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**SILENCE CRIES BEHIND THE BARBED WIRE:
THE INTERMENT OF BULGARIANS IN CANADA
DURING THE GREAT WAR (1914-1920)**

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INTRODUCTION

103 Bulgarian nationals were interned in Canadian camps in the early 20th century. They were victims of the First National Internment Operations in Canada, which took place between 1914 and 1920.

The government took away what little they had and forced them to do hard physical labour in the harsh interior of the country. And all because not of something they did, but because of who they were and where they came from. Their only "guilt" was that their country did not side with the Triple Entente during WWI. They were declared "enemy aliens" and the measures against them were severe. They were treated most harshly in the British Dominions - Canada and Australia. In Canada, 24 camps were set up specifically for this purpose.

Over 8500 men, women and children of various nationalities shared the same unfortunate fate. Among the internees were Ukrainians, Alevi Kurds, Armenians, Serbs, Croats, Czechs, Poles, Ottoman Turks, Romanians, Slovenes, Slovaks, Russians, Germans, Italians, and Bulgarians. At present, we have gathered documentary evidence for 103 Bulgarian internees.

Several of the Bulgarian internees were subsequently deported, some were released. Many returned to Bulgaria with shattered dreams, others remained in Canada and their traces were lost.

Are 103 people too many or too few compared to the thousands detained in the camps? When human lives are at stake, even one person matters.

Archival documents from Canada and Bulgaria were used to document the Bulgarian internees. The sources are described in the "Sources" chapter of the project.

Documentary evidence has been revealed about 103 Bulgarians, interned in Canada, just 70 appear in the currently published and ongoing Roll Call (according to the information available at the time this project was completed) . Only 23 of these are listed as Bulgarians.

We have found additional evidence for some of the names mentioned in the Roll Call, - such as camp number, release date, post-release address, etc.

Findings from this project will be provided to the Roll Call project leader, Ms.Lawrna Myers.

The added value of this project can be viewed from 2 perspectives. One is that it contributes to the enhancement of the Roll Call and provides additional information. It is an opportunity to pay tribute to the victims and to enhance collective memory.

The other, which is as important, is that it provides an opportunity for the Bulgarian community in Canada to learn more about this dark page in Canada's history - the First Official Internment Operations. Knowing the historical downfalls is just as important as knowing the successes. Freedom is not a given and we must fight for it every day. Knowing the dark episodes is a lesson for today's generation. And a red flag that we must never let that happen again. With this in mind, this project includes visual presentations for both adults and students. Young people are the future and their awareness is one of the guarantees for a just society tomorrow.

1. WHY DID BULGARIANS DECIDE TO GO TO CANADA IN THE EARLY 20TH CENTURY?

Agents go round Bulgaria and convince villagers that two days of work in Canada will earn them 2-3 times more than the monthly salary at home

Why did Bulgarians go to North America at the beginning of the 20th century? What was the reason for this? The answer to this question can be found in the Verbatim Records of the 13th National Assembly, which met in sessions from November 2, 1903, to December 22, 1907.

Mass migrations from Bulgaria to the United States and Canada began around 1903. That had its reasons - many travel agencies and their agents were spreading the news how with the same amount of work they do at home, they can earn far too much money on the other side of the Atlantic. The United States was booming at the time, two transcontinental railroads were being built, industry was booming, and workers were needed. The economic situation in Canada is almost the same. The poor Bulgarian peasants did not need many arguments - money was the strongest motivation. Representatives of the travel agencies persuading them that barbers, tailors, waiters with a salary of the equivalent of BGN 45.00 to 112.00 per month are in demand in America, and the workers on the maintenance of the railway lines receive from BGN 8.40 to BGN 14 per day. For those working on the roads, more than double pay was promised. At the same time, the daily wage in the Bulgarian industrial enterprises was about BGN 1.50-2.00 per day. Only the employees of the newly built Bulgarian railway lines received more, there they were paid about BGN 3.00 per day for the excavation works and up to BGN 5.00 was receiving the technical staff. While the peasants in Bulgaria were, relying entirely on the sale of what they have produced. And the government was introducing a new tax on the agricultural land of BGN 1.00 per acre.

If any comparison was to be made, it was that with two days of work in North America, they would receive two to three times more the money they would earn in Bulgaria for a month.

2. WHO WERE THE PEOPLE LEAVING FOR NORTH AMERICA?

Many Bulgarian immigrants came to North America in 1903 from the region of Macedonia after the Ilinden–Preobrazhenie Uprising was quashed. This is part of the answer. But people from Northern Bulgaria - Lovech, Pleven, Ruse, Tarnovo and Shumen, were also leaving for North America in large groups. In 1906-1907, the emigration took on alarming proportions and the Bulgarian National Assembly met on this issue to adopt measures and stop it. For the session of the National Assembly in 1906, statistics were made available showing data from different regions of the country. In particular, it was pointed out that from 1903 to 1906 21,372 people immigrated to North America from the Shumen district, and the Preslav municipality is a part of it. No data was offered to show the number of those who returned after two or three years.

3. BULGARIA ENTERS THE WAR

On October 14, 1915, with the Manifesto to the Bulgarian People, King Ferdinand of Bulgaria declared war on Serbia. This marks the beginning of Bulgaria's participation in the world conflict. At the beginning of the manifesto we read: "Bulgarians, you are all witnesses of the tireless efforts I have made throughout the year, since the European war started, to preserve peace in the Balkans and peace in the country. My government and I tried to achieve the ideals of the Bulgarian people in the neutrality we have followed so far. The two warring groups of the Great Powers acknowledge the great injustice that has befallen us with the partition of Macedonia. Both warring parties agree that it should for the most part belong to Bulgaria. Only our insidious neighbor, Serbia, has remained unwavering to the advice of its friends and allies. Not only did Serbia not want to listen to their advice, but in its resentment and greed it attacked even our own territory. And our brave troops were forced to defend our own land."

The London, Bucharest and Constantinople peace treaties after the Second Balkan War, also called the Inter-Allied War, defined Bulgaria's state borders, which were downright unacceptable to both the government and the people of Bulgaria. Outside those borders were lands inhabited by generations of Bulgarians. These were Eastern Thrace, Macedonia and Southern Dobrudja, lost to Turkey, Serbia and Greece, and Romania.

Bulgaria's goal in joining the First World War was one - to achieve national unification. The government and King Ferdinand had long negotiations with the Entente or the Treaty of Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy and other countries. Their representatives have suggested that in the event of a victory in the war, Bulgaria should receive not the whole of South Dobrudja, which was taken away two years earlier, but part of it; the Media-Enos line (line between Enos on the Aegean Sea and Midia on the Black Sea) - just below today's Bulgarian border with Turkey and southwest to the mouth of the Maritsa River, and again, just part of Macedonia.

The Triple Alliance, on the other hand, which included Germany and Austria-Hungary, had promised the whole of South Dobrudja, the whole of Macedonia, a correction in favor of Bulgaria on the border with Turkey, and parts of Eastern Serbia, the so-called Western Outlands, also inhabited by Bulgarians.

On September 6, 1915, Bulgaria had signed a secret treaty with Germany and Austria-Hungary and a secret military convention with Germany. This became known to the Entente, or the Alliance, and on October 5, 1915, nine days before Bulgaria joined the war, the countries of the Alliance broke diplomatic relations with Bulgaria. And on October 16, 1915, Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy declared war on Bulgaria. Bulgarians, who were in these countries, were labeled "representatives of enemy countries" and appropriate isolation measures were imposed on them. Most severe the measures were in the British dominions of Canada and Australia.

4. THE MEN FROM THE PRES LAV VILLAGE OF DRAGOEVO WERE THE MOST NUMEROUS AMONG THE BULGARIAN INTERNEES

All immigrants from Dragoevo village in Canada worked on the construction of transcontinental railways. They neither became rich nor had a better life in North America, their heirs say

It is an interesting fact that the group from the Preslav village of Dragoevo was the most numerous of the Bulgarians interned in the Canadian camps. From this small even to this day municipality, 24 people were behind the wire fences. These are Ivan Baniyev (Baneff George), Hristo Ganev (Ganeff K), Dimitar Denkov Denkov Dimitr), Atanas Ivanov (Ivanoff A), Denyu

Ivanov (Evaniff Denio), Marko Yemsov (Jimsoff Mark), Dobri Kulev (Kuleff Dobry), Mircho Mitev (Miteff Mercho), brothers Hristo and Georgi Popov (Popoff Christo, Popoff George), Janush Raduchev (Radusheff Gama), Rusi Rusev (Ruseff Rusi), brothers Georgi and Radi Sevov (Seveff G, Seveff Radi), as well as Georgi and Denyu Hristov (Christoff George, Christoff Deny), Toni Hristov (Christoff Tony), Stoyan Tsonev (Soneff Stoin), Minyo Belchev (Belechoff Minio), Ganush Valkov (Valcoff Ganush)), Georgi Danev (Daneff George), Nick Iliev (Elieff Nick), Valcho Stainov (Stainoff Valcho) and Vicho Stanev (Staneff Vicho). If we add Simeon Todorov Penchev (Pencheff Simeon Todor) from Smedevo, Petar Gechev (Getcheff Petar) from the village of Salmanovo and Tano Todorov (Todoroff Tony) from the town of Preslav, which are only a few kilometers from Dragoevo, the total number of people in the region is 27. This is about a quarter of the total number of Bulgarians interned in camps in Canada.

The villagers of the small village of Dragoevo, nestled in the Balkan Mountains, are part of a strong wave of immigrants that began around 1903. They are no exception to the general profile of Bulgarians who set out to cross the ocean for economic reasons and hoping to make some money. The current mayor of the village Vichko Vichev takes us back to those times. "Ganush Valkov is my great-grandfather. He went to make some money, but in fact he ended up in a camp", the mayor began. "People from our village went to make money in Canada in the years after 1903. They were all economic immigrants. They were forced to look how to earn a living because of poverty here and high taxes, and they were lured by high wages across the ocean. My great-grandfather Ganush Valkov Petrov was one of the first to leave for Canada", the mayor continues.

Unfortunately, his great-grandparent dreams did not come true. In Canada, he neither earned for a better life, nor did he had one. After his release from the Amherst camp, Halifax, NS, he returned to his home village in 1920. He did not accumulate any wealth, he did not become rich. As proof, the great-grandson points to the fact that after returning from Canada, his great-grandfather did not even manage to build a home for himself and his family. Ganush Valkov Petrov married Elena, and they had two sons. The family continued to live in the old house inherited from the internee's parents, and it remains to this day. In addition to the house where his grandfather lived, the

mayor has a photo of him as a memento. The photo was taken in Canada and shows Ganush with another man whose name they do not know. "My great-grandfather brought this photo from Canada and it is passed down as a family memory from generation to generation," he added.

Ganush, the internee in Canada, died 10 years after returning from Canada. He passed away on February 9, 1930, at the age of 61.

The former mayor of the village of Dragoevo Petar Milkov Petrov makes additional clarifications. The first to leave Dragoevo for Canada was Stefan Yordanov Chavganov. He also managed to persuade Haralan Angelov Kuyumdzhev to go in search of luck in North America and the two traveled to Canada together. "We have a letter from Grandpa Stefan, which he sent from Canada to his relatives. He asks his relatives to send more people from the village to work there and describes what he does and how much money he gets. However, the letter is dated 1932 and is after the cessation of internment operations," said the former mayor of the village. According to him, Stefan Chavganov travelled to Canada around 1903.

Chavganov and his companion Kuyumdzhev returned to Bulgaria in 1914 and thus avoided internment in the camps. In the early 1920s, when the restrictions on Bulgarian immigrants were lifted, they left for Canada again. Both had families in Bulgaria from the time before their first departure, but after their second trip to Canada, where they went to work, only Haralan returned. "Grandfather Stefan married for the second time in Canada. Whether he had a divorce remains unknown, but his Bulgarian wife Yonah didn't remarry and their son, also Stefan, was given a family name Yonin, after his mother, because in the Bulgarian tradition when children grow up without a father, they get their mothers' names", says the former mayor of Dragoevo.

Stoyka Kuleva's grandfather from the same village also remained in America. Dobri Kulev (Kuleff Dobry) had a wife and children in Bulgaria, but left them and married a Canadian woman.

"All the people from Dragoevo in Canada have worked on the construction of the transcontinental railways", said the former mayor, adding a new name, Grandfather Kondo, who he says, was in a camp and then returned to Bulgaria. This person's name was not found on any of the lists and is

therefore not included in our list. However, the former mayor does not have a document to confirm the validity of his words.

Yanko Radushev (Radusheff Gamma), who died in the camp, left his wife and children in Bulgaria. While he was working, he was sending money to his family. Today he has heirs, his great-grandson, a resident of the village of Dragoevo, bears the same name.

Other heirs of the interned Bulgarians in the camps in Canada are Stoyan Penev, grandson of Valcho Stoyanov, who lives in Dragoevo. Dobri Kulev's great-grandchildren are Nikolay Dobrev Kulev and Donka Dobрева Kuleva, who live in Preslav. Mircho Mitev's great-grandson is Borislav Draganov, Stoyan Tsonev's niece is Atanaska Assenova. They both live in Dragoevo.

5. FIRST OFFICIAL INFORMATION ABOUT BULGARIANS IN CANADA AND THE INTERNMENT OPERATIONS

In 1914 there were about 2,500 Bulgarians in Canada. Only 1 in 5 lives and works outside of Toronto.

Bulgaria allows British subjects to leave the country without making any problems. Great Britain promises reciprocity, but does not act accordingly.

In 1914, the year of the outbreak of World War I, there were about 2,500 Bulgarians in Canada, with only one in five working and living outside of Toronto. Common for them is that in the first years after arriving on the continent, they had no intention to become citizens of either Canada or the United States, and their goal is only one - to find a job where they earn money they can not earn in Bulgaria, and to save what they can. This made them most vulnerable to the measures imposed by the British and Canadian government on the subjects of "enemy states".

Today, the information we have in the interned Bulgarians in the camps in Canada, mainly came from the Swedish consul in Montreal. That's why:

On October 22, 1915, Pancho Hadjimishev, the Bulgarian diplomatic agent in London at the time, wrote a letter to the Bulgarian Prime Minister, Vasil Radoslavov. He reports that the Bulgarian diplomatic office was moved from the British capital to the Netherlands, since the diplomatic ties with

Britain were severed and Bulgarian diplomats there were declared persona non grata.

He further clarifies that he had also met with the Swedish Minister Plenipotentiary in London and had informed him that following the British declaration of war on Bulgaria and severing of diplomatic relations, it would have been required for Bulgaria to open a diplomatic mission in Stockholm. Before leaving London, Hadjimishev writes, he made a visit to the Foreign Office. Following is an extract from his letter about the conversation he had at the British Foreign Office: *"I also insisted that the existing restrictions on Germans, under which subjects of enemy countries are being interned in special camps, should not be applied to the Bulgarians. I stated that the tradition in our country was to let foreign subjects leave freely or, if they decided to stay in Bulgaria, our authorities would not impose any restrictions on them. They did not comment on this point. I informed the Swedish Minister Plenipotentiary in London about all of the above, with him we agreed to that I further convey to him your (b.a. - meaning the Bulgarian Minister of Foreign and Religious Affairs) instructions on the subject. I am of the opinion that we are in the position to insist on the basis of reciprocity that our subjects shall not be interned, and to ask permission for the free departure from Britain and the Dominions of those of our subjects who wish to return. I await your instructions."*

At its meeting, the Bulgarian government decided that Bulgarian interests in Great Britain and Canada should be represented by Swedish diplomats, namely, the Swedish military attaché, Count Wrangel, and his deputy, Colonel Mosberg.

Hadjimishev's request that Bulgarians not be sent to labor camps has not been heard.

On January 21, 1916, Hadjimishev wrote a new letter, which is worth quoting in full:

"Mr. Minister,

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Religions, by sending you an attached transcript of the report number 665 of Mr. Panaretov from Washington, and by order of the Prime Minister, has the honour to ask you, Mr. Minister, to make its contents of interest to the Swedish representative in London, and to

ask him, as the representative of our interests in Great Britain, to press before the respective government for the improvement of the regime in which Bulgarian subjects are placed in Canada.

The Ministry considers it necessary to point out here that the British Government, in its last communication to the Bulgarian Government, had stated that it agreed to place Bulgarian nationals in England under the same conditions as English nationals in Bulgaria.

The latter were free to leave Bulgaria and no special regime was created for them. The small exceptions that were made were not found in the measures taken by the British authorities against Bulgarian nationals. Under these circumstances, the situation created for the Bulgarians in Canada, in which they have no opportunity to be useful at the moment to their homeland, is even more unjustified.

The ministry will also examine the extent to which it is possible to provide financial assistance to those in need. "

6. HOW WERE BULGARIANS TREATED IN CANADA

Bulgaria's first US ambassador alerts government in Sofia that Canadian compatriots are behaving "like prisoners or prisoners" for no reason

Bulgarian interests are entrusted to the Swedish Consul General in Montreal

Information about how Bulgarians were treated in Canada after the declaration of the First World War we receive from the first Bulgarian ambassador to the United States, Stefan Panaretov.

The Bulgarian Consulate General in the United States was opened in 1913, in New York. On September 10, 1914, Stefan Panaretov presented his credentials to the 28th President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, and became Bulgaria's first ambassador to the North American continent.

In his letter to the Bulgarian government, sent on December 24, 1915, he writes:

"Mr. Minister,

I have the honor to report to you that various complaints have reached me from our permanent residents in Canada against the authorities there, who treat them badly by arresting, imprisoning or interning them for no other reason, just because they are Bulgarians. In this way, many of our subjects have lost their jobs and are being held captive or prisoner. In order to help them to some extent, I turned to Mr. Eckengren, the Swedish Minister Plenipotentiary here in Washington, and on the grounds that his government was charged in Great Britain with protecting Bulgarian nationals and interests, I asked him to arrange for the protection of our nationals in Canada through the Swedish consular authorities there. Mr. Eckenger was kind enough to communicate my request to his government, and 4-5 days later he told me that his government had directed the Swedish Consul General in Montreal, Canada, to oversee and care for the interests of our subjects in Canada. Through the Bulgarian newspapers in the United States I brought this information to the knowledge of our Bulgarians in Canada, so that, in case of need, they should approach the Swedish Consul General in Montreal or other Swedish representatives in other places.

I also have information that many of our subjects have fled Canada to the United States to avoid persecution and harassment by the Canadian authorities and are in a difficult situation due to lack of work and resources. They need help that the diplomatic mission cannot provide them with, due to lack of funds for this purpose. Other missions, such as Germany and Austria, have the means to help in such cases, but we do not have them, so many of our poor citizens are under stress and suffering.

I consider it necessary to bring the above to your attention for information and prudent disposition.

Please, etc.

S. Panaretov"

7. WHAT WERE THE CONDITIONS IN THE CAMPS, HOW BULGARIAN INTERNEES WERE LIVING AND HOW WERE THEY FED

"The situation of the Bulgarians interned and imprisoned in the camps is extremely unsympathetic, unhappy and touching," the

Swedish military attache Count Wrangel wrote in a report. 80-90 people are in room from 250 to about 300 square meters

A letter from the Swedish diplomatic mission to the Bulgarian government gives answers to these questions.

On February 17, 1917, the Swedish military attaché, Count Wrangel, and his assistants, Colonels Mosberg and Lillewalk, went to several deportation and internment camps in Great Britain, stayed there, and then collected information about the camps in the dominions of the British Empire. The letter is kept in fund 201, inventory 4, of the Bulgarian State Military Archives in Veliko Tarnovo. In it, they mention that there are no prisoners of war anywhere, only civilian Bulgarian citizens who were blocked by the war in Great Britain or its dominions, or on their way to Bulgaria, but were arrested and were still on British territory. *Count Wrangel's report states that the situation of the Bulgarians interned and imprisoned in the camps is "extremely unpleasant, unhappy and touching"*. His report was forwarded to the Bulgarian diplomatic mission in The Hague and from there the Bulgarian diplomat Hadjimishev forwarded it to Sofia. The Swedish representative notes that the German and Austro-Hungarian governments give aid to their internees, and the Bulgarian government does not do that. The Count made a new inspection of the camps after a few months and found no change, also reflecting this in a report.

The wooden barracks, which are barely heated in winter, are 45 to 55 meters long, about 4.5 to 5.5 meters wide and about 2.3 meters high. On the long side, they usually have 15 windows ranging in size from 0.9 to 1.2 square meters and three doors - two on the long side and one on the short side.

For breakfast they are given bread, margarine, Oatmeal, and condensed milk tea

Lunch: Stew of mixed rise, turnips and beans with frozen meat.

Dinner: Salted herring, brown sugar, tea with condensed milk, syrup and rice.

Breakfast and dinner are sometimes varied with honey and cocoa.

It is noticeable that the food is too monotonous. The internees are about 80-90 in number from 250 to about 300 square meters and sleep on beds located on two levels.

8. IN BULGARIA AID WAS BEING COLLECTED FOR THE INTERNEES, IT NEVER REACHED THEM

The amounts due were not paid to those released from the camps. The Foreign Office's explanation was that it could not find their place of residence after the armistice was signed

Count Wrangel also reported on the aid being collected in Bulgaria through the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva to help Bulgarians interned in camps in the British dominions. Such charitable campaigns in Bulgaria began in September, 1917. On September 7, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Religions of Bulgaria informed the diplomatic mission in The Hague, which liaises with all Bulgarian diplomatic missions in Europe, that the Board of the Bulgarian Red Cross has decided to provide the sum of 2,000 Swiss francs to the Swedish Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Count Wrangel, to help the needy Bulgarian captives in Great Britain and the Dominions. The amount was sent to the diplomatic mission in The Hague, from where it was forwarded to the Swedish diplomatic mission in London, and that happened 7 months later.

A document in the Bulgarian mission in London, kept in the funds of the Bulgarian State Archives Agency, informs on April 5, 1918, that the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs again and, as indicated, "at the request of the Red Cross organization, forwarded to the diplomatic mission in The Hague the attached check No. 7962/73 of last April 17, for 2,000 francs to be handed over to Count Wrangel in London."

The check was received on May 25, 1918, it was assured that it will be given to a London bank for cashing and only then will it be handed over to Count Wrangel.

On July 5, 1918, the Bulgarian diplomatic mission in The Hague informed the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Religions that "only yesterday it received from the bank the sum of 974 francs against the issued check in Geneva for 2,000 francs, and immediately transferred the above amount with a check for 106.2 pounds for distribution among Bulgarian subjects,

interned in Great Britain and the Dominions. Part of this amount was intended for Bulgarians interned in Canada, but due to the "speed" with which this banking operation was carried out, it did not reach them.

On April 2, 1919, a letter was received from The Hague to the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs that 86.12 pounds of this amount remained, or in other words only 20 pounds had been spent. In July, a letter for assistance was received from Bulgarian prisoners of war in Malta, and the Bulgarian authorities gave permission for the rest of the amount to be used to improve the plight of Bulgarian prisoners of war in Malta. Among them were Bulgarians from the United States and Canada. In the archives of the Bulgarian News Agency, dated November 1, 1919, there is a news bulletin informing that 15 Bulgarians had left the United States and Canada to participate as soldiers in the First World War. They were arrested and interned in Malta. It is only from a letter dated March 20, 1920, which is kept in fund 176, item 597, sheet 47, that the names of two of them become known. They are Iliya Veblikov Sapundzhiev and Todor Yur. Varbanov from the town of Byala, Ruse region. They return from North America, the Bulgarians then do not make much difference between the United States and Canada, to go to the recruiting commission and from there - to the front. Together, with 13 more Bulgarians, they were apprehended by the British on arrival by ship in the English port of Southampton and sent as prisoners of war to Malta. The interned were released only on February 5, 1920.

On October 1, 1919, the Bulgarian diplomatic mission in The Hague again reported that "Despite the intervention by Baron Alstromer in spending the money on the interned in Malta, 64.12 pounds remained." ***Only 6 pounds were sent to help the Bulgarians deported to Canada***, is disclosed in the same letter.

In fund 176, inventory 4, item 2139, sheet 174, is a letter dated March 27, 1922, from the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It supplemented a letter, dated March 1, 1922. It states: "According the Foreign Office, most of the former prisoners of war /and civilians/, on their release were not paid all sums due then, as the Canadian authorities had no subsequent occasion to have interaction with them, in addition, since after the signing of the armistice they were relieved from the obligation to report periodically to the police, it was not at present possible to establish their whereabouts."

Another letter, dated February 9, 1922 (Fund 176K, inventory 4, item 2139), contains information, provided by the Swedish Consul in Montreal: "As for the prisoners of war, released in Canada, the Foreign Office sends the attached here list showing what has been done with them. Most were released in 1916. And the list created for the occasion was sent to the Swedish consul in Montreal, who at that time was representing Bulgarian interests there. These prisoners of war were left to work in the mines and on the railways, but currently there are very few Bulgarian prisoners of war in Canada. Seven of them were repatriated and handed over to the Swedish consul in Rotterdam."

9. IN CANADA - ENEMY ELEMENTS, IN BULGARIA - DESERTERS

From the first day of Bulgaria's involvement in the First World War, all Bulgarian nationals were called to return to their homeland and join the military. Like many immigrants, who have been abroad for many years, those in Canada couldn't comply. **According to the then Bulgarian law, they were declared deserters and would have been imprisoned upon their return home. It was not until the early autumn of 1919 that the law was changed. On October 14, 1919, through the Bulgarian diplomatic mission in Bern an interpretation of the Amnesty Act was sent to other Bulgarian missions abroad. It contains two main remarks requested by Bulgarian foreign missions.**

The first of them states that the law concerns only servicemen who as such have deviated from military service. Such persons, if within three months from the signing of the general peace treaty - the Treaty of Neuilly, part of the Versailles Treaty system, relating to Bulgaria, do not appear in their units – they lose the right to receive benefits under this law. Naturally, the Bulgarians who are imprisoned in camps in Canada also fall under the blows of the law.

Of Course, the Bulgarians who were interned in camps in Canada, also fell under the law.

The second remark concerns those reserve soldiers who, when the general mobilization was announced on October 10, 1915, were on the other side of the Atlantic and in enemy countries and therefore could not join their units

during the mobilization, and they were acquitted. However, the amnesty does not extend to those who did not show up in the event of a general mobilization, who were in allied or neutral countries.

From the stated above the conclusion was that the interned in Canada Bulgarians were subject to amnesty.

10. In 1919, Canadian authorities retain the property of the released "enemy elements"

Ottawa refuses to transfer to the heirs in Bulgaria the savings of their deceased relatives in Canada

Bulgarian immigrants in Canada were released from the camps, amnestied for not appearing before the recruitment commissions and for not participating in the First World War, but their story has a sad continuation. On November 27, 1919, the Bulgarian Prime Minister then, Alexander Stamboliiski, signed on behalf of the defeated Bulgaria the humiliating treaty in the Paris suburb of Neuilly-sur-Seine. According to tales from those times, he deliberately broke the pen he signed with, and with that Bulgaria lost Eastern Thrace, Macedonia and Southern Dobrudja for the second time.

Article 177 of this treaty governs matters of private property, rights and interests in the hostile countries of the Entente or the Alliance, including Great Britain, in accordance with the principles set out in this section and the provisions of the following Annex.

The Annex stipulates:

“Sub-paragraph B: Subject to any contrary provisions which may be contained in this Treaty, the Allied and Associated Powers reserve the right to retain and liquidate all property, rights and interests belonging on the effective date of this Treaty to persons of Bulgarian nationality, or to companies controlled by them, within their territories, colonies, possessions or protectorates, including territories granted to them by this Treaty.

The liquidation shall be effected in accordance with the laws of the Allied or Associated country concerned, and the Bulgarian owner shall not be able to

dispose of such property, rights or interests, or to encumber them with any charges, without the consent of that country.

Persons of Bulgarian nationality who ipso facto acquire the nationality of an Allied or Associated Power in accordance with the provisions of this Treaty shall not be deemed to be persons of Bulgarian nationality within the meaning of this paragraph."

This point affects exactly those Bulgarians who went abroad to Great Britain and its Dominions Australia and Canada.

At the end of 1921, the Bulgarian embassy in London reopened. This means that diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Bulgaria have been resumed. The property of the Bulgarians in Great Britain and the Dominions, as well as their bank accounts, were sequestered as soon as the Treaty of Neuilly was signed on November 27, 1919 in Paris. At the beginning of 1922, however, the British government softened this measure by deciding to release the sequestered Bulgarian property in the countries of the British Commonwealth to a certain extent in case of poverty. It has decided that for Bulgarian nationals living in Great Britain, the amount should be up to 1,000 pounds, and in exceptional cases - up to 5,000 pounds. For Bulgarian nationals not living in Great Britain, the amount was 200 pounds. In all cases, in order for the request to be granted, the ordinance reads: "The case of poverty has to be proven. In the case of inherited sums, the applicant must prove his status as heir in a manner normally practiced through diplomatic channels.

For the colonies and the Dominions, the procedure to be followed depended on their local laws."

The Canadian government, following the example of the British, has decided to release Bulgarian property, including bank accounts, in case of proven poverty up to \$ 1,000.

In a letter dated March 2, 1920, Pancho Hadjimishev, the head of the Bulgarian diplomatic mission in London, informed the Bulgarian government that he had received a letter from Foreign Office regarding the Bulgarians interned in the British Empire and their property: "...the property of the Bulgarian prisoners of war, in addition to money, will be handed over to this diplomatic mission (the Bulgarian one in The Hague, where Pancho

Hadjimishev still is) - and may I ask you to let me know if such property can be received by me and kept until further notice at 51 Queen's Gate. "

This letter is a response to a statement of Lord Curzon, which Hadjimishev described in an accompanying letter - Fund 176K, inventory 1 item 597, sheet 62. There he reports that "Lord Curzon has the honor of announcing that lists of the prisoners' property will be prepared by His Majesty's Government. These lists will be detailed, but will only indicate the number of packages belonging to each person, except in the case of high value items, for which a brief description will be given. The estates of the Ottoman, Bulgarian and Austrian subjects, prisoners of war in British hands will be handed over to the Swedish diplomatic mission as soon as possible, together with doubled lists of these estates.

With regard to sums of money held by His Majesty's Government, Lord Curzon informed the prisoners of war that lists indicating the sums would be prepared and sent to the Ottoman, Bulgarian and Austrian Governments. The balance of each prisoner of war will be indicated in full, not in detail, and no payments in cash will be made by His Majesty's Government from these balances, as the remainder will form part of the general arrangement between His Majesty's Government and the enemy States.

The original letter from the British Foreign Office was dated 28 February, 1920. It is kept in the same fund and inventory. The transfer of the property and assets of the Bulgarians in the countries of the British Empire and the Dominions began in June, 1920.

It should be noted that the transfer of Bulgarian property is the result of long diplomatic talks, and what Hadjimishev mentioned in his letter - the transfer of assets through a London bank to the Bulgarian diplomatic mission in The Hague, never materialized. The British government has postponed the resolution of the issue.

In fund 381, inventory 3, item 251, sheet 8 is preserved a letter dated January 18, 1923 by the acting Bulgarian consul in Washington regarding the property of Bulgarians in Canada. In the letter he wrote that for three years the Bulgarian diplomatic mission in Washington has been asking the Swedish diplomatic mission in Montreal to deal with the estates of **Bulgarians who died in Canada. The letter continues that "recently they have been under sequestration, without the Canadian government**

deciding on how to use the sequestered amounts." He goes on to say that from his conversation with the councilor in the Swedish diplomatic mission he learned that the Bulgarian mission in London was dealing with the same issues. That is why the Washington diplomatic mission proposes that the issues of the estates of the deceased Bulgarians in Canada be resolved through the Swedish representative in Montreal, and not through the Washington and London Bulgarian diplomatic missions, because they must also seek the services of the Swedish consul in Montreal. The reason is that "This is the fastest way to resolve the issues with the estates of the deceased Bulgarians in Canada, which have not yet found a favorable solution. In fact, the then acting head of the Bulgarian diplomatic mission in Washington retold a letter he received from the Swedish consul in Montreal Niels Leon Jensen / Fund 381, inventory 3, item 242, sheet 68 /.

The Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs decided that the Swedish consul in Canada should take care, as during the First World War, to protect Bulgarian interests and in the same letter said that according to the current fiscal laws in Canada these inheritances were subject to tax, small and bearable, and required by the financial authorities in view of the taxpayer's social situation, as well as to explain under what circumstances and where he earned the amount he inherited.

The Bulgarian Archives State Agency keeps about 30 files on the search and transfer in Bulgaria of the inheritances of Bulgarians who died during the First World War and in the years up to 1922 in Canada, whose properties were sequestered.

In fund 381K, inventory 3, item 284 is a letter from the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Religions to the Bulgarian diplomatic mission in London of 12 June 1922, which at that time had already resumed its work. It reads: *"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Religions sends to the Royal Legation the attached certificate of poverty of the heirs of the late Dobri Hristov, who died in Canada, together with a transcript of the letter of the Washington Royal Legation of September 19, 1921 number 654, with a request to do what is necessary to release a part of the deceased's estate, which is stated in the letter in question, because the heirs are extremely poor.*

Head of Department, Consul General: Ikonov

In the same fund and inventory, but item 9 is the third preserved letter to the diplomatic mission in London. It is dated July 3, 1922 and refers to the estate of Traiko Spasov: *"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Religions sends to the Royal Legation the attached certificate of poverty of the heirs of the late Traiko Spasov who died in Ontario Canada, along with a transcript of the Royal Legation's letter in Washington of May 4, this year, under number 593, with a request to take the necessary steps to release at least the \$1,000 / thousand / provided by Canadian law and send the orphans of the deceased, who are extremely poor and are looking eagerly forward to this help.*

Head of Department, Consul General: Ikonov."

It is understood from a letter dated December 27, 1922, that things are not moving with the necessary speed and the reluctance of the Canadian state to send the money. It reads: *"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Religions asks the esteemed Legation to respond, if possible, to the letter under the forwarded number, regarding the inheritance left in Canada by the late Traiko Spasov, for the release of at least \$1,000, according to its laws of the same, because the heirs are extreme poor and barely meeting their current needs."*

According to official statistics for North America at the time, published in the Bulgarian Workers' Enlightenment newspaper in 1919, half of the heads of families earn less than \$500 a year, and also about two-thirds of older workers earn less than \$15 per week, making less than \$60 a month. Bulgarian immigrants must be included in this category, and in order to save more than \$1,000, they must have worked for more than ten years in North America - the United States and Canada.

On May 16, 1922, Stoyan Yotov wrote a letter to the Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Affairs and Religions and to the Consular Department of the same ministry. The letter is in fund 378, inventory 1, item 751. In the letter Stoyan describes: *"These days the press announced that by May 10 of this year all claims of Bulgarian subjects sequestered by the British government must be declared through you, so I declare to you for your further provision that my son Ioto Stoyanov Yotov from the village of Sopot – Lovech district, died on March 28, 1919 in the town of Welland, Ontario, Canada, and the following amounts have been left to me after his death:*

Postal Office Savings Book, No. 2607 1/2, \$ 1,227.09

Savings book from Bank of Montreal No. 1301 with the amount of 296 dollars

Savings book from Imperial Bank No. 301 with the amount of 38.85 dollars.

The above books of evidence for my claim are attached to my application to you with ref. No. 6067 of 4 June 1920. "

The comparison of the dates shows that for more than two years this issue has not been resolved and the money earned by Bulgarians who died as immigrants have not been received by their relatives in Bulgaria.

11. STORIES ON THE RETURN OF SAVED FUNDS IN CANADA - YEARS OF STRUGGLING AND SUFFERING

The story of Hristo Bochev from the Velchevska neighborhood of the town of Troyan has slightly different nuances. In 1925 he returned to Bulgaria after immigrating in Canada and settled in his native village. He had saved 139.50 Canadian dollars since his stay in Canada, which has been sequestered. In order to receive them, he began a correspondence with the official authorities in Canada through the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Religions, the Bulgarian diplomatic mission in Washington and the sequestered property department of the Canadian government. The correspondence was held in 1925-1926 and is kept in fund 176K, inventory 10, item 594.

On July 31, 1925, the Bulgarian diplomatic mission in Washington wrote to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Religions: "The Custodian of Enemy Estates at Ottawa, Canada, has forfeited 139.50 Canadian dollars, which were deposited in the Post by the Bulgarian subject, Hristo Boshov, now residing at Troyan, Velchevska neighborhood.

In order to free up the above amount, the Legation asks the Honorable Ministry to require that Hristo Boshov sends a certificate from his municipality, in which it is explicitly mentioned that he is poor and needs to be supported by the mentioned amount. The certificate to be certified by the British Consulate in Sofia. Also to send the deposit Post Book."

On the same day, another letter was sent stating that the person was not Hristo Boshov, as transcribed by the Canadian authorities and as stated in the documents, but Hristo Bochev, as recorded in the Bulgarian registers.

Bochev has a savings book No. 3563 1/2, issued on October 18, 1916, by the Post Office Saving Bank, Welland, Ontario, Canada. And in his application to receive the amount he writes that the correspondence was started by the Swedish Royal Consul in Montreal and the Custodian of Enemy Estates in Ottawa, from there it was transferred to the Bulgarian diplomatic mission in Washington, which, as Bochev writes, has already been asked by the department dealing with foreign property in Ottawa "to entrust the legation in Washington to take vigorous action for the release and more expedient transfer of the amount due."

In the certificate of poverty, the mayor did more than was asked of him and described even the land owned by Hristo Bochev, which according to the requirements of the time was completely unnecessary. The definition of poverty according to the land owned in Canada and Bulgaria is quite different and therefore the Ministry of Foreign Affairs returned the mayor's certificate on October 13, advising him: "To issue a new one by removing the passage for the owned land and this new certificate be certified by the Pleven District Administration."

The amount was not transferred even after that and Bochev wrote a new letter, dated February 10, 1926, again with a request to receive the money with the assistance of the Bulgarian diplomatic mission in Washington. On July 1, 1926, the Bulgarian Consular Department, which was in charge of the diplomatic mission in Washington, sent a letter to the district chief in Troyan, asking the chief: that Hristo Bochev from the Velchevska neighborhood be informed that all his applications have been forwarded to the Legation in Washington with a request to speed up the transfer of the amount he invested in the Bank of Canada, but so far there is no answer. "

In fact, the legation in Washington mailed a letter on June 22, but due to postal delays, of course, it has not been received in Sofia, that the amount was sent on June 22, but after the bank charges were paid, it became 134.64 Canadian dollars. The Swedish consulate, which the Bulgarian legation in Washington had instructed to work on the issue with the transfer of money within Canada, has charged a fee of 3 percent. In addition, paying expenses

for fees and stamps, as well as for legal services, Hristo Bochev had spent over BGN 600 in Bulgaria.

On August 2, 1926, by letter No. 46,498 from the Bulgarian National Bank in Sofia, BGN 1,8553.40 were transferred to its branch in Troyan, which is the equivalent of \$ 134.64. In other words, one dollar at that time was equal to 137.80 BGN.

The story of Alexi Bogdanov from the village of Chuprene, Belogradchik region, is preserved in fund 176, inventory 9, item 1308 of the Archives State Agency. In 1914, his brother, Peter, left for Canada and soon after sent his first money from that country. It was \$88.00. However, Alexi did not receive this money, in 1921 he became a clerk at the Lom customs and began a correspondence with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to do everything possible to obtain the amount. The Bulgarian legation in Washington was mainly involved, gathering information from the Canadian authorities. It was established that Peter, who has already adopted the name Peter John, lives on 66 Mars Avenue in Hamilton, Ontario, and the legation invited him to send the checks with which he transferred this amount. There was no answer for a long time, until it arrived in a letter from the ministry on April 24, 1922. The numbers of the checks were quoted, they turned out to be three - one for \$59, another for \$ 24 and a third for \$ 2.80. However, the amount of the third check was not collected and received by the Bulgarian legation. Only on November 20, 1922 the amount was paid in Bulgarian currency, but it is now equivalent to 82.78 dollars. The movement of money was as follows: The Ambassador in Washington, Stefan Panaretov, contacted the British Ambassador in Washington, who in turn forced the action for the transfer of the money from Canada, it was received in the British diplomatic mission in Washington and the British Ambassador handed it over to the Bulgarian Ambassador. Panaretov, for his part, sent the amount to Bulgaria. From all these operations Bogdanov lost about 6 dollars, which is over 800 BGN or one average Bulgarian salary at that time. BGN 13,572 and 92 cents were transferred to him. It was only on March 8, 1923, that Alexi Bogdanov signed a receipt that he had received this amount. However, Alexi continued to fight for his money, he had calculated that on the day the money was sent to him, the Canadian dollar was 174 BGN and therefore should have received 14,268 BGN, rather than 13,572; thus he was asking for 696 BGN more. He also found that at the time of dispatch in 1914

and receipt in 1923, the exchange rate had narrowed and firmly stated that the equivalent should be counted against the 1914 exchange rate and that he had therefore been ripped off with another 2436 BGN. The file was left without consequence.

The lawyer Spas Georgiev from the village of Godlevo, Gorna Ddzhumaya region in 1921 held a long correspondence to receive the estate of Mavrodia Nikolov from the same village. The documents are kept in fund 176 K, inventory 9, item 1400. The money was deposited in a bank in the city of Hamilton, Ontario, with the savings book No. 57134 and after Mavrodia's death, it was received by his heirs. The lawyer began the case on August 24, 1921. The savings book was sent to the Bulgarian diplomatic mission in Washington. On March 1, 1922, the Washington diplomatic mission announced that the savings book was "in the Department of Justice in Toronto, there are no other documents."

On May 19, the Swedish diplomatic mission, which was tasked with cooperating in the case, announced that the late Mavrodia had left \$3,145.32 in his savings account and it was there for nearly four years after his death. A clarification follows immediately: "which was taken by the Custodian of Enemy Estates in Canada and will be kept by him until the final resolution by the respective governments regarding the property of Bulgarian nationals on British territory."

In a subsequent letter dated June 26, the legation clarified that "under Canadian law, one thousand BGN may be released, and before the resolution of the issue, but only in the case of extreme poverty of the heirs." This was obviously a mistake, since the amount was set to about \$1,000 in the decision of the British government, quoted above. Therefore, in order to receive a thousand dollars, first the heirs of the said deceased would need to present a municipal certificate showing who the legal heirs of the deceased are and that they are extremely poor and in need of help."

On July 28 (fund 381K, inventory 3, item 290) another letter was sent from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Religions. It refers to an attached "certificate of poverty of the heirs of Mavrodin Nikolov from the village of Godlevo, Razlog, together with a transcript of the letter of the diplomatic mission in Washington on May 19, same year, under No. 677 with a request

to do whatever is necessary for the release of the defined by Canadian law part for the heirs, as being poor."

On October 26, 1923, Mavrodia Nikolov's heirs received news that \$970 had been received at the Bulgarian Diplomatic mission in Washington. The Swedish consulate in Montreal received \$1,000, but withheld consular fees of \$30. The remaining amount of the inheritance, 2145.32 Canadian dollars, was not released and was not received by the heirs. The \$970 were received at the Bulgarian National Bank on December 5, 1923 - more than 5 years after the death of their owner. In BGN this was 124 645 levas.

On June 16, 1924, Elena, Mihail and Sultana Mavrodiev, children of the deceased, signed a receipt that they had received BGN 74,787, and the remaining BGN 49,858 were left in the custody of the Bulgarian National Bank.

Dika Spasova, wife of Spas Markov, from the village of Govezhda, Belogradchik region, inherited from her husband 72,131.40 leva on December 10, 1923. That was the equivalent of \$480. Markov worked for the Mercantile Trust Company in Hamilton, Ontario, and died on November 29, 1918.

In the same year, 1921, a lawsuit began by mother Stana and daughter Vida Avramov for the estate of her late husband, Avram Petrov, from the village of Salaliy, Plovdiv. Information about it is in fund 176K, inventory 9 item 1400. "Her husband died on July 28, 1917 in Toronto. He was depositing money earned in the National Trust Company in Toronto, 195 King Street, Ontario. The amount in the account is 652.62 dollars.

The issue of the sequestered properties of Bulgarians, who went to work in Canada, was finally resolved in 1924 - ten years after the start of the First World War.

A letter, kept in fund 381K, inventory 3. item 251, sheets 41-43 in the Bulgarian Archives State Agency, written by the Bulgarian Reparations Commission, dated February 1, 1924, to the Bulgarian diplomatic mission in London, which resumed its activities from the British capital after the war, reads:

"With ref. to No. 155 of January 24, 1924.

With letters Nos. 2175 of 9 August, 1923, and 155 of 24 January, 1924, the Commission asked the esteemed Legation to request from the Administration of the Sequestration of Bulgarian nationals in England additional lists of Bulgarian citizens and establishments whose properties were sequestered under Art. 177 of the Treaty of Neuilly.

As it is known to the esteemed Legation, with these sums of money the reparations and the debts from before and during the war are paid to the Bulgarian nationals and by Bulgaria to British subjects. And according to point K of the cited article, the Bulgarian government will have to pay these sequestered amounts to the Bulgarian citizens. However, in order for this to happen, it is necessary to know the amount of the sequestered receivables and who are the creditors themselves, which will be set into categories, according to the importance of the amounts or their property or their commercial situation."

Further down in the letter are additional explanations regarding Art. 177 of the Neuilly Treaty and the fact that there are many cases of such Bulgarian citizens of different categories - with property or with trade establishments. **At that time in Toronto, Bulgarian immigrants had over 200 restaurants and bakeries.**

In the next passage becomes known the essence of the demands of the Bulgarian government and how Canada reacted. The answer of the Foreign Office is also mentioned, from which it is clear that the sums of the Bulgarian immigrants in Great Britain and the Dominions will be released to them. The letter goes on to recount a meeting with the Canadian chairman of the Canadian Property Sequestration Commission, quoted as Mr Mulwey, with the Swedish ambassador.

"Yesterday I had a meeting with him and I was very surprised by his reply after I thanked him for the favorable decision made by the Canadian government. He told me that no such decision to release Bulgarian property has been made by the Canadian government. I expressed my astonishment at this response, considering the availability of the above-mentioned Note from the Foreign Office, but Mr Mulwey, although he could not explain where this message came from, confirmed to me that the Canadian Government had not yet commented on the matter and that his trip to Europe was precisely to gather information from stakeholders, after which a decision

would be made. However, he said that the Canadian government was inclined to abandon the sequestration in relation to all former enemy countries, mainly in order to resume the old trade relations between those countries and Canada.

In particular, referring to the Bulgarian complaints, Mr. Mulway said that he looked at them with great sympathy because they were few, small in amount and raised by poor people. "However, this is not the circumstance that would motivate the Canadian government to satisfy these claims in the event that such a decision is made. We would do this in order to fulfill a moral duty to ourselves, to save our own honor. We know that we invited these Bulgarian immigrants and it would be a shame for us if we then take away the money they saved."

Thus, after more than ten years, the Bulgarian immigrants in Canada were granted the rights of the other nations who have made their home in this country. Such are the results of a lost war, the consequences of which are also borne by the people who made away to earn their living due to the difficult economic conditions in Bulgaria.

12. LISTS OF INTERNEES

The first list of Bulgarians interned in Canada is in fund number 20, inventory 1, item 24 of 1917 of the State Military Historical Archive in Veliko Tarnovo. In it, under the general title "Lists of Bulgarians captured by the enemy" are items, combining 325 sheets. In total, this makes over 6600 names of Bulgarian officers, sergeants, privates and civilians captured and interned during the First World War in Serbia, Great Britain, France and Russia. The same list is contained in Fund 20, Inventory 1, item 44. The difference between the two lists is that along with interned Bulgarian prisoners of war and interned Bulgarian nationals who were not mobilized or were living in Great Britain and France, internees were added, as well as prisoners of war held in Italy. In 116 sheets there are a total of about 3100 names. Excluding the recurring names, these are about 2800 other Bulgarians, or a total of about 9400 Bulgarian servicemen or civilians have been captured or interned in countries that participated in the war on the side of the Entente or Alliance. Given that about 160,000 Bulgarians were on the fronts, this makes just under 6 percent of them.

In fund 20, inventory 1, item 4 of the State Military Archives in Veliko Tarnovo there is a report by the Bureau of Prisoners of War and Internees of of December 3, 1915. It cites the number of captured French, British and Italians - 20,003 people. As of February 11, according to another report of the bureau, they are already 33,534.

In this fund, listing the internees in France and Great Britain and their colonies, as well as in Russia, Serbia, Romania and Moldova, for the first time the names of the Bulgarians interned in Canada can be found. Their names became known through the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva, when Bulgarians, searching for their compatriots in captivity or interned in camps in various countries of the Alliance or the Entente, came across it. In order to compile their list, the Bulgarian government, in particular the Ministry of War, through its Bureau of Prisoners of War, requested the assistance of the Bulgarian Red Cross Committee to search for them through the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva. It took several months for the list to be sent to Bulgaria. It distinguishes between prisoners of war and internees, ie. Bulgarians who went to work in these countries because of higher wages, moved by the hunger and the poverty in the then Bulgaria. The interned Bulgarians in Canada are on a common list of prisoners of war in Great Britain and France. Opposite the name of each of them is the camp in Canada, where the individual was interned and his birthplace in Bulgaria. For many, there is a the date of their release.

| Letter/ # | Name | Name spelling (according to the source) | Source | Camp – POW# - Date of Release – To Whom Release – Latest Address on File & Date - Address info after Release – Cash or Wages Due | Name in Cyrillic/Where is he/she from in Bulgaria * |
|--------------|--------------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| A | | | | | |
| | Andreeff Paracheeva | 1. Andreeff Paracheeva 2. Paracherra Andeff 3. Paracherra Andeff 4. Androv Paratcheva | 1. Canadian Roll Call 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria, (1917) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 4. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) | 1. Spirit Lake, QC – 1025 2. Spirit Lake – 1025 – 30/7/15 Deloro Mining Company . Deloro, Ont. 3. Spirit Lake – 1025 – 30/7/15 Deloro Mining Company . Deloro, Ont. 4. Spirit Lake – 1025 – 30/7/15 Deloro Mining Company . Deloro, Ont – No information – 5. 50 Earnings | Парашкева Андреев From: Витирава, Досцен (Vitirava, Doscen) |
| | Andreff Spass | 1. Spase Andreff 2. Spase Andreff 3. Androff Spase 4. Spask Androff | 1. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) 4. Canadian Roll Call | 1. Toronto, ON – 863 –18/3/16 – Chief of Police, Galt. , Ont. 2. Toronto, ON – 863 –18/3/16 – Chief of Police, Galt. , Ont. 3. Toronto – 863 – 18/3/16 – Chief of Police, Galt, Ont. – No information since Release - Nil 4. Toronto Bulgaria 03/20/16 | Спас Андров/ Спас Андреев From: Сотина, Леру? (Sotina, Leru) |
| | Angaroff Evan | 1. Angaroff Evan 2. Evan Angaroff 3. Evan Angaroff 4. Angorov Ivan | 1. Canadian Roll Call 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 4. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria –(1922) | 1. Kapuskasing, ON – 1385 2. Kapuskasing - 1385 – 3/7/1916 - Deloro Mining & Reduction Coy. Deloro Ont. 3. Kapuskasing - 1385 – 3/7/1916 - Deloro Mining & Reduction Coy. Deloro Ont. 4. Kapuskasing – 1385 – 3/7/16 - Deloro Mining & Reduction Coy. Deloro Ont. – No information since Release – 8. 80 - Earnings | Иван Ангоров From: Пловдив (Plovdiv) Пловдив |
| B | | | | | |
| | Bancheff Gecho | 1. Gecho Bancheff | 1. Archives State Agency, fund 176, | 1. Amherst – 931 – 17/4/16 – Dominion | Гечо Банчев |

| | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|--|---|---|---|
| | | 2. Gecho Bancheff 3. Bentchev Getcho | pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) | Iron & Steel Co Sydney N. S. 2. Amherst – 931 – 17/4/16 – Dominion Iron & Steel Co Sydney N. S. 3. Amherst – 931 – 25/4/16 – Dominion Iron & Steel Co Sydney N. S. – No information since Release - Nil | From: Мало Балабан/ Балабанско (Троянско) (Malo Balaban/Balabansko – Troiyan Region) |
| | Baneff George | 1. George Baneff 2. George Baneff 3. Baniyev Ivan | 1. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) | 1. Amherst – 908 – 17/4/16 – Dominion Iron & Steel Co Sydney, NS 2. Amherst – 908 – 17/4/16 – Dominion Iron & Steel Co Sydney, NS 3. Amherst – 908 – 25/4/16 - Dominion Iron & Steel Co Sydney, NS - No information since release - Nil | Георги/Иван Баниев From: Драгоево, Преславско (Dragoevo, Preslav Region) |
| | Belechoff Minio | 1. Belechoff Minio 2. Minio Belcheff 3. Minio Belcheff 4. Beltchev Minio | 1. Canadian Roll Call 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 4. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) | 1. Amherst, Halifax, NS 2. Amherst, Halifax, NS – 981 – 19/4/16 Dominion Iron & Steel Co. , Sydney, NS 3. Amherst, Halifax, NS – 981 – 19/4/16 Dominion Iron & Steel Co. , Sydney, NS 4. Amherst – 981 – 25/4/16 - Dominion Iron & Steel Co. , Sydney, NS - No information since Release - Nil | Миньо Белчев From: Драгоево, Преславско (Dragoevo, Preslav Region) |
| | Bozoff Encho | 1. Bozoff Encho 2. Encho S. Boxoff 3. Encho S. Boxoff 4. Bozov Encho Stoyanov | 1. Canadian Roll Call – 2 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 4. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) | 1. S. Kapuskasing -2460 - Bulgaria 11/12/19 - still at Kap, Nov 12, 1919 2. Kapuskasing – 2460 – 21/1/20 – Montreal, Que 3. Kapuskasing – 2460 – 21/1/20 – Montreal, Que 4. . Kapuskasing – 2460 – 21/1/20 – Montreal – c/o M. Tatarinsky, 20 Demontigny Aug. 10 1920 (St. Montreal, P. Q. - Nil | Енчо Стоянов Бозов |

| C | | | | | |
|----------|-----------------------|---|---|--|--|
| | Caleff Velko | <p>1. Velco Caleff 2. Velco Caleff 3. Kalev Velko 4. Caleff Velko</p> <p>1.</p> | <p>1. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) 4. Ongoing Canadian Roll Call files: Library and Archives file RG6 Vol. 771, pages 1-34</p> | <p>1. Amherst – 923 – 17/4/16 Dominion Iron & Steel Co. Sydney, NS 2. Amherst – 923 – 17/4/16 Dominion Iron & Steel Co. Sydney, NS 3. Amherst – 923 – 25/4/16 – dom. I. & S. Coy – No information – Nil 4. Mentioned as Bulgarian</p> | <p>Велко Колев</p> <p>From: Троян (Троян)</p> |
| | Calinoff Ivan | <p>1. Calinoff Ivan 2. Iwan Calinoff 3. Iwan Calinoff 4. Kalinov Ivan</p> | <p>1. Canadian Roll Call 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 4. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922)</p> | <p>1. Kapuskasing, ON -3005-18/1/20 2. Kapuskasing– 3005 – 15/1/20 - P. O. Box 79 Waterdown South, Ont. 3. Kapuskasing– 3005 – 15/1/20 - P. O. Box 79 Waterdown South, Ont. 4. Kapuskasing– 3005 – 15/1/20 – Unconditionally - Box 79 Waterdown South, Ont - Nil</p> | <p>Иван Калинов</p> |
| | Chandar Tom | <p>1. Tom Chandar 2. Tom Chandar 3. Ichaudar Tom</p> | <p>1. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922)</p> | <p>1. Amherst - 971 – 17/4/16 - Dominion Iron & Steel Co. , Sydney, NS 2. Amherst - 971 – 17/4/16 - Dominion Iron & Steel Co. , Sydney, NS 3. Amherst - 971 – 25/4/16 - Dominion Iron & Steel Co. , Sydney, NS – No information - Nil</p> | <p>Чаудар Том (Чавдар Том*)</p> <p>From: село Начлик, Казанлъшко</p> <p>(Nachlik village, Kazhanlak region)</p> |
| | Christoff Deny | <p>1. Deny Christoff 2. Deny Christoff 3. Hristov Deny</p> | <p>1. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176,</p> | <p>1. Amherst – 915 – 17/4/16 - Dominion Iron & Steel Co, Sydney, NS 2. Amherst – 915 – 17/4/16 - Dominion Iron & Steel Co, Sydney, NS</p> | <p>Деню Христов</p> <p>From: Драгоево, Преславско</p> |

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| | | | pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) | 3. Amherst – 915 – 25/4/16 Dominion Iron & Steel Co, Sydney, NS – No information - Nil | (Dragoevo, Preslav Region) |
| | Christoff George | 1. Christoff George 2. George Christoff 3. George Christoff | 1. Canadian Roll Call - 2 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 4. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) | 1. Amherst - Bulgaria - listed 03/27/16 2. Amherst – 917 – 23/3/16 - Unconditionally 3. Amherst – 917 – 23/3/16 – Unconditionally 4. Amherst – 917 – 22/3/16 – Unconditionally – No information - Nil | Георги Христов From: Драгоево, Преславско (Dragoevo, Preslav Region) |
| | Christoff Tony | 1. Tony Christoff 2. Tony Christoff 3. Hristev Tony | 1. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) | 1. Amherst – 910-17/4/16 – Dominion Iron & Steel Co. Sydney, N. S. 2. Amherst – 910-17/4/16 – Dominion Iron & Steel Co. Sydney, N. S. 3. Amherst – 910- 25/4/16 – Dominion Iron & Steel Co. Sydney – No information - Nil | Тони Христов From: Драгоево, Преславско (Dragoevo, Preslav Region) |
| | Coleff Dobri | 1. Coleff Dobri 2. Dobri Coleff 3. Kolev Dobri | 1. Canadian Roll Call 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 4. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) | 1. Kapuskasing, ON, 1948 2. Kapuskasing – 1948 – 17/11/17 Canadian Govt. Railways Toronto Ont. 3. Kapuskasing – 1948 – 17/11/17 Canadian Govt. Railways Toronto Ont. 4. Kapuskasing – 1948 – 17/11/17 C. N. Rls. Toronto – No information since release – 18. 20 | Добри Колев From: Троян (Troyan) |
| | Coleff Ewan | 1. Coleff Ewan 2. Ewan Coleff 3. Ewan Coleff | 1. Canadian Roll Call – 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria | 1. Kapuskasing 2799 – Bulgaria- 02/24/20 – Repatriated 2. Kapuskasing, 1892 – Repatriated – | Иван Колев From: |

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| | | | (1917) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) | 24/2/20 3. Kapuskasing, 1892 – Repatriated – 24/2/20 | Троян (Тroyan) |
| | Coleff Valco | | 1. Canadian Roll Call | 1. Amh1115Kap3232 Bulgaria 10/27/19 Repatriated, Pretorian | Вълчо Колев |
| | Constantinoff Basil | | LAC Files; Austria records Canadian Roll Call | Kapuskasing1693 Macedonia (Bulgaria) 04/02/17 | Васил Константинов |
| | Cooper John | 1. Cooper John 2. John Cooper 3. John Cooper | 1. Canadian Roll Call 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) | 1. Banff/Castle Mountain – 207 – escaped 18/10/15 2. Banff – 207 - Escaped – 18/10/15 3. Banff – 207 - Escaped – 18/10/15 | Джон Купър From: Варна (Varna) |
| | Culeff Dobry | 1. Culeff Dobry 2. Dobry Culeff 3. Dobry Culeff 4. Kulev Dobri | 1. Canadian Roll Call 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 4. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) | 1. Amherst, Halifax, NS, 22/3/16 2. Amherst – 926 – 22/3/16 Unconditionally 3. Amherst – 926 – 22/3/16 Unconditionally 4. Amherst – 926 – 22/3/16 Unconditionally – No information since release - Nil | Добри Кулев From: Драгоево, Преславско (Dragoevo, Preslav Region) |
| D | | | | | |
| | Daneff George | 1. Daneff George 2. George Daneff 3. George Daneff 4. Danev Georgi | 1. Canadian Roll Call 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 4. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) | 1. Amherst, Halifax, NS 2. Amherst– 980 – 19/4/16 - Dominion Iron & Steel Co. Sydney, NS 3. Amherst– 980 – 19/4/16 - Dominion Iron & Steel Co. Sydney, NS 4. Amherst– 980 – 25/4/16 - Dominion Iron & Steel Co. Sydney, NS – No information Since Release - Nil | Георги Данев From: Драгоево, Преславско (Dragoevo, Preslav Region) |

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|--|------------------------------|---|---|--|--|
| | Dencoff Dimitro | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dimitro Dencoff 2. Dimitro Dencoff 3. Denkov Dimitr | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Amherst – 1004 – 14/8/16 - Bedford Construction Co. Gagetown, NB 2. Amherst – 1004 – 14/8/16 - Bedford Construction Co. Gagetown, NB 3. Amherst – 1004 – 14/8/16 - Bedford Construction Coy – No information since Release – Nil | <p>Димитър Денков</p> <p>From: Драгоево, Преславско (Dragoevo, Preslav Region)</p> |
| | Dimitroff Alecsander | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dimitroffe Alecsander 2. Alex. Dimitroff 3. Alex. Dimitroff 4. Mitro Alek | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Canadian Roll Call 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 4. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Banff/Castle Mountain, AB – 212 - 26/8/16 2. Banff – 212 - 26/8/16 – R. N. W. Mounted Police 3. Banff – 212 - 26/8/16 – R. N. W. Mounted Police 4. Banff – 212 - 26/8/16 – R. N. W. Mounted Police – Supt, “A” Div. R. N. W. M. Police, Maple Creek, Sask. – 24. 50 Earnings | <p>Александър Димитров</p> <p>From: Острица, Русенско (Ostrica, Ruse Region)</p> |
| | Dimitroff George | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Георги Димитров 2. Geo. Dimitoff 3. Geo. Dimitoff 4. Dimetrov George | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Canadian Roll Call 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 4. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Toronto, ON, 28/12/15 2. Toronto – 830 – 23/12/15 Col. Grasset, Toronto, Ont 3. Toronto – 830 – 23/12/15 Col. Grasset, Toronto, Ont. 4. Toronto – 830 – 23/12/15 Col. Grasset, Toronto, Ont. – No information since Release - Nil | <p>Георги Димитров</p> <p>From Сливен (Sliven)</p> |
| | Dimoff Naiden Petroff | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Naiden Petroff Dimoff 2. Naiden Petroff Dimoff 3. Dimov Naiden Petrov | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kingston- 258 – Paroled 31/10/14 – Chief of Police Toronto 2. Kingston- 258 – Paroled 31/10/14 – Chief of Police Toronto 3. Kingston – 258 – 31/10/14 - Chief of Police Toronto – No information since Release - Nil | <p>Найден Петров Димов</p> <p>From: Чукаркьой, днес село Забърдо в община Чепеларе.</p> |

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| | | | No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) | | (Chukarkyoi, today Zabardo, Tchepehare municipality) |
| | Dragoneff Yoyo | 1. Dragoneff Yoyo 2. Getti Dragoneff 3. Getti Dragoneff | 1. Canadian Roll Call 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 4. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) List. 1 – State Military Historical Archives in Veliko Tarnovo – First list of interned Bulgarians in Canada, 1917 „Lists of Bulgarians captured by the enemy“. The information is supplied by the Ministry of War through its Bureau of Prisoners of War, by the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva. | 1. Kapuskasing, ON, 1387 2. Kapuskasing – 1387 – 9/7/16 - Dominion Iron & Steel Co, Sidney N. S. 3. Kapuskasing – 1387 – 9/7/16 - Dominion Iron & Steel Co, Sidney N. S. 4. Kapuskasing – 1387 – 9/7/16 - Dom. I. & S. Coy. Sydney, N. S. – No information – 15. 50 Earnings | Йото Драганов From: Малеко, Монтанско (Maleko, Montana Region) |
| E | | | | | |
| | Eftimof Todor | 1. Eftimof Todor 2. Todor Eltimoff 3. Todor Eltimoff 4. Evtimov Todor | 1. Canadian Roll Call 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 4. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) | 1. Kapuskasing, ON, 1386 2. Kapuskasing – 1386- 17/7/16 - Asbestos Corporation, Thetford Mines, Que 3. Kapuskasing – 1386- 17/7/16 - Asbestos Corporation, Thetford Mines, Que 4. Kapuskasing – 1386- 17/7/16 - Asbestos Corporation, Thetford Mines, Que – No information – 8. 50 Earnings | Тодор Евтимов From: Боровица, Белоградчик (Borovitza, Belogradchik Region) |
| | Elieff Nick | 1. Nick Elieff – 2. Nick Elieff 3. Iliev Nick | 1. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) | 1. Amherst - 983 – 19/4/16 Dominion Iron & Steel Co. Sydney, N. S 2. Amherst – 983 – 19/4/16 Dominion | Ник Илиев From: |

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| | | | 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) | Iron & Steel Co. Sydney, N. S 3. Amherst – 983 – 25/4/16 Dominion Iron & Steel Co. Sydney, N. S – No information - Nil | Драгоево, Преславско (Dragoevo, Preslav region) |
| | Enoff Stoyan | 1. Enoff Stoyan 2. Stoyan Enoff 3. Stoyan Enoff 4. Enov Stoyan | 1. Canadian Roll Call 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 4. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) | 1. Amherst, Halifax, NS 2. Kapuskasing - 1661 – 13/7/16 – Algoma Steel Corporation S. S. Marie, Ont. 3. Kapuskasing - 1661 – 13/7/16 – Algoma Steel Corporation S. S. Marie, Ont. 4. Kapuskasing - 1661 – 13/7/16 – Algoma Steel Corporation S. S. Marie – No information – 1. 60 Cash | Стоян Енов |
| | Evaniff Denio | 1. Evaniff Denio 2. Deno Evanoff 3. Deno Evanoff 4. Ivanov Denyo | 1. Canadian Roll Call 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 4. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) | 1. Amherst, Halifax, NS - 2. Amherst – 905 – 17/4/16 Dominion Iron & Steel Co. Sydney, N. S 3. 17/4/16 Dominion Iron & Steel Co. Sydney, N. S 4. Amherst - 905 – 25/4/16 – Dominion Iron & Steel Co. Sydney - No information - Nil | Деню Иванов From: Драгоево, Преславско (Dragoevo, Preslav Region) |
| F | | | | | |
| | Fote Nedelcho | 1. Fote Nedelcho 2. Fote Nedelko | 1. Canadian Roll Call 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) | 1. Kapuskasing – 396 2. Kapuskasing – 396 – 23/2/15 – Algoma Steel Corp. S. S. Marie – No information – 16. 31 Cash, 2. 00 Earnings | Неделчо Фотев From: Флорина, Турция (Florina, Turkey) |
| G | | | | | |
| | Ganeff K | 1. Ganeff K 2. Krasto Ganeff | 1. Canadian Roll Call - 2 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, | 1. Amherst 912 Bulgaria 04/20/16 2. Amherst – 912 - 17/4/16 – Dominion | Христо Ганев |

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| | | 3. Krasto Ganeff 4. Ganev Hraste | pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 4. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) | Iron & Steel Co. Sydney. N. S. 3. Amherst – 912 - 17/4/16 – Dominion Iron & Steel Co. Sydney. N. S. 4. Amherst – 912 - 25/4/16 – Dom I & S. Coy. Sydney, N. S. – No information - Nill | From: Драгоево, Преславско (Dragoevo, Preslav Region) |
| | Gano Callo | 1. Callo Gano 2. Callo Gano 3. Gano Kallo | 1. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) | 1. Amherst – 1003 – 14/8/16 Bedford Construction Co. Gagetown, NB 2. Amherst – 1003 – 14/8/16 Bedford Construction Co. Gagetown, NB 3. Amherst – 1003 – 14/8/16 Bedford Construction Coy. – No information - Nil | Гано Кало From: Дублиц, Плевенско (Dublitz, Pleven Refion) |
| | Georgeff Franco | 1. Georgeff Franco 2. Franco Georgieff 3. Franco Georgieff 4. Georgev Franko | 1. Canadian Roll Call 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 4. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) | 1. Spirit Lake, QC – 1026 2. Spirit Lake – 1026 – 31/7/16 Deloro Mining Company Deloro Ont. 3. Spirit Lake – 1026 – 31/7/16 Deloro Mining Company Deloro Ont. 4. Spirit Lake - 1026 – 31/7/16 -Deloro Mining Company Deloro Ont. - No information – 7. 40 (\$2. 00 Cash, 5. 40 Earnings) | Франко Георгиев From: Острец, Ловешко (Ostretz, Lovetch region) |
| | Georgeff Valio | 1. Georgeff V. 2. Valio Georgeff 3. Valio Georgeff 4. Georgyev Valio | 1. Canadian Roll Call 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 4. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) | 1. Amherst902 Bulgaria 04/20/16 2. Amherst – 906 – 17/4/16 – Dominion Iron & Steel Co. , Sydney. N. S. 3. Amherst – 906 – 17/4/16 – Dominion Iron & Steel Co. , Sydney. N. S. 4. Amherst – 906 – 25/4/16 – Dominion Iron & Steel Co. , Sydney. N. S – No information- Nill | Вальо Георгиев From: Злокучене, Преславско Zlokuchene, Preslav region) |

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| | Georgeoff Velico | 1. Velico Georgeoff 2. Velico Georgeoff 3. Georgyev Viliko | 1. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) | 1. Amherst – 913 – 17/4/16 – Dominion Iron & Steel Co. , Sydney, NS 2. Amherst – 913 – 17/4/16 – Dominion Iron & Steel Co. , Sydney, NS 3. Amherst – 913 – 25/4/16 – Dominion Iron & Steel Co. , Sydney, NS – No information - Nil | Велико Георгиев |
| | Getcheff Donij | 1. Getcheff Donij 2. Dony Getcheff 3. Dony Getcheff | | 1. Kapuskasing – 2472 -Bulgaria - 02/24/20 – Repatriated 2. Kapuskasing – 2472 – Repatriated – 24/2/20 3. Kapuskasing – 2472 – Repatriated – 24/2/20 | Дионий Гечев |
| | Getcheff Petar (or Gecheff Peter – no document with Latin spelling) | | | Niagara Falls | Петър Гечев From Салманово,Преславско (Salmanovo, Preslva Region) |
| | Gochoff Todor | 1. Todor Gochoff 2. Todor Gochoff 3. Gotchov Todor | 1. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) | 1. Amherst – 1006 – 14/8/16 Bedford Construction Co Cagetown, NB 2. Amherst – 1006 – 14/8/16 Bedford Construction Co Cagetown, NB 3. Amherst – 1006 – 14/8/16 Bedford Construction Coy. – No information - Nil | Тодор Гочев From Булбанско, Троянско (Balbansko, Troyan region) |
| | Goncheff Steve | 1. Steve Goncheff 2. Steve Goncheff 3. Gantchev Stive | 1. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria | 1. Kapuskasing – 1428 – 12/6/16 – Canada Cement Company Exshaw, Alta 2. Kapuskasing – 1428 – 12/6/16 – Canada Cement Company Exshaw, Alta 3. Kapuskasing – 1428 – 12/6/16 – | Стив Ганчев From: Рабивка край Бяла, Русенско |

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| | | | (1918) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) 4. Ongoing Canadian Roll Call files: Library and Archives file RG6 Vol 771, pages 1-34 | Canada Cement Company Exshaw, Alta. – c/f M. Tatarinsky, Montreal Aug. 10 th , 1920 - Nill | (Rabivka, close to Biala, Ruse region) |
| H | | | | | |
| | Hussein Mahmet | 1. Hussein Mahmet 2. Mahomet Hussein 3. Mahomet Hussein | 1. Canadian Roll Call 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) | 1. Kgn364Kap336 06/15/16 Dominion Iron & Steel Co. 2. Spirit Lake- 729 – 14/6/16 Lane Bros. St. Catherines, Ont. 3. Spirit Lake- 729 – 14/6/16 Lane Bros. St. Catherines, Ont. | Мохамед Хюсеин |
| I | | | | | |
| | Ivanoff Atanas | 1. Ivanoff A 2. Atanas Ivanoff 3. Atanas Ivanoff 4. Ivanov Atanas | 1. Canadian Roll Call 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 4. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) | 1. Amherst, NS & Sydney, NS – 927 – 20/4/16 2. Amherst – 927 – 17/4/16 - Dominion Iron & Steel Co, Sidney N. S. 3. Amherst – 927 – 17/4/16 - Dominion Iron & Steel Co, Sidney N. S. 4. Amherst – 927 – 25/4/16 - Dominion Iron & Steel Co, Sidney N. S | Атанас Иванов From: Драгоево, Преславско (Dragoevo, Preslav Region) |
| | Ivanoff Bill | 1. Bill Ivanoff 2. Bill Yvanoff 3. Ivanov Bill 4. Yvanoff Bill | 1. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) 4. Canadian roll Call | 1. Banff – 213 – 26/8/16 R. N. W. Mounted Police 2. Banff – 213 – 26/8/16 R. N. W. Mounted Police 3. Banff - 26/8/16 R. N. W. Mounted Police – c/o Supt. “A” Division, R. N. W. M. P. Maple Creek, Sask – 19. 78 Earnings 4. Banff/Castle Mountain, AB – 213 – 26/8/16 | Бил Иванов From: Острица, Русенско (Ostrica, Ruse Region) |

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|----------|-----------------------|---|---|---|--|
| | Ivanoff Naiden | 1. Naiden Ivanoff 2. Naiden Ivanoff 3. Ivanov Naiden | 1. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) | 1. Amherst - 932 – 17/4/16 Dominion Iron & Steel Co, Sidney N. S 2. Amherst - 932 – 17/4/16 Dominion Iron & Steel Co, Sidney N. S 3. Amherst - 932 – 17/4/16 – Dom. I. & S. Coy. – No information - Nil | Найден Иванов From: Мало Балабан, Троянско (Malo Balaban – Troiyan Region) |
| | Iwanoff Marko | 1. Iwanoff Marko 2. Marko Iwanoff 3. Marko Iwanoff 4. Ivanov Marko | 1. Project 107 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 4. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) | 1. Spirit Lake, QC – 1/18/16 – DEAD, project 107 2. Spirit Lake – 1027 – 30/7/15 - Deloro Mining Company. Deloro, Ont. 3. Spirit Lake – 1027 – 30/7/15 - Deloro Mining Company. Deloro, Ont 4. Spirit Lake – 1027 – 30/7/15 - Deloro Mining Coy. – c/o Naum Philips, 394 King St. , E. Toronto, Ont. - Nil | Марко Иванов From: Острец, Ловешко (Ostretz, Lovetch region) |
| J | | | | | |
| | Jimsoff Mark | 1. Jimsoff Mark 2. Mark Jimsoff 3. Mark Jimsoff 4. Yemsov Mark | 1. Canadian Roll Call-2 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 4. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) | 1. Amherst - Bulgaria - 03/27/16 2. Amherst – 918 – 22/3/16 Unconditionally 3. Amherst – 918 – 22/3/16 Unconditionally 4. Amherst – 918 – 22/3/16 Unconditionally – No information - Nil | Марко Йемсов From: Драгоево, Преславско (Dragoevo, Preslav Region) |
| | Joroffe Dan | 1. Joroffe Dan 2. Joroffe Dan | 1. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) | 1. Kapuskasing – 1893 – Repatriated – 24/2/20 2. Kapuskasing – 1893 – Repatriated – 24/2/20 | Дан Жоров |

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| | Joroff Daniel | Joroff Daniel | 1. Canadian Roll Call 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922)??? 3. LAC RG6 Vol. 771 Pages 1-34 – <i>Deportation documents</i> | Kapuskasing 2494 -Bulgaria- 02/24/20 – Repatriated <i>December 22 written as date of death</i> | Даниел Джоров From: Добрич (Dobrich) |
| K | | | | | |
| | Kalcheff Kristo | 1. Kristo Kalvheff 2. Kristo Kalcheff 3. Kaltchev Kristo | 1. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) | 1. Amherst – 930 – 17/4/16 Dominion Iron & Steel Co Sydney NS 2. Amherst – 930 – 17/4/16 Dominion Iron & Steel Co Sydney NS 3. Amherst – 930 – 25/4/16 – Dom. I. & S. Coy – No information – Nil | Христо Калчев From: Мало Балабан, Троянско (Malo Balaban, Troyan Region) |
| | Kanoff Dick | 1. Kanoff Dick 2. Dick Kanoff 3. Dick Kanoff 4. Kanov Dick | 1. Canadian Roll Call 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 4. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) | 1. Kanoff Dick Tor873Kap1431 06/12/16 Canada Cement Co. 2. Kapiskasing – 1431 – 12/6/16 - Canada, Cement Company Exshaw, Alta 3. Kapiskasing – 1431 – 12/6/16 - Canada, Cement Company Exshaw, Alta 4. Kapiskasing – 1431 – 12/6/16 - Canada, Cement Company Exshaw, Alta – No information - Nil | Дик Канов From: Ловеч (Lovech) |
| | Koleff Stiff | 1. Koleff Stiff 2. Stiff Koleff 3. Stiff Koleff | 1. Canadian Roll Call 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) | 1. Toronto, ON – St. Andrew's Military Hospital – 2474 2. Kapuskasing – 2474 – Repatriated – 24/2/20 3. Kapuskasing – 2474 – Repatriated – 24/2/20 | Стив Колев From: Кандилари, Севлиево (Kandilari, Sevlievo Region) |
| | Koleff Valco | 1. Valko Koleff 2. Valko Koleff | 1. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) | 1. Amherst – 1115 – Repatriated – 27/10/16 2. Amherst – 1115 – Repatriated – | Вълко Колев From: |

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| | | | 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) | 27/10/16 <i>Repatriated on 27/10/16 together with Spas Pencoff</i> | Троян (Тroyan) |
| | Kowalchuk Dmytro | Kowalchuk Dmytro | 1. Golden Museum <i>(Letter from Chief Constable Office, station prisoner of war #175 escaped, listed as Bulgarian)</i> 2. Canadian Roll Call | - Field (Otter Camp) B. C. – 175 - Escaped | |
| L | | | | | |
| | Luo Tony | 1. Luo Tony 2. Tony Suos (Luo) 3. Tony Suos (Luo) 4. Luoya Tony | 1. Canadian Roll Call 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 4. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) | 1. Luo Tony NF865Kap1437 04/21/16 Lt. Col. Btolemy, Welland, Ont 2. Kapuskasing – 1437 – 21/4/16 Lt. Col. Ptolemy, Welland Ont 3. Kapuskasing – 1437 – 21/4/16 Lt. Col. Ptolemy, Welland Ont 4. Kapuskasing – 1437 – 21/4/16 Lt. Col. Ptolemy, Welland Ont – No information since release – 10. 97 Cash | Тони Луоя From: Стратеза, Кастория, днешна Гърция (Strateza, Kastoria, today Greece) |
| M | | | | | |
| | Miller Mike | 1. Mike Miller 2. Mike Miller | 1. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 3. Canadian Roll Call | 1. Banff – 208 – escaped – 18/10/15 2. Banff – 208 – escaped – 18/10/15 3. Calgary & Banff/Castle Mountain, AB – 208 – escaped 18/10/15 <i>Mike Miller and John Cooper are both from Varna. Bulgarians, with new English names. Escaped on the same date</i> | Майк Милър From: Варна (Varna) |
| | Miteff Mercho | 1. Mercho Miteff 2. Mercho Miteff 3. Mitev Mirtcho | 1. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, | 1. Amherst – 904- 17/4/16 Dominion Iron & Steel Co. Sydney, NS 2. Amherst – 904 - 17/4/16 Dominion Iron & Steel Co. Sydney, NS 3. Amherst – 904- 25/4/16 Dominion Iron & Steel Co. Sydney, NS – No information since release – Nil <i>Address: Police, Maple Creek,</i> | Мирчо Митев From: Драгоево, Преславско (Dragoevo, Preslav Region) |

| | | | Bulgaria (1922) | <i>Saskatchewan</i> | |
|----------|------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| N | | | | | |
| | Naidenoff Peter | 1. Naidenoff Peter 2. Peter Naidnoff 3. Peter Naidnoff 4. Naidonev Petar | 1. Canadian Roll Call 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 4. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) | 1. Amherst, Halifax, NS - 928- 20/4/16 2. Amherst – 928 – 17/4/16 – Dominion Iron & Steel Co Sydney, NS 3. Amherst – 928 – 17/4/16 – Dominion Iron & Steel Co Sydney, NS 4. Amherst – 928 – 25/4/16 – Dominion Iron & Steel Co Sydney, NS – No information - . 52 Cash | Петър Найденов From: Мало Балабан, Троянско (Malo Balaban, Troyan Region) |
| | Nedelko Todor | 1. Nedelko Todor 2. Тодор Недялков | 1. Canadian Roll Call 2. State Military Historical Archives, fund No. 20, list 1, item. 24 – Veliko Tarnovo, Bulgaria: First list of interned Bulgarians in Canada, 1917 | Amherst | Тодор Недялков From Троян (Троян) |
| | Nicoloff George | Nicoloff George | Canadian Roll Call | Kapuskasing, ON – 1745 | Георги Николов |
| | Nicoloff George | 1. Nikolov George 2. Nicholoff Geirge | 1. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922). 2. Canadian Roll Call | 1. Amherst – 976- 2/4/17 – Dom. I. & s. Coy. Sydney – No information – Nil 2. Amherst/Halifax, NS | Георги Николов |
| | Nicoloff Mitro | 1. Nicoloff Mito 2. Mitro Nikoloff 3. Mitro Nikoloff 4. Nikolov Mito | 1. Canadian Roll Call 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 4. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) | 1. Kapuskasing 3004 -Bulgaria 09/26/19 2. Kapuskasing – 3004 – 26/9/19 – Address: 390 Sherman Ave. Hamilton, Ont. 3. Kapuskasing – 3004 – 26/9/19 – Address: 390 Sherman Ave. Hamilton, Ont. 4. Kapuskasing – 3004 – 26/9/19 – Unconditionally - 390 Sherman Ave. Hamilton, Ont. - Nil | Митро Николов |
| | Nideloff T | 1. Nideloff T 2. Todor Nideloff 3. Todor Nideloff | 1. Canadian Roll Call 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria | 1. Amherst, NS & Sydney, NS – 925 - 20/4/16 2. Amherst – 925 – 17/4/16 – Dominion | Тодор Ниделов From |

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| | | 4. Nideloy Todor | (1917) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 4. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) | Iron & Steel Co. Sydney, NS 3. Amherst – 925 – 17/4/16 – Dominion Iron & Steel Co. Sydney, NS 4. Amherst – 925 – 25/4/16 – Dominion Iron & Steel Co. Sydney – No information - Nil | Троян (Тroyan) |
| P | | | | | |
| | Pencheff Meter | 1. Meter Pencheff 2. Meter Pencheff 3. Pentchev Mitu | 1. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) | 1. Amherst – 1005 – 14/8/16 – Bedford Construction Co Cagetown, NB 2. Amherst – 1005 – 14/8/16 – Bedford Construction Co Cagetown, N. B. 3. Amherst – 1005 – 14/8/16 – Bedford Construction Co Cagetown, N. B – no information - Nil | Петър Пенчев From: Гублов, Русенско (Gublov, Ruse region) |
| | Pencheff Simeon Todor | 1. Simeon Todor Pencheff 2. Simeon Todor Pencheff 3. Pentchev Simeon Todor | 1. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) | 1. Amherst – 985 – 19/4/16 Dominion Iron & Steel Co. , Sydney, NS 2. Amherst – 985 – 19/4/16 Dominion Iron & Steel Co. , Sydney, NS 3. Amherst – 985 – 25/4/16 Dominion Iron & Steel Co. , Sydney, NS – No information - Nil | Симеон Тодоров Пенчев From Смедево, Преславско (Smedevo, Preslav region) |
| | Pencoff Spas | 1. Pencoff Spas 2. Spas Pencoff 3. Spas Pencoff | 1. Canadian Roll Call 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) | 1. Amh1114, Kap3243 Bulgaria 10/27/19 Repatriated, Pretorian 2. Amherst – 1114 – Repatriated 27/10/16 3. Amherst – 1114 – Repatriated 27/10/16 | Спас Пенков |
| | Penoff John Nick | 1. Penoff John Nick 2. John Nick Penoff 3. Penoff John Nick | 1. Canadian Roll Call-2 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria | 1. Morrissey – 422 Bulgaria 05/28/17 2. Morrissey – 422- 28/5/17 – Canadian Pacific Railway Montreal Que. | Джон Пенев |

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| | | 4. Penov Ion Nick | (1917) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 4. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) List 1 – State Military Historical Archives in Veliko Tarnovo, 1918 | 3. Morrissey – 422- 28/5/17 – Canadian Pacific Railway Montreal Que. 4. Morrissey – 422- 28/5/17 – Canadian Pacific Railway Montreal Que – No information - Nil <i>Document attached</i> | |
| | Petchoff Ivan | 1. Petcoff Ivan 2. Ivan Petchoff 3. Ivan Petchoff 4. Petkov Ivan | 1. Canadian Roll Call 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 4. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) | 1. Spirit Lake, QC – 1013 2. Spirit Lake – 1013 – 30/7/15 Deloro Mining Company. Deloro Ont 3. Spirit Lake – 1013 – 30/7/15 Deloro Mining Company. Deloro Ont 4. Spirit Lake – 1013 – 30/7/15 Deloro Mining Company – No information – 4. 38 Earnings | Иван Петков From: Асаурлука, Монтанско (Asaurlika, Montana Region) |
| | Petroff Fedor | 1. Petroff Fedor 2. Fedor Petroff 3. Fedor Petroff 4. Petrov Todor | 1. Canadian Roll Call 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 4. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) | 1. Vernon, BC – 785 – 15/8/19 2. Vernon – 785 – 15/8/19 Address Vancouver, B. C. 3. Vernon – 785 – 15/8/19 Address Vancouver, B. C. 4. Vernon – 785 – 15/8/19 – Unconditionally – 1110 Cordova St. Vancouver, B. C. 18/1/21 - Nil | Тодор Петров From: Драгоево, Преславско (Dragoevo, Preslav Region) |
| | Popoff Christo | 1. Popoff Christo 2. Christo Popoff 3. Christo Popoff 4. Popov Hristo | 1. Canadian Roll Call 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 4. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, | 1. Kapuskasing, ON, 7/6/16 2. Kapuskasing 1383 – 8/6/16 - Registrar, Toronto, Ont 3. Kapuskasing 1383 – 8/6/16 - Registrar, Toronto, Ont 3. Kapuskasing 1383 – 8/6/16 - Registrar, Toronto, Ont 4. Kapuskasing 1383 – 8/6/16 - Registrar, Toronto – c/o Rodd, Wigle & | Христо Попов From: Драгоево, Преславско (Dragoevo, Preslav Region) |

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|----------|-----------------------|--|--|--|--|
| | | | Bulgaria (1922) | McHugh, Windsor, Ont, May 31, 1920 | |
| | Popov George | 1. George Popoff 2. George Popoff 3. Popov Gorg | 1. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) | 1. Amherst – 914 – 17/4/16 – Dominion Iron & Steel Co. , Sydney NS 2. Amherst – 914 – April 25, 1916 – No information - Nil 3. April 17, 2016 Amherst – 914 – 17/4/16 – Dominion Iron & Steel Co. , Sydney NS | Георги Попов From: Драгоево, Преславско (Dragoevo, Preslav Region) |
| | Popoff Kris | 1. Kris Popoff 2. Kris Popoff 3. Popov Hrist | 1. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) | 1. Amherst - 916 – 17/4/16 - Dominion Iron & Steel Co. Sydney, NS 2. Amherst - 916 – 17/4/16 - Dominion Iron & Steel Co. Sydney, NS 3. Amherst – 916 – 25/4/16 - Dominion Iron & Steel Co. Sydney – No information - Nil | Христо Попов From: Твърдица (Tvardica) |
| R | | | | | |
| | Radusheff Gama | 1. Gama Radusheff 2. Gama Radusheff 3. Radushev Janush | 1. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) | 1. Amherst – 901`- 17/4/16, Dominion Iron & Steel Co. , Sydney, N. S. 2. Amherst – 901`- 17/4/16, Dominion Iron & Steel Co. , Sydney, N. S. 3. Amherst – 901`- 17/4/16, Dominion Iron & Steel Co. , Sydney – No information - Nil | Януш Радушев From: Драгоево, Преславско (Dragoevo, Preslav Region) |
| | Rosenoff Gato | 1. Gato Rosenoff 2. Gato Rosenoff 3. Rosnov Gate | 1. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, | 1. Kapuskasing - 1427 – 3/7/16 – Delora Mining & Reduction Coy. Deloro, Ont. 2. Kapuskasing - 1427 – 3/7/16 – Delora Mining & Reduction Coy. Deloro, Ont. 3. Kapuskasing - 1427 – 3/7/16 – Delora Mining & Reduction Coy – No information since Release- Nil | Гато Росенов From Пловдив (Plovdiv) |

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| | | | No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) | | |
| | Ruseff Ivan | 1. Russev Ivan 2. Evan Russeff | 1. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) 2. Library and Archives Canada, Internment Camps, First World War LAC Fond, Micro reel RG18-81Volume 1785 File 170 Part # 629 and 630 Interned Bulgarian Evan Russeff and Alex Velkoff. 1916 | Brandon – 1136 – 29/6/16 – Can. Pac. Railway – No information since Release - Nil | Иван Русев From: село Сватки (Svatki village) |
| | Ruseff Rusi | 1. Rusi Ruseff 2. Rusi Ruseff 3. Rusev Rusi | 1. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) | 1. Amherst – 909 – 17/4/16 – Dominion Iron & Steel Co. , Sydney, NS 2. Amherst – 909 – 17/4/16 – Dominion Iron & Steel Co. , Sydney, NS 3. Amherst – 909 – 25/4/16 – Dominion Iron & Steel Co. , Sydney – No information since Release - Nil | Руси Русев From: Драгоево, Преславско (Dragoevo, Preslav Region) |
| S | | | | | |
| | Saloff Cris | 1. Saloff Cris 2. Cris Soleff 3. Cris Soleff 4. Salev (or Sabov) Hris | 1. Canadian Roll Call 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 4. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) | 1. Niagara Falls Bulgaria 02/02/16 2. Toronto – 860 – 28/1/16 – Chief of Police Thorold, Ont 3. Toronto – 860 – 28/1/16 – Chief of Police Thorold, Ont 4. Toronto – 860 – 28/1/16 – Chief of Police, Merriton, Ont – No information since Release - Nil | Хрис Салов (Събев) From: Ловеч (Lovetch) |
| | Seveff G | 1. Seveff G 2. George Seveff 3. George Seveff | 1. Canadian Roll Coll – 2 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria | 1. Amherst – 911 Bulgaria 04/20/16 2. Amherst – 911 – 17/4/16 Dominion Iron & Steel Co. , Sydney NS | Георги Севов From: |

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| | | 4. Sevev George | (1917) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 4. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) | 3. Amherst – 911 – 17/4/16 Dominion Iron & Steel Co. , Sydney NS 4. Amherst - 911 – 25/4/16 Dominion Iron & Steel Co. , Sydney – No information since Release - Nil | Драгоево, Преславско (Dragoevo, Preslav Region) |
| | Seveff Radi | 1. Radi Seveff 2. Radi Seveff 3. Sevev Radi | 1. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) | 1. Amherst – 907 – 17/4/16 – Dominion Iron & Steel Co. , Sydney, NS 2. Amherst – 907 – 17/4/16 – Dominion Iron & Steel Co. , Sydney, NS 3. Amherst – 907 – 25/4/16 – Dominion Iron & Steel Co. , Sydney – No information since Release - Nil | Ради Севов , брат на Георги Севов From: Драгоево, Преславско (Dragoevo, Preslav Region) |
| | Siaroff Ivan | 1. Siaroff Ivan 2. Iwan Siaroff 3. Iwan Siaroff 4. Sidrov Ivan Nikolov | 1. Canadian Roll Call 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 4. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) | 1. Kapuskasing, ON – 3003 - 18/1/20 2. Kapuskasing – 3003 – 18/1/20 – Hamilton On 3. Kapuskasing – 3003 – 18/1/20 – Hamilton On 4. Kapuskasing – 3003 – 18/1/20 – Unconditionally – c/o Sloan & Slater, New Sun Life Bldg. , Hamilton, Ont. 10/3/20 | Иван Николов Сяров |
| | Simioneff Dimitr | 1. Simioneff Dimitr 2. Dimitro Simioneff 3. Dimitro Simioneff | 1. Canadian Roll Call 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) | 1. Amherst & Springhill, NS – 7/10/16 2. Amherst – 992 – 12/10/16 Dominion Coal Company Sydney, N. S. 3. Amherst – 992 – 12/10/16 Dominion Coal Company Sydney, N. S | Димитър Симеонов From: Митровица, Монтанско (Mitrovitca, Montana Region) |
| | Soneff Stoin | 1. Soneff Stoin 2. Stoin Tsoneff 3. Stoin Tsoneff | 1. Canadian Roll Call – 2 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria | 1. Kingston Bulgaria - 05/30/15 2. Kingston – 772 – Released 28/5/15 – Unconditionally | Стоян Цонев From: |

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|--|------------------------|--|---|--|---|
| | | 4. Sonev Stoin | (1917) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 4. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) | 3. Kingston – 772 – Released 28/5/15 - Unconditionally 4. Kingston – 772 – Released 28/5/15 – Unconditionally – No information – Nil <i>Address: Stoan&Slater New Sun Life, Blg. Hamilton, ON</i> | Драгоево, Преславско (Dragoevo, Preslav Region) |
| | Sonoff Kire | 1. Kire Sonoff 2. Kire Sonoff 3. Sonov Kiro 4. Sonoff Miro (Carl) | 1. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) 4. Canadian Roll Call | 1. Vernon – 819 -5/6/16 Unconditionally 2. Vernon – 819 - 5/6/16 Unconditionally 3. Vernon – 819 - 5/6/16 Unconditionally – No information - Nil 4. Vernon Bulgaria 06/15/16 5. Vernon | Киро Цонев From: Сухиндол (Suhindol) |
| | Stainoff Valcho | 1. Valcho Stainoff 2. Valcho Stainoff 3. Stoyanov Valcho | 1. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) | 1. Amherst – 979 – 19/4/16 – Dominion Iron & Steel Co. Sydney, N. S. 2. Amherst – 979 – 19/4/16 – Dominion Iron & Steel Co. Sydney, N. S. 3. Amherst – 979 – 25/4/16 – Dominion Iron & Steel Co. Sydney, N. S. – No information - Nil | Вълчо Стайнов From: Драгоево, Преславско (Dragoevo, Preslav Region) |
| | Staneff Vicho | 1. Staneff Vicho 2. Vicho Staneff 3. Vicho Staneff 4. Stanev Vitcho | 1. Canadian Roll Call 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 4. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) | 1. Amherst, Halifax, NS 2. Amherst - 982 – 19/4/16 – Dominion Iron & Steel Co. Sydney, N. S 3. Amherst - 982 – 19/4/16 – Dominion Iron & Steel Co. Sydney, N. S 4. Amherst - 982 – 19/4/16 – Dom. I. s. & Coy. – No information - Nil | Вичо Станев From: Драгоево, Преславско (Dragoevo, Preslav Region) |

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|--|--------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| | Stoeff Camen | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stoeff Camen 2. Stoeff Camen 3. Stoeff Camen 4. Kamen Stoeff | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Canadian Roll Call 2. Държавна агенция „Архиви“ fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 4. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kapuskasing, ON – 1434 2. Kapuskasing-1434-12/6/16 – Canada Cement Company Exshaw, Alta. 3. Kapuskasing-1434-12/6/16 – Canada Cement Company Exshaw, Alta. 4. Kapuskasing-1434-12/6/16 – Canada Cement Company Exshaw, Alta. - No information – 3. 85 Cash | Камен Стоев From: Гаотич (Gaotich) |
| | Stoeff Petar | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stoeff Peter V 2. Petar Stoeff 3. Peter Stoeff | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Canadian Roll Call 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kapuskasing, ON – 2473 - Repatriated 2. Kapusking – 2473 – Repatriated – 24/2/20 3. Kapusking – 2473 – Repatriated – 24/2/20 | Петър Стоев |
| | Storanoff Valacko | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Storanoff Valacko 2. Silesko Staronoff 3. Silesko Staronoff 4. Staranov Selasko | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Canadian Roll Call 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 4. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Amherst, Halifax, NS 2. Amherst – 903 – 17/4/16 Dominion Iron Steel Co Sydney, N. S. 3. Amherst – 903 – 17/4/16 Dominion Iron Steel Co Sydney, N. S. 4. Amherst – 903 – 25/4/16 – Dom. I. & S. Coy – No information - Nil | Желязко Старионов From: Смодоро, Преславско (Samodorovo, Preslav region) |
| | Stoytoff Joran | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stoytoff Joran 2. Joran Stoytoff 3. Joran Stoytoff 4. Stoytov Yovan | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Canadian Roll Call 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 4. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kapuskasing 1382 Bulgaria 06/08/16 2. Kapuskasing – 1382 – 15/6/16 – Dominion Iron & Steel Co. Sydney, N. S 3. Kapuskasing – 1382 – 15/6/16 – Dominion Iron & Steel Co. Sydney, N. S 4. Kapuskasing – 1382 – 15/6/16 – Dominion Iron & Steel Co. Sydney – c/o Tatarinski, 20 Dematigny St. , Montreal, 6/5/20 | Йордан Стойков From: Твърдица (Tvarditca) |

| T | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|--|---|---|---|
| | Talef Angel | Angel Talef | Library and Archives Canada, Internment Camps, First World War Micro reel RG18-81 Volume 1791 File 170 Part #884 Paroled Bulgarian Angel Talef 1916 | | Ангел Талев |
| | Todoroff Gelio | 1. Todoroff Gelio 2. Gello Todoroff 3. Gello Todoroff 4. Todorov Gelio (?) Jim | 1. Canadian Roll Call 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 4. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) | 1. Kapuskasing, ON & Sydney, NS - 1384, 8/6/16 2. Kapuskasing - 1384, 15/6/16 Dominion Iron & Steel Co Sydney, NS 3. Kapuskasing - 1384, 15/6/16 Dominion Iron & Steel Co Sydney, NS 4. Kapuskasing - 1384, 15/6/16 Dominion Iron & Steel Co Sydney – c/o McArthur & Noblett, Glace Bay, N. S. 9/9/20 | Жельо Тодоров From: Твърдица (Tvarditca) |
| | Todoroff Tony | 1. Todoroff Tony 2. Tony Todoroff 3. Tony Todoroff 4. Todorov Tony | 1. Canadian Roll Call 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 4. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) | 1. Amherst, NS, 27/3/16 2. Amherst – 902 – 22/3/16 Unconditionally 3. Amherst – 902 – 22/3/16 Unconditionally 4. Amherst – 902 – 22/3/16 Unconditionally – No information - Nil | Тони Тодоров From: Преслав (Preslav) |
| | Todoroff Vasil | 1. Vasil Todoroff 2. Vasil Todoroff 3. Todorov Vasil | 1. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, | 1. Amherst 929 – 17/4/16 Dominion Iron &Steel Co. Sydney, N. S. 2. Amherst 929 – 17/4/16 Dominion Iron &Steel Co. Sydney, N. S. 3. Amherst 929 – 25/4/16 Dominion Iron &Steel Co. Sydney, N. S – No information - Nil | Васил Тодоров From: Мало Балабан, Троянско (Malo Balaban, Troyan Region) |

| | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|---|--|--|--|
| | | | No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) | | |
| | Tom Radu | Tom Radu | Library and Archives Canada, Internment Camps, First World War Micro reel RG18-81 Volume 1786 File 170 Part #701 Alleged Alien (Bulgarian) Tom Radu 1915 | | |
| | Traicoff Stair | 1. Stair Traicoff 2. Stair Traicoff 3. Stair Traicoff 4. Stoyanov (or Traikov) Traiko | 1. Canadian Roll Call- 2 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 4. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) | 1. Toronto Bulgaria 03/20/16 Stair Traicoff Toronto Bulgaria 03/20/16 2. Toronto - 868 –18/3/ 1916 Chief of police, Galt. , Ont. 3. Toronto - 868 –18/3/ 1916 Chief of police, Galt. , Ont. 4. Toronto - 868 –18/3/ 1916 - Chief of police, Galt. , Ont. – No information – 1. 42 Cash | Трайко Стоянов Ор Сотир Трайков From: Овчарино, Флорина (Ovcharino, Florina Region) |
| | Traneff Belcho | 1. Traneff Belcho 2. Belcho Traneff 3. Belcho Traneff 4. Tranev Velcho | 1. Canadian Roll Call- 2 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 4. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) | 1. Kapuskasing Bulgaria 11/17/17 2. Kapuskasing - 1947 – 17/11/ 17 - Canadian Govt. Railways. Toronto, Ont. 3. Kapuskasing - 1947 – 17/11/ 17 - Canadian Govt. Railways. Toronto, Ont. 4. Kapuskasing - 1947 – 17/11/ 17 – C. N. Rly. Toronto – c/o Naum Phillips, Comm. Agent, 394 King St. E. Toronto, 26/3/20 | Белчо Транев From: Каля Дие (Kalia Die) |
| | Trpoff Vasil | 1. Trpoff Vasel 2. Vasil Trpoff 3. Vasil Trpoff 4. Trpov Vasil | 1. Canadian Roll Call- 2 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, | 1. Kapuskasing, ON – 1436 2. Kapuskasing – 1436 – 21/4/16 - Lt Col. Ptolemy, Welland, Ont 3. Kapuskasing – 1436 – 21/4/16 - Lt Col. Ptolemy, Welland, Ont | Васил Тръпов From: Кастория, Гърция |

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|----------|-----------------------|--|---|---|--|
| | | | pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 4. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) | 4. Kapuskasing – 1436 – 21/4/16 - Col. Ptolemy, Welland, Ont – No information – 1. 80 Cash | (Kastoriya, Greece) |
| | Tsonev Datcho | 1. Tsonev Datcho 2. Boneff Dacho. | 1. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) 2. Canadian Roll Call | 1. Kapuskasing – 223 – 12/6/16 - Canada Cement Company – No information - Nil 2. Kgn259Kap223 06/12/16 Canada Cement Co | Дачо Цонев From: Левски (Levski) |
| V | | | | | |
| | Valcoff Ganush | 1. Valcoff Ganush 2. Tanush Valcoff 3. Tanush Valcoff 4. Valkov Ganush | 1. Canadian Roll Call 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 4. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) | 1. Amherst, Halifax, NS 2. Amherst – 984 – 19/4/16 Dominion Iron & Steel Co. Sydney, N. S. 3. Amherst – 984 – 19/4/16 Dominion Iron & Steel Co. Sydney, N. S. 4. Amherst – 984 – 25/4/16 Dominion Iron & Steel Co. Sydney – No information - Nil | Гануш Вълков From: Драгоево, Преславско (Dragoevo, Preslav Region) |
| | Vanchaff Richa | 1. Richa Vanchaff 2. Richa Vanchaff 3. Vantchov Nisha 4. Vaucheff Nista | 1. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) 4. Canadian Roll Call | 1. Amherst – 900 – 17/4/16 – Dominion Iron & Steel Co. Sydney, N. S. 2. Amherst – 900 – 17/4/16 – Dominion Iron & Steel Co. Sydney, N. S. 3. Amherst – 900 – 25/4/16 – Dominion Iron & Steel Co. Sydney – No information - Nil Amherst/Halifax, NS 4. Amherst/Halifax, NS | Ниша Банчов From: с. Малък калугер, Ломско (днес е част от с. Златия) (Malak Kaluger. Lom Region, today part of Zlatia village) |
| | Vasileff Sotir | Vasileff Sotiri | CFWWIRF Project 107 Burial Report | Date of Death: 23 January 1917 Place of Death: Spirit Lake, Québec Burial Location: Camp Cemetery, Spirit Lake, Québec | Сотир Василев |
| | Velcoff Alex | 1. Velcoff Alex 2. Velco Alex Velcoff | 1. Canadian Roll Call 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, | 1. Brandon, MB – 1137 2. Brandon – 1137 – 29/6/16 - Canadian | Велко Велков Алекс |

| | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|--|--|--|---|
| | | <p>3. Velco Alex Velcoff 4. Velkov Velko Alex 5. Velcoff Alex</p> | <p>pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 4. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922) 5. Library and Archives Canada, Internment Camps, First World War Micro reel RG18-81Volume 1785 File 170 Part # 629 and 630 Interned Bulgarian Evan Russeff and Alex Velkoff. 1916</p> | <p>Pac. Railway Co, Montreal, Que 3. Brandon – 1137 – 29/6/16 - Canadian Pac. Railway Co, Montreal, Que 4. Brandon – 1137 – 29/6/16 - Canadian Pac. Railway – No information – 50 cents Cash</p> | <p>From: село Боя (Boya village)</p> |
| | Velcoff Penco | <p>1. Velcoff Penco 2. Panco Velcoff 3. Panco Velcoff 4. Velkov Penko</p> | <p>1. Canadian Roll Call 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 4. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922)</p> | <p>1. Stanley Barracks, Toronto, ON – 277 2. Toronto – 859 – 28/1/16 Chief of Police Merriton, Ont 3. Toronto – 859 – 28/1/16 Chief of Police Merriton, Ont 4. Toronto – 859 – 28/1/16 Chief of Police Merriton, Ont – No information – 95 cents Cash</p> | <p>Пенко Велков From: Радовене, Врачанско (Radovene, Vratza region)</p> |
| | Velcoff Stami | <p>1. Stami Velcoff 2. Stami Velcoff 3. Valkov Stami</p> | <p>1. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 187-189 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1917) 2. Archives State Agency, fund 176, pages 190-192 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1918) 3. Archives State Agency, fund 176, No. 1842, pages 176-179 – Sofia, Bulgaria (1922)</p> | <p>1. Amherst - 924 – 17/4/16 - Dominion Iron & Steel Co. Sydney, N. S. 2. Amherst – 924 – 17/4/16 - Dominion Iron & Steel Co. Sydney, N. S. 3. Amherst – 924 – 25/4/16 - Dominion Iron & Steel Co. Sydney – No information - Nil</p> | <p>Стамен Вълков From: Троян (Troyan)</p> |
| | NAMES WITH NO | | | | |

| | DOCUMENTED PROOF TO BE BULGARIANS | | | | |
|----|--|-------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|--|
| 1. | Vasileff Kiro Kapuskasing2527 Turkey 10/27/19 Repatriated, Pretorian | | | | |
| 2. | Nedelco Jan | Nedelco Jan | 1. Canadian Roll Call | Kapuskasing – 1459 – 17/7/16 | The data very similar to the data for Nedelco Todor |

1. The numbers in column 3 correspond to the source used as stated in column 4

1. * The spelling of the names in Cyrillic is copied from the following source:

State Military Historical Archives, fund number 20, inventory 1, item. 24 - Veliko Tarnovo, Bulgaria: First list of interned Bulgarians in Canada, 1917

In it, under the general heading "Lists of Bulgarians captured by the enemy" are archival items, uniting 325 sheets. The information was provided to the Ministry of War, through its Bureau of Prisoners of War, by the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva.

CONCLUSION

103 names...103 broken lives, 103 untold stories... A dark and shameful period in Canadian history that until recently was not talked about. And from which many stories are now coming out.

How many were the victims of Canada's First Internment Operations is a question whose answer will be changing with time. For new documents and new names will surely come to light.

At the moment, there is documentary evidence about 103 interned Bulgarian nationals. Meanwhile, in the Roll Call there are more names that sound traditionally Bulgarian, but no documents proving their origin have been found so far. So they were not included in this report.

Bulgarian archival documents also mention more names of Bulgarians affected by the First Internment Operations in Canada. These names appear in diplomatic files for the return of sequestered property, but no evidence of whether they were interned has been found to date. They are therefore also not included in this report.

The research is a work in progress, and in future the list will surely expand.

Finding the Bulgarians who were interned behind the wire fences was one of the goals of this project. The main goal was to make this "forgotten" history known so it will never happen again, to reach an understanding and enthuse empathy through delivering knowledge. The key message is that we can not take our rights and freedoms for granted and to stress on importance of vigilance and tolerance for others. This message can successfully be delivered through affected communities in Canada, the Bulgarian community being one of them. Bulgarian Canadians are practically a new audience to whom the story of this important historical event is being told. Simultaneously with listing the names we did a broad informational campaign in Bulgarian media in Canada with series of publications and radio productions. We also prepared visuals for different community events and for workshops in Bulgarian schools. We are dedicated especially to reach the youth, to broaden their awareness and to deepen their understanding.

We are hoping to publish a book with findings of the research and believe it will be a notable Bulgarian contribution in the efforts to reveal the wrongs done with the internment during WWI. Our intention is for such a book to be distributed across Canadian libraries and among the Bulgarian community in different parts of Canada.

Sources

1. Archives State Agency - Sofia, Bulgaria: Letter from Pancho Hadjimishev, Bulgarian Diplomatic Agent in London, to the Prime Minister Vasil Radoslavov, October 22, 1915.

He reports his meeting at the Foreign Office and the request that Bulgarians in England and the Dominions not be interned and allowed to leave freely, as Bulgaria has done for British subjects.

2. Archives State Agency - Sofia, Bulgaria: Letter from Pancho Hadjimishev, Bulgarian Diplomatic Agent in London, to the Prime Minister Vasil Radoslavov, January 21, 1916.

It becomes clear that his request that the Bulgarians in England and the Dominions not be interned and allowed to leave freely, as Bulgaria has done for the British subjects, has not been heard. He is asking the government to call for "the improvement of the regime in which Bulgarian citizens are placed in Canada."

3. Archives State Agency - Sofia, Bulgaria: Letter from the first Bulgarian Ambassador to the United States, Stefan Panaretov, to the Bulgarian Government, December 24, 1915

He informed the Bulgarian authorities that the Canadian authorities mistreated the Bulgarians living permanently there "by arresting, imprisoning or interning them for no reason, just because they were Bulgarians. In this way, many of our subjects have lost their jobs and are being held captive or prisoner."

4. State Military Archives, Fund 201 inventory 4 - Veliko Tarnovo, Bulgaria: Letter from the Swedish diplomat in London Count Wrangel to the Bulgarian government after his visit to several internment camps, February 17, 1917.

Describes the dire conditions in the camps and what the internees are fed with.

5. Bulgarian diplomatic office in London fund at the Archives State Agency

- **Sofia, Bulgaria:** Letter from the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Religions to the Bulgarian diplomatic office in The Hague, September 7, 1917.

It is reported that the board of the Bulgarian Red Cross has decided to give the Swedish Minister Plenipotentiary in London Count Wrangel the sum of 2,000 Swiss francs to help deprived Bulgarian prisoners in England and the Dominions. September 7, 1917.

6. Bulgarian diplomatic office in London fund at the Archives State Agency

- **Sofia, Bulgaria:** Letter from the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Religions to the Bulgarian diplomatic office in The Hague, April 5, 1918.

It is reported that, at the request of the Red Cross, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Religions forwarded to the Bulgarian diplomatic office in The Hague a check No. 7962/73 dated 17 April, 1917, for 2,000 francs to be handed over to Count Wrangel in London.

7. Bulgarian diplomatic office in London fund at the Archives State Agency

- **Sofia, Bulgaria:** Letter from the Bulgarian diplomatic office in The Hague to the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Religions, July 5, 1918.

The Bulgarian diplomatic office in The Hague informed the Ministry of Religious Affairs that "only yesterday it received 974 francs from the bank against the deposited check in Geneva for 2000 and immediately transferred the above amount with a check for 106.2 pounds for distribution between Bulgarian citizens interned in England and the Dominions."

8. Bulgarian diplomatic office in London fund at the Archives State Agency

- **Sofia, Bulgaria:** Letter from the Bulgarian diplomatic office in The Hague to the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Religions, April 2, 1919.

The Bulgarian diplomatic office in The Hague informs the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Religions that of the 106.2 pounds received for distribution between Bulgarian citizens interned in England and the Dominions, another 86.12 pounds remain.

9. Bulgarian diplomatic office in London fund at the Archives State Agency

- **Sofia, Bulgaria:** Letter from the Bulgarian diplomatic office in The Hague to the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Religions, July, 1919.

A call for help from Bulgarian prisoners of war in Malta, among them Bulgarians from Canada is forwarded. As a result, Bulgarian authorities allowed some of the remaining 86.12 pounds to be used for them.

10. Bulgarian diplomatic office in London fund at the Archives State Agency - Sofia, Bulgaria: Letter from the Bulgarian diplomatic office in The Hague to the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Religions, October 1, 1919.

It is reported that "despite the advocacy of spending money on the captives in Malta by Baron Alstromer, 64.12 pounds remain." Only 6 pounds were sent to help the Bulgarians deported to Canada.

11. Bulgarian Telegraph Agency archives – Sofia, Bulgaria: News article, November 1, 1919.

It is reported that 15 Bulgarians left the United States and Canada to take part in the First World War. They were arrested and interned in Malta.

12. Archives State Agency, 176 fund, item 597, sheet 47 - Sofia, Bulgaria: Letter from the Bulgarian diplomatic office in The Hague to the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Religions March 20, 1920.

Reported are the names of two individuals, arriving from Canada and interned in Malta: Iliya Veblikov Sapoundzhiev and Todor Yur. Varbanov, from the town of Byala, district of Ruse.

13. Archives State Agency, 176 fund, inventory 4, item 2139, sheet 174 - Sofia, Bulgaria: Letter from the Bulgarian diplomatic office in London to the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Religions March 27, 1922.

The letter follows a letter from the Bulgarian diplomatic office in London to the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Religions of March 1, 1922. It is reported that to most of the detained and then released from the camps in Canada Bulgarians the money owed has not been repaid.

14. Archives State Agency, 176K fund, inventory 4, item 2139 - Sofia, Bulgaria: Letter from the Bulgarian diplomatic office in London to the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Religions February 9, 1922.
According to information from the Swedish consul in Montreal, he has received a list of interned Bulgarians in Canada and what happened to them

after their release. Some were left to work in the mines and railways, 7 were repatriated and handed over to the Swedish consul in Rotterdam.

15. *The Treaty of Neuilly-sur-Seine, art. 177*

16. *Archives State Agency, 176K fund, inventory 1, item 597, sheet 62 -*

Sofia, Bulgaria: Letter from Pancho Hadzhimishev, Bulgarian diplomatic agent in London, to the Bulgarian government, March 2, 1920.

Reported is the decision of Foreign Office regarding the property of the interned in the British Empire.

17. *Archives State Agency, 176K fund, inventory 1, item 597 - Sofia,*

Bulgaria: Foreign Office letter, dated February 28, 1920.

With this letter Foreign Office informs the Bulgarian authorities about its decision regarding the property of the interned in the British Empire.

18. *Archives State Agency, 381 fund, inventory 3, item 251, sheet 8 - Sofia,*

Bulgaria: Letter from the Acting Bulgarian Consul in Washington (name not specified in the document) to the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Religions, January 18, 1923.

The consul writes that for 3 years the Bulgarian diplomatic office in Washington has been asking the Swedish diplomatic office in Montreal to deal with the estates of Bulgarians who died in Canada. The letter continues that "recently they have been under sequestration, without the Canadian government deciding on how to use the sequestered amounts."

19. *Archives State Agency, 381 fund, inventory 3, item 242, sheet 68 -*

Sofia, Bulgaria: Letter from the Acting Bulgarian Consul in Washington (name not specified in the document) to the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Religions.

The consul gives an account of a letter received in the Bulgarian diplomatic office in Washington from the Swedish consul in Montreal Nils Leon Jensen, about settling the estates of Bulgarians who died in Canada.

20. *Archives State Agency, 381K fund, inventory 3, item 284 - Sofia,*

Bulgaria: Letter from the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Religions to the diplomatic office in London, June 12, 1922.

It writes about the release of the estate of the deceased in Canada Dobri Hristov, whose property was sequestered.

21. Archives State Agency, 381K fund, item 9 - Sofia, Bulgaria: Letter from the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Religions to the diplomatic office in London, July 3, 1922.

It refers to the estate of the deceased in Canada Trayko Spasov.

22. Archives State Agency, 381K fund - Sofia, Bulgaria: Letter from the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Religions to the diplomatic office in London, December 27, 1922.

The letter again called on the Canadian authorities to release at least \$1,000 for Trayko Spasov's heirs because they were extremely poor.

23. Cyril and Methodius National Library - Sofia, Bulgaria: Article in the newspaper Rabotnicheska Prosveta, 1919

The article describes how much Bulgarians earn in Canada each year - 2/3 of adult workers earn less than \$ 15 per week.

24. Archives State Agency, 378 fund, inventory 1, item 751 - Sofia, Bulgaria: Letter from Stoyan Yotov to the Bulgarian minister of Foreign Affairs and Religions and to the Consular office of the same ministry, may 22, 1922.

Stoyan Yotov asks for help to receive the estate of his son, Yoto Stoyanov Yotov, who has died in Welland, Ontario, on March 28, 1919.

25. Archives State Agency, 176K fund, inventory 10, item 594 - Sofia, Bulgaria: Correspondence between Hristo Bochev through the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Religions and the diplomatic office in Washington with the Canadian government office responsible for the sequestered properties about 139.50 sequestered Canadian dollars.

The correspondence covers the period 1925-1926.

26. Archives State Agency, 176 fund, inventory 9, item 1308 - Sofia, Bulgaria: Letter from Alexi Bogdanov from the village of Chuprene, the district of Belogradchik, through the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Religions and the diplomatic office in Washington.

Contains correspondence during the period 1921-1922 in which Alexi Bogdanov is seeking to receive \$88, sent to him by his brother Petar Bogdanov. Petar Bogdanov has traveled to Canada before 1914 and has changed his name to Peter John.

27. Archives State Agency, 176K fund, inventory 9, item 1400 - Sofia, Bulgaria: Lawyer Spas Georgiev from the village of Godlevo, Gorna Dzhumaya district in 1921 is in long correspondence to achieve release of the estate of Mavrodin Nikolov from the same village.

28. Archives State Agency, 176K fund, inventory 9 - Sofia, Bulgaria: Letter from the Swedish diplomatic office in Montreal, May 19, 1921. *It is reported that the \$ 3,145.32 saved by Mavrodin Nikolov, who died nearly 4 years ago, \$ 32 in his account, was collected by the Custodian of "enemy property" in Canada and will be kept by him until the final resolution of the respective governments on the issue of the property of Bulgarian citizens on British territory. "*

29. Archives State Agency - Sofia, Bulgaria: 176K fund, inventory 9 - Sofia, Bulgaria: Letter from the Swedish diplomatic office in Montreal to the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Religions, June 26, 1921 *The diplomatic office clarifies that "according to Canadian law, a thousand levas can be released, but only if the heirs are extremely poor.*

30. Archives State Agency, 381K fund, inventory 3, item 290 - Sofia, Bulgaria: Letter from the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Religions to the Canadian authorities. July 28, 1921. *The letter refers to an attached "certificate of poverty of the heirs of Mavrodin Nikolov from the village of Godlevo, Razlog, together with a transcript of the letter of the Bulgarian diplomatic office in Washington on May 19, 1921. under number 677 with a request to do the necessary for the release of the part determined by the Canadian laws for heirs, as poor."*

31. Archives State Agency, 176K fund, inventory 9, item 1400 - Sofia, Bulgaria: A letter signed by wife Stana and daughter Vida Avramovi to the Canadian authorities through the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Religions.

The two women are looking for the estate of Avram Petrov, who died on July 28, 1917, in Toronto. He contributed the money he earned to the National Trust Company in Toronto, 195 King Street. The amount is 652.62 dollars.

32. Archives State Agency, 381K fund, inventory 3, item 251, sheets 41-43 - Sofia, Bulgaria: A letter from the Bulgarian Reparations Commission to the Bulgarian diplomatic office in London, February 1, 1924.

It is reported that the Commission has insisted that the diplomatic office in London request from the British authorities the additional lists of Bulgarian citizens and establishments whose properties have been sequestered pursuant to Art. 177 of the Treaty of Neuilly.

33. State Military Historical Archives, 20 fund, inventory1, item 24 – Veliko Tarnovo, Bulgaria: First list of interned Bulgarians in Canada, 1917.
In this batch, under the general title "Lists of Bulgarians captured by the enemy" are archival items, combining 325 sheets.

34. State Military Historical Archives, 20 fund, inventory1, item 4 – Veliko Tarnovo, Bulgaria: Report of the Bureau of Prisoners of War and Internees, December 3, 1915.
In this fund, for the first time among the internees in France and Britain and their colonies, as well as in Russia, Serbia, Romania and Moldova, the names of interned Bulgarians in Canada are found.

35. State Military Historical Archives, 20 fund, inventory1, item 4 – Veliko Tarnovo, Bulgaria: List No.3, 1918
Contains the names of interned in Canada Bulgarians.

36. Archives State Agency, 176 fund - Sofia, Bulgaria: List of interned in Canada Bulgarians, August 14, 1922.
The list was registered under number 1842. It was obtained at the request of the then Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Religions. It came through the British Foreign Office.

37. Sts Cyril and Methody Cathedral archives – Toronto, Ontario

38. Multicultural History Society of Ontario Archive

39. Canadian First World War Internment Recognition Fund – Roll Call Final

40. Canadian First World War Internment Recognition Fund – New to Roll Call

41. Canadian First World War Internment Recognition Fund website

42. General Otter's Report

43. LAC Fonds

44. No Streets of Gold by Helen Potrebenko, 1977

45. Golden Museum and Archives, BC

46. No Free Man by Bohdan Kordan, 2016

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The hard work and efforts of many people are behind the opportunity to tell the story of the Bulgarians, interned in the camps during the First Internment Operations in Canada in 1914-1920 and to pay tribute to them.

First and foremost, we acknowledge with respect the achievements of many members of the Ukrainian community in Canada, thanks to whom these dark pages of Canadian history were first revealed to the Canadian public. In 2008, after several months of negotiations between the Federal Government of Canada and the Ukrainian Canadian community represented by the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association (UCCLA), the Ukrainian Canadian Foundation of Taras Shevchenko (UCFTS) and the Ukrainian Canadian Congress (UCC), a \$10 million endowment fund known as the Canadian First World War Internment Recognition Fund (CFWWIRF) was established to commemorate and educate Canadians about Canada's First National Internment Operations from 1914 to 1920.

Through this fund, various commemorative educational, scientific and cultural projects are funded to educate the Canadian public about historical injustice that thousands of immigrants from Eastern Europe endured between 1914 and 1920.

Thanks to this fund, the Roll Call, containing names and personal details of internees during those years, is being realized. We have used information from it in our project. We have also uncovered a lot of additional data on Bulgarian internees - names, camps they were sent to, dates they were released, etc. This additional information is to be shared with the leader of the Roll Call project, Ms. Lawrna Myers.

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