courts are considered the most informative court records from the viewpoint of genealogical inquiry. They are held in Saskatchewan's various judicial centres and copies of probated wills for the entire province are held in the Surrogate Court in Regina. The Surrogate Court records are useful as they contain wills and other administrative records of individual estates, listing heirs and executors. It is useful to contact the Surrogate Court in the respective judicial centre before placing a specific inquiry in order to first determine the type of information needed for a search and the fees involved.

An example of how court records can be used for family history research is provided by the experience of one Saskatchewan genealogist, who had a brief reference — a Saskatoon *Star-Phoenix* newsclipping giving a family name and the year of the newspaper. He first searched *Henderson's Directories* for Saskatoon in that period, locating the full name of the person, his occupation and address. He followed the *Directories* until only the wife's name appeared. Acting on the assumption that the person might have passed away in that year, he submitted the person's name, year of death and address for a search for Surrogate records. He was able to obtain a copy of the person's will, listing the exact date of his death, heirs and additional genealogical information. He was later able to supplement his findings with additional information from the person's obituary

located in the local newspaper.

The following addresses of judicial centres may be useful: Assiniboia, S0H 0B0; Battleford, S0M 0E0; Estevan, S4S 0W5; Gravelbourg, S0H 1X0; Humboldt, S0K 2A0; Kerrobert, S0L 1R0; Melfort, S0E 1A0; Melville, S0A 2P0; Moose Jaw, S6H 4P1; Moosomin, S0G 3N0; Prince Albert, S6H 4W7; Regina, S4P 3V7; Saskatoon, S7K 3G7; Shaunavon, S0N 0L4; Swift Current, S9H 0J4; Weyburn, S4H 0L4; Wynyard, S0A 4T0; Yorkton, S3N 0C2.

V. Saskatchewan Archives Board

The Saskatchewan Archives Board, with offices in Regina and Saskatoon, collects and preserves Saskatchewan's documentary heritage, including government records, private papers, and the records of organizations and groups. Reminiscences, diaries, pioneer questionnaires, oral history interviews, maps and photographs are included in its holdings. Researchers are invited to visit the Archives personally for detailed research or to submit specific inquiries by telephone or letter.

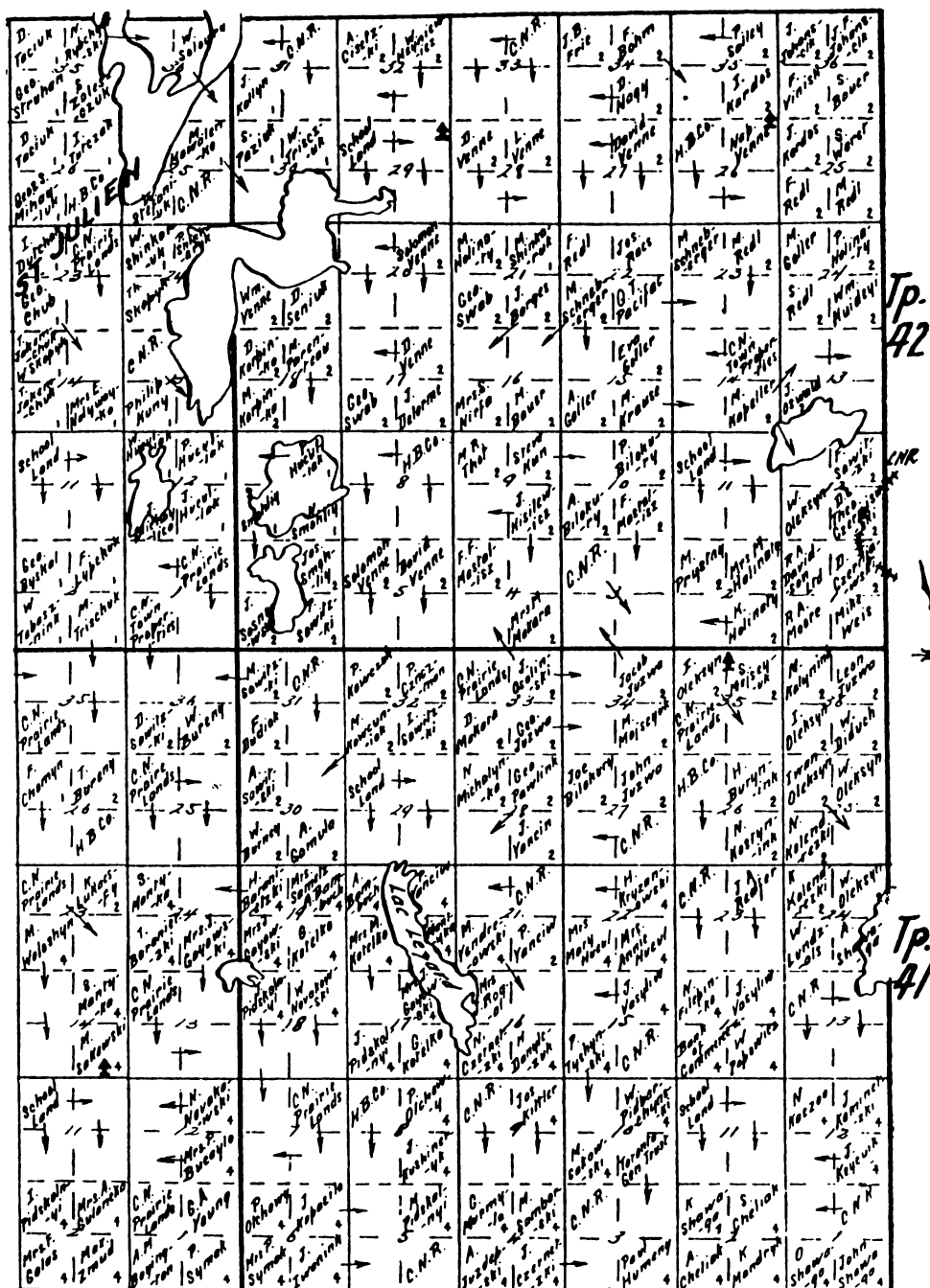
Saskatchewan Archives Board
3303 Hillsdale Street
University of Regina
Regina, S4S 0A2
(306) 787-4068

Saskatchewan Archives Board
Murray Building
University of Saskatchewan
Saskatoon, S7N 0W0
(306) 933-5832

There are many sources of information available at the Archives that can assist the Ukrainian family historian. Homestead files and passenger lists on microfilm are very useful, and there are other government records such as municipal files and school district records which may provide information on a relative's involvement in local affairs. Federal Department of the Interior Immigration and Lands Branch files on microfilm hold much background information on Ukrainian immigration and settlement.

Correspondence, reminiscences, diaries and family histories are examples of the types of records donated to the Archives. Among them are the memoirs of Wasyl Lazowchuk of Hafford, *Deedo's Children: A Story of John Hryhor* of Nipawin, and the Michael Stechishin Memoirs, Saskatoon. Oral history holdings include over seventy interviews with Ukrainians in Saskatchewan forming a part of a "Towards a New Past" project, and other recordings. There are also numerous local histories, clippings, *Henderson's Directories*, newspaper indexes, telephone books, and other publications that can be useful.

The Archives has an extensive collection of provincial newspapers on microfilm, useful for researching birth, marriage and obituary information. Other newspapers of particular interest to the Ukrainian genealogist are *Svoboda*, 1893-1923, *Kanadiis'kii rusyn*, 1911-1930, *Ukrains'kii holos*, 1949-1972, and *Visnyk*, 1929-1973. The Archives also has over 250,000 photographs relating to Saskatchewan's past, indexed by subject, place-name and personal



Cummins Rural Directory Map for townships 41-42, ranges 27-28 W.2, 1926.

name. Some of the Ukrainian photographs deal with Ukrainian pioneer life, agricultural progress in many Ukrainian districts (Community Progress Competitions sponsored by the Canadian National Railway in the early 1930s), and many cultural activities to the present.

Within the map collection, Cummins Rural Directory maps published for certain years between 1917 and 1930 provide the names of heads of families residing on rural lands and the location of post offices, hamlets, villages, and other settlements. The maps provide a useful record of land locations, neighbours and acquaintances, and in conjunction with other sources, could help to determine Ukrainian village origins. The maps are also available on microfilm.

Although military records are primarily held at the Public Archives of Canada in Ottawa, the Saskatchewan Archives Board has some information relating to Saskatchewan soldiers in the two World Wars (some of which can be found within the records of the Department of Public Works, Saskatchewan War Memorial files). There are lists of fatal casualties of Saskatchewan service-persons for both of the wars.

Religious records at the Archives consist mainly of Anglican and United Church records, with records for some Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Lutheran churches. The Anglican records for the Diocese of Qu'Appelle are held in the Regina office, and the Diocese of Saskatoon records are held in Saskatoon. The records of the United Church, Saskatchewan Conference are also held in Saskatoon. All parish registers within these records are closed to research except by permission from the designated church authorities.

The Archives' microfilm holdings, including newspapers, passenger lists for Quebec, 1865-1919, and Halifax, 1881-1919, and some private papers, are available for borrowing on interlibrary loan. Its reference publications, among them *Exploring Family History in Saskatchewan*, are available for consultation at the Archives and also for purchase.

VI. Public Archives of Canada

The Public Archives of Canada (395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, K1A 0N3) preserves the historical records of the federal government, of individuals, and of organizations that have played a significant role in the development of Canada. Within the various media sections of the Archives — the Manuscript Division, Federal Archives Division, National Photography Collection, Picture Division (Ethnic Armorial), the National Map Collection and the Public Archives Library — is much of potential value to the Ukrainian family historian. The National Ethnic Archives Section within the Manuscript Division has an active Ukrainian archives programme, and researchers are advised to contact the archivist responsible for this programme regarding access to Ukrainian holdings. Researchers might visit the Archives personally or submit requests by telephone or mail.

Archives' publications of genealogical value include *A Guide to Sources for the Study of Ukrainian Canadians* by Myron Momryk²² listing approximately one hundred collections relating to individuals and organizations that can be useful for various types of research, and *Tracing Your Ancestors in Canada*, already described. For the genealogist, the papers of Dr. Vladimir J. Kaye (Kysilewsky) contain his research notes on Ukrainian pioneer families and an unpublished biographical listing of Ukrainian pioneers (the Saskatchewan section is over one hundred and fifty pages in length) compiled from immigration, citizenship and homestead records.

Dr. J.B. Rudnyckyj's research materials on Ukrainian-Canadian and Cossack surnames list approximately 43,000 separate name entries that might be consulted. Records of the Imperial Russian Consular Corps in Canada, 1900 - 1922 (they continued to provide consular services after the 1917 Revolution) contain nominal files on nearly 10,000 immigrants from the Russian Empire to Canada, documenting settlers from Podilia, Volyn' and other eastern Ukrainian regions. Some of the files have supporting official documents such as photographs, passports or correspondence.

The Archives also have much relevant material within various groups of records within the Federal Archives Division. An "ethnic index" has been prepared, listing various files within the record groups (e.g. Privy Council, Immigration) pertaining to various ethnocultural groups in Canada. An example of useful material in this Division is a twelve-hundred page "General File on the Settlement of Galician Immigrants in Manitoba and the North West Territories" ²³ within Record Group 76, the Immigration and Lands Branch records of the Department of the Interior. Microfilm copies of many RG 76 files, including the above-mentioned one, are available at the Saskatchewan Archives Board.

VII. Overseas Research

Obtaining overseas information is an exciting dimension of research, but one that presents many unresolved problems. There are real difficulties in getting genealogical information from Eastern Bloc countries and in many instances, war damages suffered in various Ukrainian ethnographic regions make the actual existence of many records questionable.

One valuable source of information for certain Ukrainian regions of Austria and Poland are available in the West due to the microfilming efforts of the Genealogical Society of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. They consist of civil registration records of births, marriages and deaths kept by church authorities as civil registrants for vital events. The records are listed in the microfilm catalogues of the genealogical libraries in their *Continental European* section, under "Poland," "Austria," and "Ukraine." The records on microfilm may be requested on loan through branch libraries of the Church for a service fee.

The majority of the records consist of Evangelical Lutheran, Roman Catholic, and Greek Catholic registers, with a few Orthodox records. An example of the type of information to be found is for the parish of Wietlin²⁴ (Rzeszow, Poland). The birth registers, 1785-1801, list such information as the name of the child, date of birth, religion, names of parents and godparents, occupation, and the house number in the village or town; the marriage records, 1784-1842, give the date of marriage, names, religion, and previous marital status of the individuals, the names of witnesses and their occupations, and the village name if the wife was from another locality. Death records, 1785-1854, include the name of the deceased, father's name, age, religion, house number and cause of death. The records are written in Latin, with surnames in Polonized spelling and an Austrian certification for the records in Gothic German.

Other records listed within the *Continental European* collection are atlases, gazeteers, and secondary-source materials. They include such works as *Genealogical Records of the Nobility of Chernigov* [Chernihiv] and *A Brief History of the Nobility of Kharkov* [Kharkiv], microfilmed at the University Library of Helsinki.

Additional research overseas might lead to sources held in the archives of various countries. The Austrian Archives (Osterreichisches Staats Archiv, Generaldirektion, 1010 Wien, Minoritenplatz, Austria) has useful sources for the period when Galicia was a part of the Austrian Empire, 1772-1918, including military rolls and conscription lists, 1740-1820, tax books and land records. It is best to consult reference sources describing the records before writing to the Austrian Archives. Two publications that may assist are *Austria* and *The Handy Guide to Austrian Genealogical Records*.²⁵ The Austrian Genealogical Society (Heraldisch-Genealogische Gesellschaft, "Adler," A 1010 Wien, Harrhof 41, Austria) might also prove of assistance.

An important concern is how to obtain family history data from Ukraine itself. Genealogical records from the Soviet Union are not available in the West, and the Latter-Day Saints Church has not microfilmed any records held in Soviet Archives. The availability of genealogical information from the Soviet Union is described by the Latter-Day Saints Genealogical Society thus:²⁶

Aside from German records of former East Prussia and some Polish records from the Ukraine, very few records are available in our collection from the Soviet Union. Since the 1917 Revolution, births, marriages and deaths have been registered in local offices of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs. Prior to 1917, the Russian Empire had no government bureaus to keep vital records. To procure such before 1917, researchers must depend on records kept by churches, synagogues and, in some cases, local governments. Any such records which may be preserved are in various Soviet Archives.

Research in Soviet archives, however, is strictly limited and no provisions are made for searching old vital records nor even to determine what records these archives do or do not have. Soviet authorities do not assist with

*Paszport waimy pounyplecaniu wicy
Urzedu Konigow - 1 -*

RYSOPIS — SIGNALEMENT

Rok urodzenia	<i>1892</i>	Zona —	
Date de naissance	<i>18.11.1892</i>		
Miejsce urodzenia	<i>Gar. Bonrera</i>		
Lieu de naissance			
Zatrudnienie	<i>rolnik</i>		
Profession			
Wzrost	<i>średni - moyen</i>		
Taille			
Twarz	<i>prosiąta - allongé</i>		
Visage			
Włosy	<i>ciemne - noirs</i>		
Cheveux			
Oczy	<i>niebieskie - gris</i>		
Yeux			
Znaki szczególne	<i>brak</i>		
Signes particuliers			

DZIECI — ENFANTS

Imię
Nom

Wiek
Age

13.30. VII. 1927.



Polish passport of Michal Pytlyk, 1928.

genealogical requests . . . It is possible to request vital records for official purposes by writing to . . . the Embassy of the Soviet Union . . .

Please note that the following restrictions; according to Soviet regulations, copies of public record documents, except for death certificates, are available only to *that person who is subject of the document*. A copy of birth or marriage certificates, for example, cannot be issued for a deceased person. In addition, if a marriage has been terminated, a marriage certificate cannot be issued. It is possible to request a copy of a death certificate for a relative who died in the Soviet Union, but the exact place, as well as date of birth and death must be furnished.

For Poland, it is encouraging to note that the Genealogical Society of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints has a wide variety of microfilmed materials and primary sources listed in its *Continental European* collection. These include genealogical reference works, sources for the study of Polish history, information on Polish heraldry, indexes to civil records and censuses, gazeteers and maps. In addition, sources such as Thaddeus J. Obal, *Genealogical Research Involving Polish Ancestry*, J. Konrad, *Polish Family History Research*, and *Poland*, a research paper on primary sources held in Polish Archives, which can be consulted at local Latter-Day Saints' genealogical libraries can be very useful.²⁷

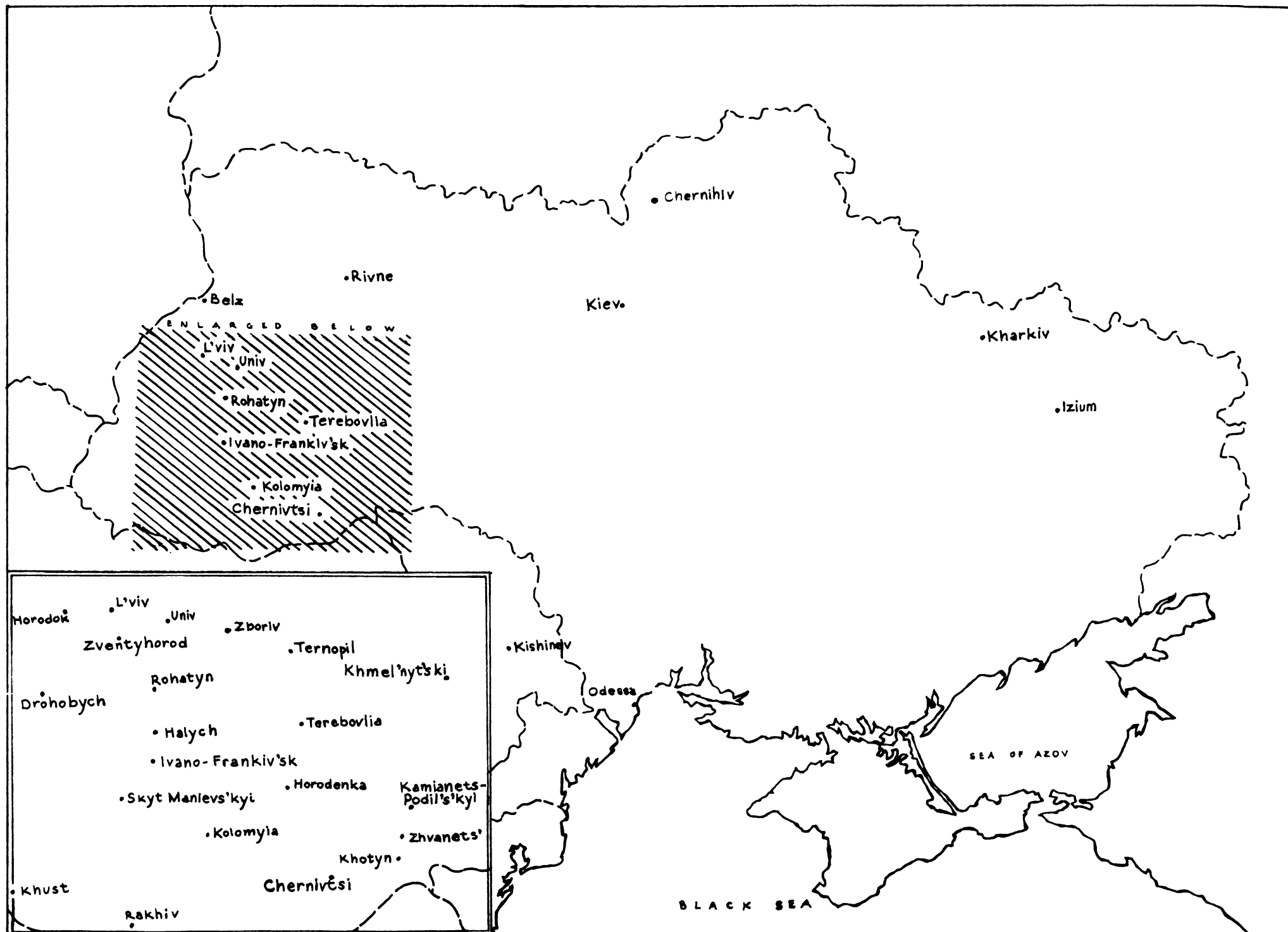
VIII. Conclusion

Among Ukrainian families, kinship values have been traditionally strong, and there has been a keen sense of ties between generations. A deep interest in family history among Ukrainian Canadians is therefore not surprising.

With the proper research procedures and access to pertinent sources of information, you can experience much success in your own family history project. You are guaranteed a shared experience as you build research skills, exchange information with relatives near and far, and continue in what can turn into decades of enjoyment. New generations are born, long-lost relatives are discovered and additional facts are unearthed as new sources of information become available. You will probably discover that your family history project seems to be never really finished. But you will also discover that the research was truly worth the effort.

Happy hunting!

SETTLEMENT MAP UKRAINE AND WESTERN REGIONS



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Photographs and Illustrations

Ukrainian settlers in Canada, n.d. Ukrainian Museum of Canada photograph #975-497. Printed with permission.

Sisters from the village of Cherneva, Galicia, n.d. Ukrainian Museum of Canada photograph #975-560. Printed with permission.

Ancestry records of Taras A. Bayda, Saskatoon, from his family history to appear in printed form. Printed with permission.

Letter and photographs of the author.

Upper photograph: Paraska Danyluk with her son, Mike, and daughter-in-law, Rose on the Danyluk farm near Canora, 1941.

Lower photograph: Wedding party of Steve and Martha Danyluk at the Danyluk farm near Canora, 1946.

Yakiw Wiwchar and ox team on a Yorkton street, 1912. Ukrainian Museum of Canada photograph #977-607. Printed with permission.

Ancestry record form designed and drawn by Timothy J. Savage, Saskatoon.

Certificate of naturalization of Alex Warcholik, 25 November 1903. Ukrainian Museum of Canada. Printed with permission.

Homestead record of Hnat Danyliuk, SW3-30-5 W.2, file #984256: application for entry, 17 August 1907. Original records held at the Saskatchewan Archives Board, Saskatoon office. Printed with permission.

Cummins Rural Directory Map for townships 41-42, ranges 27-28 W.2., 1926. Microfilm copies of Cummins Rural Directory Maps are held at the Saskatchewan Archives Board, Saskatoon office and originals at the Regina office.

Polish passport of Michal Pytlyk, 1928. Ukrainian Museum of Canada. Printed with permission.

Map of Ukraine and settlement map of its western regions, drawn by Timothy J. Savage.

Notes:

Kathlyn Szalasnyj, M.A., B.Ed., is an archivist with the Saskatchewan Archives Board, Saskatoon office. She has written various articles on documenting Saskatchewan's ethnic past. Her local heritage interests include work with the Saskatoon Heritage Society and with the Meewasin Valley Authority.